30.24 — 20067

CAPT.BRIGGS, WHOSE HOME IS IN SIDNEY, NEB., WILL BE ASSIGNED TO COMMAND AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE PACIFIC, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED.

DURING CAPT.GAINES' MOST RECENT ASSIGNMENT, THE NAVY SAID, AIR GROUPU UNDER HIS COMMAND STORMED JAP STRONGHOLDS FROM TRUK TO THE PHILIPPINES, SHOT DOWN 60 JAP PLANES, DESTROYED 105 PLANES ON THE GROUND, SANK 11 ENEMY SHIPS AND DAMAGED NINE JAP VESSELS.

WHILE HE WAS ABOARD THE USS ENTERPRISE HIS SQUADRONS, FIGHTING IN DEFENSE OF THE SOLOMONS AREA IN THE THIRD SAVO (GUADALCANAL) AND SANTA CRUZ BATTLES, DESTROYED 62 JAP PLANES, SANK ONE BATTLE-SHIP, A CARRIER, SEVEN CRUISERS AND TWO TRANSPORTS. ONLY 13 OF HIS PILOTS WERE LOST IN COMBAT IN 12 MONTHS OF ACTION, WHILE "ACCOUNTING FOR PERHAPS 12,000 JAPS." THE ENTERPRISE RECEIVED THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION AND CAPT.GAINES WAS PERSONALLY CITED BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY.

NOV 1 1944

THE NEW CHIEF OF STAFF WAS GRADUATED FROM ANNAPOLIS IN 1925 AND BEGAN HIS FLIGHT CAREER ABOARD THE USS LEXINGTON IN 1928. HE HAS ACCUMULATED 3,600 FLYING HOURS, AND HAS RECEIVED NUMEROUS AWARDS.

AJ1046ACW

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.31-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS NOUNCED ITS DECISION TO ESTABLISH A GENERAL PLANNING BUREAU THAT LL ASSIST THE PREMIER FOR FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE NATION'S GHTING POWER, DOMEI AGENCY REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST CORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

DOMEI AGENCY ALSO REPORTED THAT A JOINT FILIPINO-JAPANESE COMMISSION FOR RICE DISTRIBUTION HAS BEEN SET UP BY OSE P.LAUREL, PRESIDENT OF THE PUPPET PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, O AVOID "DISMAL PAST EXPERIENCES."

NOV 1 1944

JW1218PCW

ROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV. 1, 1918--ITALIANS CROSSED LIVENZA RIVER AGAINST WEAKENING STRIAN RESISTANCE. ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES BEGAN CONFERENCES ARMISTICE TERMS AT PARIS. EMPEROR CHARLES FLEED FROM VIENNA AS STRIA-HUNGARY BROKE OFF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY. AMERICAN FORCES

30.24 — 20067

THWEST OF VERDUN CAPTURED A DOZEN VILLAGES, TAKING MORE THAN OO PRISONERS. BRITISH TROOPS, OPERATING WITH BELGIANS, EXTENDED NT NORTHWARD ALONG THE SCHELDE RIVER.

--DASH--

NOV. 1, 1940--TURKEY DECLARED POLICY OF NON-BELLIGERENCY IN EK-ITALIAN WAR; ITALIAN PLANES ATTACKED SALONIKA, PIRAEUS, RAS AND THE ISLANDS OF CRETE AND CORFU. ITALIAN GROUND FORCES ANCED TOWARD YANINA. BRITISH MADE FIRST AIR RAID ON NAPLES, EWED AIR ATTACK ON BERLIN.

SJ252PEW

NOV 1 1944

DAILY PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NETHERLANDS	
EERTRUIDENBERG	GAIR-TROO'-DEN-BAIRG
ASPIK	VAHS'-PEEK
TEENBERGEN	STEN'-BAIR-GEN
MEIJEL	MY'-YELL
HUNGARIAN	
NYIRMADA	NEE-YEER'-MAH-DAH
VARSANY	VAHR'-SAHN-YEE
GYUERE	GEE-YOO'-AY-RAY
ROHOD	ROH'-HOHD
KECSKEMET	KETCH'-KAY-MET
PHILIPPINES	
CARIGARA	KAH-REE-GAH'-RAH

JP946PEW

ALLIED SHIPS IN SCHELDE ESTUARY REDS SPEED ON TOWARD BUDAPEST

NOV 2 1944

Food For Holland, Belgium

NOV 2 1944

Triple Assault Forces Stalk Last Germans Along Waterway.

BERLIN CLAIMS ONE SHIP SUNK

Flushing Reported Almost Entirely in Allied Hands —Bulk of Germans Escape.

By Howard Cowan

LONDON, Thursday, Nov 2 (AP) — Allied shipping already has entered the three-mile-wide Schelde river estuary with supplies bound for the great Belgian port of Antwerp, the Berlin radio said early today.

This reported movement of shipping toward the important port which is expected to supply future Allied thrusts into Germany came as triple assault forces stalked the last Germans within gunshot of the vital 50-mile long inland waterway.

"German E-boats attacked enemy shipping in the Schelde estuary," was the way the Berlin radio stated the situation, "and destroyed one vessel of 2,000 tons and a small gunboat.

First Indication of Supplies

The enemy broadcast was the first indication that supplies had started moving into the estuary to build up stores for the eventual great offensive against the Reich itself.

The front lines facing Germany, and at many places lapping into the fatherland, are but 75 miles east of Antwerp. Until now Allied supplies have come 400 miles by road and rail from Cherbourg or a slightly shorter distance from prefabricated beach harbors on the Normandy channel coast.

It appeared likely today, in view of the three cross-estuary amphibious operations of Lt. Gen. H. D. Crear's troops, that probably half of the Schelde, as far west as Hansweert, already had been cleared of enemy mines.

Big Guns on Walcheren Silent

Field dispatches last night said the bigg uns on Walcehren island, at the western tip of the North rim of the Schelde, had been silent throughout the day. The gun positions have been repeatedly attacked by heavy bombers and dive bombers, some of which made raids yesterday.

The island itself is under attack from the west, south and east.

Royal Marines landed at Westkapelle yesterday morning after a violent naval bombardment from the British battleship Warspite, which used eight 15-inch guns, and the Monitors Roberts and Erebus, each equipped with two 15-inchers.

Canadian infantry earlier had crossed the estuary from Breskens, after a heavy artillery barrage, and landed in the flooded streets of Vlissingen (Flushing' largest city (21,000 pop.) on the island of about 80 square miles. Other Canadian troops to the east crossed the causeway from south Beveland and established a bridgehead four miles east of the island's capital, Middelburg.

An NBC broadcast from Holland at midnight said "the town of Flushing is almost entirely in our hands." The German garrison there has been estimated at about 600.

Making Good Progress

Headquarters of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery reported the Walcheren operations making good progress.

Information from Supreme Allied Headquarters at Paris said flooding of the island through air attacks had turned it into four separate tiny islands with only the high points at Vlissingen, Westkapelle, the end of the causeway from the South Beveland and another mound to the north still above water.

The threat to Antwerp from the north definitely had vanished.

Troops of the British Second Army broadened their foothold on the Maas river in south central Holland to more than a mile and maintained relentless pressure against German rearguards.

Bulk of Germans Escapes

A spokesman for Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, commander of the British Second Army, tactitly admitted that a skillful withdrawal from the Breda pocket had saved the bulk of some 40,000 German troops who for several days were threatened with entrapment. He said only enemy rearguards were left south of the Muas and that the main German 15th Army now was fortifying a new Rotterdam-Arnhem defense line.

British commandos swarmed ashore on the southern and western coasts of Walcheren island—which measures only 8 by 10 miles square—in the early dawn and were reported making good progress last night. Canadian troops at the same time fought their way through a virtual wall of Nazi steel in storming across a causeway from South Beveland island on the east and establishing a firm foothold on Walcheren.

One commando force made a direct assault on the harbor and town of Vlissingen (Flushing) in 50 or 60 landings boats. The German radio said a "heavy battle' was raging for the town, which sits at the southern tip of Walcheren Island and commands the three-mile wide entrance to the Schelde from the North sea.

A second landing was made at Westkapelle at the extreme western tip of Walcheren and eight miles northwest of Vlissingen. A heavy fog obscured the landing boats from German shore batteries. When the weather cleared after noon Allied medium and fighter bombers swarmed over the island and battered every enemy position they could locate.

Naval Gunfire Supports Commandos

NOV 3 1944

Heavy naval gunfire supported the seaborne landing. Berlin said that Nazi fliers had seen a British battleship of the King George V (35,000 ton) class, four cruisers and numerous landing vessels standing offshore, "which indicates that other attempts on Walcheren are to follow."

Late frontline dispatches last night said all Germans guns on Walcheren were silent, perhaps knocked out by naval gunfire. The only German guns on Walcheren which escaped the floding of the litle island last month when Allied bombers breached protecting North sea dikes were believed to have been at Vlissingen and at Middelburg, four miles to the north. Almost all the remainder of the island was reported to be under water except at low tide.

Approximately six miles of largely-flooded terrain separated the Britsh force fighting for Vlissingen and the Canadians who fought across the 1,100-yard causeway from South Beveland against withering mortar and small arms fire.

With Walcheren Island finally freed of the Nazis, who were said to be putting up only nominal opposotion there, the long Schelde waterway to Antwerp will be cleared to Allied traffic except for a job of minesweeping.

Hold Out In Battered Spots

Some 2,000 battered Germans still held out in tiny pockets on the Belgian coast outside the entrance to the estuary, but they had lost fortifications near Breskens, across from Vlissingen, which commanded the big waterway. Tuesday these Germans were being driven back through the streets of the little coastal village of Knocke, four miles east of Zeebrugge, and were about ready for the clean-up.

Since they opened their campaign Oct. 6 to clear the Schelde the Canadians had captured 18,000 prisoners and liberated more than 850 square miles.

Boggy terrain and scarcity of good roads held back the surge of American, British, Canadian, Polish and Dutch troops to the Maas north of Antwerp as much as German resistance. One Allied column striking northwest from captured Raamsdonk fought into the outskirts of Geertruidenberg, where a bridge crosses the Maas, but there was no report of important progress from that point west to the coast. Stiff fighting was in progress along the Mark river, four to five miles south of the Maas.

British Reach Another Canal

On the eastern flank of the Dutch corridor, British Tommies reached a canal nearly two miles east of the recaptured town of Lieseel and advanced another two miles southeast down a road to Meijel. Slowly grinding the Germans back over bogs and marshes, the British took 160 prisoners during the day. The Nazis, who launched a heavy counterattack on this front last week, appeared to have pulled back their armor.

Weather again grounded Allied fighter planes until late afternoon, and the troops fought under drizzling skies. Massed Allied artillery helped push the Nazis back toward the German border.

Acknowledging that the Germans had lost the battle for Antwerp, Capt. Ludwig Serterious, Nazi military commentator, said "it remains now to be seen whether Field Marshal Montgomery considers his base great enough to start his big offensive from the Nijmegen bridgehead to the northeast or whether he intends to push forward in central Holland to the Lek river between Rotterdam and Arnhem, or even beyond to the Zuider Zee."

Sertcrious mentioned the possibility that both drives might be launched immediately.

Town In Nancy Area Captured

The German radio reported that on the French front southeast of Nancy a strong American force of more than 100 tanks and an infantry division drove down a main highway toward Strasbourg and captured Montigny, 15 miles east of Luneville. The official German communique said French troops had entered Baccarat, 14 miles southeast of Luneville.

These attacks, the first of importance by the Allies in the cold and sodden southern sector of the front for several weeks, were not confirmed by official Allied sources. General Eisenhower's headquarters reported only local actions, including capture of Les Poulieres, a village east of Bruyeres, and a drive against stubborn resistance into St. Benoit, east of Rambervillers.

30. 24 — 20069

Some 17,000 Nazi troops holding out in the French port of Dunkerque were reported to have opened sluice gates and flooded more ground around the town, forcing besieging British troops to withdraw slightly. In an effort to sustain the morale of the Dunkerque garrison and encourage it to hold out as long as possible the Germans were said to be dropping mail into the town by plane at night.

More than 500 RAF bombers gave Cologne another heavy going-over last night, and a British air spokesman said the big Rhine industrial city was being turned into "more of a liability than an asset" to the Nazis.

TWO LANDINGS BY COMMANDOS ON WALCHEREN

FRYE

German Artillery Bastions Blocking Sea Lanes to Antwerp Are Goal.

CANADIANS CROSS CAUSEWAY

Heavy Fire Greets Montgomery's Troops as Pincer Tactics Are Put Into Play.

London, Nov. 1 (A. P.). — British Commandos stormed ashore today on the southern and western coast of Walcheren Island. They were making good progress tonight in a pincers drive to smash the last Germans barring the sea lane to Antwerp.

The seaborne forces landed as Canadians burst across the steel-torn causeway onto the eastern edge of the island, establishing a small beachhead there despite heavy Nazi resistance. A dispatch from Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters declared that the Commandos were biting inland across the flooded island.

Berlin earlier said that Allied amphibious forces had landed near Vlissingen (Flushing), Walcheren's biggest city, with strong aerial and naval protection. The Berlin radio said tonight that "German reconnaissance planes have observed a battleship of the King George class, four cruisers and numerous landing vessels, which indicates that other attempts on Walcheren are to follow."

The official German news agency said that the first wave of forces landing in Flushing harbor were wiped out, but reinforcements fought to the outskirts of the town. "The enemy used about fifty to sixty landing boats," the announcement said.

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The Canadians cut out a foothold several hundred yards deep on the eastern edge of the island, eight miles northeast of Flushing, after crossing the long, narrow causeway from conquered South Bevelanda Island under a hail of bullets and shells. Resistance on the south shore of the Schelde estuary weakened perceptibly, Supreme Headquarters said, and Canadians, in a three-mile advance, fought into the coastal village of Knocke. Perhaps fewer than 2,000 Germans remained in this pocket, southwest of Flushing; 7,900 already had been captured.

The Allies landed on Walcheren after an artillery barrage from the south shore of the Schelde Estuary, only recently cleared of Germans, Berlin said.

Squeeze Attack Strategy.

Adjoining South Beveland Island also had been captured in the same kind of squeeze attack, with British forces landing on the southern coast while Canadians pushed across the land causeway. Three-quarters of Walcheren had been flooded by Allied bomb-breaching of its dikes, with sea water sweeping over some German batteries controlling the estuary approach to Allied-held Antwerp.

Below the Maas River, Allied columns struggled through knee-deep mud in pursuit of Germans escaping over the river behind a screen of stubborn rearguard actions. All field dispatches indicated that the Germans generally had succeeded in escaping an Allied trap.

Americans Capture Montigny

A Berlin radio broadcast declared that Field Marshal Montgomery never had drawn on the mass of his forces around Nijmegen for the battle to clear southwestern Holland, but was keeping them intact for an offensive aimed at reaching the north German plain.

The German radio also declared that on the front in France, a strong American attack, supported by more than 100 tanks, had captured Montigny, fifteen miles east of Luneville. The German communique said that French elements had entered Baccarat, fourteen miles southeast of Luneville.

It was expected that the Germans would make a major stand on a line extending from the great Dutch port of Rotterdam to Arnhem, along the north bank of the Neder Rhine. The Canadian First Army has taken 18,000 prisoners and liberated 850 square miles since crossing the Leopold Canal to begin the battle to clear Antwerp's approaches.

Bad weather, which grounded Allied aircraft and kept infantry men and armored forces strugling in knee-deep mud, contributed heavily to the failure to close the trap on the beaten German forces. On the east flank of the widening Dutch salient, however, British infantry units reinforced the hard-pressed Americans and hurled the enemy out of Liesel as bitter fighting continued in the Maas bulge west of the Dutch border city of Venlo.

Americans Take Three Villages.

On the American sectors of the front facing toward Germany, the activity remained confined to local actions. The United States Seventh Army made some small gains in the Vosges foothills in France.

Advancing against stubborn resistance, Seventh Army troops took the village of St. Benoit, five miles east of Rambervillers, and the villages of Laveline and Les Poulieres, just east of Bruyeres. North of Baccarat, there was a heavy artillery exchange, but no reports of any shift in the lines.

Pursuing Allied armored forces already have fought through to the Maas north of Tilburg and are within half a mile of the Geertruidenberg bridge, one of the enemy's main escape routes. These Allied units are approximately seven miles south of the Waal, southernmost outlet of the Rhine.

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To the east the original Allied salient in the Netherlands, running from Eindhoven through Nijmegen to the vicinity of Arnhem, outflanks the lower Waal, but not the parallel Neder Rhine.

As a result of the triumph of the Canadian First and British Second armies in the southwestern coastal corner, the Allies have a broad front extending across southern Holland in place of the original narrow salient.

Belgians Stop Port Damage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. (AP)—Serious damage to the big port at Antwerp was prevented by the Belgian underground, the Navy said today.

It added that British engineers are now repairing docks and that the port will be usable as soon as approaches from the sea are in Allied hands.

The report was contained in a despatch from Antwerp telling of the arrival there on October 23 of the first naval party consisting of Captain James C. Vandercarr, of Norman, Okla., Navy port officer for Antwerp; his aide, Lieut. Comdr Norman J. Gaynor, Bridgeport, Conn., and John F. Greenan, storekeeper, 106 Dunnell avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.

The port of Antwerp will be administered by the British but the Navy will maintain an office there t oassist U. S. naval and merchant marine personnel aboard ships coming into port.

DARING ENGINEER DESTROYS BRIDGE DESPITE GERMANS

GREENE

WITH U. S. TROOPS IN HOLLAND, Nov. 1 — (AP) A real life version of Gary Cooper's bridge-blowing feat in "For Whom the Bell Tolls" was enacted by a daring young American second lieutenant on this front in eastern Holland.

The Germans had just completed a bridge across the Wessem canal south of Weert, and its destruction was so vital that the American commander considered throwing a whole battalion into a daylight attack to wreck it.

"Give me five men to cover me and I'l do it alone," volunteered Second Lieut. Ira F. Peak of an engineer unit.

In the dead of night Peak and five volunteers crawled forward to the canal bank, and Peak, leaving the others to watch for the enemy, slipped under the bridge and went to work with his explosives.

In pitch darknes all went well until one of the men slipped on a rock and the rock splashed into the canal. The noise roused a German sentry who came running onto the bridge with a machine-gun, spotted Peak's half-hidden form amid the girders under the bridge and opened fire.

Peak cooly went on wiring his explosives to the underbelly of the bridge while bursts fired by his covering details kept the German from going after Peak.

At last the job was completed and Peak with the others made a dash down the road.

The German sentry ran back for reinforcements and came chasing back. Two hundred yards down the road Peak had charged his electric detonator with a wire leading to the explosives under the bridge. As the Germans raced across the bridge Peak threw the switch, blowing the bridge and the enemy sky-high.

Next morning America patrols inspected the bridge in daylight and found it demolished, with the bodies of six Germans scattered along the canal bank.

Belgium All Free

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP) — The whole of Belgium has been completely liberated from the Germans and the last Nazi strongpoints in the country have been reduced, Belgian Minister of the interior Ronsse said today in a statement broadcast by the Brussels radio and recorded here by the FCC.

Envoy On Way To Belgium

London, Nov. 1 (AP) — Charles Sawyer, of Ohio, new United States Ambassador to Belgium, left today for Brussels with Mrs. Sawyer. They were accompanied by George P. Waller, American charge d'affaires in Luxembourg.

First Food Shipment

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1 (AP).—The first consignment of more than 8,000,000 pounds of food which the Allied armies are to give Belgium between now and Nov. 20 will be delivered to the Belgian government Friday.

Train Explodes At Paris Siding, DeGaulle Saved

HILL

General Spoke Near By Just Before Blast; Sabotage Blamed, Sirens Sounded

NOV 2 1944

PARIS, Nov. 1 (AP).—A trainload of captured German munitions exploded at noon today on a suburban Paris siding not far from a cemetery where General Charles de Gaulle had made a speech fifteen minutes earlier.

The explosions, whose cause remained a mystery, continued during the afternoon as fire spread through the 140-car train, showering shell fragments into parts of two arrondissments (wards) and causing undisclosed casualties and damage.

In order to clear the streets police sounded air-raid sirens at the height of the explosions and word quickly spread that Paris was being raided from the air or subjected to an attack by flying bombs.

There were many rumors concerning the cause of the initial explosion, but the possibility that it might have been an attempt on De Gaulle's life was generally discounted. The munition train, captured during the liberation of Paris, had been left on a siding in an open area at the edge of the city about half a mile from the cemetery where De Gaulle spoke in honor of Frenchmen killed in the fight to free the capital. Authorities were investigating the possibility of sabotage.

In connection with the sabotage theory, there have been reports that as many as 10,000 Germans still are in Paris, hiding or disguised.

The Communist newspaper "Humanite" said only this morning that fifth columnists attacked a factory in the Paris area last night and were driven off by members of the leftist patriotic militia. No other paper carried this report, however.

BLAST FOLLOWS DE GAULLE SPEECH

Paris, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Part of a trainload of explosives parked on a suburban siding exploded today, a few minutes after Gen. Charles de Gaulle had made an All-Saints' Day speech at a nearby cemetery. The blast caused considerable damage and some casualties.

While it might have been an attempt against Gen. de Gaulle's life, French officials expressed the view that it was sabotage, and was only coincidental with the speech.

The explosion, followed by other blasts, heard for two hours, set off air-raid sirens. This caused a report that the blast resulted from a pickaback glide bomber from an enemy plane, but the United States Air Force declared that there had been no enemy planes in the Paris region.

A broadcast recorded here, said that Gen. de Gaulle spoke today at Vincennes. The explosion may have occurred there.

Cohoes Officer Wins Silver Star

United States Ninth Army Headquarters in Europe, Oct. 28 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Lieut. John F. Kennedy of Cohoes, N. Y., a member of the Ninth Army public relations staff, received the Silver Star today. Lieut.-Gen William Hood Simpson, commander of the Ninth Army, made the presentation, citing Lieut. Kennedy's gallantry in action while serving as a platoon leader with the Eighth Infantry Division in Normandy on July 13.

"I'm proud that a good fight-

ing field soldier like yourself is a member of my staff," Gen. Simpson said. During American attacks of La Kaye du Puits, Lieut. Kennedy received a bullet wound in the right knee, but continued in action with his platoon until he was wounded again in the right foot by mortar fire.

Paris, Nov. 1 (AP) — Miguel Maura, chief of the Spanish Republican Conservative party, has proposed in a formal personal message to Gen. Francisco Franco that his government step aside voluntarily in order to avoid a new civil war, it was reported reliably today.

Pioneer Fort Flyer Killed In Plane Blast

Paris, Nov. 1 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Jerrald Price, of Estes Park, Col., one of the pioneer Fortress pilots in the European theater, was killed August 23 when a fighter plane he was flying exploded over England.

Price was one of the pilots who took the Fortress "We the People" through its career of 50 missions without serious damage or injury to any of the hundreds of crewmen who flew on her.

On completion of his Fortress missions, he pioneered in the United States Eighth Air Force's leaflet raids, for which he was awarded the Legion of Merit. Recently he was engaged in secret experimental work.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western Front: 301 miles (from west of Duren).

2—Russian Front: 304 miles from Vistula, north of Warsaw.)

3—Italian Front: 557 miles (from southeast of Bologna).

Important RR Town Captured

Lajosmizse, Only 33 Miles From Hungarian Capital, Captured.

PROGRESS MADE FROM NORTH, TOO

Stalin Issues Order of Day On Petsamo Campaign—More Than 5,500 Captured in Hungary.

By W. W. Hechler

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Red Army thrust within 33 miles of Budapest yesterday in a great drive rolling rapidly northwestward across the Hungarian plain between the Danube and Tisza rivers.

Armored spearheads undoubtedly already were even nearer to the imperilled Hungarian capital as the midnight Moscow communique announced definite capture of the railway town of Lajosmizse, only 33 miles southeast, along with more than 100 other communities in the marsh-dotted flatlands between the rivers.

Among these was Kecskemet, great railway junction point and last major defense bastion 44 miles southeast of Budapest.

City Falls After Street Fighting

Kecskemet fell after 24 hours of heavy street fighting during which the Russians also pushed past the city on both sides.

The Germans contended this bypassing was what finally forced them to abandon Kecskemet, but the Russians also thrust straight through the city of 80,000 and northwestward another 11 miles up the river toward Budapest. They also announced the capture of Kerekegyhaza, 10 miles west of Kecskemet on a spur railway; and Ujecske, 17 miles northeast of the Kecskemet-Szolnok line.

Thus they had a firm grip on the rail and highway network for the continuing drive to Budapest.

The Soviet secondary drive in northeast Hungary, more than 100 miles from Budapest also made progress during the day. It swept up more than 40 communities, including the towns of Zsurk and Zahony at the Czechoslovak border opposite Cop, indicating a probable juncture with the other Russian armies that have moved westward across the breadth of eastern Czechoslovakia.

The Moscow communique which announced these gains also reported an earlier order of the day from Premier Stalin on final clearance of the enemy from the Petsamo region of Arctic Finland, but said nothing of the Polish, East Prussian and west Latvian sectors of the long eastern front.

Drive Across Plains Progressing

It made clear, however, that a big-scale drive across the plains of Hungary was progressing steadily towards its goal, Budapest.

Kecskemet was the last important barrier in that open country.

Another 1,500 Germans and Hungarians were captured in that campaign Tuesday, bringing the total bag to more than 5,500 since the offensive began, Moscow said.

While the Russians have not mentioned the starting date, Berlin has said it was Sunday.

An early morning supplement to the Soviet communique said the enemy lost 2,000 dead in the Kecskemet battle, 1,000 more at the rail town of Tedel, and 300 more at Kecel, besides losing 56 tanks and mobile guns.

The Germans lost another 300 dead in an unsuccessful attack on the Soviet positions south of Pulutsk on the Narew river in Poland, the supplement said in the only reference to fighting on that front.

Besides Kecskemet, which the Germans acknowledged in advance they had lost after a hard house-to-house fight, the Russians reported the capture of Keskoros, railway junction town 30 miles southwest of Kecskemet.

Indicating the speed with which the Germans fled the communique said that at the airdrome at Iszak, 17 miles southwest of Kecskemet and captured Tuesday, they had seized 48 enemy planes.

Reds Break Through

Kecskemet itself is 44 miles southeast of Budapest, but German military commentators admitted the Russians had broken through on both sides, indicating they were already well past that onetime barrier.

The Germans asserted the Russians had transferred all their southern front reserves to that sector in a determined drive across the plains between the Danube and Tisza rivers.

Moscow announced Tuesday night that Soviet troops, in a sweep across a 60-mile-wide front between the rivers, had broken into Kecskemet and were driving the enemy out of the fort-like stone houses.

Appeal to People to Revolt

The Paris radio appealed to Hungarians to revolt.

"Your hour has come," it said. "The fighters for Hungarian independence in France, Belgium, and Holland, the Hungarians who fought on the Paris barricades, send an urgent appeal to the workers of Budapest, to the students, the peasants and all strata of the people.

"To the barricades: Block the roads. Make every house a fortress. The Hungarian people cannot wait to be liberated. Free yourselves!"

The Germans asserted they were preparing to defend the capital in Warsaw fashion. Its fall would be likely to knock Hungary finally out of the war as Hitler's last fighting ally.

The Nazis had also to combat the drive from the northeast, still 100 miles away but pressing hard from the region of Nyiregyhaza.

Germans Race to Get Out Troops

Meanwhile the Germans were racing to get what troops they could out of the south Balkans. Having given up the big port of Salonika in the face of a British push, the Nazi high command said its men fought the Russians and Bulgarians in the Ibar river valley around Pristina and Kraljevo, Yugoslavia. This valley rail route is the secondary one through the Balkans to the sea. The primary one down the Morava river valley alaeady is denied the Germans by the Soviet advance across northeast Yugoslavia.

While the Germans claimed successes in counterattacks along the Ibar, they had small chance of getting many men or much equipment out by that perilous pathway.

Germans Claim Success

On the northern front, the Germans said their trapped troops in southwestern Latvia had sealed off a deep Soviet breach south of Priekule and held firm against another Russian thrust 30-odd miles southeast of Liepaja. But it was added that their lines at some points had been pulled back several miles and "a recognizable front line does not exist any more" in the whole devastated area.

In the Arctic, the Germans asserted their "movements in Finland progressed according to schedule," but an order of the day from Premier Stalin announced the entire Petsamo nickel-producing area had been fully cleared of the Nazis.

The comparative lull in East Prussia continued. The Germans, quickly accusing the invading Russians of all sorts of atrocities, announced creation of "an international commission for investigation of Russian crimes in East Prussia."

Nazis Quit Key Hungarian City

Russians Advancing on 60-mile Front in Big Drive on Budapest.

London, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Berlin radio said tonight that German and Hungarian troops had abandoned Kecskemet, fourth largest Hungarian city forty-four miles from Budapest, and a Moscow dispatch said Russian tanks were clanking over the flat Hungarian plain within forty miles of the capital.

The battle for Budapest is "reaching its climax," Berlin said. Cannon fire already has been reported audible in the twin cities of Buda and Pest, which lie on opposite banks of the Danube.

Earlier, Berlin acknowledged Russian breakthroughs on both sides of Kecskemet, an agricultural center of 83,000 which lies some twenty miles beyond the Tisza River, last water line before Budapest.

Marshal Stalin issued an order of the day tonight announcing the complete liberation of the entire Petsamo region, which Finland ceded to Russia under armistice terms. The region is one of the world's richest nickel regions and contains the port of Petsamo, taken last month.

of Kecskemet, the Russians were only 43 miles below Budapest.

Defense Zone Overrun

The army newspaper *Red Star* disclosed that the new offensive aimed at Budapest got under way at least three days ago and overran a defense zone where the enemy concentrated as many as 20 anti-tank guns to the mile.

The offensive has swept up 200 Hungarian cities, towns and villages, more than 4,000 prisoners and control of several hundred square miles of new territory, the Russians declared.

Nazi Division Chief Killed

Dispatches said the Hungarian 23rd Infantry Division was virtually destroyed, its commander killed and the deputy commander and most of the staff captured as Soviet forces broke into Kecskemet.

A correspondent for *Izvestia* reported that Soviet forces increased the fury of their assault toward Budapest "tenfold" after they discovered bodies of four Red army prisoners tortured and slain by the Germans and Hungarians. The prisoners' arms and heads had been cut off and their bodies showed traces of being tortured by fire, the correspondent asserted.

The Russians also pushed toward Budapest on a front 120 miles northeast of the capital.

Russ Recapture Nyiregyhaza

In the capture of Nyiregyhaza, a district center northwest of Debrecen, 1,500 Germans and Hungarians were killed while the Russians advanced 12 miles, the communique added. The Soviet forces retook the town after being pushed out of it.

The Soviet war bulletin said there were artillery duels in East Prussia and that German fighting reconnaissance forces were routed north of Grosstrakehnen.

Fighting Rages In Streets Of Kesckemet

NOV 2 1944

Moscow, Nov. 1 (AP)—Russian motorized infantry is clearing enemy detachments from three sides of Kesckemet, while other Red army troops are battling fiercely in the streets of the city, 44 miles southeast of Budapest, front dispatches said today.

Soviet tanks, artillery and infantry are pouring into a 60-mile-wide break in the enemy's defenses between the Danube and the Tisza rivers, the dispatches added. At captured Izsak, 17 miles southwest

'Big 3' Union Seen In Reich

Moscow, Nov. 1 (AP)—President Mikhail Kalinin told the people of the Soviet Union in a newspaper article today that "the day is not far distant when troops of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States will meet on German territory—this will be the day of our complete victory."

Kalinin's summary of the war, written to herald the 27th anniversary of the Red revolution on November 7, recalled the German boast that the invasion of Russia was backed up by 250,000,000 people of Europe and pointed out that the Germans "now chatter about the superior numbers of Soviet armies."

Mentioning the quick liberation of France, Belgium, Luxembourg and part of Holland by Allied troops, Kalinin added: "The Germans now console themselves that the thin line of communications is shortened. Soon the Germans undoubtedly will be left without any communications at all."

Yanks Bomb Oil, Railway Nazi Targets

NOV 2 1944

RAF Strikes at Several Places, Including Battered Cologne.

LONDON, Nov 1 (AP) — British-based U. S. heavy bombers attacked German synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen and railway targets at Hamm and Coblenz today and Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the U. S. 15th Air Force in Italy bombed military objectives in the Vienna area.

The 300 heavy bombers and 200 fighter escorts from England shot down three ME-262 jet-propelled planes that tried to whip into the bomber formations. They reported that anti-aircraft fire, however, was only moderate. One fighter, which apparently collided with a jet-propelled enemy fighter, was lost in the operations. All the bombers returned safely.

Cologne Hit Twice

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The RAF also was busy with a series of strikes at a variety of targets, including two raids on the battered city of Cologne.

By daylight Lancaster heavy bombers hit objectives in the Ruhr and Mosquitos dumped more explosives on Cologne. Early tonight a strong force of Halifax heavies bombed Oberhausen, an industrial and rail center of the Ruhr, and later another force of Mosquitos attacked Berlin and Cologne again.

The 15th Air Force bombers, which were accompanied by fighters, had to bomb by instrument. Returning pilots said they encountered a few German fighters and some flak. The attack on the Vienna area, the first since Oct. 10, marked the first anniversary of the creation of 15th Air Force.

Hamburg Raided

October's record aerial offensive against Germany was rounded out last night by another pounding of Cologne, both by Mosquitos and a force of more than 500 RAF heavy bombers. Other RAF planes attacked Hamburg and German air fields.

During October American and British bombers and fighters made more than 60,000 flights, at a cost of approximately 400 Allied planes. Cologne, in the northern sector of the Siegfried line, was bombed 18 times, lending weight to a terse statement today by the Air Ministry that "the aim of the strategic offensive is to make Cologne more of a liability than an asset."

Skip-bombing from below roof level, an RAF Mosquito squadron blasted out Gestapo headquarters in Denmark yesterday, the latest of the RAF exploits in jail-busting and Gestapo-busting missions.

In ten minutes the bombers shoved 24,000 pounds of explosives through two buildings in the University of Aarhus, which houses the Gestapo chiefs, and still managed to keep clear of a hospital within 100 yards of the targets.

AMERICANS BOMB RHINELAND CITIES

London, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—American heavy bombers from the west and south bombed Vienna, Gelsenkirchen, Coblenz and Hamm today after 500 of the biggest British aircraft rekindled fires among the ruins of the Rhineland city of Cologne before dawn. About 300 Liberators and Fortresses, with 250 escorting fighters, attacked a synthetic oil plant at Gelsenkirchen, 100 miles north of Cologne, and rail yards feeding the western front at Hamm and Coblenz.

The Austrian capital was shrouded in overcast, requiring the escorted bombers from Italian bases to attack by instrument. It was Vienna's first attack since October 10 and few German interceptors were encountered. Targets were not specified.

Lancasters and Halifaxes bombed Cologne, the most devastated city in the Rhineland, for two hours last night shortly after swift Mosquito bombers attacked the sprawling rail yards from low levels. Royal Air Force Mosquitoes, attacking yesterday from zero altitude, destroyed the two buildings of the University of Aarhus housing Gestapo headquarters in Denmark, where the Germans have kept documents which have been the basis for the persecution of many loyal Danes.

The RAF raids wound up a record month for American and British air forces—more than 60,000 flights by bombers and fighters. Approximately 400 planes were lost.

Cologne caught nearly 10,000 tons of bombs in four days and eight raids in 72 hours.

The Allied air forces plan to knock Cologne out of the battle for the northern sector of the Siegfried Line.

Cologne Supply Center

Hitler has been using Cologne "both as an arsenal—it has more than 30 large priority factories—and as one of his main traffic centers for supplying the Western front," the RAF said today. "Troops and arms could be assembled conveniently in Cologne and then sent forward to any part of the front which was being threatened."

In October the RAF was over Germany 29 nights and the Eighth Air Force was over the Reich 20 days. Cologne was bombed 18 times, lending weight to a terse statement from the Minister of Air today:

"The aim of the strategic offensive is to make Cologne more of a liability than an asset."

17,500 Bomber Sorties

American heavy bombers from the Eighth Air Force in Britain and the 15th Air Force in Italy attacked targets in Germany on all but six days of October.

The Eighth sent Flying Fortresses and Liberators out on more than 17,500 sorties during the month and fighters made almost as many. Total losses were about 200 bombers and 100 fighters, against 174 German planes shot down. The RAF, which operated on all but two nights, lost about 100 planes and destroyed 52 German craft.

NORWAY BUILDING SECURITY POLICE

NOV 2 1944

LONDON, Nov. 1—(AP) A Norwegian Security Police force of 11,000 has been built up in Sweden and permission for it to enter Norway as soon as a considerable part of the country is liberated is now under discussion in Stockholm, it was learned today.

Minister of Justice and Police in the exiled Norwegian government, Terje Wold, is now in the Swedish capital and Norwegian sources said he undoubtedly would review the Security Police before returning to London.

The question of sending the Security force into Norway before the country is entirely liberated is understood to be the most important of several technical matters under discussion.

Also participating in the discussions are Trygve Lie, Norwegian Foreign Minister, and Dr. Karl Evang, Norwegian Director General of Public Health.

The Police unit was created two years ago through an agreement with the Swedish government. It is composed of Norwegians who escaped and could not proceed to Britain to join the Norwegian armed forces.

With part of northern Norway freed by the Russians and with prospects that still more territory will be taken soon, the Norwegian government is said to be eager to move a part of this force into the country before it is completely free of the Germans.

Norwegian quarters here said they believed Sweden would have no objection.

A Norwegian government spokesman officially denied a German News Agency report from Stockholm that King Haakon's government would soon move to the Swedish capital. He added, "When it does move from London, it will go directly to Norway."

Germans Increase Defenses in Norway

London, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Underground reports reaching London from Norway declare the Germans there, apparently fearing an Allied sea-borne invasion linked with the Russian drive from the north, are hurriedly building additional defense works.

London, Nov. 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. A. Carton de Wiart, Prime Minister Churchill's personal representative with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, has been promoted temporarily to lieutenant general, it was announced today.

End Of Restrictions On Lend-Lease Urged

London, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Leeds Chamber of Commerce recommended today an end to restrictions on the use of lend-lease materials which, it said, tend to "hamper England's export industries."

In a proposal presented to a meeting of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Leeds chamber cited Britain's contributions in the form of reverse lend-lease as one argument to halt the restrictions.

Under the restrictions no British manufacturer of any articles which include lend-lease material is allowed to export them if the market can be supplied from America.

A review in the Yorkshire *Post* and the Leeds *Mercury* said "time and again British firms have had to hand their exports orders over to their American competitors." It also said the Americans never accepted any corresponding restrictions on reverse lend-lease materials.

BRITISH ARE COOL TO OFFER OF SHIPS

KASISCHKE

LONDON, Nov. 1 — (AP) The government was urged in the House of Commons today to reject as disastrous to the British shipbuilding industry a rumored American offer to turn over 1,000 Liberty ships to Britain.

The topic was raised in a shipping debate during which A. J. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, called for a post-war British Merchant fleet surpassing in size and efficiency the pre-war fleet.

He announced that British yards produced 634 major war vessels displacing 1,183,501 tons from the outbreak of the war until last December and, while warning that the peril from submarines and mines was not yet ended, said he believed "the worst of our shipping problems are over."

The warning against buying large numbers of Liberty ships from America came from Ctl. T. G. Greenwell, conservative member for Hartle-Pools and himself a shipbuilder. He was supported by laborite Emanuel Shinwell.

If Britain accepted 1,000 Liberty ships from America Greenwell said, "it would knock British building stone cold for ten years and, as these ships would all age together in about 15 or 18 years, there would be a sudden boom."

"That should be avoided," he added.

Greenwell said he doubted Britain need fear American competition in transport shipbuilding "because although the Americans build excellent ships, American building costs would not make them world competitors with us."

BRITISH NAVY ADDS 634 MAJOR SHIPS

NOV 2 1944

London, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Britain produced 634 major war vessels displacing 1,183,501 tons from the outbreak of the war until last December, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, informed the House of Commons today. They included battleships, cruisers, monitors, destroyers and submarines, he said.

Other naval vessels built during the period totaled 3,898, of 455,277 tons. During four years of the first world war, Mr. Alexander said, Britain produced 1,654 warships of 1,595,000 tons.

"While it would be wrong to assume we are at the end of real danger from attacks on our shipping, especially by U-boats and mines," he said, "I think we have now reached a stage of the war at which we have good reason to hope that the worst of our shipping problems are over."

Mr. Alexander said that "we could not have survived at one period, but for the persistent efficiency and continuity of our shipyards and had we not early placed an order for sixty merchant ships in the United States before her entry in the war and obtained the assistance of Canada in that most remarkable addition to the shipping of the United Nations which she had produced, starting from scratch."

MIKHAILOVITCH KIN DESERT

Son and Daughter Join Tito—Accuse Father of Treachery

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Marshal Tito's Free Yugoslav radio tonight broadcast a statement attributed to Branko Mikhailovitch, son of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, the former Yugoslav War Minister, that he had joined Marshal Tito's Partisans "to efface the shame I feel at my father's treacherous work."

The radio also broadcast a statement attributed to General Mikhailovitch's daughter, Grozdana, who also had gone over to the Partisans, denouncing her father as a traitor to their country's cause.

According to the broadcast, Branko accused his father and his Chetnik forces of "open cooperation with the Germans and the massacre of Moslem families."

CONINGHAM IN NEW POST

Becomes Commander in Chief of Second Tactical Air Force

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham received administrative control of all Royal Air Force units in northwest Europe and became commander in chief of the Second Tactical Air Force.

Marshal Coningham, a New Zealander, has been air officer commanding the Second Tactical Air Force in Great Britain since last January. Before that he commanded the First Tactical Air Force in the Mediterranean Air Command.

Otto Flies To Europe, Report

London, Nov. 1 (AP)—The London *Daily Mail* said today in a New York dispatch that Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, pretender to the throne of Austria, has left the United States secretly by plane for Europe. The *Mail* did not give the source of its information.

BOMBARDIER HERO

London, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Bleeding from five flak wounds in his chest, Lieut. Thomas A. McKenzie fought off unconsciousness all through a bomb run, talking calmly over his plane's interphone so that his crewmates would not be alarmed.

The 21-year-old bombardier from Auburn, Ky., was over Munich when anti-aircraft struck the Flying Fortress. Sergt. McKenzie clung to his bombsight for seven agonizing minutes before he collapsed, but by then the bombs were away.

Crew members wondered what was wrong when the bomb bay doors remained open after the run and Lieut. Michael G. Kobasky of 146 Fifth street, Elizabeth, N. J., navigator, went forward and administered first aid while the co-pilot, Lieut. Timothy L. Crowley, Camp Hill, Pa., manned the nose guns and the pilot, Lieut. Harry E. Betha, Wilmington, N. C., brought the plane home.

Luxembourg Makes Steel For Allies

London, Nov. 1 (AP)—Joseph Bech, Luxembourg Foreign Minister, said today that Luxembourg's steel and iron industry now was producing thirty per cent. of its capacity for the Allied armies.

Freed from German occupation only six weeks ago, Luxembourg is supplying 50,000 tons of steel and 75,000 tons of iron monthly to the Allies, and Bech predicted these amounts would be doubled within a few months with increased coal supply.

Bech said that 4,000 Russians, removed from their homes by the retreating German army and placed in Luxembourg mines and steel works, were being used by the American army as paid workers to repair railways and replace electric and telegraph cables.

British Businessmen Invade Paris By Air

LONDON, Nov. 1, (AP)—Four British business men went to Paris today by plane, the British Press Association said, adding that they were "the advance guard" for others expected to go to the French capital.

A London newspaper several weeks ago stirred a controversy by asserting that American businessmen had gone to Paris, wearing U. S. Army uniforms. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden denied this report recently in Commons.

An official of the Overseas Trade Department was quoted as saying the Britons went to Paris "in the interest of this country and France."

Will Take British Post

LONDON, Nov. 1—(AP)—Sir Percy Mills has been appointed head of the economic division of the British division of the control commission for Germany, it was announced tonight. He has been con-

troller general of machine toools and head of the production division of the ministry of production.

BRITISH DEMAND JOBS

London, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—About 1,000 London aircraft workers demonstrated outside Parliament today against being laid off at aircraft plants after certain quotas were completed.

"We want jobs," they chanted, waving banners inscribed "Jobs, not Doles," and "8,000 Sacked." The police escorted a delegation into the central lobby, where a protest was delivered to the House of Commons.

Church Asks Ousting of Brothels

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP).—The Church of England called on the government today for help to eliminate brothels allegedly existing on church-owned property in the Paddington district of London. The London Diocesan Conference, pleading the Church does not have legal authority over the leasehold buildings although owning the ground, adopted resolutions asking for a government investigation.

ROMANIAN CABINET IS OUT OF OFFICE

London, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The Rome radio reported today that the Romanian Cabinet had resigned.

The broadcast, heard by the Associated Press, gave no details but said that King Michael had accepted the resignations.

Earlier the Moscow radio made a detailed report of demonstrations in Bucharest. The broadcast said that the demonstrations demanded replacement of the Government of Gen. Konstantin Sanatescu by a National Democratic Front regime.

Quoting a Tass dispatch, the broadcast said that not less than 70,000 persons massed before the royal palace on Monday and demanded a new government capable of carrying out the people's wishes.

A delayed Associated Press dispatch direct from Bucharest reported that the nation's strongest party, the National Peasants led by Iliu Maniu, held a mass meeting Monday and outlined its program, which includes nationalization of industry, conversion of the country into a democratic workers' state and complete redistribution of large land holdings.

Workers Protest Lay-Off

London Plane Plant Employees Demonstrate Before Parliament

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP).—About 1,000 London aircraft workers demonstrated outside Parliament today against being laid off after certain quotas were completed.

"We want jobs," they chanted, and waved banners reading "Jobs, Not Doles," and "8,000 Sacked." Police escorted a delegation into the central lobby, where a protest was delivered to members of the House of Commons.

British Press Follows U. S. Campaign Closely

London, Nov. 1 (AP)—With the American Presidential campaign nearing its climax, British newspapers are devoting an increasing amount of space to it, including daily quotations on the betting odds as reported by their Washington and New York correspondents.

While the press refrains from editorial comment, British correspondents in America are not backward.

One of the most widely read, Don Iddon, New York correspondent for the *Daily Mail*, predicted that Mr. Roosevelt "will win—and win handsomely."

C. V. R. Thompson, of the *Daily Express*, said the campaign has been perhaps the bitterest since the Lincoln campaign in Civil War days and that "it is quite remarkable, therefore, that Britain has been kept out of it."

'Gen. Beck' Orders German Revolt

Stockholm, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Newspaper *Dagers Nyheter* said today that a radio speaker calling himself Col. Gen. Louis von Beck, former German chief of staff, told the German people and army last night that "I have decided to become your leader" and urged them to help overthrow Hitler.

The speaker, broadcasting on a wavelength not normally used by any German station, ridiculed Berlin reports that he had committed suicide after the abortive attempt on Hitler's life July 22.

Speaker Tells Of Escape

"A half hour after (Gestapo chief) Himmler gave orders to shoot me I escaped," the speaker was quoted as saying. He was said to have added that his former "comrades on the general staff" would "recognize my voice."

"When I give the signal you must take every Nazi a prisoner and assume operation of all railways, radios and newspapers," the speaker said, "I order you to organize into fighting groups and equip yourselves with weapons immediately. Prepare to take over the SS arsenals."

Swiss Criticize Soviet Air Stand

Berne, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The Swiss newspaper Tribune de Geneve said editorially today that it was hard to believe the true reason for Russian refusal to attend the United Nations air conference at Chicago was an unwillingness to associate with Spain, Portugal and Switzerland, because of their "hostility in the past."

The Tribune attributed the Russian refusal to an unwillingness to accept an "open door policy" necessary to an adherent of a world air organization.

Yanks Repulse Counterattacks Near Bologna

Nazis Aim at Positions Jutting Dangerously Into German Line.

ROME, Nov. 1—(AP)—American Fifth Army troops have hurled back several vicious German counterattacks south of Bologna in which Nazi infantrymen were supported by flame-throwers, Allied headquarters said today.

The fighting was termed costly for both sides.

The counterattacks were aimed at Allied positions which jut dangerously into the German line. The most determined enemy assault was launched against American units on a 2,000-foot hill five and a half miles southwest of Castel San Peitro, a junction point on the lateral Bologna-Rimini highway.

After laying down a mortar barrage, the Germans tried four times to break the American line. Flame-throwers sprayed the Yank positions. Heavy machinegun fire covered the advancing Nazis. The doughboys held in hand to hand fighting and the Germans finally withdrew.

British Patrols

British Eighth Army patrols on the Adriatic worked forward along the coast toward Ravenna and drove the Germans from two prepared positions north of the Bevano river. Other Eighth Army forces improved their bridgehead over the Ronco river and captured Meldola, where 40 prisoners were taken.

On the Italian west coast in the area east of Massa, Brazilian forces captured La Rocchette, Lama di Sotto and Pradoscello. A little farther west, other Brazilians took Mount San Quireco. German counter-attacks forced the Brazilians to withdraw slightly in the Castel Nuovo area.

Rain which has hampered both aerial and ground action on the Italian front for days continued in sufficient volume to keep the ground sloppy and small streams far out of their banks. Allied fighters and bombers were held to only a few scattered forays against Nazi communications.

8TH ARMY GAINS SOUTH OF FORLI

Rome, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Eighth Army forces have improved their beachhead across the Ronco River south of the Po Valley stronghold of Forli and have cleared the Germans from Meldola, on the stream's west bank, Allied Headquarters announced today.

German troops facing the Fifth Army on the central sector south of Bologna were thrown into a series of heavy counter-attacks yesterday in an effort to wipe out several Allied salients. American forces, sometimes fighting hand to hand, hurled them all back.

Only patroling and artillery duels occurred elsewhere.

Medium bombers attacked bridges in the Po Valley and lighter craft shot up enemy concentrations and communications. A small force of heavy bombers attacked targets in Yugoslavia.

Below Bologna the most determined enemy counter-attack was launched against Americans holding a 2,000-foot hill about five and one-half miles southwest of Castel San Pietro on the Po Valley highway.

The Germans stormed the hill four times, laying down murderous patterns of mortar and shell fire. At times they got so close that the Americans fought them hand to hand. It was a costly fight for both sides.

Along the Adriatic coast Eighth Army patrols worked their way forward toward Ravenna, driving Germans from the outpost positions north of the Bevano River.

Eden in Rome

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, who is in Rome, conferred today with Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, the British Broadcasting Corporation said in a broadcast recorded by NBC tonight.

PRICHARD HEADS DIVISION IN ITALY

Rome, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Vernon E. Prichard, former captain of the Army football team and later coach at West Point, is commanding the First Armored Division in Italy. The division fought its way up Italy from Cassino and Anzio to the enemy's Gothic Line.

Gen. Prichard was born in Onawa, Iowa. His family lives in St. Louis.

As a cadet at West Point Major-Gen. Prichard gained lasting football fame for his exploits in Army's 22-9 upset victory over a heavily favored Navy team at the Polo Grounds in 1913.

Earlier in that season a little known Notre Dame eleven came to the Plains at West Point and startled the gridiron world by toppling the cadets through the unprecedented forward passing exploits of Gus Dorais and Knute Rockne.

Army football authorities were so impressed by the Notre Dame passing attack that they prevailed upon Dorais to remain at the Point for several days to teach the Cadets the secret. Gen. Prichard was selected to do the passing for Army and proved such an apt pupil that his tosses to Lou Merrillat, diminutive cadet, and later proved the decisive factor in a victory over a famous Navy team that took the field a ten-to-one favorite.

In later years Prichard served as a backfield coach at the Military Academy under head coaches John McEwan and Major Charles Daly.

SALONIKA FREED BY BRITISH IN

BALKAN CAMPAIGN

ROME, Nov. 1 — (AP) The Allied Command announced today that advance British patrols had reached Salonika, Greece's second city and the principal seaport of the Balkan peninsula, and Berlin said that Nazi forces had evacuated the port.

The Allied commuique gave no details as to whether British troops actually had entered the city, over which a heavy pall of smoke from German demolitions has hung for several days. The German High command's daily communique said Salonika "was evacuated in the course of our disengaging movements in the Balkans, unimpeded by the enemy."

Sixty-five miles west of Salonika in the area north of Kozane British troops and Greek guerrillas maintained pressure on other German troops attempting to flee from Greece. Last reports said these Allied forces were less than seven miles from the Yugoslav border.

Salonika, which had a pre-war population of 240,000, is situated at the northwest corner of the Aegean sea and is within 50 miles of the southern borders of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. In 1925 the Greeks made its sheltered harbor a "free zone" for the use of the other Balkan nations. Goods from the other Balkan nations were shipped to the port over the trunk railway that runs through the Vardar and Morava valleys south from Belgrade.

German troops who captured the city April 9, 1941, made up the seventh invading army to tread its streets since it was founded in 315 B.C. The population is mixed, 90 per cent Greek and the rest Turks, Jews, Bulgarians, Serbs, Italians and Frenchmen.

Salonika's important port facilities were targets of both Axis and Allied airmen. Frequent raids were made by the Italians and Germans in 1940 and the early part of 1941. After the city's fall to the Germans, Allied planes battered it intermittently.

Nazis Announce Evacuation Of Salonika

London, Nov. 1 (AP) — A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told Commons today the Royal Navy had sunk 31 enemy warships and transports and 40 small craft and severely damaged 16 warships and merchant vessels and 15 smaller craft around Greece in the last six weeks. Many of the ships, he said, were carrying German troops.

Rome, Nov. 1 (AP)—The German high command announced today its forces had evacuated Salonika, principal Balkan seaport and second city of Greece.

Allied headquarters disclosed earlier that British patrols had reached the city, which had a population of 240,000 before the war. A pall of smoke has hung over Salonika several days as the Germans carried out demolitions there.

The Germans said "Salonika was evacuated in the course of our disengagement movements in the Balkans, unimpeded by the enemy."

Berlin Radio Broadcast

The communique was broadcast by the Berlin radio.

Salonika lies less than 50 miles from the borders of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Known also as Thessalonike, the Aegean port was used as a base by Allied troops in the last war. A pro-Ally revolution which broke out there helped impel Greece into that war in 1917.

It can be disclosed tonight that the Salonika-Athens railway was sabotaged throughout the four months before last month's British landing in force. Greek-speaking Americans and British landed by sea and parachute early in 1944 to mold Greek guerrillas into hard-hitting forces which slowed the German withdrawal from Greece. This advance guard brought in heavy arms, mortars and anti-tank guns.

Germans Head for Scutari.

Pressure is being maintained by Allied forward patrols against the enemy rearguards north of Kozane, the headquarters communique said. British troops and Greek Guerrillas pushing the Germans out of Greece were last reported within seven miles of the Yugoslav border in this section.

Previous advices indicated the Germans had engaged in extensive demolitions in Salonika, approximately seventy miles northeast of Kozane. An estimated 10,000 Nazis out of a force of 25,000 were said to be left in

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Salonika.

Soviet pressure in Bulgaria and the increasing strength of Marshal Tito's Partisans in Yugoslavia have compelled the Germans fleeing Greece to head toward Scutari in the northwest corner of Albania. It appeared doubtful that many of the Germans in Greece would reach the Reich.

Money Worthless, Athens' Shops Close

Athens, Nov. 1 (AP)—Shops all over Athens were closing today as the last vestige of confidence in Greek money disappeared.

In the past 24 hours the value of the drachma slid from the fantastic figure of 10,000,000,000,000 to 22,000,000,000,000 for a British gold sovereign (nominally $4.87).

Yesterday's fall of the drachma followed a statement by Finance Minister Alexander Svolos that the depreciation was unjustified in view of the nation's gold reserve of £43,000,000, held abroad, and the fact that aid is forthcoming from the Allies.

Transit Breakdown

Gold is the only medium of exchange which holds its own and even the United States dollar has depreciated. Last week a gold sovereign would buy $8. Today it would purchase $18.

The fact that the Red Cross has been unable to distribute regular rations, except bread, because of a transportation system breakdown has caused a great rise in free market prices and the resultant panic to buy gold.

Discussions of how to solve Greece's financial problems continued.

The Government apparently pins some hopes on remittances from expatriate Greeks to families in the homeland.

STILWELL RECALL MILITARY MATTER DECLARE CHINESE

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Nov. 1—(AP) The sudden recall to Washington of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell was called a purely military matter today by the Chinese Minister of Information, Lian Han-Chao, who said that for that reason there would be no Chinese comment on the action.

News of the reaction here to the resignation of U. S. Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss was held up by strict Chinese censorship.

Rumors purveyed as fact are current that the American attitude on the question of the over-all Allied command in China is unchanged and that Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's representative here, renewed the original proposals after Stilwell's departure.

(Writing the inside story of the Stilwell-Chiang Kai-shek affair, Associated Press Correspondent Preston Grover cabled from New Delhi, India, Tuesday that the American proposals included a request that Chiang reorganize his cabinet and eliminate reactionary obstructionists and anti-foreign members, and that an American general be placed in command of Chinese operations not only in Burma but elsewhere in major operations against the Japanese.

(Also, Grover said, Chiang was advised that there was much disappointment over the failure of the Chinese Central Government to come to an agreement with the Communists in the north so that both forces could be brought together against the Japanese in China.)

At a press conference of Foreign Correspondents today, Information Minister Liang said in reply to a question that Stilwell's recall "is a military matter—a change of military personnel—and we have no statement to make."

"There is no political issue, then?" a correspondent asked.

"No," injected Dr. K. C. Wu, foreign office spokesman. "President Roosevelt made that clear."

Strict Censorship

With Chinese censorship restriction increasing, Liang denied a suggestion, however, that the government had taken the position that if the correspondents did not like the situation they could get out of the country.

A 785-word Associated Press dispatch on Stilwell's departure had 515 words cut out by the Chinese censor after it had been passed in full by the American censor and the sense of one sentence was changed by the excision of four words.

Stilwell received word from Washington of his recall late in the afternoon Oct. 19. The next afternoon he formally bade farewell to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the next day left by plane.

Iron-clad American and Chinese censorship prevented Chungking correspondents from reporting Stilwell's departure and even after the announcement in Washington Oct. 28 of the General's recall, stories were sharply cut by censors. What innocuous sentences the American army censor permitted to pass were deleted by the Chinese.

The recall of Stilwell; which had been known for days to be impending, passed without a flurry here.

The crux of the dispute leading to the recall of Gen. Stilwell was that the United States in supplying China with military aid wanted to see it employed as efficiently as possible. This meant giving Stilwell much greater authority. Chiang, on the other hand, wanted Stilwell—or his successor—to serve in the role of a subordinate, taking orders without questioning their wisdom.

Censorship Hides Moves.

Chungking, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—It can be disclosed that Gen. Stilwell received his recall from Washington on Thursday, October 19. At 5 o'clock the next afternoon he took formal leave of Chiang Kai-shek. The following day, Saturday, Gen. Stilwell drove to the airport and left China. Brooks Atkinson, New York Times correspondent, left for the United States with him.]

The correspondents in Chungking knew that Gen. Stilwell had left, but were unable to say so. They expected to have an opportunity to give the background when Washington, on October 28, announced Gen. Stilwell's recall, but iron-clad censorship as relentless as any ever imposed by Chungking—both American and Chinese—clamped down.

The next day only eight words, broken from the context so as to be meaningless, remained of the Associated Press dispatches after the censors had finished with it. Even such innocuous sentences as the American Army censor permitted, the Chinese cut out.

[A total of 426 words of this dispatch, including most of the first section, was deleted by Chinese censorship, though American censorship at Chungking passed the story in toto.]

There was no response today to efforts to obtain a statement from Chiang. Rumors, purveyed as fact, are current that the American attitude on the question of overall Allied command in China is unchanged and that Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's representative here, renewed the original proposals after Gen. Stilwell's departure.

Two Possibilities Discussed.

Gen. Stilwell's removal passed without a flurry in the capital, which knew days in advance that this development impended. The crux of the matter was that the United States, in giving military aid to China, wished to see it employed as efficiently as possible.

This would mean giving Gen. Stilwell a much greater say. On the other hand Chiang wanted Gen. Stilwell—or his successor—to fulfill the role of a subordinate, taking orders without questioning their wisdom. Two possibilities are being discussed here concerning future developments.

One thought is that Japan may be defeated elsewhere first and that then the Chinese will be given aid on their mainland. The contrary theory is that an American landing on the China coast is projected, but that all the American forces in China would come under the naval commander leading the expedition. However, more and more the belief is growing in this capital that Japan's drive in South China has altered conditions under which the landings were planned originally, necessitating the employment of an entirely different strategy.

Stilwell Recall Purely Military, Chinese Say

Chungking, Nov. 1 (AP)—Chinese Minister of Information Liang Hanchao told foreign correspondents today that the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell to Washington was purely a military matter and for that reason no comment would be forthcoming here.

"Inasmuch as this is a military matter—a change of military personnel—we have no statement to make," Liang replied in response to a query at a press conference.

"No Political Issue"

"There is no political issue, then?" a correspondent asked.

"No," interjected Foreign Office Spokesman Dr. K. C. Wu. "President Roosevelt has made that clear."

Liang denied a suggestion that the Chinese Government had taken the attitude that if the correspondents did not like the increasingly severe censorship they could get out of China.

NAZI PROPAGANDA TURNS TO CHINA

By Associated Press.

The Berlin radio, in a characteristic effort to make pro-Axis propaganda of events in Allied countries, broadcast today the following interpretation of the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell:

"The fundamental difficulties of an accord between Chungking, China and the United States, which by the sudden discharge of Gen. Stilwell are becoming known the world over in their full extent, found a wide echo in the world press. United States imperialism, which would like to rule Chungking China as it pleases, at last has been given the proper answer.

"The German attitude on the Stilwell case is defined by the Volkischer Beobachter with the following words: 'Washington tried to put the blame for the Chungking troops' defeats exclusively in the shoulders of Chungking's military command, in other words meaning Chiang Kai-shek. Washington is silent on the lack of any effective help, especially the failure to deliver heavy weapons.

"'Growing recognition is hidden behind Chungking's angry answers that China is no ally of equal rights for the United States, but merely a deployment area in the war against Japan, and an object of colonization after the war.'"

JAPS URGE CHAING TO JOIN WITH THEM

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—(AP) A Japanese broadcast beamed to China last night urged Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to join his "kith and kin, the one billion peoples of Asia," in Japan's war against the United States and Britain.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, followed announcement of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's recall from China, and declared "It might be easy to deal with Communists with Japanese aid."

Nelson To Go To China Despite Stilwell Affair

By John M. Hightower

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Donald Nelson, President Roosevelt's production trouble-shooter, is slated to return to China soon to help step up munitions production. The White House evidently believes the Stilwell affair has not prejudiced his chances for success.

Previous Arrangements

In fact, it was learned today that some of the arrangements previously made for invigorating China's war effort are believed not to have been upset by the President's recall of General Joseph W. Stilwell at the request of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

That is the interpretation authoritatively placed on Mr. Roosevelt's emphatic assertion that the trouble was a clash of personalities on the part of the general and the generalissimo and that policy and strategy issues were not involved.

There are several such issues involved in the Chinese situation, however, and the progress made in solving them can be reported on the highest authority as developing along these lines:

Chiang Agrees

Before Nelson and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley went to China two months ago Chiang Kai-Shek had fully agreed that his armies should have an American combat commander. He had agreed, despite a long record of past differences, that that commander should be General Stilwell.

Stilwell's recall did not change the principle but merely the man. Presumably, if the shifting strategy of the war still calls for major combat use of Chinese forces at this stage of fighting Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, or some one agreed upon by him and Chiang, will still take the command.

Hurley To China

The President sent Hurley to China as his special representative with direct access to the White House. The Chinese wanted it that way. The situation reflected a breakdown in the diplomatic functions which should have been exercised by Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss, whose relations with the Chinese were limited to formalities. Now as part of Mr. Roosevelt's clean sweep of top American assignments in Chungking Gauss is coming home to stay.

Hurley also had a specific mission. It was and is—since he is still in China—to bring together Chiang and the Chinese Communists in the north. The two factions have openly fought or covertly feared each other for many years—but the prospect of an agreement between them today is considered better than it has been at any time in the past.

Nelson's Mission

Nelson was sent to China to see what he could do about encouraging the Chinese to make better use of even their limited production facilities. He found much to be done, due chiefly to lack of organization experience on the part of the Chinese. He is said to believe that still more can be accomplished and he is going back.

With a political system based on outmoded warlordism and family supremacy, Chungking presents problems to such men as Hurley, Nelson and Wedemeyer which are unlike the intergovernmental problems found anywhere else in the world.

But the stake is large. If the Chinese can be persuaded to make full use of their potential against Japan, the United States will not have to fight a major war against the Japanese on the continent of Asia.

Otherwise it will either have to do the job itself at a great cost in manpower and time, as well as wealth, or hope that Russia can do it, which probably would lead to a postwar world of three instead of four great powers, with the United States and Russia having to share direct responsibility for order and peace in Asia.

SAYS ROOSEVELT 'WHITEWASHES' STILWELL CASE

Congressman Judd Pledges 'True' Explanation in 24 Hours.

CHINA CENSORS NEWS HEAVILY

Chungking Deleted Almost All Facts, Though General Left in Mid-October.

Minneapolis, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Representative Walter H. Judd (R.-Minn.), in a speech at a Republican rally here today, said that "certain essential facts which I know to be true which really forced the showdown in China and the withdrawal of Gen. Joseph Stilwell were skillfully omitted from the administration's statement." Promising a formal and complete statement within twenty-four hours, Dr. Judd declared:

"All we got from the White House was the official, regular whitewash of the American position, leaving practically all of the blame on China. I think it is deplorable that such a statement should be issued now, leaving practically all the blame on China when all of our hopes for an early victory over Japan depend on Chinese morale and her and our ability to work togetherr with maximum efficiency against the Japs on the mainland of Asia."

Dr. Judd returned from the Far East only recently.

Spur To China As Shakeup Aim

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt is making a clean sweep of top American personnel in China, including Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss, in a supreme attempt to reinvigorate the Chinese war effort under leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Doubt that the move will succeed is already apparent in military quarters here where strategists speak with less and less confidence about China's future war role.

Diplomatists are still hopeful that Chiang may be induced to shake up his government and army command and reconcile himself to the Communists in North China in order to strengthen his government. The whole issue within China should come to a head in the Kuomintang party's Central Executive Committee the middle of this month.

Roosevelt's Moves

Apparently to save what he can in line with American policy of building up China as a power now and a great post-war nation, President Roosevelt has made these moves thus far:

1. Recalled Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell from his triple China-Burma-India command at the request of Chiang and replaced him with Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer.

2. Announced at yesterday's news conference the resignation of Ambassador Gauss. Close official associates of Gauss had said virtually up to the time of the announcement that they knew of no plans for him to come home.

3. Stated that Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, his special roving envoy, was still in China. Hurley, by most responsible accounts, went to China to try to help step up the war effort and get Chiang together with the Communists.

The fact that he is still there suggests a belief in the continuing possibility of some success.

Clash Of Personalities

The President told reporters there was no connection, evidently meaning no direct connection, between the recall of Stilwell and the resignation of Gauss. He said that Stilwell's return was purely and simply a result of a clash of personalities between the general and Chiang Kai-shek and had nothing to do with strategy or policies.

For himself, Mr. Roosevelt said, he thinks that Stilwell has done supremely well; he likes the general personally; he considers that he has an excellent record. The President left no doubt that while he heeded Chiang's request to replace Stilwell he did not thereby intend any reflection on the general.

Chiang Favors Caution

Mr. Roosevelt did not go into the background of differences between the general and generalissimo, but it is common knowledge among reporters who have served in China and military and diplomatic men here that the two had been at odds since the battle of the Burma road two years ago; that Chiang had ever since favored a more cautious strategy than Stilwell considered desirable.

Significant Move

The case of Ambassador Gauss is somewhat different. He and the Chinese leader have never been more than formally friendly. He has wanted to come home for a long time, expressing the wish to a friend here a year ago, when he was back for consultations. His wishes had been well known throughout the present period of disagreements, but usual diplomatic sources knew nothing about their being acted upon at last.

President Roosevelt's acceptance of his resignation at this time, therefore, was regarded as a significant move in relation to the entire problem of China. The circumstances around it implied that what is being done is at the highest levels of government, under the personal direction of Mr. Roosevelt.

Dispatches from correspondents recently returned from the China-Burma-India theater meanwhile reported deep-rooted Chinese-American differences over United States proposals to intensify China's war role.

An Associated Press veteran of Chinese reporting, J. Reilly O'Sullivan, wrote from New York that the Stilwell affair and the culmination of disagreements over China's war role "puts it squarely up to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to prove that his Government merits a leading place among the United Nations."

It was clear that the historic thinking of the war lord still was dominant. Planning was guided in the long view toward the situation that would exist after the war.

People Left Out

The tragedy of this planning and fighting is two-fold. It envisages a continuance of the sectional goverment by chieftains that so long has kept China dismembered. It is being done without the knowledge of a people, who already have proven the most patient, sacrificial, courageous and long-suffering of any free people on earth.

Reports of military, economic and financial fraternizing of Chinese with Japanese, were common in Chungking. This conduct was justified for reasons of strategy or economic relief by persons in both military and political positions.

At the same time, one was told of battles in which the Chinese showed themselves to be great fighters when given the incentive, the leadership and the equipment that soldiers of any country need to wage aggressive warfare.

Gloom In Chungking

How long the main features of this situation have existed is problematical. But long before the early part of this year there was evidence of discord in the whole atmosphere of the Chinese capital. General gloom, distress, frustration, dissatisfaction, dissension, disappointment and criticism were voiced or observed everywhere.

While the clash between Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell strikes at the core of the upheaval and much is being made of its significance, actually it seemed to be much more than a disagreement from a military standpoint or a difference in personalities.

Unchecked Inflation

The financial and the economic affairs of China were in a confused state. Inflation knew no bounds. Exchange hardly existed in the usual meaning of the word. Dealings in contraband, including open barter and sale between the Japanese and Chinese near the front, were going on with the knowledge of the Government and in some instances were actually being encouraged.

The encouragement was on the ground that the availability of this material to the Chinese people relieved their desperate need and that the Japanese, paid in Chinese gold or other currency, were accumulating a currency which in the end would be wholly valueless to them.

Communists Feared

There is no doubt that in the mind of Chiang Kai-shek and most of his advisers the Chinese Communists represent a critical threat to China and to the Central Government.

Undoubtedly the Central Government's decision to "safeguard" the Communist border has removed a very large number of trained Chinese troops from warfare against the Japanese.

The Chinese Communist was described to me by responsible residents of China as a different individual in belief and action than was associated with the meaning of the name in the early days of its use. On all sides it was stated that the Communists were of and for the Chinese; that there was little relationship with any other Communists except in connecting the name with a Chinese cause.

Whatever the merit of the political controversy, it seemed to representatives of some other governments that the policy of the Central Government toward the Communists had not been realistic.

Have "Embassy" In Chungking

The Communists have maintained a liaison with the central government in the form of an "embassy" in Chungking. There have been a number of Communist "ambassadors." These Communist representatives have emphasized that their patriotism and devotion to the Chinese military effort speaks for itself. They take pride in describing their tactics and strategy and point to the effectiveness of their army and guerrilla activities against the Japanese.

They assert that the Communist war has been carried on despite the added hardships of the need for embargoed food and equipment.

They speak freely of their lack of connection with Russian Communism and state that on a number of occasions they have given long and serious consideration to the question of changing the name of the faction to something more nearly reflecting its place in China.

Want "Fifth" Freedom

I asked a leader of the Communists if he could state clearly and simply what the Communists wanted in China. That would be quite easy, he said, because it was only the Four Freedoms enunciated by the President of the United States, plus a fifth—the freedom of economy.

By freedom of economy he said he meant the right of the Chinese people as a whole to fully enjoy the social, economic and security benefits granted the American people.

This same person stoutly denied that the Communists wanted or expected control of the Chinese Government, now or in the future.

He said the Communists realistically recognized that they were a minority—but a potent minority—and all that they wished the Government to do was adopt the social measures they desired for all the Chinese people.

Total Censorship

As a newspaperman, I was dismayed to see how little freedom there was in the exchange or publication of news in China.

Military censorship was of course to be expected, but I had not expected such total censorship.

In most countries wartime censorship applies primarily to news leaving the country for distribution abroad. News from abroad delivered to China is subjected to the same censorship.

In none of the foreign countries I visited did I find such efficient and thorough administration of censorship.

Government "Not Democratic"

Visitors to wartime China inevitably draw the conclusion that the present government of China is not democratic.

Allied representatives inside China say they have been keeping their governments constantly advised of developments leading to a serious eruption at the top.

I asked several of these authorities how their governments could support the existing Chinese regime. There were many answers, but they all simmered down to one theme—that the present head of the Chinese government was the only individual around whom unoccupied China would rally and support the continuing war against Japan.

Asia War Called Job For U. S. By Chinese, Writer Says

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By Lloyd Stratton

New York, Nov. 1 (AP)—While I was in various parts of unoccupied China in January and February, the statement was made to me that it would be largely up to the American forces to win the war in China, with the aid of the British and the Chinese, in that order.

It was explained that this was not due to any lack of bravery, devotion or ability on the part of the Chinese armed forces. It was due chiefly to the inability to obtain for proper training and equipping the number of Chinese troops necessary.

Chiang's Fears Explained

But it was frankly stated that the basic reason why a relatively paltry amount of Chinese manpower was made available was Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's reluctance to permit any large number of Chinese to be foreign trained or commanded in fear that in the course of time these same Chinese troops might turn against him.

British Drive Toward Maylu

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, Ceylon, Nov. 1. (AP)—British troops have driven two more miles down the Myitkyina-Mandalay railroad in northern Burma to within one mile of Maylu, 65 miles southwest of Myitkyina, the Allied command announced today.

Units of the 36th British Division made this advance in the new Allied drive to open a land route to China, the daily bulletin said. In one small engagement they killed 27 of the enemy.

To the east Chinese units continued patrol action in the area of Myohit, 24 miles northeast of Bhamo, in other operations forming a part of the new campaign.

In northwestern Burma the Fifth Indian Division cleared a Japanese strongpoint which had been barring the Allied advance southeastward from Tiddim along the Tiddim-Fort White road.

Allied forces pursuing the Japanese in this region re-established contact 12 miles from Tiddim, the daily bulletin said.

British Report Gain In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 1 (AP)—British troops in a two-mile gain down the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway corridor have advanced to within a mile of the North Burma town of Mawlu, 95 airplane miles southwest of Myitkyina, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

3 Jap Forces Enter Kweilin; Another Near

MOOSA

Chinese Lose Lingchwan, 13 Miles North Of Key City.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 1—(AP)—Three Japanese columns have forced their way into the suburbs of Kweilin, strategic Chinese base in Kwangsi province, and a fourth is within two miles of the city, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Describing the battle for Kweilin, site of a former U. S. air base, the high command said a reinforced Japanese column pressing from the east forced a crossing of the Kwei river and broke through Chinese defenses to the city's railroad station.

Another enemy column entered suburbs of the town, but was beaten back. A third column crossed the Li river south of the city and pushed to the outskirts. Still another column was reported within two miles east of the town.

Fierce Fighting

Fierce fighting was reported in progress.

The Chinese communique also admitted the loss of Lingchwan, on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad 13 miles north of Kweilin.

On the West river front in southern Kwangsi, the high command said, reinforced Japanese troops made further advances from positions west of Pingnam. Both sides, the communique said, suffered heavy casualties.

The Japanese advance west of

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Pingnam carried the invaders toward Mosun on the Liu river, only 45 miles south of Liuchow, the enemy's grand objective in the westward offensive.

Fighter planes of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Chinese-American wing pounded Japanese positions in the Kweilin-Chuanhsien area heavily Monday and Tuesday, destroying 51 trucks and damaging 69.

Of the Yunnan province campaign to the west, the communique said mopping up of a Japanese position three miles east of the Burma road town of Mangshih was almost completed.

KWEILIN'S STATION CAPTURED BY JAPS

Chungking, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The Japanese have battled into the north railway station of Kweilin, key defense center for southeastern China, the Chinese High Command announced tonight. Heavy fighting also was in progress in the eastern suburbs of the Kwangsi capital, the Chinese admitted, as three enemy columns continued their drive on the city.

Fighter planes of Major-Gen. Claire L. Chenault's Chinese-American wing heavily pounded Japanese positions in the Kweilin area and during Sunday and Monday killed more than 475 enemy troops, an American communique said. Twelve bridges on Japanese supply lines leading toward Kweilin were bombed.

On the West River front, in Kwangsi, near Dosing, P-51 fighters hit river shipping in repeated missions, damaging barges and sampans. A radio station at Dosing was left burning.

The Tokyo radio said that Kweilin was ringed on all sides and the Japanese were tightening the encirclement.

Chungking, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Chinese troops have captured a Japanese position three miles northeast of the Burma Road town of Mangshih in Yunnan Province, after a two-day fight, a Chinese communique announced today.

B-29 Bests 79 Foes

A B-29 Base in Western China, Nov. 1 (AP)—A single American Superfortress met 79 Japanese fighter planes in a four-hour running battle, downed seven and damaged two, and emerged without a scratch, interrogation officers disclosed yesterday.

Over Kyushu, a flight of nine Japanese pursuit planes jumped the bomber as it was heading home. Three were shot down and the others broke off.

Ten new Japanese fighters showed up. Four were downed and the others gave up.

Off the China coast 60 fighters rose. The B-29 gunners, running low on ammunition, held their fire for the few who dared to close in. Two of these were damaged.

The B-29 landed unscathed on its home field during a Japanese air raid.

Tokyo's Radios Report Raiding By Superforts

Messages Conflict, Unconfirmed; First Bombing Since 1942.

(By the Associated Press)

Japan's radios blurred out confusedly that U. S. Superfortresses raided Tokyo yesterday and they hinted that they threw some parts of the capital into panic.

Some factories "lost their calmness" during the ordeal, one announcer reported. This presumably was due to fire or fear of fire in the readily combustible metropolitan areas.

The reports, conflicting and unconfirmed, were picked up by the Federal Communications Commission and reception was incomplete. The U. S. War Department said it had no word of aerial operations over Tokyo.

First Raid Since 1942

If substantially true, this outburst signified the first air raid on the Japanese capital since April 18, 1942, when Lt. Gen. James M. Doolittle's carrier based B-25s gave the city its first load of U. S. bombs.

It also apparently was the first visit of Superfortresses to Tokyo. They have attacked elsewhere in the Nippon homeland six times, mainly against naval and ship repair points.

The enemy reports at first said two Superfortresses raided Tokyo. Then they changed it to only one plane. Finally they announced that several of the big planes had appeared and that they remained over the area for about half an hour. One of them said the planes dropped no bombs.

One broadcast asserted the planes "fled hastily" during a counter-attack of some kind. Details were not given. Another said the Superforts did not attempt to attack. A third reported they were driven off by fighter planes.

Another version said no air raid warning was given. This was the one which tattled about the loss of composure in the factories. It also admonished the people to tighten up their air raid defense machinery and reminded them that their homes would burn easily.

Still another said an air raid alarm was sounded and that aerial defense headquarters issued instructions.

Pass Over Kanto

They agreed fairly well that the raiders passed over the Kanto region, which is the eastern section of Honshu island, including Tokyo and Yokohama, and that they probably came from the Marianas islands, where the Americans have moved in, on Saipan, Tinian and Guam.

Another announcer stated "several tens of large type planes made two raids in the morning on Truk island from the direction of the Marianas" and that it was almost certain they were B-29s.

A propaganda broadcaster termed the raid "a Roosevelt face-saving aerial stunt" and said it was staged as a pre-election gesture to cover up the "American debacle" in the recent naval battles off Formosa and the Philippines, which cost Japan more than 60 warships sunk or damaged. This broadcaster said the raid also was for reconnaissance purposes.

Reconnaissance Version

The Japanese today attempted to give the reconnaissance version official status through Kenichi Kumagai, vice chief of Nippon's air defense general headquarters.

He said no bombs fell but was quite critical of the people's conduct and the state of air preparations in the Tokyo area.

Kumagai's remarks to the people were as contradictory as Tokyo reports beamed to America. He said they were too jittery—then in the next breath, said they didn't take shelter fast enough. But then he added, there were not enough air raid shelters.

He catuioned Tokyo residents to keep more water on hand because there will be more raids.

Kumagai said the air raid alarm was sounded in the Kanto area, which embraces Tokyo and Yokohama.

U. S. Silent on Japs' Tokyo Raid Reports

'Several' American Warships Were Damaged in Great Sea Battle—MacArthur's Men Push Ahead on Leyte Despite Strong Enemy Resistance.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo radio reported that U. S. Superfortresses bombers struck for the first time at Japan's sprawling and highly inflammable capital city yesterday.

There was no U. S. confirmation of the report, which said the bombers probably came from the Marianas islands, where there are American airfields 1,400 miles from Japan. It would be the first raid on Tokyo since Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle's B-25s hit the city April 18, 1942, and the seventh Superfortress attack on the Nipponese homeland.

Damage to "several" United States warships of the Third and Seventh fleets during battles in Philippines waters Oct. 22-27, was reported by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz last night.

The Navy previously had announced that six American ships—the light carrier Princeton, two escort carriers, two destroyers and a destroyer escort—were sunk in the actions that cost the Japanese at least 60 warcraft sunk or damaged.

Names of the damaged American ships were not revealed for such information would be of interest to the enemy.

Nimitz' communique also reported American aerial attacks on Japanese bases from Paramushiro, in the Kurile islands of northeast Japan, to the Marshall Islands in the central Pacific.

On Leyte island in the Philippines, United States 24th division and First Cavalry division troops pushed ahead in their enveloping action against Carigara, strongly

(Continued on Page Two)

defended Japanese point on the island's north coast.

Smash Counterattacks

Gen. Douglas MacArthur today reported that the 24th division, moving toward Carigara from the south, smashed heavy enemy counterattacks while the First Cavalry made progress on the town from the east. MacArthur said the Japanese were fighting to keep open an escape route south toward Ormoc.

Fifth U. S. Air Force fighter planes and Navy PT boats struck at enemy supply and reinforcement activities at Ormoc, sinking a small freighter and a lugger and destroying a big ammunition dump in the area.

The Americans had the official help of Filipino guerrillas who were classified as a "recognized military force" in a proclamation by Sergio Osmena, president of the Philippine commonwealth.

In China, Liang Han-Chao, Minister of Information, told foreign correspondents the recent recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell to Washington was a "military matter," therefore Generalisimo Chiang Kai-Shek's government would have no statement on the subject.

Liang said there was no political issue involved in Stilwell's recall.

Japan's radios report that U. S. Superfortresses raided Tokyo yesterday hinted that they threw some parts of the capital into panic.

Some factories "lost their calmness" during the ordeal, one announcer reported. This presumably was due to fire or fear of fire in the readily combustible metropolitan areas.

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An other version said no air raid warning was given. This was the one which tattled about the loss of composure in the factories. It also admonished the people to tighten up their air raid defense machinery and reminded them that their homes would burn easily.

Raid On Tokyo Is Reported By Japs

San Francisco, Nov. 1 (AP)—Superforts bombed Tokyo today in the first American raid on the Nipponese capital in more than two years, unconfirmed Japanese radio reports indicated.

In a series of confused reports, Tokyo radio said a B-29, apparently from a newly developed base in the Marians Islands, appeared over the capital, but left "without attempting attacks"; that several four-engined planes were over the city; that at least one plane raided a factory district, throwing workers into confusion.

The reports all agreed that an enemy plane or planes were over the Tokyo area around 1 P. M. Wednesday (Tokyo time).

Plane Flees, Japs Say

One broadcast, recorded here by the Federal Communications Commission, giving detailed instructions on combating fires in inflammable Tokyo, said "an enemy plane suddenly raided part of the Kanto region," an important industrial area covering the entire area around the capital and embracing several prefectures.

"Several enemy four-motored bombers" roared over the capital at 1 P. M. but were driven off, the first Tokyo report said.

A later broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said:

"Latest reports disclose only one enemy plane, a B-29 bomber, and not two as believed earlier, appeared over Tokyo early this afternoon." Half an hour later, the broadcast continued, "without attempting attacks, the enemy plane fled in a southerly direction."

Confusion Recalled

The contradiction of succeeding reports recalled the confusion among Tokyo broadcasters when Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle's bombers struck the city, April 18, 1942. This is the first report of American planes over the city since then.

At the time of the Marianas invasion there was much speculation that engineers would build a huge base on Saipan for Tokyo-raiding B-29s. There has never been any confirmation that such a base was developed.

Neither China-based Superforts nor any other land-based bombers have previously been reported over Tokyo.

Fire Instructions

Tokyo announcers issued detailed fire-precaution instructions and warned "Japanese homes are firetraps."

An air-raid alarm was sounded, and the "air-defense central headquarters" issued instructions concerning an "enemy" raid," Tokyo said.

A series of broadcasts followed the first reports of the enemy flight and Japanese propagandists swiftly claimed the planes had been sent as a "Roosevelt face-saving aerial stunt" to cover the alleged "American debacle" off Formosa and the Philippines before the election.

One later broadcast quoted "reports" that "some of the factory workers lost their calmness." Then it became completely unintelligible for about two minutes, monitors reported.

Dogfights Reported

After becoming audible again, the announcer said "if one follows instructions, he will be able to put out the fire easily."

This indicated havoc had been caused, although none of the broadcasts reported that bombs were dropped, beyond the blanket implication of the "raid" by one plane.

Metropolitan Tokyo, said one broadcast, "witnessed the thrill of Japanese fighter planes in a catch-as-catch-can chase against several unidentified planes that soared over the capital shortly after 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon" (Tokyo time).

Jap Forces Land On Peleliu Isle, Tokyo Says

San Francisco, Nov. 1 (AP)—A Japanese imperial communique today claimed that Japanese assault troops landed on the north coast of Peleliu, an American-conquered island in southern Palau, at dawn Wednesday (Japanese time).

The communique, picked up in a broadcast recorded here, asserted "a special torpedo assault unit" attacked an American convoy east of Peleliu while the landing was being made.

It said four United States transports were sunk and two others heavily damaged.

No Allied Confirmation

The Japanese communique was wholly unconfirmed.

Most of the Palau Islands, some 500 miles east of the Philippines, were left in Japanese hands by United States invasion forces which took over the southern islands in the group in September.

Later Tokyo broadcasts said the counterinvasion occurred October 28.

Propagandists said the landings were made by "Japanese death-defying corps" from "Palau Island," presumably Babelthuap, largest island in the group.

"Coast Area Occupied"

The corps, Tokyo radio said, "occupied the northern coast of Peleliu and is now heavily attacking the invaders." It asserted landing parties were steadily driving south, while "Japanese defense units on the center" of Peleliu were "strengthening their counterattacks."

Japanese holed up on Bloody Nose Ridge, in the center of Peleliu, were the last units to be wiped out. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported mopping up continued in this sector October 20, more than a month after the American invasion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP) — The latest Tokyo radio broadcast, recorded by NBC at 6:25 p. m., Eastern War Time, said regarding the air raid on Tokyo:

"The defense authorities, commenting on the flight of unidentified four-motored planes over metropolitan Tokyo shortly past noon Wednesday, disclosed that a few B-29 bombers soared over the city. The planes were greeted by a barrage from the capital's ground installations. Japanese fighter units, however, pursued the bombers which fled to the southeast without inflicting any damage. The planes are believed to have come from an American base in the Marianas."

Yanks Battle Japs To Control Carigara

NOV 2 1944

Fall of Town Would Open Way to Pinamopan, Terminus of Escape Road—Enemy Counterattacks With Artillery, Bridge Demolitions.

By C. Yates McDaniel

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Thursday, Nov. 2 (AP) — Dismounted First Cavalry troops were locked today in a seesaw battle with a large Japanese force at Carigara for control of that town seven miles east of the only escape highway left open to the retreating enemy on Leyte.

Open Engagement

Maj. Gen. Verne Mudge's men, moving west along the Carigara bay coast from Barugo, opened the vital engagement yesterday just east of Carigara town.

Moving ahead after the skirmish, the troops encountered a larger enemy force and engaged it in the town itself whose fall would pave the way for a drive on Pinamopan, north terminus of the escape road to Ormoc.

While this fight continued, other Japanese strove with counterattacks, concentrated artillery and bridge demolitions to check another peril to Carigara town posed from the south by 24th Division troops of Maj. Gen. Fred Irving.

Heavy Mortar Fire

Heavy mortar fire pinned down the Yanks for hours. General Irving countered with an intense bombardment of the enemy positions. Still the Japanese held on. Sherman tanks tried to break through over broken terrain but failed in the face of point blank fire.

The Nipponese were dislodged only after the American infantrymen had outflanked the enemy positions.

Today's communique paced the 24th within six miles of Carigara but field dispatches put them much closer, one saying they were only two miles from joining up with the First Cavalry in the showdown fight.

Clarifying the military intentions of the enemy, today's communique said flatly the fighting around Carigara was intended by the Nipponese to hold open an escape route south toward Ormoc.

This would indicate the Japanese already have written off Leyte island as lost except for the usual delaying actions.

Jap Reinforcement

The Japanese, however, kept up [illegible] reinforcement of Ormoc.

First Cavalry units, which a few days ago actually entered Carigara from Barugo and then withdrew were once more approaching the stronghold.

The communique said the dismounted cavalry elements reported "sharp clashes around Carigara."

To the south where the Japanese have been so scattered that only cleanups remain, the erasure of holdout Japanese at Catmon Hill northwest of Dulag was reported.

Fifth Airforce fighters based on Leyte and speedy patrol torpedo boats constantly disrupted the Nipponese reinforcement activities at Ormoc, blasting barges and also blowing up a big ammunition dump in that area. A small freighter and lugger were sunk.

Harassing Attack

The weakened enemy airforce tried more harassing attacks. Six were shot down by fighters, a seventh by anti-aircraft fire at a cost of one American fighter.

Converging from the south and east, American ground forces battered through roadblocks and hurled aside enemy counterattacks in their drive pressing the Japanese defenders of northern Leyte Island against the Carigara coast for a showdown fight.

Infantry units of the 24th Division, advancing from the south, drove to within less than five miles of the coastal town of Carigara after smashing an enemy rearguard concentration. It appeared a decisive battle may be fought at Carigara.

(A late dispatch from Australia reported the Yanks of the 24th had narrowed the gap to Carigara to two miles.)

Toward Carigara

The dismounted First Cavalry Division pushed along the coast from the east toward Carigara. It was operating from Barugo, a coastal town five miles from Carigara.

Loss of Carigara probably would mean the collapse of Japanese resistance in northern Leyte as it is the last strategic base in enemy hands of the mountainous backbone running the length of the island.

As the encirclement shaped up to the north, patrols of the 24th corps in the central sector probed mountain trails leading to the west coast. The central forces had pushed half way across the narrow waist of the island. Their objective was to squeeze the enemy in that area into a last-ditch stand on the shores of Ormoc Bay.

Put Up Stiff Fight

The Japanese have been sending reinforcements to the Carigara area from Ormoc bay at night and were expected to put up a stuff fight for Ormoc's coastline.

Only possible escape route for the Japanese being cornered at Carigara was westward along the coast some 15 miles or more to Pinamopoan. A winding trail leads south from there to Ormoc bay, over which the Japanese reinforcements were being sent to Carigara.

Another mountain trail runs northwest 20 miles or more to Leyte, a municipal center on the Leyte river just above its mouth on Leyte bay. There is no good port, however, west of Pinamopoan on the north coast.

Capture Tunga

In driving coastward on the Jaro-Carigara highway, the 24th division doughboys captured the town of Tunga. The retiring Japanese delayed further advance for a time by blowing up a bridge at the north end of the town.

Between Jaro and Tunga the infantry ran into an important roadblock, reported Fred Hampson, AP war correspondent. The enemy subjected the highway to a concentration of heavy and light artillery, mortar and machine gun fire.

Once this strongpoint was eliminated, a swift advance of three miles was made before the next obstacle was encountered. There the Japanese had drawn up several tanks to contest the American advance. The enemy defense was being whittled down, Hampson reported, but progress was slow.

Only Two Miles From Carigara

NOV 2 1944 — MCDANIEL

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 1 (AP)—Doughboys of the 24th Division smashed another Japanese rear-guard concentration and advanced to within five miles of the strategic coastal village of Carigara today, as another American column on the coast braced itself for a possible climactic battle or Nipponese counterattack.

(Later Australian dispatches reported the 24th Division had driven within two miles of Carigara and the Seventh Division columns in the south had pushed halfway across Leyte Island.)

The infantrymen captured the town of Tunga, on the Jaro-Carigara highway which runs through northwestern Leyte Valley. Retiring enemy forces blew up a bridge at the end of the town, however, and further advance appeared to be halted temporarily. DAY

Japs Outflanked

Two miles eastward, along the highway, the doughboys broke the back of another Japanese delaying concentration. Associated Press War Correspondent Fred Hampson reported the Japanese raked the roads with heavy and light artillery, mortars and machine guns, exacting a "considerable toll."

The Nipponese withdrew only after Americans had hammered the roadside for hours with artillery and had thrown a flanking column around the enemy.

Poised At Barugo

The second American column, the First Cavalry Division, wasp poised at Barugo, a coastal town five miles from Carigara. The Japanese must stop both prongs of the American advance or lose their last strategic base northeast of Leyte's man-killing, heavily jungled mountains.

If they fail to stop the attacks the Japanese must drop back along a single escape route skirting the coast to Pinamopoan, only spot from which they might negotiate a winding trail over the mountains to the south.

This trail has been the route of Japanese reinforcements brought from Cebu via Ormoc Bay and the forces in the north must reverse their travel on the same treacherous road or face annihilation. No good port lies west of Pinamopoan, on the north coast, and only a trail leads even to the scattered villages.

Slowed By Road Block

The 24th Division moving northwest of captured Jaro was slowed when it met a strong Japanese road block, but later whittled down the desperate opposition and resumed its advance.

That a battle for Carigara was certain was indicated by the continued flow of Japanese reinforcements and by the strong stand the defenders were making with road blocks against both American forces.

The probability of a counterattack was stressed by Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Sibert, commanding the 10th Corps (of which the 24th Division is a part). He expected at least one Japanese attempt within the next few days to stop the American advance. This could even develop into one of the familiar *Banzai* charges met so often before when a Japanese force was compressed into a small area.

Marines Taking Part

(A delayed dispatch from Leif Erickson on Leyte disclosed for the first time that marine artillerymen are participating in the invasion of the Philippines. Artillery of the 24th Corps is made up of both army and marine battalions.)

In the rear of the American advance, some 1,500 to 2,000 Japs trapped near Dagami were killed in an artillery barrage and flame-thrower attack, adding them to a previous total of more than 24,000 enemy casualties.

Arms Dumps Blown Up

At Jaro, Americans and guerrillas blew up half a dozen Japanese ammunition dumps.

From Cebu, Japanese reinforcement barges were reported still moving toward Leyte. These troops could be sent to help the be[illegible] leagured forces at Carigara or might form a defensive position at Ormoc, south of the mountains and more than 30 miles by road from present American positions. American planes destroyed or damaged 20 barges off Ormoc last night.

In the southern area controlled by Americans, Japanese made small and unsuccessful attacks against the 24th and Seventh Division positions, while other American units concentrated their attention on building up a line of supply and intermediate positions behind the forward units nearing Carigara.

Eleven Planes Bagged

Throughout the American area enemy aircraft continued harassing raids, losing 11 planes.

MacArthur's communique outlining the day's developments, was supplemented by a headquarters spokesman who predicted either a fight to the finish at Carigara or Ormoc, with the added possibility that new enemy troops might be used to cover evacuation of the remnant of the 16th Japanese Division, organizers of Bataan's "March of Death" and original defenders of Leyte. As a sidelight, a prisoner told an American general that the 16th had "been here so long we are soft."

One Force Reported

30-Plane Ace Paces 2,594 Navy Bag

NOV 2 1944

San Francisco, Nov. 1 (AP)—Japanese warplanes were declared in a Manila dispatch broadcast by the Tokyo radio today to have sunk an Allied cruiser early this morning (Philippine time) in "an effective raid against enemy war vessels in Leyte Gulf." The dispatch was without confirmation from either the Allied command or the enemy's Imperial headquarters. MCMURTRY

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 1 (AP)—Navy flyers, paced by an ace who downed nine Japs on one mission to Manila, destroyed from 2,594 to 2,846 Japanese planes during the two months American troops invaded Palau and the Philippines and the navy

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battered the enemy's imperial fleet.

The August 31 - October 31 scourge of the foe's air power in sweeps extending from the Philippines north to within 200 miles of Japan virtually nullified work of the enemy's assembly lines for the period and cut deep into her store of battle-tested pilots.

Better Than Eight To One

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, issuing this "conservative recapitulation of enemy aircraft losses," said the cost was about 300 carrier planes—a ratio of better than eight or nine to one in favor of the Yanks.

These achievements are those of Third and Seventh fleet carrier flyers alone. They do not include for the same period the bag by army flyers, who found the hunting good over such hotly defended spots as the oil center of Balikpapan on Borneo.

Showing the way for the navy is Commander David McCampbell, of Los Angeles, with 30 planes to his credit, including nine he got in less than two hours October 24 when he helped ch se a numerically superior group of Japanese all the way to Manila.

Two Other Probables

His bag that day might even have been 11. Two were listed as probables.

The carrier raiders blew up 1,132 planes on the ground, even though they attacked such strongpoints as Formosa and the network of fields at Manila.

The 2,594 planes definitely were destroyed. The other 252 were listed as probably destroyed or damaged.

Helping the invasion of Peleliu in southern Palau, the Third fleet's raiders shot down 362 planes and destroyed 584 more aground between September 9-24 on Palau and the Philippines.

Tipoff On Foe

October 10 to 16, when Admiral William F. Halsey's fleet attacked the Ryukyus, Formosa and the Philippines to prepare for Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion of Leyte, 528 enemy planes were shot down and 304 more destroyed aground.

As a tipoff of the weak air opposition Japan had left to offer as MacArthur's transports moved in, Halsey's planes could find only 55 to shoot down and 31 to destroy aground October 17-18 in the Philippines.

From October 22, when submarines opened the second naval battle of the Philippines Sea—the first was won west of the Marianas last June—until October 27, when the remnants of the Japanese fleet were on the run, Third and Seventh fleet carrier planes shot down 392 planes and destroyed 31 aground.

Bonins Toll Included

Other planes in the big tota were accounted for in operation which included the opening of Halsey's forays with an aerial blast at the Bonins.

Many of the pilots and crew members of the American planes shot down were rescued.

Some Damage To U. S. Ships In Philippines

NOV 3 1944

By Charles H. McMurtry

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 1 (AP)—Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today that "several" warships of the American Third and Seventh fleets were damaged in the second battle of the Philippine Sea Oct. 22-27, in which 60 or more Japanese ships were sunk, probably sunk or damaged.

Damage Unrevealed

The extent of the damage and the names of the vessels will not be made public at this time, Nimitz raid. He added:

"Such information would be of value to the enemy in estimating accurately the size of our naval forces operating in Philippine waters and what ships are available for immediate action."

Loss of the American light carrier Princeton, to escort carriers, to destroyers, one destroyer and a number of smaller craft—all unidentified—was announced previously by the Navy.

Nimitz made no mention of Japanese landings on Peleliu island, in the Paulu group of the western Carolines, as claimed today by the Tokyo radio. American ground forces invaded Peleliu and nearby islands in September. In his last report on the Peleliu operation—Oct. 23—Nimitz said mopping-up operations continued.

Raids by Army or Navy planes on enemy positions from the far northern Kurile islands to the Volcanos south of Japan and to Nauru and the Marshalls of the central Pacific were reported in today's communique.

Japan lost 2,846 planes destroyed or damaged by American naval fliers in September and October, a blow to the enemy's air arm perhaps matching the stunning defeat of Nippon's naval might in Philippine waters.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said the 2,846 aircraft included 1,462 bagged in the air, 1,132 destroyed on the ground and 252 damaged or probably destroyed. The figures are conservative, he said.

American naval plane losses during the same period were placed at approximately 300, a ratio of about one Yank aircraft to nine Japanese.

"Naval Runt"

This destruction of enemy aircraft gave added weight to the opinion of American naval officers that Japanese ship losses in Philippine battles last week made a "naval runt" of Nippon. Sixty enemy war craft were sunk or damaged in the sea engagements—including four carriers and two battleships sunk and seven battleships damaged.

Japanese plane production has been estimated at 1,200 to 1,500 per month, about equal to the losses tabulated by Nimitz for September and October.

Nimitz' figures do not include the enemy planes destroyed or put out of action by U. S. Army Air Forces operating in the Pacific.

Figures Unavailable

These figures are not now available, but probably will total many hundreds, thus keeping Japanese plane production far behind battle losses alone, not counting replacements for training and general wear and tear.

Nimitz' figures covered the pre-Philippine invasion period. The tol lof planes was taken by fliers of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, which includes Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's Carrier Task Force 58, and Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet.

Most of the Japanese were victims of Halsey's blows in the Bonin Islands, only 550 miles from Tokyo; the Palaus, Ryukyus, Formosa and the Philippines, in preparation for Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion, and in the naval battle off Luzon, Philippines.

Kinkaid's fliers got their portion in covering MacArthur's landings at Leyte and in the naval engagements off Samar and Leyte.

Volcano Islands Bombed.

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—American planes delivered their first attack of the war on Kita Iwo in the Volcano Islands Saturday during raids which extended to within 615 miles of Tokyo, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced tonight.

Kita (meaning north) Iwo (meaning sulphur) was one of two islands hit by search planes of Fleet Airwing One, resulting in one cargo ship being sunk, a second damaged and third set ablaze. The northernmost blow was struck the same day by Army Liberators of the Seventh Air Force at the harbor of Chichi in the Bonin Islands.

Admiral Nimitz also recalled that Navy flyers, paced by an ace who downed nine Japs on one mission to Manila, destroyed from 2,594 to 2,846 Jap planes during the two months American troops invaded Palau and the Philippines and the Navy crushed the enemy's imperial fleet.

The August 31-October 31 scourge of the foe's air power in sweeps extending from the Philippines north to within 200 miles of Japan virtually nullified work of the enemy's assembly lines for the period and cut deep into her store of battle-tested pilots.

Admiral Nimitz, issuing this "conservative recapitulation of enemy aircraft losses," said the cost was approximately 300 carrier planes—a ratio of better than eight or nine to one in favor of the Yanks.

OSMENA ACTS IN PHILIPPINES

NOV 2 1944

Reopens Post Offices and Issues Currency.

Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 28 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Embarking upon a program to wipe out every vestige of Jap influence, President Sergio Osmena and his Philippines Commonwealth Government today reopened post offices and issued "victory" currency based on the American dollar, with each peso worth about fifty cents.

President Osmena and his Cabinet, who landed with the American troops, already have held their first Cabinet meeting on Philippine soil, and have made rapid progress in the solution of the many problems facing the Government.

"It will be my cardinal policy to see to it that the slightest vestige of Japanese influence is destroyed," said Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of the Department of Information and Public Relations.

Jap Schools Abolished.

"Japanese language instruction has been abolished," he said, "and American patterns of education, used prior to the war, will be reestablished."

President Osmena has decided to reopen the Leyte Provincial Hospital, with free public dispensaries and a center where Filipinos can come for social services.

There has been a further reorganization of the Osmena cabinet. The Departments of Interior and Finance have been combined under Secretary of Interior Ismael Mathay, who was budget finance secretary. Mr. Mathay will be placed in charge of reorganization of the provincial municipal governments in liberated territory.

War Damage Survey.

Already President Osmena has begun work on one of the foremost problems—that of public and private war damage. He assigned Col. A. Melchor, now military and technical adviser, to begin gathering data on such damage for submission to the Philippines Rehabilitation Commission in Washington. This commission, headed by Senator Millard Tydings, is composed of nine Americans and nine Filipinos.

Immediate reorganization of the Philippine Army, with guerrilla forces as the nucleus, will be started, Gen. Romulo said. Guerrilla bands on Leyte already have been made a part of Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army. Plans also are under way to reorganize the Philippine constabulary.

President Osmena is considering creating a board of inquiry to investigate all cases of so-called collaborationists. Thus far, Gen. Romulo said, only about fifty persons have been arrested, and some of them are not classed as collaborationists.

OSMERS FINALLY IN PHILIPPINES

NOV 2 1944

Leyte, Philippine Islands, Oct. 20 Delayed) (A. P.).—Oh, well, said the Army captain as he waded ashore with assault troops on Leyte today, he'd been planning a trip to the Philippines anyhow.

The captain, Frank C. Osmers Jr. of Haworth, N. J., is a former Congressman and member of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, and the committee was planning to visit the Philippine Islands—until war disrupted the itinerary.

"I seem to have trouble with my trips," the ex-congressman laughed. "I was going to travel around the world, and the European war broke out. Then our plans for visiting the Philippines in 1942 had to be canceled."

Married two years ago and the father of a son he's never seen, the former New York jeweler drifted into Republican politics at the age of 21—and has been in ever since.

Re-elected to Congress in 1940, he voted for declaration of war on December 8, 1941—the day after Pearl Harbor and then immediately enlisted as a private.

Now he is liaison officer with one of the Army corps in the Phillippine invasion. He never discusses the fact he served in Congress, and most fellow officers do not know it.

The captain refuses to be quoted on any political matter—but he did let slip the fact he hopes some day to visit Hastings, Neb., again. It was in Hastings, long before the 1940 election, that he made a successful wager. He bet that President Roosevelt would not only seek a third term, but also a fourth.

Now if he can just recall who it was who made that bet with him. . . .

HOLLYWOOD FILMS BACK IN LEYTE

Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., Oct. 29 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Hollywood came to Tacloban tonight. The first picture shown in Tacloban's reopened theater was "Double Indemnity," a film of intrigue, suspense and murder.

Just as the picture was ending gunfire rang outside. The crowd began getting up hurriedly, thinking there was an air raid.

"Keep your seats" some one shouted from the balcony where the Filipinos were seated. No one did.

Outside soldiers milled around, with their rifles ready, in a sniper hunt. Most of them finally came back to see the other half of the double feature—a movie of the 1943 world series.

Filipino Guerrillas Officially In Army

Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 1 (AP)—Filipino guerrillas were blanketed into the Philippine army by proclamation of Sergio Osmena, President of the Commonwealth.

His order, indicating how closely Filipino guerrillas worked with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, gave official status to the rank given in the field to every man in "a recognized military force."

"Recognized Force" Defined

A recognized military force was defined "as a force under a commander who has been appointed, designated or recognized by the commander in chief of the Southwest Pacific area."

The order was broadcast throughout the Philippines today over the "Voice of Freedom" radio by Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information in Osmena's Cabinet.

Natives On Samar Hail U. S. Troops

With the United States First Cavalry on Samar Island, Philippines, Oct. 23 (AP—Delayed)—Filipinos, waving American flags, hailed the first American troops landing today on this island, a steppingstone to Manila.

Major Raymond King, of Tucson, Ariz., who led both the landing and yesterday's preparatory reconnaissance, asked a Filipino:

"Did you know that General MacArthur had come to Tacloban (capital of adjacent Leyte Island) and had turned the Government back to President Osmena?"

"You mean Douglas MacArthur?" the Filipino asked incredulously, with emphasis on "Douglas."

When the major nodded, the Filipinos cheered enthusiastically.

JAPS TURN TOMB INTO A PILLBOX

With Seventh Division, Leyte, Oct. 31 (Delayed) (A. P.).—An eerie twilight battle in a Dagami cemetery, with some Japanese fighting from an old Spanish-type crypt, was described today by Capt. Charles T. Frazee of Gresham, Ore. The fight lasted one hour and a half before the ghoulish Japanese were wiped out with flamethrowers.

Capt. Frazee's troops were about half way across, wading through ten-foot high grass, when the lead scouts were killed by snipers. Two other scouts were wounded trying to recover the bodies.

Then Private Abraham Cohen of Brooklyn, spotted the snipers firing from a crypt, which they had broken open. Other Japs were dug in behind tombstones.

The flamethrower killed eighteen Japs, while others recovered the wounded.

While poking into holes along the trail, Sergt. Jack T. Lewis of Wilmington, Cal., flushed a Jap captain, who charged with his sabre. One soldier was wounded in the hip by the Jap before he was killed by Pfc. Harry Trahan of New Orleans, La.

"The man attacked with the sword got the Jap's pistol," said First Lieut. Charley Duddy of 219 St. Ann's street, Brooklyn, "and the man wounded with the pistol got the sword."

Armed Filipinos Fight Way To Yank Lines

With Seventh Infantry Division, Leyte, Nov. 1 (AP)—A Filipino guerrilla who looks like a small edition of Pancho Villa, came down from the mountains today with his band, bent on joining American invasion forces.

He is Capt. Jesus Olmedo, a scout for the regular army from 1918 to 1933. His squad was armed with tommyguns and carbines they said were smuggled by American friends.

110 Fighting Men

As the guerrillas marched through recaptured Burauen the Filipinos lined the streets and cheered. There were 110 fighters.

Said Olmedo: "I've been waiting a long time for you Americans."

Olmedo brought his men from the hills through enemy lines. His guerrillas fought the Japanese wherever they could catch them, he said. They started fights on the average of two or three times a month.

"Rarely Missed"

Bullets and guns were hard to get, but "we didn't waste many bullets," he said. "We generally got to within 20 to 50 yards and rarely missed."

Olmedo's band killed 200 Japanese and lost only eight men during their campaign. They used shotguns made from gas pipe before American arms were smuggled to them last June.

Olmedo said the Japanese were poor soldiers.

"They actually were babes in the jungles."

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Soldier Directs Fire 40 Yards From Japs

With 24th Division in Leyte Valley, Oct. 28 (AP—Delayed)—Technical Sergeant Raymond Simmons, of Alto, Ga., an observer for a mortar section, had a ringside seat when his unit ran into a Japanese concentration in the Leyte Valley advance.

He crawled to within 40 yards of the Japanese and directed fire which fell so close to him that he was bounced by each explosion.

Returned A Bit Woozy

Simmons returned to his unit a bit woozy from concussion, but his direction destroyed 27 Japanese.

"He registered us in so close to himself," said First Lieutenant E. W. Schachameyer, of St. Louis, Mo., "that I didn't expect to hear his voice on the phone again. But he always came through and gave us perfect targets."

Marine battalions in the composite army-marine 24th Corps artillery are the only marine units participating in the initial reinvasion of the Philippines.

Veteran Of Tarawa

Bourke, whose home is in Severna Park, Md., is a veteran of the Second Division Tarawa assault. Like Bourke, his officers expected and wanted an artilleryman's chance to mass-fire all of their available guns on a single concentration of Japanese.

But fast-driving infantry spearheads cutting west from the Dulag beachhead apparently scattered the Japanese. Corps artillery batteries have been shelling these scattered groups wherever aerial observers could find them.

Enemy Folded Back

The 155 and 105 support fire in front of advancing American infantrymen has folded back virtually every Japanese attempt to make a stand in the first week of the invasion.

Lieut. Col. James Mills, of La Jolla, Cal., phoned to be sure of the forward positions of the fast-moving Seventh Division. Major Leo Unger, of Des Moines, Iowa, gave Mills a couple of map points and said, "You can fire anywhere west and south of there."

Unger hadn't put his phone down when a volley thundered from Mills' guns.

Jap Flyers Persist In 'Annoying' Leyte

By Leif Erickson

Dulag, Leyte, Oct. 27 (AP—Delayed)—Japanese air attacks on the Dulag beachhead area are nuisance affairs of one to four planes and they have settled into a persistently-annoying schedule.

Each evening as we prepare to bed down the anti-aircraft batteries open up six or seven times over a two-hour period. It seems wise to move out to the foxhole behind our tent to make sure that the anti-aircraft bursts and planes are not directly overhead. They have been more than once.

Jap Flyers Arrive Early

The first morning air alert is our alarm clock; and then the Japanese keep coming by twos and threes while we're cooking coffee for breakfast.

Marines Fight On Leyte

(This delayed dispatch is the first disclosure that marines are participating in the reinvasion of the Philippines.)

Twenty-fourth Corps Artillery Command Post, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 27 (AP—Delayed)—American artillery fire power on Leyte is so superior and the Japanese have scattered so fast that Marine Brigadier General Thomas Bourke complains his field guns don't have enough targets for a good workout.

Last night my tentmates, Capt. Bill Freehoff, of St. Louis, and Lieut. Donald Mumford, of Montclair, N. J., and I heard one bomb scream. With no time to scramble to our foxhole, we hit the deck in the tent.

Two bombs landed behind the army station hospital, about a quarter of a mile away, destroying two pallets loaded with blood plasma. A few cases of ether blew up with a flashing white flame.

Some Patients Injured

Major David Pang, Chinese physician from Honolulu, said a few hospital patients and personnel suffered shrapnel wounds, and concussion knocked some from their cots. But there were no fatalities.

Private Henry Joyce, of Vancouver, Wash., was driving in with an ambulance load of wounded men when the bombs hit. The blast and concussion knocked him out of the ambulance, but did not hurt him or any of the wounded men on the litters.

A welcome, new sight this noon was four American fighters which intercepted a Japanese bomber directly over Dulag. That proclaimed that fighters are now operating a protective covering from captured Leyte airfield.

The fighters shot down the enemy plane.

Australia to Aid Wool Growers

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1 (AP).—Prime Minister John Curtin today announced a plan to spend $1,800,000 annually on wool research and publicity combating the threat of synthetic materials. The government will pay half the cost and wool growers will be asked to contribute the other half, Curtin said.

Dead Jap At Controls Of Plane Hitting Ship

Sydney, Australia, Nov. 1 (AP)—A dead man was at the controls of a Japanese bomber which damaged the cruiser Australia, killing the captain and 18 others, during the Leyte invasion.

This information came today from Alex Cann, Netherlands Government movie photographer, who was an eyewitness aboard the Australia, flagship of the Commonwealth warships in the Philippines waters.

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Miss de Havilland became ill ten days ago while visiting Army hospitals in Suva. She indicated that she would try to fly to Hollywood following her recovery.

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JAPS TURN TOMB INTO A PILLBOX

With Seventh Division, Leyte, Oct. 31 (Delayed) (A. P.).—An eerie twilight battle in a Dagami cemetery, with some Japanese fighting from an old Spanish-type crypt, was described today by Capt. Charles T. Frazee of Gresham, Ore. The fight lasted one hour and a half before the ghoulish Japanese were wiped out with flamethrowers.

Capt. Frazee's troops were about half way across, wading through ten-foot high grass, when the lead scouts were killed by snipers. Two other scouts were wounded trying to recover the bodies.

Then Private Abraham Cohen of Brooklyn, spotted the snipers firing from a crypt, which they had broken open. Other Japs were dug in behind tombstones.

The flamethrower killed eighteen Japs, while others recovered the wounded.

While poking into holes along the trail, Sergt. Jack T. Lewis of Wilmington, Cal., flushed a Jap captain, who charged with his sabre. One soldier was wounded in the hip by the Jap before he was killed by Pfc. Harry Trahan of New Orleans, La.

"The man attacked with the sword got the Jap's pistol," said First Lieut. Charley Duddy of 219 St. Ann's street, Brooklyn, "and the man wounded with the pistol got the sword."

Armed Filipinos Fight Way To Yank Lines

With Seventh Infantry Division, Leyte, Nov. 1 (AP)—A Filipino guerrilla who looks like a small edition of Pancho Villa, came down from the mountains today with his band, bent on joining American invasion forces.

He is Capt. Jesus Olmedo, a scout for the regular army from 1918 to 1933. His squad was armed with tommyguns and carbines they said were smuggled by American friends.

110 Fighting Men

As the guerrillas marched through recaptured Burauen the Filipinos lined the streets and cheered. There were 110 fighters.

Said Olmedo: "I've been waiting a long time for you Americans."

Olmedo brought his men from the hills through enemy lines. His guerrillas fought the Japanese wherever they could catch them, he said. They started fights on the average of two or three times a month.

"Rarely Missed"

Bullets and guns were hard to get, but "we didn't waste many bullets," he said. "We generally got to within 20 to 50 yards and rarely missed."

Olmedo's band killed 200 Japanese and lost only eight men during their campaign. They used shotguns made from gas pipe before American arms were smuggled to them last June.

Olmedo said the Japanese were poor soldiers.

"They actually were babes in the jungles."

Soldier Directs Fire 40 Yards From Japs

With 24th Division in Leyte Valley, Oct. 28 (AP—Delayed)—Technical Sergeant Raymond Simmons, of Alto, Ga., an observer for a mortar section, had a ringside seat when his unit ran into a Japanese concentration in the Leyte Valley advance.

He crawled to within 40 yards of the Japanese and directed fire which fell so close to him that he was bounced by each explosion.

Returned A Bit Woozy

Simmons returned to his unit a bit woozy from concussion, but his direction destroyed 27 Japanese.

"He registered us in so close to himself," said First Lieutenant E. W. Schachameyer, of St. Louis, Mo., "that I didn't expect to hear his voice on the phone again. But he always came through and gave us perfect targets."

Marine battalions in the composite army-marine 24th Corps artillery are the only marine units participating in the initial reinvasion of the Philippines.

Veteran Of Tarawa

Bourke, whose home is in Severna Park, Md., is a veteran of the Second Division Tarawa assault. Like Bourke, his officers expected and wanted an artilleryman's chance to mass-fire all of their available guns on a single concentration of Japanese.

But fast-driving infantry spearheads cutting west from the Dulag beachhead apparently scattered the Japanese. Corps artillery batteries have been shelling these scattered groups wherever aerial observers could find them.

Enemy Folded Back

The 155 and 105 support fire in front of advancing American infantrymen has folded back virtually every Japanese attempt to make a stand in the first week of the invasion.

Lieut. Col. James Mills, of La Jolla, Cal., phoned to be sure of the forward positions of the fast-moving Seventh Division. Major Leo Unger, of Des Moines, Iowa, gave Mills a couple of map points and said, "You can fire anywhere west and south of there."

Unger hadn't put his phone down when a volley thundered from Mills' guns.

Jap Flyers Persist In 'Annoying' Leyte

By Leif Erickson

Dulag, Leyte, Oct. 27 (AP—Delayed)—Japanese air attacks on the Dulag beachhead area are nuisance affairs of one to four planes and they have settled into a persistently-annoying schedule.

Each evening as we prepare to bed down the anti-aircraft batteries open up six or seven times over a two-hour period. It seems wise to move out to the foxhole behind our tent to make sure that the anti-aircraft bursts and planes are not directly overhead. They have been more than once.

Jap Flyers Arrive Early

The first morning air alert is our alarm clock; and then the Japanese keep coming by twos and threes while we're cooking coffee for breakfast.

Marines Eight On Leyte

(This delayed dispatch is the first disclosure that marines are participating in the reinvasion of the Philippines.)

Twenty-fourth Corps Artillery Command Post, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 27 (AP—Delayed)—American artillery fire power on Leyte is so superior and the Japanese have scattered so fast that Marine Brigadier General Thomas Bourke complains his field guns don't have enough targets for a good workout.

Last night my tentmates, Capt. Bill Freehoff, of St. Louis, and Lieut. Donald Mumford, of Montclair, N. J., and I heard one bomb scream. With no time to scramble to our foxhole, we hit the deck in the tent.

Two bombs landed behind the army station hospital, about a quarter of a mile away, destroying two pallets loaded with blood plasma. A few cases of ether blew up with a flashing white flame.

Some Patients Injured

Major David Pang, Chinese physician from Honolulu, said a few hospital patients and personnel suffered shrapnel wounds, and concussion knocked some from their cots. But there were no fatalities.

Private Henry Joyce, of Vancouver, Wash., was driving in with an ambulance load of wounded men when the bombs hit. The blast and concussion knocked him out of the ambulance, but did not hurt him or any of the wounded men on the litters.

A welcome, new sight this noon was four American fighters which intercepted a Japanese bomber directly over Dulag. That proclaimed that fighters are now operating a protective covering from captured Leyte airfield.

The fighters shot down the enemy plane.

Australia to Aid Wool Growers

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1 (AP).—Prime Minister John Curtin today announced a plan to spend $1,800,000 annually on wool research and publicity combating the threat of synthetic materials. The government will pay half the cost and wool growers will be asked to contribute the other half, Curtin said.

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least to read one of these days that Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the gigantic Krupp munitions concern, had been arrested!

All of these men, like Hitler's one-time particular friend, Fritz Thyssen, lacked the courage to oppose Hitler and his mad plans for world conquest. When among themselves, most of these men vented their disdain at the meteoric rise of a lance corporal without breeding, without culture, without family background, without learning. Yet publicly they accepted him, rendered lip service and, what is more important, collaborated heartily with him.

Just to give one example: The Nazis no sooner had defeated the French in 1940 than Hermann Roechling was entrusted with getting the heavy industries of Alsace-Lorraine started again.

A year later the Nazis moved into Russia. One of Roechling's ablest engineers was dispatched to Odessa to start the smelters and other industrial plants and make them work for Germany.

If the captains of finance and industry who are now represented as under arrest were not Nazis, at least they were imperialists. As such they constitute a menace to any attempt to rear a post-war German democracy.

U.S. TOPS WORLD IN COMBAT PLANES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—(AP) The Army airforces disclosed today that they now have 75,000 airplanes of all types, including 23,000 combat craft of which 12,000 are first line planes operating in overseas theaters.

"No other airforce in the world has ever reached such a total of combat planes," an AAF spokesman declared.

Earlier, the War Production board disclosed that the United States built 145,580 combat planes for all services between July 1, 1940, and Sept. 30, 1944. Of these, 74,953 were bombers and 70,627 were fighters. WPB Chairman J. A. Krug told a recent news conference that aircraft output of all types through October had reached 240,000.

(Thousands of planes have been destroyed in combat and accidents and many had worn out. The AAF recently disclosed that it had lost 42,000 craft at home and abroad since Pearl Harbor. This figure includes worn-out planes.)

The AAF official said that figures compiled as of October 31, showed, in addition to the 23,000 combat planes both at home and abroad, these major categories: trainers and miscellaneous craft, 23,000; transport and combat planes in the United States for defense and advanced training 14,000; military craft other than combat planes in overseas theaters 5,000; second line or "war weary" planes overseas 2,500 and in shops for repairs, 5,000.

U. S. Imports Italy's Goods

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. (AP)—Imports from Italy valued at about $1,200,000 and including wine, perfume oils, briarwood, and rat poison have arrived recently. The Foreign Economic Administration reported today.

The shipments are by far the largest from Italy since the war. The FEA expressed belief they will be followed by increasingly larger shipments.

Private trade with Italy is not yet permitted. These goods, which came in three shipments, were bought in Italy by the Allied commission and shipped to the U. S. Commercial Company, an FEA subsidiary.

The U. S. Commercial Company will dispose of them, acting as agent for the Allied Commission. Private importers and private trade, FEA said, will be used "to the fullest extent that is possible and practicable" in distributing the merchandise.

Strategic imports included 96,000 pounds of red squill, a flower of the hyacinth family which is a powerful rat poison, and 224,000 pounds of argol, a base for chemicals. The War Production Board will direct their distribution.

Funds from the sale of the merchandise will be made available in this country for the use of the Italian government under an agreement between the United States and Italy.

TO AID FOREIGN TRADE

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Government officials say that, once Germany collapses, they intend to keep not more than a couple of dozen items of foreign trade under Federal export controls.

Official sources gave this estimate today, following disclosure that the number of commodities subject to export quotas and licenses may be trimmed from more than 1,000 to around 200 within about a month.

As a joint committee of Foreign Economic Administration and War Production Board officials buckled down to planning the relaxation of controls, both agencies appeared open to conviction that when industry reconverts it may be necessary to retain export curbs on some consumer goods to safeguard supplies for American households.

U. S. DELAYS REPLY ON ARGENTINE BID

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The United States will defer a decision on Argentina's request for a meeting of American foreign ministers until all the other republics have presented their views.

The State Department emphasized this to reporters today in presenting them with what it termed a reply to misunderstandings it said had arisen from Acting Secretary Stettinius's Monday news conference. Mr. Stettinius at that time said this Government would do nothing to discourage a meeting of American foreign ministers on general topics.

Today the department said the acting secretary had in mind suggestions that have been made from time to time for a meeting to discuss post-war problems. He did not, it was emphasized, refer to the Argentine request.

Stimson Sends Compton Letter To Pacific Gen.

To Study Possibility Of Bringing Long-Isolated Men Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1—(AP)—Secretary of War Stimson, acting on the urgent appeal of Cong. Ranulf Compton (R) Conn. has authorized the commander in the South Pacific war theatre to "give personal attention and take whatever action he may deem appropriate" ot return to this country New Haven and Connecticut boys who have been marooned on isolated islands for 34 months without relief.

"I shall also obtain from the theatre commander a report as to what action, if any, he is in a position to take, and when his report is available I will communicate further with you," the secretary of war wrote Congressman Compton yesterday.

Bring Home Men

Compton dispatched an urgent appeal to Stimson last week and suggested that one or more bombers be used to bring home the men who have been isolated nearly three years in the Japanese combat zones.

"These boys are not asking for their lives; they are merely asking for a brief sight of the homes they so bravely defend," Compton wrote Stimson requesting that the personal attention of the highest military authority in the land be given to their plight.

Today the congressman said he had been advised that an even greater number of men than he suspected were still marooned in the South Pacific without relief.

Difficult Problem

Declaring that he understood and sympathized with Compton's concern over the return of these soldiers, Secretary Stimson wrote that the problem is one of the most difficult the war department has faced "not only because in seeking its solution we are closely circumscribed by various wartime limitations which cannot be corrected without detriment to the war effort, but also because the return of these men has become a matter of increasing proportions to the families of the soldiers.

"We have found it almost impossible to return entire units from an active war theatre and I should anticipate that this would be the case with respect to the unit to which you refer," Secretary Stimson said. "However, we in the war department are not, of course, conversant with all the local factors (in the south Pacific) pertaining to this particular organization, nor is there information readily available as to its comparative status with similar organizations in the same theatre.

"I am therefore taking the liberty of forwarding your letter by airmail to the theatre commander with the request that he give your comments his personal attention and take whatever action he may deem appropriate in the circumstances."

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of eighty-nine casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 70,426 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 28,207 are reported dead, 28,309 wounded, 9,432 missing and 4,478 prisoners of war. Included in the list today are the following with their next of kin:

FERGUSON VISITS JUSTICE ROBERTS

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.), who has been demanding that all facts about Pearl Harbor be brought into the open, conferred today with Justice J. Roberts of the Supreme Court.

Justice Roberts headed a special commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the Pearl Harbor disaster and the Senator has been critical of the resulting report.

After it was learned that Senator Ferguson had talked with Justice Roberts, the Senator told reporters: "I am getting the focts as a Senator, to permit the public to know the facts so that they may form their own opinion."

The Roberts report was made public by the White House in 1942. Recent reports by Army and Navy boards, which surveyed the Pearl Harbor case under a congressional directive, have not been given out.

Senator Ferguson has taken the position that the Roberts report may have been incomplete, or otherwise it, too, would have been kept confidential.

Kleberg Votes For Dewey, Hits 'Petty Tyrants'

Defeated Texas Democrat Casts Absentee Ballot, Scores New Deal 'Vermin'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—Representative Richard M. Kleberg, Texas Democrat, said today he had cast an absentee ballot for Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican Presidential candidate.

Representative Kleberg said he was opposed to a fourth term for President Roosevelt and to "the host of petty tyrants" who, he said, serve in government bureaus and agencies. The Representative was defeated for renomination in the Texas Democratic primary after serving in the House since the fall of 1931.

Representative Kleberg made his views known in a letter to E. M. Dealey, president of "The Dallas News." Representative Kleberg said his ballot would show he voted for Republican Presidential electors, but for the state ticket nominees of the Texas Democratic primary.

Democratic electors chosen by the "regular" Texas convention, he said, had been replaced by "New Deal electors and by unusual high pressure machinations at the so-called Governor's convention." Representative Kleberg termed the Governor's convention an "undemocratic violation of the Democratic party without parallel."

"In my earnest and well considered judgment," Representative Kleberg wrote, "the electors in the so-called Democratic column on the ballot are considering a so-called party or their jobs in their expression of would-be fealty at the polls. Theirs is the party of the ever-changing New Deal, of regimentation, restriction of liberty and renunciation of the republican form of government and our Constitution. Theirs is the party of class which has ever borne the banner which heralds tyranny."

The Texan added that he was voting for a change, not only in the Chief Executive but in "the host of petty tyrants" who, he said, serve in government bureaus and agencies. As "head men" of this group, he named Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee; Earl Browder, Communist party leader; Judge Samuel Rosenman, adviser to President Roosevelt; Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, Harry Hopkins, Richard Gilbert, chief economist of the Office of Price Administration, and Mordecai Ezekiel, former chief economist of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Neither Republican nor Democrat," he said, "they are composed of a host of maggot and termite-like vermin that are eating away the structure of the government."

Senate Group Studies Taft

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Senate campaign investigating committee which delved into charges by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) against the CIO Political Action Committee, announced today an inquiry into CIO complaints against him.

Chairman Green (D-RI) said a committee investigator is being sent to Ohio to look into charges by Jack Kroll, president of the Ohio State CIO Council, that Taft "has attempted to bar the CIO from making radio broadcasts, has made extensive expenditures and conducted a scurrilous and libelous campaign."

Green said in a statement that the committee inquiry would be confined to the question of broadcasts and expenditures and that the group had no intention of passing on campaign speeches or literature.

As a result of the Taft complaints, the committee heard testimony yesterday on the Ohio State CIO's distribution of a pamphlet attacking Taft. Afterward, the committee voted to submit its evidence to the attorney general with a suggestion that it be used for a test case of the meaning of the Corrupt Practices Act. The act forbids contributions to political campaigns by labor unions. CIO attorneys contend the pamphlets represents expenditures rather than contributions.

President Comments On Students Day

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that the youth of America and the other United Nations are fighting victoriously and "discovering under fire their great common units of purpose."

His comment was in a statement noting that November 17 will be observed as Third International Students Day.

Expects Travel Bans Until War Is Won

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The Office of Defense Transportation expects transportation restrictions until the last battle is won.

The wave of extreme optimism over victories in Europe seriously interfered with rail shipping during August and September, ODT Director J. M. Johnson wrote Representative Holmes (R.-Wash.) in a letter made public today at the Congressman's office. Mr. Holmes had transmitted complaints against the penalty demurrage rates imposed by ODT to reduce delays in loading and unloading freight cars.

Food, Clothing To Lublin

New York, Nov. 1 (AP) — The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee announced that 50 tons of food and clothing were being shipped from Teheran to the Jewish Relief Committee in Lublin, Poland, for distribution among the Jewish communities

Charge Ace Accepted Bribe To Keep Men Out of Combat

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—(AP) Jerome Usdan, 32, a thread company executive, was held in $5,000 bail tonight by U. S. commissioner Garret W. Cotter on a charge that he conspired to keep two Army Air Forces privates out of combat by bribing Maj. Walter V. Radovich, described by the government as a flying ace of the China-Burma-India war theater.

U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey said Radovich, 24, of Los Angeles, was under detention at Mitchel Field, N. Y. The statement was confirmed at the field.

McGohey charged that:

Usdan, president of the Perfect Thread Co., Brooklyn, and two co-defendants now being sought by the FBI, entertained Radovich at Manhattan night clubs, made gifts to him, his wife and child, bought him several uniforms and paid him $7,000 to keep out of combat service his brother, Pvt. Morris Usdan, and also Pvt. Martin Bayer.

Radovich transferred the two privates out of an alerted Air Forces organization in June or July, 1943, into a medical branch of his own Air Commando unit.

In either December, 1943, or January, this year, Radovich's organization was assigned to the China-Burma-India theater.

McGohey said Radovich distinguished himself in the Far East, shooting down at least four Japanese planes, rescuing a number of wounded men by plane, and blowing up a Japanese ammunition train.

After several months of flying, McGohey continued, the Major told his commanding officer that his conscience was bothering him. He was placed under detention, McGohey said, and returned to this country last August.

The case was brought to the attention of the FBI and the U. S. Attorney's office by the Army, McGohey added.

Bayer, 22, is stationed in this country, McGohey said, while Usdan, 21, is overseas.

former Representative Will Rogers, Jr., now serving as a second lieutenant in the American army in Holland, sent back word that he was "astounded to hear that my newspaper back in the States printed an editorial indorsing Dewey."

Rogers' newspaper is the Beverly Hills (Cal.) *Citizen*. Hannegan said the message was sent to him by Mrs. Will Rogers, Jr., from Los Angeles and in it Rogers asked that the message be sent "to my friend President Roosevelt."

Mrs. Rogers' Message

Mrs. Rogers' telegram released by Hannegan said:

"Have just received the following message from my husband, Bill Rogers, fighting in the tank destroyers at the Holland front:

"'Will you please wire my friend, President Roosevelt that I have just been astounded to hear that my newspaper back in the States printed an editorial indorsing Dewey. This was done absolutely without my knowledge or consent and to attribute any such indorsement to me is utterly fantastic and absurd.'"

Will Rogers, Jr., 'Astounded' As Own Paper Backs Dewey

New York, Nov. 1 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, announced today that

Ickes Says Roosevelt Has Ended Discrimination in Army, Navy

NOV 2 1944

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—(AP) Interior Secretary Ickes said tonight that President Roosevelt "had pressed steadily toward the goal of a Democratic army where there will be no segregation or discrimination."

"When President Roosevelt succeeded 12 years of Republican rule, he found an army and navy steeped in racial discrimination up and down the line," Ickes said in an address prepared for a Democratic rally in the Golden Gate Ballroom in Harlem.

"It was President Harding, a Republican, who had banned Negroes from combat jobs in the navy and limited all negroes who remained in the navy to the rank of messmen," Ickes said. "It was President Hoover, Governor Dewey's political godfather, who 'Jim-crowed' Negro Gold Star mothers, sending them to visit their sons' graves in France on a cattle boat."

Ickes said that for the first time in history there was a Negro general in the army, and negroes were admitted to the Marine Corps and commissioned as officers in the navy.

He said that under the Roosevelt administration the number of negroes owning farms had increased, there were more negroes in government positions, educational facilities were furthered, and housing made available for more than 500,000 of them.

Ickes, whose address was replete with criticism of Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey, said:

"Riding in the Trojan Horse which Mr. Dewey is trying to insinuate into the White House is a prize collection of the most Fascist-minded people in the United States."

WAR BALLOT RULING ASKED

Envelope Issue Put Up to Goldstein by Simpson.

NOV 2 1944

Albany, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Attorney-General Goldstein was asked by the State War Ballot Commission today for a ruling on the disposition of service men's ballots inclosed in plain envelopes or in envelopes on which the voters' oath was signed improperly.

William T. Simpson, commission chairman, said about 4,500 such ballots had been received from New York city residents in service and about 2,000 from residents of other parts of the State. He estimated, however, that "about 50 per cent" of the ballots had been sent back to the voters who corrected their errors and returned the ballots.

In some instances, Mr. Simpson said, the oath was filled out but not signed. Some service men signed the oath without filling it out and others failed to have the oath signed by an attesting officer.

Ruling Sought on 3 Points.

Mr. Simpson asked the Attorney-General to determine:

1. Whether the commission was required to forward the ballots to election boards...

2. Whether the boards of election were required to turn the ballots over to election inspectors.

3. Whether the inspectors could count such ballots as valid.

The oath states that the voter will have been a citizen for ninety days before the election, that he has not made or become interested in any bet depending on the result of the election, and that he has not been convicted of bribery or any infamous crime or if so convicted, that he has been pardoned or his right of suffrage restored.

CITES POLISH DANGER

Redding, Conn., Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) said last night that if Poland is deserted by her Allies and compelled by force to surrender a large section of her territory to Russia, without even an honest plebiscite or impartial arbitration, then there will never be another test of the Atlantic Charter."

Speaking at a dinner in her honor, Mrs. Luce, who is seeking re-election in her home Fourth Congressional district of Connecticut, said that "Russia has refused to permit the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to feed the starving peoples in liberated Poland. I am sure the American taxpayers who must foot the bill in UNRRA would not want to have their money used to make the people of Poland accept Russian domination and Communism or starve."

Washington, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—A delegation of technical experts will be sent in the near future to arrange for the relief of liberated Polish people, UNRRA announced today.

Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said the delegation will be headed by John P. Gregg, formerly chief of staff for the operating divisions of the War Production Board.

Selling His Party

Highest Bidder Said to Be P. A. C. of Hillman, Communists of Browder—Warns Of Threat of Monarchy.

NOV 2 1944

By Gardner Bridge

BOSTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey told a howling crowd of Bostonians tonight that President Roosevelt has offered the Democratic party for sale "to the highest bidder" in his fourth term drive and that the forces of Communism are taking it over.

Party Weakened

"Mr. Roosevelt has so weakened and corrupted the Democratic party," Dewey declared, 'that it is readily subject to capture."

Assailing both the President and what he called the latter's "violent supporters" Dewey said.

"Mr. Roosevelt, in his overwhelming desire to perpetuate himself in office for sixteen years, has put his party on the auction block—for sale to the highest bidder."

And the highest bidder is not the "notorious one thousand club," Dewey said, but the "Politcal Action Committee of Sidney Hillman and the Communists of Earl Browder."

Boisterous Crowd

The Republican candidate for President spoke before a boisterous crowd that jammed this 13,500 seat arena to the roof and spilled out into the streets for blocks around. Virtually all aisles were packed with standees when the doors were closed an hour and a half before Dewey appeared.

From the speaker's stand, the candidate looked out on a vast sign reading "Massachusetts Goes For Dewey" at the far end of an humanity-choked arena. The floor was filled in with dirt, in preparation for the opening tomorrow of Boston's 13th annual rodeo.

President Roosevelt speaks here Saturday night at an open air meeting in Fenway park.

Preceding Dewey, House Republican Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts declared:

"Summing it all up, do we want next January a coronation or an inauguration?"

Threat of Monarchy

Martin was aboard Dewey's campaign train when the New York governor told a Worcester station crowd earlier in the day that by a change in administration "we can forever remove the threat of monarchy in the United States."

As the time for Dewey's scheduled appearance approached, the crowd set up a chant—"We want Dewey—We want Dewey."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, GOP nominee for the U. S. Senate, let the chorus mount in volume and then drowned it out over the loud speaker system by declaring:

"You bet, we're going to have Dewey."

An ear-splitting din greeted the nominee's appearance, with Mrs. Dewey. Showers of torn paper floated down from the galleries.

Frequent shouts of "Pour it on, Tommie" punctuated his speech, and loud boos welled up at his first mention of Sidney Hillman's name.

Re-Echoes Phrase

Re-echoing the phrase which he has attributed to Mr. Roosevelt—"clear everything with Sidney"—Dewey sa

"Sidney illman has become the biggest political boss in the United States, and in the words of David Dubinsky, Sidney Hillman is a front for the Communists'."

Dubinsky, president of the potent Interantional Ladies Garment Workers' Union, split with the American Labor Party last Spring over the Communist issue. He formed a right wing element of the party.

Dewey, addressing a Republican rally in the 13,500 seat Boston Garden, declared that with Hillman's aid "the Communists are seizing control of the New Deal, through which they aim to control the government of the United States."

"If they should succeed," he said, "the fundamental freedoms of every American would stand in gravest jeopardy."

Stalks Country

The former New York prosecutor said Hillman "stalks the country squeezing dollars for the fourth term campaign out of the working men and women of America, under threat that if they do not give the dollar, they will lose their jobs."

"But the working men and women of America are rising in protest all over the nation," Dewey said. "Letters have been pouring in to me denouncing this Roosevelt poll tax imposed by Sidney Hillman. As one of them said: 'They can force my dollar o t of me by threatening to take my job away, but they can't force my vote because it is secret . . .'"

Dewey's Boston speech climaxed a day-long train tour of Massachusetts with speaking stops at Pittsfield, Springfield and Worcester.

Speaks in Worcester

Addressing a crowd of several thousand from a speaker's platform in front of the Worcester station, the New York governor declared that by a change in administration "we can forever remove the threat of monarchy in the United States."

Dewey's reception here rivaled that he received recently in Chicago where, Republican Governor Dwight Green of Illinois estimated, 500,000 persons greeted him.

Today, Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon said a total of 400,000 persons viewed the New York Governor, at the railroad station, along the sidewalks and from windows and roofs of buildings.

Many of the throng cheered, but there was some booing.

The New Deal, he said in his Boston speech, has become a "collection of warring factions tied together only by a consuming passion for power."

Solicits Support

"That's why my opponent is compelled to solicit the support of bigoted reactionaries on the one hand and of Communists on the other," he added.

Describing Earl Browder as the "avowed leader of Communism in America," Dewey said "he stands for everything that would destroy America."

He repeated his charge that Browder was pardoned by Mr. Roosevelt, on a perjury conviction, "in time to organize the fourth-term campaign.

Asserting that "millions of Democrats are voting Republican this year to save their own party and their country," Dewey said there was danger to the future freedom of America if the voters leave "vast power in tired hands."

G. O. P. Not Perfect

"The Republican party is not perfect," he said, "but one thing at least is sure: Neither the communist group which Mr. Roosevelt professes to repudiate nor any other totalitarian group is making an effort to capture the Republican party. They know how useless it would be."

Citing the fact that Republicans now are governors of 26 states, the GOP nominee said his "young and vigorous" party is "prepared to assume the responsibilities of national government."

"Under a Republican administration," he continued, "there will be no danger that the power of government will slip through tired fingers into hands which would destroy that free America for which our sons are fighting and dying."

Great Influence

Dewey Says F.D.R.

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It had been the fashion for a long time, Dewey said, to brush aside the communists as of little importance because of their small numbers. Yet the fact was, he added, that the communists wielded an influence "far out of proportion to their numbers."

"They are not themselves a political party," the candidate said. "They are a fanatical, secret conspiracy of well disciplined, highly trained zealots who work at their purposes every hour of the day. Falsehood, deception and smear propaganda are a part of their technique."

He had never hesitated, Dewey said, "to expose and denounce the cynical alliance of the New Deal and the corrupt big city machines which depend on the most criminal and degraded elements in our big cities."

"And I do not propose now to be silent when the New Deal, through the President's political lieutenant, Sidney Hillman, strikes up a cynical alliance with Earl Browder's communists."

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—(AP) Following is the prepared text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's campaign speech here tonight:

Once in every four years, late in October, my opponent announces that he believes in the enterprise system. Then, for the remaining three years and 11 months, he wages war against the American enterprise system day in and day out. That is why there were still ten million Americans unemployed in the spring of 1940. That's why we had to have a war to get jobs. That's why it's time for a change.

Because of our magnificent military command, the heroism of our men in uniform, and the efforts of our war workers at home, victory is coming closer every day. And by installing a fresh and united administration in Washington, the day of total victory and the return of our fighting men will be speeded up greatly. Then, what do we face?

As I pointed out last night, if we go into the post-war period with nothing better than the New Deal has offered us in the past, we can expect no better results than we had under its peacetime years before.

But if we go in with a new and vigorous administration, pledged to a program of constructive action, we can and will succeed. With a government in which the President works in harmony and mutual respect with the Congress, we can unite America for effective world leadership in a world organization for lasting peace.

Now, one reason why the New Deal cannot provide jobs and opportunity after this war—one reason why it cannot give our country the unity we need—is because of the kind of people to whom it would owe its election. The New Deal is not a party. It is a collection of parties, all of which hate each other.

In my own state of New York, they hate each other so much that they won't vote except under their own emblems, and Franklin Roosevelt is running on three different party lines in the State of New York.

No, the New Deal has become a collection of warring factions, tied together only by a consuming passion for power. That's why my opponent is compelled to solicit the support of bigoted reactionaries on the one hand and of communists on the other.

For 12 years the great Democratic party has been under the crushing dominance of one man. As a result, it is weakened and divided. It is vulnerable to capture by forces hostile to every tradition for which that party has stood. Beyond that, Mr. Roosevelt, in his overwhelming desire to perpetuate himself in office for 16 years, has put his party on the auction block—for sale to the highest bidder.

1,000 Club

Who will buy it? Will it be the notorious One Thousand club, which sponsored and paid for Mr. Roosevelt's speech last Saturday? This is the organization, formed at the President's own suggestion, which offers "special privilege," a voice "in the formulation of administration policies" and a chance to visit with the President on Thursday afternoon, all for $1,000.

Will these purchasers of "special privilege" be the successful bidders for control of the captive Democratic party? I doubt it. The Thousand Dollar club members are being taken in. They will not get the "special privilege" or the influence they were offered. There are higher bidders in the market.

Those higher bidders are the Political Action Committee of Sidney Hillman and the Communists of Earl Browder.

In this campaign, the New Dealers attempt to smother discussion of their Communist alliance. They smear any discussion of this major question of our day. They insinuate that Americans must love communism or offend our fighting ally, Russia. But not even the gullible believe that. In Russia, a Communist is a man who supports his government. In America, a Communist is a man who supports the fourth term so our form of government may more easily be changed.

No, the question of Communism in our country has nothing to do with our Allies any more than it has to do with where a man was born. Every American—every one of us—traces his ancestry to some foreign land. As a nation, we owe our genius, our culture, our traditions, to nations all over the world. The keystone of the arch of American freedom is our opposition to intolerance. The foundation of our American system of civil liberties is an equal respect and an equal opportunity for men of every race, creed and color and regardless of national origin. The mighty bulwark of these liberties is the Constitution of the United States.

These are the things that have given American leadership in the world. These above all others are what America must continue to stand for if she is to give leadership to the world again.

The proof that Communism has nothing to do with national origin is the fact that Earl Browder, the avowed leader of Communism in America, was born in Kansas.

Now, who is Browder? He is the man who was convicted of draft dodging in the last war. He was again convicted—this time of perjury—and pardoned by Franklin Roosevelt in time to organize the fourth term campaign. Browder stands for everything that would destroy America.

Quotes Browder's Book

Every one knows that Communism is for state ownership of all property, including your house, your farm and the factory, the shop, the office in which you work. It stands for absolute dictatorship, the abolition of civil rights and total political and economic bigotry. It stands for something else.

A few years ago, Mr. Browder wrote a book called "What Is Communism?". He said: "We stand without any reservations for education that will root out beliefs in the supernatural. . ." He concluded: ". . .We Communists do not distinguish between good and bad religions, because we think they are all bad for the masses."

Now, Mr. Roosevelt in his recent speech from the White House very softly disavowed Communism. But the very next day, at a meeting right here in Boston, Earl Browder made a speech for Mr. Roosevelt and a collection was taken up for the fourth term. And not a voice in the New Deal was raised in protest. So much for Earl Browder.

Now—who is Sidney Hillman? He has held one official post after another in the New Deal, in addition to important duties as the head of a labor union. When the fourth term campaign came along, he went to New York to concentrate on politics.

There, in the primaries this year, he organized a movement to take over the previously respectable American Labor party. And he succeeded with the help of Earl Browder's Communists.

What is the American Labor party today—the party whose nomination Mr. Roosevelt has accepted and whose votes he hopes will give him 16 years in the White House?

Listen to the words of another set of my opponent's violent supporters. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was one of the founders of the American Labor party. Here is what he said last spring about that party as of today: "I regard the former American Labor party as a Communist Labor party. . .Mr. Hillman can act as a front for the Communists, I never did and never will." So said David Dubinsky.

The New York Post, formerly the mouthpiece of the Laobr party says editorially that Mr. Hillman "fronts for the Communists by serving as chairman for their American Labor party."

The last candidate of that party for governor, who polled 400,000 votes in 1942, is another violent supporter of my opponent. But it was he who said last spring that he intended "leaving Mr. Hillman and his fellow travelers to stew in their own juice."

"Political action by coercion is repugnant to our form of government. . . ," he also said, "Liberals throughout the country should beware of dealing with Mr. Hillman for he no longer comes to them with clean hands. He has set himself up as a new and dangreous type of political boss."

"Clear Everything With Sidney"

Just four months after that statement was issued my opponent ordered the Democratic National Chairman to "Clear Everything With Sidney." The prophecy has come true. Sidney Hillman has become the biggest boss in the United States, and in the words of David Dubinsky, Sidney Hillman is a "front for the Communists."

In addition to being chairman of the Communist-controlled American Labor party of New York, Mr. Hillman is also chairman of the Political Action committee. This is the committee which summarized the degradation of New Deal politics in a pamphlet, two million copies of which were sent out in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt. That pamphlet, put out by Sidney Hillman's P.A.C., began with the words: "Politics is the science of how who gets what, when and why."

Under that cynical motto, Mr. Hillman today operates the National Citizens Political Action Committee with his lieutenants who have taken leave of absence from high federal posts. He stalks the country squeezing dollars for the fourth term campaign out of the working men and women of America, under threat that if they do not give the dollar, they will lose their jobs.

But the working men and women of America are rising in protest all over the nation. Letters have been pouring in to me denouncing this Roosevelt poll tax imposed by Sidney Hillman. As one of them said: "They can force my dollar out of me by threatening to take my job away, but they can't force my vote because it is secret. I am going to vote Republican to save my own freedom."

It is not just his freedom that man will save when he goes into the secrecy of the voting booth. He and millions like him will exercise their precious right of a secret ballot and save the freedom of the American people.

Now, American liberty means that every man has a right to believe and vote as he will, even to vote Communist. But liberty involves a corresponding duty to defend our country from what we consider evil. I have never hesitated to expose and denounce the cynical alliance of the New Deal and the corrupt big city machines which depend on the most criminal and degraded elements in our big cities. And I do not propose now to be silent when the New Deal, through the President's political lieutenant, Sidney Hillman, strikes up a cynical alliance with Earl Browder's Communists.

Influence of Communists

For a long time it has been the fashion to brush aside the Communists as of little importance because of their small numbers. The Communists themselves have cunningly played upon our respect for the very civil liberties which they themselves hold in such contempt. Yet the fact is that the Communists wield an influence far out of proportion to their numbers.

They are not themselves a political party. They are a fanatical, secret conspiracy of well disciplined, highly trained zealots who work at their purposes every hour of the day. Falsehood, deception and smear propaganda are part of their technique. They are adept at working behind the false front of those they contemptuously describe as "innocents." They love to fish in troubled waters. They place their members at strategic points where they can seize control of large organizations. Millions of Americans have seen this happen time after time. Liberal, intelligent organizations suddenly turn out to be Communist propaganda fronts.

Similarly, millions of workers have seen their union organizations captured by compact minorities who attend all the meetings, vote in a bloc and thereby seize the union machinery. Once in control, they cannot be dislodged. It was by just such tactics last spring that the Communists were able to seize possession of the American Labor Party of New York which in 1940 provided the balance of power that carried New York for Mr. Roosevelt.

Now, by the self-same tried and familiar tactics and with the aid of Sidney Hillman, the Communists are seizing control of the New Deal, through which they aim to control the government of the United States. If they should succeed, the fundamental freedoms of every American would stand in gravest jeopardy.

Struggle to be Free

Throughout the ages man's greatest struggle is the struggle to be free—free to worship God; to have a family and family life; free to educate his children; to live in economic security in his own home; to be able to have work of his own choosing; and to have a government which is a servant not a master.

Our nation was founded by men and women who came here to achieve these things. They built their institutions in a deeply religious pattern and, by the bill of rights, they bound their government to respect freedom of religion and the dignity of the individual. Because of what they did, we call America "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

But we cannot take our freedom for granted, nor can we afford to stop being brave. There always have been and always will be, those who seek to destroy our freedoms.

Nazism and Fascism are dying in the world. But the totalitarian idea is very much alive and we must not slip to its other form—Communism. All of these concepts are enemies of freedom and we must equally reject all of them. They would make the state supreme, give political power only to those who deny the supremacy of God and use that power to force all men to become cogs in a great materialistic machine.

Under these systems, the individual cannot worship, vote, or think as he would, or conduct his life as his own. Slavish obedience to the will of the state is the first great command and the price of non-conformity is liquidation, either through violence or slow economic strangulation.

Pagan Philosophy

Today that pagan philosophy is sweeping through much of the world. As we look abroad we see that in country after country, its advocates are making a bid for power. We would be fools not to look for that same danger here. We have not far to look. Even Mr. Roosevelt has felt he must say that he does not welcome the support of any person or group committed to Communism. That is as may be. The important facts are, first, that Mr. Roosevelt has so weakened and corrupted the Democratic party that it is readily subject to capture, and, second, that the forces of Communism are, in fact, now engaged in capturing it.

That danger can be surely met only by ending a situation which leaves vast power in tired hands. The Republican party is not perfect. But one thing at least is sure: neither the Communist group which Mr. Roosevelt professes to repudiate nor any other totalitarian group is making an effort to capture the Republican party. They know how useless it would be.

The Republican party is young and vigorous. In 26 states, Republican governors are bringing alert, progressive, competent and honest administration to the affairs of two-thirds of the American people. First in local governments, then in the states, the people have turned to our party. Now it is prepared to assume the responsibilities of national government. It is rich in able leaders steeped in the American tradition. It is close to the people. It wants to continue the American way of life and to perpetuate American institutions founded upon the God-given right of individuals to be free. Millions of Democrats are voting Republican this year to save their own party and their country.

Under a Republican administration there will be no danger that the power of government will slip through tired fingers into hands which would destroy that free America for which our sons are fighting and dying.

I have a letter from an American soldier fighting in the far Pacific. He says: "When we come home there will be flags waving and people will exult in victory and cheer. But the greater effort will only begin then. We here are only securing the bridgehead to freedom. Will our generation forget that fact? If we do, this victory will be only the beginning of defeat for us and our children."

Let us tonight resolve that we will be equal to the duty we owe that soldier and his comrades. Let us at home seize and hold that bridgehead to freedom. Let us install on January 20 a government which, under God, will dedicate its purpose to the preservation of the individual dignity and freedom of every American.

Weir Says He Tried to Halt Scrap for Japan

Tells of His Futile Effort to Bar U. S. Exports in Bitter Answer to Ickes

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1 (AP).—E. T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, declared in a statement today that "almost three years before Pearl Harbor" he made a "number of efforts, without result, to persuade the Administration to stop all shipments" of scrap iron and steel to Japan.

Mr. Weir made the statement in reply to remarks which he said were made by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, "giving the entirely false inference that others and myself in the steel industry were in some way responsible" for the export of materials to Japan in years prior to the war.

He said Secretary Ickes made the remarks in the broadcast of the "Town Meeting of the Air" program of Oct. 26. On the day following the broadcast, said Mr. Weir, he wired Secretaray Ickes giving him "the facts concerning my record of the export of scrap iron and steel" and requesting a retraction. So far, he said, the Secretary had neither replied nor retracted.

Mr. Weir also made public his telegram to Secretary Ickes, which stated in part:

"It would be natural to expect you to alibi the shameful record of the Roosevelt administration which by permitting the export of millions of tons of scrap steel to Japan helped Japan prosecute its war against China and prepare for its war against the United States. Even from you, however, the public has a right to expect something better than the cheap demagoguery to which you resorted in an attempt to shift part of the blame to business." . . .

In his telegram Mr. Weir said the transcript of the program showed "you were asked the following question and made the following answer:

"'Mr. Secretary, if the President knew the war was coming, why did he not prohibit the shipment of scrap iron to Japan?'

"Secretary Ickes: 'Well, that is a pretty broad question. . . . I think the scrap iron should have been barred long before the war, but how about your big industrialists supporting Dewey today? How about Illinois Steel? How about Weir? How about Grace, of Bethlehem Steel? What is their record on scrap? As far as oil was concerned, we did stop it in the summer of 1941.'"

Mr. Weir's statement asserted:

"The inference created by Secretary Ickes was entirely in error for these reasons: first, no company with which I am connected has ever shipped a single ton of scrap iron or steel to Japan, and second, I was among those who objected to the export of scrap iron and steel to Japan before the war.

"Almost three years before Pearl Harbor I made a number of efforts, without results, to persuade the Administration to stop all shipments of these materials to Japan." Mr. Weir said that "when it became apparent these efforts were unsuccessful," he "decided to do what I could to acquaint the public with the scrap export situation, and gave a statement to Pittsburgh newspaper men to the effect that all export of scrap iron and steel should be stopped until the United States had built up reserves to meet any emergency."

Truman Calls Dewey 'Faker' and 'Scoffer'

NOV 2 1944

Denounces Governor's Use of Reports By Senate War Investigating Committee To Prove President Failure.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 1 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was described tonight by Senator Harry S. Truman, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, as a "political faker" and "scoffer."

Investigating Committee

In an address prepared for a Democratic rally, Truman reviewed the work of the Senate War Investigating committee, which he formerly headed, and declared:

"Mr. Dewey has tried to blacken and misrepresent the President by citing the Truman committee's reports. He has quoted only such phrases or sentences which suited his purpose."

Truman quoted from the committee's third annual report a finding that the nation's "astounding performance" brought results which "are the best answer to critics of the home front," and added:

"At the polls you will have your choice between electing the scoffer who said the President's proposal to build 50,000 planes was fantastic ,and would require at least four years, or you can reelect Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the man who not only had the vision and the courage and the leadership to make that proposal, but actually doubled it. We are now building planes at the rate of 100,000 a year.

To Win War

"To win this war and bring our fighting men back home we must have a leader who can act and not a political faker who first scoffs at the program as fantastic and impossible and then, when the impossible has been accomplished, tries to make you believe that it was a failure."

Truman credited Senator Kilgore (D-WVa) with a very great contribution to the work of the Truman committee.

Truman said that when the committee of five Democrats and four Republicans was formed "this administration said in effect: 'We welcome an investigation into the facts. We think constructive criticism will prevent many mistakes and will be helpful to the war effort'."

"It is an everlasting credit to the President and the Democratic administration," he continued, "that the Truman committee was armed with the authority necessary to enable it to act in the public interest."

Republicans Sign

Truman said every Republican member signed a committee report from which he read quotations which included these statements:

"Industry, labor and government deserve credit for the job of providing war material of excellent quality and quantity worthy of the use which the fighting forces are giving it x x x

"This astounding performance exceeds anything of its kind ever achieved in the history of the world. The results obtained are the best answer to the critics of the home front. They do not indicate perfection, but they do evidence accomplishment of a high order."

Truman told his audience they must judge for themselves "the motives Mr. Dewey had when he cited the records of the Truman Senate committee as proof of the President's failure," and added:

"Such political trickery will deceive very few. You will prove that to Mr. Dewey on November 7."

Soldier Formerly in 4-F Wins Medal of Honor

Knocks Out 2 Nazi Units; As a Boy He Was Afraid of Dark

FORT MEADE, Fla., Nov. 1 (AP).—A Fort Meade soldier who was once classified 4-F by his draft board and who as a boy was "so afraid of the dark it was pitiful," now wears the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in Italy.

He is twenty-one-year-old Private James H. Mills, whose mother, Mrs. Lassie Mills, commented, "It doesn't sound like him at all, knowing him the way I do." Dispatches from Rome said Mills was awarded the nation's highest military honor for knocking out two German machine-gun nests, killing four Germans, capturing seven more and playing decoy target while his platoon surrounded and captured twenty-two Nazis without a casualty.

Mrs. Mills, who drives a Polk County school bus, said "He probably couldn't have done all this without the experience he gained in the woods," and added, "I guess I was wrong in telling him he hunted too much.

"All this is hard to believe because James used to be so very timid," the mother said. "He was so afraid of the dark it was pitiful. But he wasn't nearly so bad after he started to high school. Maybe it was the girls he met."

She said James, who worked on the forty-acre family farm while going to high school, was "the baby of the family" and when his father died in 1932, "We babied him more.

"I guess it was that babying that made him so determined to make good," she explained.

Mrs. Mills said her son did not mention his heroic exploits in his letters and only recently told her of winning the Purple Heart in June following wounds that still confine him to a hospital.

GI Hangs From Plane To Dislodge Bomb

Miami Beach, Fla., Nov. 1 (AP)—Dangling by his feet through an open bomb bay 3,000 feet in the air, with no parachute to save him if he fell, First Lieutenant Normal L. Palmer dislodged a jammed 500-pound bomb that would have prevented his bomber from landing.

For this feat, accomplished on the way back from a mission in northern Italy in June, the 22-year-old Rochester (Ind.) Mitchell bomber pilot was awarded the Soldiers' Medal.

Lieutenant Palmer, who is now undergoing reprocessing at the AAF station here, also wears the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal.

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Roosevelt Calls For World Air Commerce

Implies U. S. Can Supply Aircraft for All—Warns Against Creating Restricted Areas Of Traffic — Adolf Berle Opens International Aviation Conference.

By James J. Strebig
Associated Press Aviation Editor

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt called today for action to make the air a world ocean of peaceful commerce and backed his plea with a strong implication that the United States would supply aircraft for all when they are freed from war traffic.

Welcome Message

In a message of welcome read at the opening session of the International Civil Air Conference, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I hope you will not dally with the thought of creating great blocks of closed air, thereby tracing in the sky the conditions of possible future wars. I know you will see to it that the air which God gave to everyone shall not become the means of domination over anyone."

With the defeat of one of the Axis countries, he said, transport aircraft should be released "in numbers sufficient to make a beginning.

"When both enemies have been defeated, they should be available in quantity. Every country has airports and trained pilots; and practically every country knows how to organize airlines.

Open Air Routes

"It would be a reflection on the common sense of nations if they were not able to make arrangements, at least on a provisional basis, making possible the opening of much needed air routes."

The significance of this lies in the fact that today no other country is building airplanes capable of world commercial traffic. The United States has been supplying transports for military routes for all the United Nations. It would be difficult for other countries to fly international routes for some time without the use of American planes.

Mr. Roosevelt's message was read by Adolf A. Berle, Jr., chairman of the host delegation and temporary president of the 51-nation conference, the largest and, in subject matter, the broadest in aviation's brief history.

Conference Task

Opening the meeting, Berle told the hundreds of delegates that their task was to find a working basis for "making the air serviceable to mankind x x x and thereby to open the highways of friendship, of commerce, and of thought."

He recalled that the Versailles peace conference had not regarded aerial navigation as a subject for consideration.

"This time we shall not make that mistake," Berle said.

"The air has been used as an instrument of aggression. It is now being made a highway of liberation. It is our opportunity to make it hereafter a servant of peoples."

Mr. Roosevelt said that the task of the conference was of the highest importance.

Europe Reclaimed

"We can soberly hope that all Europe will be reclaimed for civilization before many months have passed," he said. "Steadily the great areas of the Pacific are likewise being freed from Japanese occupation. In due time the continent of Asia will be opened again to the friendly intercourse of the world.

"The rebuilding of peace means reopening the lines of communication and peaceful relationship. Air transport will be the first available means by which we can start to heal the wounds of war, and put the world once more on a peaceful basis."

The President said he did not believe that the world of today could wait several years to open air routes as had been done in the past and "there is no reason why it should."

Meetings Open

As a provisional rule pending action at a second general meeting tomorrow, Berle announced that all plenary (full) sessions of the conference and of committees would be open to the press in an effort to keep the public as well informed as possible.

He said the United States intended to state the substance of its thesis for a world air plan at the next general session. This will be the first formal public statement of this country's position.

Berle said that Canada, the United Kingdom, France and "some other" countries also desired to state their positions at the same meeting. Canada and Britain previously have outlined their ideas.

Roosevelt's Aviation Plea

By The Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's message to the International Civil Aviation Conference:

On behalf of the United States I offer a hearty welcome to the delegations of the fifty-one nations represented at this international conference on civil aviation. You were called to undertake a task of the highest importance. I am sure that you will succeed.

The progress of the armies, navies and air forces of the Unit-

ed Nations has already opened great areas to peaceful intercourse which has been closed for more than four black years. We can soberly hope that all Europe will be reclaimed for civilization before many months have passed.

Steadily the great areas of the Pacific are likewise being freed from Japanese occupation. In due time, the Continent of Asia will be opened again to the friendly intercourse of the world.

The rebuilding of peace means reopening the lines of communication and peaceful relationship. Air transport will be the first available means by which we can start to heal the wounds of war, and put the world once more on a peaceful basis.

Can't Wait Years This Time

You will recall that after the first World War a conference was held and a convention adopted designed to open Europe to air traffic; but under the arrangements then made, years of discussion were needed before air routes could actually be flown. At that time, however, air commerce was in its infancy. Now it has reached maturity and is a pressing necessity. I do not believe that the world of today can afford to wait for several years for its air communications. There is no reason why it should.

Increasingly the airplanes will be in existence. When either the German or the Japanese enemy is defeated, transport planes should be available for release from military work in numbers sufficient to make a beginning. When both enemies have been defeated they should be available in quantity. Every country has airports and trained pilots; and practically every country knows how to organize airlines.

It would be a reflection on the common sense of nations if they were not able to make arrangements, at least on a provisional basis, making possible the opening of the much-needed air routes. I hope, when your conference adjourns, that these arrangements will have been made. Then all that will be needed will be to start using the air as a great peaceful medium instead of a battle area.

Counsels Against "Closed Air"

You are fortunate in having before you one of the great lessons of history. Some centuries ago an attempt was made to build great empires based on domination of great sea areas. The lords of these areas tried to close these seas to some and offer access to others and thereby to enrich themselves and extend their power. This led directly to a number of wars, both in the eastern and western hemispheres. We do not need to make that mistake again.

I hope you will not daily with the thought of creating great blocks of closed air, thereby tracing in the sky the conditions of possible future wars. I know you will see to it that the air which God gave to everyone shall not become the means of domination over anyone.

As we begin to write a new chapter in the fundamental law of the air let us all remember that we are engaged in a great attempt to build enduring institutions of peace. These peace settlements cannot be endangered by petty considerations or weakened by groundless fears. Rather, with full recognition of the sovereignty and juridicial equality of all nations, let us work together so that the air may be used by humanity to service humanity.

Air Delegates Housed In 600 Stevens Rooms

Furniture Trucked From Bretton Woods for 150 Offices

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP).—The huge Stevens Hotel, which reopened to the public last November after more than a year of Army occupation, is host to an international conference of delegations from fifty-two nations—and handling it in stride.

Two entire floors have been turned over to the International Civil Aviation Conference for office use, while more than 600 sleeping rooms were held vacant all last night so that delegates could move in today.

Furniture for the more than 150 separate offices established in the hotel by the State Department was moved here by motor van from Bretton Woods, N. H., where it had been used for a preceding global conference on monetary affairs.

Lewis O. Doty, hotel resident manager, traveled to Washington so that he could register the delegates on the train to assure them rooms.

Besides the delegates, military police, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, translators, secretaries, clerks and advisers also checked in today. Alphabetically, the travelers hail from Afghanistan to Yugoslavia; culinarily, their tastes range from aquavit to yetcomein.

But there's a war on, and Mr. Doty said no attempt had been made to provide native chefs or elaborate national dishes for the transplanted dignitaries.

"These men are all cosmopolitans," he said. "Since the war, people need pretty much to take food as they find it. Our cooks are drawn from so many nationalities I'm certain some one among our staff could dig up any dish requested—if he could get the ingredients."

Am. Legion Auxiliary To Aid Crippled Vets

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1—(AP)—The American Legion auxiliary will attempt to provide training cars at each of the nation's ten amputation centers to aid crippled veterans overcome handicaps in driving, Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert, national president, today told the opening session of the annual conference of presidents and secretaries.

Mrs. Gilbert said the cars would be equipped with special appliances. She said the effort would be the auxiliary's special project for next year.

SENATOR CLARK BACKS FDR FOR FOURTH TERM

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1—(AP) Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D.-Mo.), defeated in the August primary in his bid for re-election, declared tonight that "with a full realization of the momentous issues which lie immediately ahead of us, I have no hesitation in saying that the best qualified man in our nation for leadership is Franklin D. Roosevelt."

In his first public declaration of his stand on the November election, Missouri's senior senator, who was frequently assailed during the primary campaign for his opposition to the administration, endorsed the wartime guidance and post-war plans of the President.

Gen. Williams New 2d Air Force Head

Colorado Springs, Col., Nov. 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Robert B. Williams, 43, recently returned from 15 months overseas in the European theater, has replaced Maj. Gen. U. G. Ent as commander of the Second Air Force which had headquarters here, the Air Force Public Relations Office reported yesterday.

General Ent is at Brooks General Hospital in San Antonio, Texas, recovering from serious injuries received in a plane crash.

298 Wounded In From Pacific

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 1 (AP). A group of 298 wounded marines and bluejackets from Saipan, Tinian, Guam and Palau were bedded down at the naval hospital today after their arrival by special hospital train from a northern port. Among the wounded was Sergeant Stanford Gross, of Unadilla, N. Y.

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ADD LONDON - (FRYE) XX SALIENT

CANADIAN TROOPS TO THE WEST HAVE CHARGED ACROSS THE 1,100-YARD CAUSEWAY FROM SOUTH BEVELAND ISLAND IN A CLIMACTIC ASSAULT ON DOOMED GERMAN FORCES STILL HOLDING OUT ON PARTLY-FLOODED WALCHEREN ISLAND AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE SCHELDE ESTUARY. THEY WERE LAST REPORTED WITHIN 25-YARDS OF GAINING A FOOTHOLD ON WALCHEREN, AND PROSPECTS WERE BRIGHT THAT ALLIED MINESWEEPERS SOON WOULD BEGIN CLEARING THE LONG SCHELDE ESTUARY APPROACH TO THE GREAT BELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP.

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DEEP MUD REQUIRED THE AMERICAN, BRITISH, CANADIAN, POLISH AND DUTCH UNITS PURSUING THE GERMANS OUT OF SOUTHWESTERN HOLLAND BELOW THE MAAS TO REMAIN ON ROADS AND HIGHWAYS. GERMAN REARGUARDS HIDDEN IN HOUSES ALONG THE ROADS LITERALLY HAD TO BE BLOWN OUT OF ACTION.

THE ALLIES REACHED THE MAAS YESTERDAY ON THE SECTOR JUST NORTH OF CAPTURED CAPELLE AND APPROXIMATELY 14 MILES WEST OF 'S HERTOGENBOS A FEW MILES FARTHER WEST TWO OTHER CONVERGING ALLIED COLUMNS BORE DOWN ON GEERTRUIDENBERG, AND WERE REPORTED TO HAVE THE LONG BRIDGE THERE UNDER FIRE.

CANADIAN TROOPS DRIVING NORTHWESTWARD FROM BREDA WERE WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE MOERDIJK BRIDGES, 12 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE SPAN AT GEERTRUIDENBERG. A DISPATCH FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT MOERDIJK WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BUT THE LONG HIGHWAY BRIDGE THERE "IS BELIEVED TO BE INTACT." THESE BRIDGES ARE OVER THE HOLLANDSCH DIEP, THE BROAD SEAWARD ARM OF THE MAAS. MOERDIJK IS 14 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF ROTTERDAM.

ON THE LEFT FLANK CANADIAN UNITS NORTH OF BERGEN OP ZOOM WERE REPORTED WITHIN 2,000 YARDS OF STEENBERGEN LAST NIGHT. THE GERMAN RETREAT IN THAT AREA WAS SO SWIFT THAT THE CANADIANS LARGELY HAD LOST CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY. THE ONLY SEMBLANCE OF A GERMAN STAND WAS MADE

BY A PARACHUTE REGIMENT AS IT FELL BACK SLOWLY ON STEENBERGEN.

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UP TO LAST NIGHT 3,400 GERMAN PRISONERS HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN HOLLAND.

AMERICAN TROOPS AND BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS HAD CONTAINED THE HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACK IN WESTERN HOLLAND AND LAST NIGHT HAD DRIVEN THE NAZIS HALFWAY BACK THROUGH LIESEEL, 14 MILES EAST OF EINDHOVEN. THE ALLIES ALSO WERE ENGAGED IN HARD FIGHTING WITH THE ENEMY IN THE STREETS OF MEIJEL, SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF LIESEEL.

AMERICAN SEVENTY ARMY TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR YARD BY YARD ADVANCE IN THE VOSGES FOOTHILLS IN FRANCE, TAKING THE VILLAGE OF ST.BENOIT, FIVE MILES EAST OF RAMBERVILLERS, AND THE VILLAGES OF LAVELINE AND LES POULIERES, JUST EAST OF BRUYERES.

M452AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X THE TARGETS.

IN THE ATTACKS TODAY ON GELSENKIRCHEN, HAMM AND COBLENTZ, LT. (GOLDBERG) RAYMOND FLOWERS, A MUSTANG PILOT FROM VIVIAN, LA., SHOT DOWN ONE JET PLANE OVER THE DUTCH-GERMAN BORDER WITH FOUR FIVE-SECOND BURSTS THAT FORCED THE PILOT TO BAIL OUT AT 14,000 FEET.

TWO SQUADRONS OF P-47 THUNDERBOLTS TRAPPED ANOTHER ME-262 OVER HOLLAND, KEEPING IT IN A WIDE CIRCLE FROM WHICH IT COULD NOT ESCAPE, AND THREE PILOTS POURED THEIR BULLETS INTO IT--CAPT. MICHAEL JACKSON OF STEBBINS PLACE, PLAINFIELD, N.J.; LT.FRANCIS NOLAN OF STERLING, COLO., AND LT.WALTER GROCE OF PLENTYWOOD, MONT. GROCE GAVE IT THE KILLING BLOW AND IT PLUNGED TO EARTH, TRAILING BLACK SMOKE.

LT.WILLIAM GERBE OF 60-42 BLEEKER STREET, RIDGEWOOD, N.Y., AND CAPT.CHESTER HARKER OF 363 LYNWOOD AVENUE, TRENTON, N.J., BOTH MUSTANG PILOTS, SHARED THE KILL ON THE THIRD JET PLANE OVER HOLLAND.

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MT747PEW

LONDON, NOV 1-(AP)-A SPREADING WAGE STRIKE CRIPPLED BOMBER 'RODUCTION AT THE A.V. ROE LANCASTER FACTORY IN NORTHWEST ENGLAND TODAY AS SOME 3,000 AIRCRAFT WORKERS LAID OFF IN LONDON)EMONSTRATED OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT AND FLEET STREET NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

ANOTHER 700 ROE WORKERS LEFT THEIR JOBS TODAY, BRINGING THE IDLE THERE TO 2,000. A STRIKE WHICH WOULD STOP WORK IN ALL THE PLANT, EMPLOYING 30,000, IS THREATENED SATURDAY UNLESS AN AGREEMENT IS REACHED.

MT1217AEW

LONDON, NOV 1-(AP)-THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PROTESTED TO THE BOARD OF TRADE THAT IT HAD BEEN REFUSED EXPORT LICENSES TO MEET SOUTH AMERICAN ORDERS WHILE THERE WAS NO EQUIVALENT VETO PUT ON UNITED STATES MANUFACTURERS.

AN ALLEGATION THAT QUICK ACCESS TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES WAS NOW BEING MONOPOLIZED BY PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS WAS MADE AT THE SAME TIME IN A DEPUTATION THE DAILY MAIL SAID HAD BEEN FILED WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE.

BRITISH INDUSTRY, THE DEPUTATION SAID, WAS ALREADY BEING FORCED TO SIGN OFF AS "REDUNDANT" HUNDREDS OF WORKERS AND WAS BEING STIFLED BY RESTRICTIONS WHICH MADE DETAILED PLANS FOR EXPORT TRADE IMPOSSIBLE.

THE DEPUTATION CONTENDED THAT SOME OF THE LARGEST TEXTILE MACHINE MANUFACTURE IN AMERICA ALREADY HAD BEEN GIVEN FACILITIES TO RESUME MANUFACTURE FOR EXPORT UP TO ONE-THIRD OF THEIR FORMER CAPACITY AND ASSERTED IT WAS IMPORTANT THAT BRITISH MANUFACTURERS BE READY TO OFFER PRODUCTS AS EARLY AS ANY FOREIGN COMPETITOR.

A BRITISH-LATIN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIAL WAS QUOTED BY THE MAIL AS SAYING THAT "IN SOUTH AMERICA THERE IS A DEFINITE PRO-BRITISH FEELING IN RESPECT TO OVERSEAS TRADE."

SN1130PEW

LONDON, NOV. 1-(AP)-AGREEMENT FOR FORMATION OF A "UNITED YUGOSLAV NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME" WAS REACHED IN CONFERENCES TODAY BETWEEN MARSHAL TITO, PRESIDENT OF THE YUGOSLAV COUNCIL OF LIBERATION, AND DR. IVAN SUBASIC, PRIME MINISTER OF KING PETER'S ROYAL YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT, THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE RADIO SAID "ALL ASPECTS OF FORMING THIS GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN FORESEEN" IN WHAT IT CALLED "VERY CORDIAL" TALKS. SITE OF THE CONFERENCES WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

HJ828PEW

LONDON, NOV 1-(AP)-SWIFT UNITED STATES AID IN RESTORING TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES OF LIBERATED COUNTRIES WAS URGED TODAY BY REP.WICKERSHAM (D-OKLA) AS A PRIME ESSENTIAL IN WORLD ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

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JUST BACK FROM A TOUR OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ON THE CONTINENT, HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HIS SUGGESTIONS MIGHT PROVE UNPOPULAR "IN SOME SHORTSIGHTED QUARTERS," BUT CONTENDED THAT "IN THE LONG RANGE" THEY WOULD PROVE TO BE AMERICA'S SELF INTEREST.

HE ADVOCATED THAT THE UNITED STATES FURNISH RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AND MOTOR TRANSPORT TO FRANCE AND OTHER COUNTRIES AS THEY ARE LIBERATED, ALONG WITH MATERIAL TO REBUILD BLASTED BRIDGES AND CANAL LOCKS.

"WITHOUT THAT AID," HE SAID, "THEIR PROCESS OF RECOVERY WOL

BE IMMEASURABLY DELAYED.. AND DELAY IN TME RECOVERS OF THESE COUNTRIES INEVITABLY WILL MEAN DELAY IN GENERAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY UPON WHICH OUR COUNTRY DEPENDS FOR MAINTENANCE OF A HIGH LIVING STANDARD."

"SO," HE SAID, "IT'S NOT JUST A QUESTION OF RELIEF, NOT JUST

A QUESTION OF PROVIDING THE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION FOR BRINGING IN THE SUPPLIES WHICH THE POORLY-CLOTHED, HUNGRY PEOPLE OF MANY SECTIONS OF EUROPE WILL NEED THIS WINTER.

"IT'S A QUESTION OF RESTORING A VITAL PART OF THE WORLD'S SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION. AND, UNLESS WE GET THAT SYSTEM OPERATING SOON, WE WILL HAVE HUGE SURPLUSES OF MANY THINGS IN THE STATES.

"SURPLUSES MEAN UNEMPLOYMENT. THEY MEAN BAD TIMES FOR THE FARMER AND THE FACTORY WORKER."

HE SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD PROVIDE SUCH DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINIUTRATION WITH THE STIPULATION THAT THEIR COST BE DEDUCTED FROM THE AMERICAN QUOTA OF UNRRA'S ASSETS.

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SJ1034AEW

DUBLI, NOV 2-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA TOLD AN AUDIENCE AT TRINITY COLLEGE LAST NIGHT THAT THE "ONLY SOLUTION" FOR MAINTAINING PEACE WAS "SETTING UP A CENTRAL WORLD AUTHORITY WITH SUFFICIENT COERCIVE POWER AT ITS DISPOSAL TO PREVENT AGGRESSION OF ALL KINDS."

"SUCH A CENTRAL AUTHORITY," HE SAID, "WOULD BE FAR BETTER FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SMALL NATIONS THAN SOME OTHER SOLUTIONS PUT FORWARD. THE SMALL NATIONS WERE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WHICH WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE POLICIES OF THE GREAT POWERS BECAME DIVERGENT AND THEY FORGOT THE NEED FOR HOLDING TOGETHER."

(EDS: DATELINE READ: "DUBLIN" ETC.

MT153AEW

PARIS--FIRST ADD 2ND NIGHT LEAD BLAST (TOP AYE) X X X [redacted]GE

(CHILL) HOWEVER MAJ.GEN.HENRY B.SAYLOR OF HUNTINGTON, IND., REPORTED THAT AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS HAD VERIFIED THE TRAIN CONTAINED GERMAN AMMUNITION. SHELLS TAKEN FROM THE YARDS WERE EXAMINED BY AN ORDNANCE TECHNICAL TEAM HEADED BY CAPT.GILES P.WETHERILL OF PHILADELPHIA.

TECH. SGT. ALBERT H.SHEEHY, 26, OF HIBBING, MINN., WHO FLEW OVER THE SCENE THIS AFTERNOON REPORTED, "THERE'S STILL PLENTY OF BIG STUF GOING OFF AND THROWING LOTS OF SHRAPNEL UP ALL AROUND." HE

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DESCRIBED SEEING ONE MISSILE HITTING A FACTORY BUILDING HALF A MILE AWAY, PUNCHING A HOLE IN THE ROOF AND EXPLODING INSIDE. #

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PARIS, NOV. 1-(AP)-GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE HOLDING OUT AGAINST ATTACKS BY FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR IN A POKET ON BOTH SIDES OF THE GIRONDE RIVER NEAR BORDEAUX.

THE F.F.I., ESTIMATING THAT UP TO 40,000 NAZIS REMAIN IN THE POCKET, REPORTED THAT IT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO CLEAR THEM OUT BECAUSE IT LACKED ARTILLERY AND ARMOR BUT HAD BEEN ABLE TO CONTAIN THE GERMAN FORCE WITH SMALL ARMS.

A TRAVELER ARRIVING HERE FROM THE FRONTIER TODAY REPORTED THAT 40,000 GERMANS, 22,000 OF THEM ARMED, HAD [redacted] CROSSED INTO SPAIN SINCE THE COLLAPSE OF THE [redacted] GERMANY ARMIES IN SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE.

ANOTHER TRAVELER SAID A SMALL RAID MADE BY GUERRILLAS IN THE HENDAYE AREA HAD CAUSED THE FRENCH TO TAKE STERNER MEASURES TO Σ/ENFORCE THE RULE THAT SPANISH MEMBERS OF THE MAQUIS MUST WITHDRAW FROM THE FRONTIER.

MK/02135/MP-925PEW

PARIS, NOV 1-(AP)-A SYSTEMATIC ATTEMPT BY THE GERMANS TO DESTROY THE RESOURCES OF HOLLAND SO THAT ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF THE NATION WOULD BECOME IMPOSSIBLE WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY GERTH VAN WYCK, NETHERLANDS MINISTER TO PARIS.

THE NAZIS DESTROYED PORT INSTALLATIONS AT ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, WHERE 6,000 WORKERS ONCE WERE EMPLOYED, AND PILLAGED NATIONAL RESOURCE AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, THE ENVOY TOLD THE NEWSPAPER L'AUBE.

"ADDED TO THIS, 20 PER CENT OF THE RICHEST COUNTRY WAS FLOODED AND IT WILL REQUIRE 15 YEARS TO PUT IT BACK IN SHAPE," HE SAID.

DY924PEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI (200)

BRESKENS, HOLLAND, NOV 1-(AP)-IN THE BLEAK GRAY HOURS OF THIS MORNING BRITISH ARMY COMMANDOS STORMED ASHORE ON A TINY BEACH ON WALCHEREN ISLAND NEAR THE PORT OF VLISSINGEN (FLUSHING) TO LAUNCH THE CLIMATIC ASSAULT ON THE LAST POSITIONS FROM WHICH GERMAN GUNS CAN COMMAND THE APPROACHES TO ANTWERP.

WITHIN LITTLE MORE THAN AN HOUR THEY WERE REINFORCED BY BRITISH INFANTRY, AND TWO HOURS LATER OTHER COMMANDOS MADE A SUCCESSFUL LANDING NEAR WESTKAPELLE.

THE NAZIS' ISLAND FORTRESS, FULLY THREE-QUARTERS OF WHICH IS UNDER WATER, IS THUS UNDER ATTACK FROM THREE DIRECTIONS. AS CANADIAN INFANTRY THIS MORNING CROSSED FROM SOUTH BEVELAND ISLAND AND ESTABLISHED A SMALL BRIDGEHEAD ON WALCHEREN.

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THE ATTACK ON VLISSINGEN, ACROSS THREE MILES OF THE SCHELDE MOUTH FROM THIS BATTLE-WRECKED PORT, WAS PRECEDED BY A FIVE-HOUR ARTILLERY BARRAGE FROM MASSED GUNS WHILE MEDIUM BOMBERS PINPOINTED ENEMY GUN POSITIONS WITH BOMBS UNTIL SHORTLY BEFORE THE COMMANDOS TOUCHED DOWN.

THE ASSAULT QUICKLY CLEARED THE BEACH, BUT AS LATE AS THIS AFTERNOON THERE WAS NOT MUCH PROGRESS INTO THE TOWN ITSELF, WHICH CIVILIANS REPORTED WAS HELD BY ABOUT 600 GERMANS. THE GERMAN MORTAR AND MACHINE GUN FIRE WAS BACKED UP BY HEAVY COASTAL GUNS FIRING FROM NORTHWEST OF VLISSINGEN AND 88-MILLIMETER FIELD PIECES ON THE EASTERN END OF THE EAST-WEST SPIT OF LAND BETWEEN THE SCHELDE AND THE TOWN.

DY&HJ933PEW

WITH THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE WESTERN FRONT,

NOV. 1--(AP)--CPL. CARL F. BROWN, GRANVILLE, OHIO, IS THE CHAMPION

PANCAKE EATER OF THE 30TH DIVISION. HE EATS 18 PANCAKES

WITH ALL THE TRIMMINGS AS HIS REGULAR BREAKFAST FARE.

SAYS THE SIX FOOT AND A HALF FOOT 218 POUND CORPORAL:

"IT JUST TAKES THAT MANY TOKEEP ME GOING."

BANKERS 00914 WB/727A

A...

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE, NOV 1-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S FORCES ADVANCED SEVERAL MILES TODAY ON A BROAD FRONT AGAINST HEAVY ENEMY RESISTANCE SOUTHEAST OF LUNEVILLE AND CAPTURED THREE TOWNS 50 MILES EAST OF STRASBOURG.

THE TOWNS TAKEN WERE BURIVILLE, HABLAINVILLE AND AZERAILLES, ALL OCCUPIED BY THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY INFANTRY IN A FLARE UP OF FIGHTING IN THIS LONG QUIET SECTOR. FIFTEEN RUSSIANS WERE AMONG THE PRISONERS TAKEN.

MT1218AEW

HELSINKI, NOV.1-(AP)-PARLIAMENT HAS BEGUN ACTION

TO DISSOLVE FINLAND'S HOME GUARD AND WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH XHEX AN ARMISTICE STIPULATION REQUIRING

E DISBANDING OF SUCH FORCES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE HOME GUARD WAS FORMED AT THE END OF FINLAND'S

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WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN 1921.

-APL STURDEVANTS 02130 XXX STOCKHOLM RPS (

ANKARA, NOV 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT ISMET INONU, OPENING THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY, DECLARED THAT TURKEY WOULD "EXERT EVERY EFFORT IN HER POWER AS A HELPFUL AND USEFUL MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OF NATIONS" AND WOULD ENDEAVOR TO "FACILLITATE SETTLEMENT OF OLD DISPUTES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUSTFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BALKAN PEOPLES."

"OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES," THE PRESIDENT SAID, "HAVE DEVELOPED AND BECOME MORE FRIENDLY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR. WE ARE HOPING THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WILL BECOME CLOSER AND EVEN MORE WIDESPREAD IN THE FUTURE."

REFERRING TO GREAT BRITAIN, HE SAID, "OUR ALLIANCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE SEVEREST TESTS, HAS PERSEVERED IN ITS CHARACTER OF FRUITFUL VITALITY. X X X WE ARE HOPING THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WILL BECOME CONTINUALLY MORE FRIENDLY."

INONU SAID TURKEY'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA WERE "WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF VALID TREATIES, FRIENDLY IN CHARACTER." HE SAID THAT DURING THE WAR YEARS TURKEY HAD CAREFULLY RESPECTED RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA ESTABLISHED BY TREATIES AND THAT FUTURE RELATIONS, IT WAS HOPED, WOULD DEVELOP IN "A SPIRIT OF FRIENDLY AND NEIGHBORLY FEELINGS."

SN1048PEW (320)

TEHERAN, IRAN, NOV 1-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR LELAND MORRIS ADDRESSED A LETTER TO THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TODA CONFIRMING THE LATTER'S DECISION TO POSTPONE TALKS ON FOREIGN OIL CONCESSIONS IN IRAN UNTIL AFTER THE WAR AS ENTIRELY LEGAL AND WITHIN THE RIGHTS OF

3. 24 — 200 87

THE GOVERNMENT.
THE UNITED STATES IS RAISING NO OBJECTIONS TO THE POSTPONEMENT AND ONLY REQUESTS THAT INTERESTED AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES BE INFORMED WHEN THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN BEGINS NEGOTIATIONS ON THE GRANTING OF CONCESSIONS AFTER THE WAR, MORRIS SAID.

--DASH--

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION TONIGHT, SAID SIR READER BULLARD, BRITISH MINISTER TO IRAN, ALSO HAD NO OBJECTION TO THE POSTPONEMENT OF OIL CONCESSION NEGOTIATIONS UNTIL AFTER THE WAR.

THE BROADCAST RELATED THAT A RUSSIAN MISSION HAD ARRIVED IN TEHERAN LATE IN SEPTEMBER WITH THE OBJECT OF GETTING CONCESSIONS IN NORTHERN IRAN BEFORE THE WAR'S END, BUT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD REFUSED TO RESCIND ITS DECISION TO POSTPONE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH IT ANNOUNCED SEPT.2.

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY STATED THAT IT HAD RECORDED AN EARLIER BROADCAST BY BBC IN WHICH RUSSIA WAS CHARGED WITH "BAD FAITH" IN ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN OIL CONCESSIONS BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR AND DECLARING THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTED THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN REJECTING THE RUSSIAN OVERTURES. NBC SAID IT ALSO HAD RECORDED THE SECOND BBC BROADCASTAS REPORTED BY THE OWI.

A DISPATCH RECEIVED FROM MOSCOW TONIGHT BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THE SOVIET PRESS TODAY REPORTED IRANIAN NEWSPAPERS WERE CAMPAIGNING TO FORCE IRANIAN PREMIER SAED FROM OFFICE BECAUSE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO DEAL WITH THE RUSSIAN MISSION AT THIS TIME AND THAT DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUED IN NORTHERN IRANIAN TOWNS.

THE TEHERAN NEWSPAPER, DAD, WAS QUOTED IN MOSCOW AS SAYING THAT ONLY THE GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION COULD IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.S.R. THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO ENTER NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET MISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN MORE SPACE IN THE RUSSIAN PRESS THAN ANY OTHER NON-MILITARY EVENT ABROAD DURING THE PAST THREE WEEKS, THE MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID.

NOV 2 1944

DY920PEW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, THURSDAY, NOV 2-(AP)-LOW-FLYING FIGHTER PLANES BLEW UP A 10,000-TON JAPANESE TANKER, HEAVILY DAMAGED TWO OTHER TANKERS AND TWO SMALL FREIGHTERS AND DESTROYED 12 GROUNDED PLANES DURING A RAID EARLIER THIS WEEK IN THE BORNEO AREA, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TANKER EXPLODED WHEN BULLETS FROM THE STRAFING FIGHTERS TOUCHED OFF EXPLOSIVES ON DECK.

THE 12 PLANES WERE POUNCED ON AT SANGAKAN AIRDROME.

HEADQUARTERS, IN A COMMUNIQUE SUPPLEMENT TO ITS DAILY REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES INVASION, SAID OTHER FIGHTERS CAUSED A LARGE EXPLOSION AT MANADO ON THE NORTH COAST OF CELEBES AND LIBERATORS TOUCHED OFF A SERIES OF BLASTS WITH 36 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED AT MAKASSAR ON THE SOUTHWEST SHORE.

MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS ATTACKED ENEMY AIRDROMES IN THE HALMAHERAS NEAR THE AMERICAN BASE ON MOROTAI. SEVEN JAPANESE PLANES RAIDED MOROTAI AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS DOWNED FOUR.

MITCHELLS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS DESTROYED MANY BUILDINGS ON THE ISLAND OF CERAM WEST OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA WITH 38 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

MM755PPW

ARMY HEADQUARTERS,PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS,NOV.1-(AP)-
THE AMERICAN LEGION OF MERIT WAS PRESENTED TODAY TO MAJ.GEN. HAROLD ERIC BARROW-CLOUGH, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD NEW ZEALAND INFANTRY DIVISION AND FORMER COMMANDER OF THE SECOND NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

LT.GEN.MILLA

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D

HARMON, ACTING ON BEHALF OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN THE ABSENCE OF THE AREA COMMANDER, LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., MADE THE AWARD.

HARMON SAID "IT WAS DUE IN LARGE MEASURE TO HIS (BARROW-CLOUGH'S) PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF JUNGLE WARFARE AND HIS UNTIRING EFFORTS" THAT THE TREASURY ISLANDS AND GREEN ISLAND WERE SECURED FOR THE ALLIED FORCES.

GENERAL BARROW-CLOUGH ALSO SAW ACTION AT VELLA LAVELLA. HIS TOUR OF DUTY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC EXTENDED FROM NOV. 7, 1942, TO APRIL 1, 1944. IT FOLLOWED EXTENSIVE DUTIES AGAINST THE GERMANS DURING THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN WHEN ROMMEL WAS THREATENING EGYPT AND IN GREECE DURING THE BRIEF BRITISH EXPEDITION BEFORE THE FALL OF THAT NATION.

ACCEPTING THE DECORATION, GENERAL BARROW-CLOUGH SAID, "THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT THE BRITISH, ALTHOUGH TIRED AFTER FIVE YEARS OF WAR, WILL FIGHT THE JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC WHEN THE EUROPEAN WAR IS ENDED. NONE OF US WILL STOP UNTIL JAPAN IS DEFEATED."

NOV 2 1944

HWSOAPPW NM

BY FRANCIS MCCARTHY (240)

(REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,LEYTE,OCT 29 (DELAYED)-(AP)-WAR CORRESPONDENT STANLEY GUNN DIED TODAY, LOSER IN A FIGHT FOR LIFE DURING WHICH FELLOW CORRESPONDENTS GAVE BLOOD TO HELP HIM.

GUNN, 31, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE FORT WORTH, TEX., STAR-TELEGRAM AND HOUSTON CHRONICLE, WAS INJURED OCT.26 BY A JAPANESE AERIAL BOMB EXPLOSION WHICH KILLED ASAHEL BUSH, 32, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

GUNN'S FIGHTING SPIRIT AND THE BLOOD DONATIONS IN LARGE QUANTITIES BY HIS FELLOW WORKMEN KEPT HIM ALIVE FOR MORE THAN 72 HOURS, SURGEONS OF THE 56TH EVACUATION HOSPITAL UNIT SAID.

(THE DEATH OF GUNN WAS FIRST REPORTED OCT.31 IN A TELEGRAM FROM GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO GUNN'S WIFE AT FORT WORTH.)

GUNN'S BODY WAS BURIED ALONGSIDE BUSH. SIMPLE SERVICES WERE ATTENDED EN MASSE BY WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

MAJ.GEN.VERNE D.MUDGE, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION WITH WHICH GUNN AND BUSH WERE SERVING AT THE TIME OF THEIR DEATH, EXPRESSED HIS FORCE'S REGRETS:

"IN MY ASSOCIATIONS WITH THESE TWO MEN AND WITH OTHERS OF THEIR PROFESSION, I HAVE FOUND THEM PARTICULARLY COURAGEOUS AND DEVOTED TO THEIR DUTIES IN A PROFESSION THAT IS HIGHLY DANGEROUS BUT EXTREMELY IMPORTANT, BOTH TO OUR PEOPLE AT HOME, WHO DESIRE CURRENT AND ACTIVE INFORMATION ON THE WAR, AND TO THE MORALE OF THE SOLDIERS WHO ARE FIGHTING THAT WAR.

"MR.GUNN AND MR.BUSH DIED IN A COMBAT ZONE WHILE PERFORMING THIS FUNCTION. THEIR HIGH COURAGE AND PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE WERE IN THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS AND SHOULD BE AN INSPIRATION TO THEIR COLLEAGUES AND THEIR COUNTRYMEN."

GGJW923ACW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON (220)

WITH 24TH DIVISION, LEYTE VALLEY, PHILIPPINES, NOV.1-(AP)-

FRONTLINE PORTRAITS; WHEN PFC.JESSE W.MARTIN, DUNBAR,

KY., FOUND HIMSELF WITH A JAMMED RIFLE IN THE FACE OF A JAPANESE BANZAI CHARGE IN THIS VALLEY CAMPAIGN, HE GRABBED THE HOT GUN BY THE BARREL AND LET FLY AT THE FIRST TO REACH HIM.

"I DROVE HIM IN LIKE A TENT STAKE" SAID MARTIN. "AND HE DIDN'T BOTHER US ANYMORE. "MARTIN'S OUTFIT BROKE UP THREE SUCH CHARGES IN CONSOLIDATING THEIR POSITION ON A RIDGE COMMANDING THE PRINCIPAL VALLEY ROAD.

-DASH-

NOV 2 1944

LT.COL.JOCK CLIFFORD, RONCEVERTE, W.VA., HAD NO END OF TROUBLE REACHING HIS BATTALION FOR THE PHILIPPINE SHOW.

RETURNING FROM LEAVE IN THE UNITED STATES, HE REACHED HOLLANDIA THREE DAYS LATE AND TOOK A PLANE TO MOROTAI. THERE HE BOARDED A PBY FOR LEYTE BUT IT RAN OUT OF GAS, LANDED AT SEA WHERE A PT-BOAT PICKED THEM UP. HE HAD TO STAY ON THE PT WHILE IT PICKED UP DOWNED AVIATORS FROM AIR BATTLES FOR TWO DAYS. A SEAPLANE TENDER FINALLY PUT HIM ASHORE. FOURTEEN HOURS LATER HE FOUND AND TOOK COMMAND OF HIS BATTALION. CLIFFORD WAS A WEST POINT GRID STAR IN 1933-34-35.

-DASH-

NOV 2 1944

PVT.DALE CAMPBELL, 138 WEST ALEXANDRINE ST., DETROIT, MICH., AN EXPERT RIFLE MAN WAS CLEANING HIS GUN WHEN 8 JAPANESE APPEARED AT THE EDGE OF A JUNGLE CLEARING 200 YARDS AWAY. CAMPBELL REASSEMBLED HIS WEAPON ON THE DOUBLE AND SHOT TWO BEFORE THE OTHERS TOOK TO THEIR HEELS. "I PICKED OUT THE TWO FATTEST ONES" HE SAID. "IF I HADN'T HAD MY GUN DISMANTLED I WOULD HAVE HAD THEM ALL."

HG1103ACW

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG (600)

ABOARD FLAGSHIP, U.S.CARRIER TASK FORCE, PHILIPPINE SEA, OCT.28-DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AMERICAN ABILITY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL OF THE AIR AND MEET ATTACK WITH ATTACK, IN THE FACE OF ADVERSITY, WERE DECISIVE FACTORS IN THE OVERWHELMING NAVAL VICTORY OF THE THIRD AND SEVENTH FLEETS.

THE JAPANESE STRATEGY WAS NEATLY PLOTTED, BUT POORLY EXECUTED. NIPPONESE FLEET COMMANDERS FAILED TO CARRY OFF THEIR MANEUVER AND SUFFERED A DEFEAT THAT WILL PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

THEIR USE OF THREE SEPARATE FORCES, TOTALLING 58 TO 60 WARCRAFT, REMINDED PACIFIC VETERANS OF SIMILAR TACTICS EMPLOYED IN THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY IN 1942.

FROM THE JAPANESE STANDPOINT, THE SUCCESS OF ANY ONE PHASE WOULD HAVE ACCOMPLISHED THEIR PURPOSE. THE PLAN WAS CONCEIVED SO AS NOT TO DEPEND ENTIRELY ON THE SUCCESS OF ALL THREE GROUPS WHICH WAS AS THEIR ULTIMATE MISSION THE STOPPING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE ADVANTAGE TACTICALLY WAS WITH THE JAPANESE. THEY KNEW WHERE THEY WERE GOING AND WHAT THEY WANTED TO DO.

ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD FLEET, ALSO KNEW WHAT HE WANTED TO DO--PROTECT THE INVASION BEACHHEAD AND FIGHT IT OUT WITH THE JAPANESE FLEET--BUT HE HAD TO GUESS PRECISELY WHERE THE JAPANESE WOULD STRIKE.

THREE MAJOR DEFECTS BOGGED DOWN THE JAPANESE--POOR EXECUTION, LACK OF VITAL AIR SUPPORT AND APPARENTLY INCOMPLETE INTELLIGENCE ON THE SIZE AND DISPOSITION OF THE THIRD FLEET.

IT WAS EVIDENT THEY HOPED TO DRAW WHAT THEY MAY HAVE BELIEVED WAS A CRIPPLED AMERICAN FORCE TO MEET THE MOST POWERFUL IMPERIAAL CARRIER UNIT, STEAMING SOUTHWARD FROM FORMOSA.

THERE, THE JAPANESE USING BOTH CARRIER AND LAND-BASED AIR-CRAFT, EVIDENTLY EXPECTED TO DISSIPATE AMERICAN AIR STRENGTH. MEANWHILE, THE ENEMY HAD TWO OTHER FORCES IN THE SIBUYAN AND SULU SEAS TO EXECUTE A SQUEEZE ON THE TRANSPORT, CARGO AND AUXILIARY SHIPS OFF LEYTE.

IF THE NORTHERN FORCE SUCCEEDED IN SMASHING THIRD FLEET UNITS, IT WOULD ADD 17 MORE WARSHIPS--INCLUDING FOUR CARRIERS AND TWO BATTLESHIPS--TO THE FINAL ASSAULT AGAINST MACARTHUR'S INVASION ARMADA.

BUT THE JAPANESE LOST THE INITIATIVE TO THE AMERICANS EVEN BEFORE THEY GOT THE CHANCE TO CARRY OUT ANY PART OF THE MANEUVER, EXCEPT AN ATTACK ON AMERICAN CARRIERS DEPLOYED OFF NORTHERN LUZON AGAINST JUST SUCH A CONTINGENCY.

THIS UNITED STATES FORCE BEGAN HITTING THE SIBUYAN CONCENTRATION, EVEN AS THE NORTHERN JAPANESE FORMATION WAS SIGHTED. AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES FLEW NEARLY 300 MILES TO REACH THE ENEMY.

THE JAPANESE CLEARLY PLANNED TO SHUTTLE BOMB THE AMERICANS, USING CARRIER AND LAND BASES, THEN CLOSE IN FOR THE FINAL KILL. INSTEAD, THE ENEMY LOST THREE FOURTHS OF THE PLANES SENT OUT, AND AMERICAN SHIPS FORCED THE CARRIER FORCE TO RETIRE NORTHWARD.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST RAIDS WAS ATTEMPTED TUESDAY MORNING, BUT 40 FIGHTERS, 20 BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES DIDN'T GET THROUGH ENTIRELY.

THREE AMERICAN PILOTS TOOK ON FORTY JAPANESE, SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 19 AND CHASED THE REMAINDER BACK TO MANILA.

NINE OF THEM WERE DESTROYED BY CMDR.DAVID MCCAMPBELL, THE NAVY'S TOP ACE. (HE NOW HAS 30 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT.)

IN THE NEXT TWO DYNAMIC DAYS THE SEVENTH FLEET BEAT OFF ONE ARM OF

THE JAPANESE PINCER WHICH SWUNG INTO MINDANAO SEA AND DIRECTLY THREATENED MACARTHUR'S FLOATING SUPPLIES.

THE OTHER ARM VENTURED THROUGH SAN BERNARDINO STRAITS IN PURSUIT OF LIGHT AMERICAN CARRIERS ASSIGNED TO PROVIDE AIR COVER FOR THE LEYTE OPERATIONS. THIS FORCE WAS ENGAGED EAST OF SAMAR.

THEN THE JAPANESE LEARNED THEIR TIMING HAD FAILED AND THEIR OWN REPORTS OF DAMAGE TO CARRIERS, FROM PREVIOUS AIR RAIDS, WERE FAR FROM THE TRUTH.

THE NAVY BATTLE IS REMARKABLE IN RETROSPECT BECAUSE THE AMERICANS WERE REQUIRED TO DEFEAT ALL THREE JAPANESE ELEMENTS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, IF ONE ENEMY UNIT HAD SUCCEEDED IN CARRYING OUT ITS ASSIGNED JOB, WHATEVER ITS LOSSES, THE RESULTS MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORTHWHILE TO THE JAPANESE.

GHGG1130ACW

ABOARD U.S.CARRIER TASK FORCE FLAGSHIP, PHILIPPINE SEA, OCT 26 (DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO PILOTS WHO SHOT DOWN SIX MORE JAPANESE PLANES APIECE ON FINAL HOPS FROM THE U.S.S.PRINCETON HELPED BRING THE CARRIER'S TOTAL RECORD TO 186 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED BEFORE SHE WAS SUNK OCT.24.

ENS.TOM J.CONROY, 154 DUB IS AVE., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., DESTROYED 6 1/2 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT DURING A MORNING MELEE IN WHICH THE PRINCETON'S HELLCATS RAN UP A TOTAL OF 27 IN REPELLING A MASS RAID ON AMERICAN CARRIERS.

LT.JAMES A.SHIRLEY (WIFE AT WARRINGTON, FLA., FAMILY AT SENECA, S.C.) KNOCKED OUT SIX.

LT.(JG) E.P.TOWNSEND WAS CREDITED WITH FIVE. ENS.DUANE KRUEGER FORMERLY OF NAPIERVILLE, ILL., AND ENS.ROBERT L.BLYTH, CHARLESTON NAVY YARD, S.C., EACH GOT TWO. (NAMES OF PILOTS WHO SHOT DOWN THE REMAINING PLANES WERE NOT GIVEN.)

NOV 2 1944

THE PRINCETON DESTROYED EIGHT SHIPS BY GUNFIRE, IN ADDITION TO THE LIGHT CARRIER RECORD OF 186 PLANES SHOT DOWN BY HER PILOTS.

GG1022ACW

TACLOBAN, LEYTE, P.I., OCT.29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FREEDOM OF THE PRESS RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES TODAY.

A TWO PAGE HANDSET PAPER, "THE LEYTE AND SAMAR FREE PHILIPPINES", MADE ITS DEBUT WITH A LEAD STORY ON THE NAVAL VICTORY OF THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES AND A "WORK OR FIGHT" EDITORIAL BY GEN. CARLOS ROMULO.

THE PAPER IS PUBLISHED IN A PLANT WHERE THE "LEYTE-SAMAR SHIMBUN" HAD BEEN ISSUED UNDER JAPANESE SUPERVISION. IT WAS A WEEKLY BEFORE THE JAPANESE CAME.

PAPER IS A MAJOR PROBLEM. THE PLANT WAS LOOTED AFTER THE JAPANESE FLED. THE PUBLICATION IS TRYING TO LOCATE THE PAPER AND BUY IT BACK.

JP441APW

30. 24 — 200 89

GUATEMALA CITY, NOV.1-(AP)-- THE MILITARY JUNTA WHICH SUCCEEDED ACTING PRESIDENT FREDERICO PONCE AFTER HIS GOVERNMENT WAS OVERTHROWN OCT.20 IN A 12-HOUR REVOLUTION ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT 15 GUATEMALAN ARMY GENERALS HAD BEEN EXILED TO MEXICO.

AMONG THE GROUP WERE GENERALS VILLAGRAN ARIZA AND BUENAVENTURA PINEDA, WHO, WITH PONCE, FORMED THE FIRST MILITARY JUNTA LAST JULY 1 FOLLOWING THE RESIGNATION OF FORMER PRESIDENT JORGE JUBICOS.

NOV 2 1944

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, MADE IN A BRIEF BULLETIN OVER THE OFFICIAL RADIO, GAVE NO DETAILS BEYOND DISCLOSING THAT THE EXILES HAD BEEN PLACED ABOARD A MEXICO-BOUND PLANE BY AN ESCORT OF YOUNG AVIATION OFFICERS LOYAL TO THE JUNTA.

WU BLANCOS --JA-- 350A

MEXICO CITY, NOV 1 (AP)-THE FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT DECLARED TODAY IN A PUBLISHED STATEMENT THAT "GUATEMALAN POLITICIANS WHO SERVED UNDER OUSTED DICTATORSHIPS ARE CONCENTRATING IN THIS CAPITAL TO OVERTHROW THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY

TRIUMVIRATE.

"WE KNOW THAT THEY ARE CONSPIRING AGAINST THE PRESENT DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT OF GUATEMALA, WHICH AROSE FROM THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE," THE STATEMENT SAID.

NOV 2 1944

"THEREFORE WE DEMAND THAT PONCE (GEN.FEDERICO PONCE, WHO WAS OVERTHROWN AS GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT RECENTLY) AND HIS HIRELINGS LEAVE OUR COUNTRY, WHERE THEIR PRESENCE IS REPUDIATED BY ALL AND WHERE THEIR HYPOCRITICAL DECLARATIONS FIND NO ECHO."

GG1255PCW NM

MEXICO CITY, NOV.1-(AP)-LUIS I.RODRIGUEZ, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO CHILE, WHO WAS SPOKEN OF AS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO RUBEN ROMERO, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO CUBA, IS SAID BY FRIENDS TO HAVE DECLINED THE APPOINTMENT.

RODRIGUEZ, WHO HAS LATELY BEEN VERY ILL WITH PLEURISY, IS SAID TO HAVE GIVEN AS HIS REASON FOR DECLINING THE APPOINTMENT TO CUBA THAT HE EXPECTED TO RESIGN SHORTLY FROM THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS TO DEVOTE HIS TIME TO POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

NOV 2 1944

SINCE RODRIGUEZ IS KNOWN TO BE A CLOSE FRIEND OF GEN.MIGUEL HENCIQUEZ GUZMAN, SPOKEN OF AS A PROBABLE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO IN THE NEXT ELECTIONS, SOME POLITICAL OBSERVERS THINK IT PROBABLE THAT HE MAY TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN SUPPORTING THE CANDIDACY OF THE LATTER.

RA922PCW

OTTAWA, NOV.1-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER J.L.RALSTON HAS RESIGNED FROM THE FEDERAL CABINET, SOURCES CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT SAID TONIGHT ON "THE QUESTION OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR OVERSEAS."

IT WAS REPORTED THAT HE WOULD BE REPLACED BY GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS.

LL1228AEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV. 1-(AP)- A CANADIAN ARMY CASUAL

RELEASED TONIGHT INCLUDED:

DIED OF WOUNDS: LANCE ~~CORP~~ CORPORAL JOSEPH HEL SAULNIER, ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS, WHOSE FATHER, PAUL SAULNIER, LI AT 26 OAKWOOD, QUINCY, MASS.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED: CORP. PETER ARCHIBALD MACLELLAN O NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ~~I~~ISLAND REGIMENT, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. MARGARET MACLELLAN, LIVES AT 70 BAKER ST., WEST ROXBURY, MASS.

INJURED: ~~RR~~ PVT. HESKON OPSAHL OF THE CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT, WHOSE BROTHER, GUNNAR OPSAHL, LIVES AT 114 RUSSEL RD., WE MASS.

NOV 2 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M.,EWT, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1)

OTTAWA, NOV.1-(AP)-- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SGT.VERNE ALEXANDER MCPHEE, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.J.R.MURROW, LIVES AT 107 FIRST AVE.NORTH, SEATTLE, WASH,, IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

ANCIENNE LORETTE, QUE., NOV. 1-(AP)-RCAF OFFICIALS AT NO. 5 AIR OBSERVERS SCHOOL TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THAT GEORGE FEDUSH, CIVILIAN PILOT OF SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., WAS KILLED MONDAY IN A PLANE CRASH NEAR MEGANTIC, 90 MILES SOUTHEAST OF QUEBEC. FOUR CANADIAN SERVICEMEN WERE KILLED IN THE CRASH.

NR1114PEW

30. 2F — 20091

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, NOV. 1--THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION BY RADIO TO HOME LISTENERS TONIGHT CHARGED THE RUSSIANS WITH BAD FAITH IN ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN OIL CONCESSIONS IN IRAN AND DECLARED THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTED THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN REJECTING THE RUSSIAN OVERTURES.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED HERE BY NBC, SAID IT HAD BEEN AGREED THAT IRAN WOULD GIVE NO OIL CONCESSIONS TO FOREIGNERS UNTIL AFTER THE WAR, BUT THAT A SOVIET MISSION HAD ARRIVED IN TEHERAN LATE IN SEPTEMBER WITH THE OBJECT OF GETTING CONCESSIONS BEFORE THE WAR'S END.

HJ605PEW

NEW YORK, NOV.1-(AP)-ARCHDUKE FRANCIS JOSEPH OTTO, 32, PRETENDER TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA, IS EN ROUTE TO EUROPE FROM THE UNITED STATES, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE SON OF THE EX-EMPRESS ZITA, WHO HAS NOT LIVED IN HIS NATIVE LAND SINCE HIS FATHER, AUSTRIA'S LAST EMPEROR, WENT INTO EXILE AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, CAME TO THIS COUNTRY IN 1940 AND CAMPAIGNED PUBLICLY FOR A NEW AND FREE AUSTRIA WHICH WAS OCCUPIED BY THE NAZIS. HE ALSO ATTEMPTED TO JOIN THE AMERICAN ARMY BUT WAS TURNED DOWN.

NOV 2 1944

EARLIER TODAY, THE LONDON DAILY MAIL IN A DISPATCH FROM NEW YORK SAID THAT OTTO WAS TRAVELLING BY PLANE.

WM154PEW

NEW YORK, NOV 1-(AP)-SIX BUSINESSMEN FROM INDIA, DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT RYE, N.Y., BEGINNING NOV.10, ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD TODAY ABOARD A TRANSATLANTIC PLANE OF THE ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND.

THE DELEGATES PLAN TO SPEND TWO DAYS HERE BEFORE GOING TO RYE.

DY958PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV.1-(AP)-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SOMERVILLE, NEW HEAD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY DELEGATION TO THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY HE LOOKED FORWARD TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMBINED FLEET OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC BECAUSE "WE WANT TO BE PARTY TO THE FORCES THAT ARE GOING TO KNOCK OUT JAPAN."

AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH EASTERN FLEET FOR THE PAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS, ADMIRAL SIR JAMES CHAMPIONED BRITISH AND MERICAN COMBINED NAVAL ACTION IN REFERRING TO AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS WHICH WERE ADDED TO HIS "RATHER ANTIQUATED AND MUCH REDUCED FLEET" IN THE CRITICAL DAYS OF JULY AND AUGUST 1943 IN THE BURMA-INDIA THEATRE.

"WE LEARNED MUCH FROM OUR AMERICAN NAVAL FRIENDS," THE ADMIRAL SAID IN HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE HERE COMMENTING ON CERTAIN U.S. PLANE CARRIER UNITS WHICH HAD JOINED HIS BRITISH EASTERN FLEET.

HE SAID THE AMERICANS GAVE WELCOME HELP, BECAUSE "NOWADAYS, WE CAN'T DO ANYTHING VERY MUCH WITHOUT CARRIERS." IN CITING THE EASE WITH WHICH THOSE AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS HAD FITTED INTO THE BRITISH FLEET, ADMIRAL SOMERVILLE SAID HE FELT THAT THERE WOULD BE NO GREAT DIFFICULTY IN COMBINING BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS AND THAT NO MORE THAN A WEEK WAS USUALLY NEEDED FOR THE ACTUAL COMBINATION OF SHIPS.

IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS ABOUT THE NEED FOR A BRITISH FLEET IN THE PACIFIC AFTER THE SUCCESSFUL INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES, THE ADMIRAL SAID:

"NO MATTER HOW MANY SHIPS ARE AVAILABLE, IN THE UNCERTAINTIES OF NAVAL BATTLES ADDITIONAL UNITS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME. SPEAKING AS AN ADMIRAL, I SHOULD SAY 'YES' TO ANY OFFER OF ADDITIONS. IAM SURE ADMIRAL NIMITZ FEELS SO, TOO.

"IT'S UP TO THE CHIEFS OF STAFF TO DECIDE HOW THIS WILL OPERATE, OF COURSE," ADMIRAL SOMERVILLE SAID, "BUT WE LOOK FORWARD TO JOINING THE FORCES WHICH ARE GOING TO KNOCK OUT JAPAN. WE BRITISH HAVE INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC. WE FEEL VERY STRONGLY ABOUT TAKING PART IN THE BATTLE."

ADMIRAL SIR JAMES RECITED THE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EASTERN FLEET BEGINNING EARLY IN 1942. HE EXPLAINED THAT HIS FLEET WAS "DISPROPORTIONATELY REDUCED IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER NAVAL FORCES WHOSE UNITS WERE NEEDED FOR THE BATTLE IN THE ATLANTIC AND THEN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

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"BUT TODAY," ADMIRAL SOMERVILLE SAID, "THE EASTERN FLEET CONTROLS ABSOLUTELY THE SEAS BETWEEN AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA, SEAS IN WHICH NO JAPANESE SHIP DARES SHOW HERSELF."

"HOWEVER, AT THE TIME," HE SAID, "WHEN THE QUESTION WAS ASKED 'WHERE THE HELL IS THE BRITISH EASTERN FLEET', I WAS INCLINED TO REPLY, 'WHAT THE HELL IS THE BRITISH EASTERN FLEET.'"

ASKED ABOUT THE RECENT WITHDRAWAL OF GEN.STILWELL FROM THE BURMA-INDIA-CHINA THEATRE, ADMIRAL SIR SOMERVILLE DECLINED ANY COMMENT OTHER THAN TO SAY THAT "OLD VINEGAR AND I ARE VERY GOOD FRIENDS AND I HOLD HIM IN VERY HIGH REGARD."

AS FOR THE JAPANESE NAVAL BATTLE OFF LEYTE, THE NEW HEAD OF BITISH ADMIRALTY DELEGATION SAID IT WAS HIS PERSONAL OPINION THAT "THE JAPS HAVE GAINED VERY LITTLE: THEY'VE BEEN LICKED AND THE LANDINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES REMAIN A SUCCESS."

LT234PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV. 1-(AP)-THE 173RD FIELD ARTILLERY BATALLION, A 155 MM. GUN OUTFIT COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS, IS APPROACHING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ASSIGNMENT IN ITALY.

NOV 2 1944

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THE 173RD, UNDER MAJ. EARL J. RICE OF MILWAUKEE, HAS COMPLETED 300 DAYS OF ALMOST CONTINUOUS FIGHTING, DURING WHICH ITS BIG GUNS HAVE FIRED OVER 90,000 SHELLS, AND ADDED:

"IT HAS ACHIEVED A REMARKABLE COMBAT RECORD X X X. ITS LONG TOMS

HELPED THE ADVANCE OF 5TH ARMY TROOPS FROM VENAFRO THROUGH THE GOTHIC DEFENSIVE ZONE AND ARE STILL KEEPING UP THE GOOD WORK."

LT845PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.1-(AP)-ARGENTINA'S BID FOR AN INTER-AMERICAN ONFERENCE TO CONSIDER HER ENFORCED DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION WAS REFERRED O THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TODAY BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN-MERICAN UNION.

THE FARRELL REGIME IN ARGENTINA, WHICH HAS WON RECOGNITION FROM NLY FOUR NATIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, PROPOSED THAT OREIGN MINISTERS OF THE 20 AMERICAN REPUBLICS CONVENE TO CONSIDER TS CASE. IT ASKED THAT THIS REQUEST BE TRANSMITTED TO THE OTHER EPUBLICS.

IN AGREEING UNANIMOUSLY TO DO SO, THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION'S OVERNING BOARD SAID IT WAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS WHICH ONTEMPLATE THAT OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS OF THE VARIOUS GOVERN-ENTS SHALL BE OBTAINED BEFORE ACTION IS TAKEN.

THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN THE POSITION THAT ARGENTINA IS A CENTER F FASCIST INTRIGUE. EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., UNDER SECRETARY F STATE, SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT MAKE UP ITS MIND ON THE RGENTINE PROPOSAL UNTIL THE DESIRES OF THE OTHER REPUBLICS HAVE EEN ASCERTAINED THROUGH NORMAL CHANNELS.

COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA HAVE ANNOUNCED IN FAVOR OF THE ARGENTINE EQUEST. TODAY'S ACTION IS EXPECTED TO USHER IN A PERIOD OF INTENSE IPLOMATIC MANEUVERING. THE FARRELL GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO PRESS OR A MEETING AND ARGUE THAT ITS RECORD JUSTIFIES RECOGNITION.

AT TODAY'S MEETING, THE ARGENTINE DELEGATE, DR.RODOLFO NOV 2 1944
ARCIA ARIAS, SAID HIS COUNTRY'S PROPOSAL WAS IN ACCORDANCE "WITH UR POLITICAL TRADITION OF SINCERITY AND BROAD AMERICAN COLLABORATION."

HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT DESIRES "WITH SINCERE HOPE THAT THE XISTING MISUNDERSTANDING WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PAN-AMERICAN YSTEM MAY BE DISCUSSED WITHOUT RETICENCE IN ORDER THAT ARGENTINA AY PLACE IN EVIDENCE ALL THE ANTECEDENTS AND PRESENT REALITY OF ITS INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT."

VH1028PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV 1-(AP)-LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS EXPECT THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION TO PASS THE PROBLEM OF ARGENTINA TO A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TODAY.

THE MEETING (4 P.M. EWT) RESULTS FROM ARGENTINA'S REQUEST NOV 2 1944
TO THE UNION THAT AN INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE BE CONVENED TO DISCUSS ARGENTINA'S ENFORCED DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION FROM MOST OF THE OTHER AMER-ICAN REPUBLICS.

ARGENTINA'S MOVE WAS CONSIDERED BY THE OTHER LATIN DIPLOMATS HERE AS FORCING THE ISSUE OF RECOGNITION WHICH MOST OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE DENIED THE FARRELL GOVERNMENT.

MAIN

THEY DOUBT THAT THE QUICK STROKE FROM BUENOS AIRES WILL OBTAIN ANY DECISION ON A CONFERENCE TODAY SINCE MOST OF THE WASHINGTON EMBASSI HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEIR CAPITALS ON WHAT STAND TO TAKE.

ONE SOURCE SAID ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS PROBABLY WILL APPOINT A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE ARGENTINE REQUEST. STETTINIUS WILL PRESIDE AT THE MEETING BECAUSE OF THE ILLNESS OF SEC-RETARY OF STATE HULL.

SU825AEW NOV 2 1944

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, NOV. 1-(AP)-EVERYBODY'S BUSY IN LONDON--AND EVERYBODY'S HAPPY.

THAT WAS WHAT IMPRESSED BING CROSBY, AMERICA'S FAMOUS CROONER, DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE ENGLISH CAPITAL WHILE PLAYING FOR THE USO.

IN TWIN FALLS FOR THE PHEASANT HUNTING SEASON, CROSBY LOOKED BACK OVER HIS RECENT TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND COMMENTED THAT THE ENGLISH "LOOKED CHEERFUL--EVEN HAPPY."

"THE MOST AMAZING THING ABOUT LONDON TO ME," BING SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE TIMES-NEWS, "WAS THAT AFTER FIVE YEARS OF WAR, RATIONING, BLACKOUTS AND BUZZ-BOMBS, THE PEOPLE STILL LOOKED CHEERFUL, EVEN HAPPY.

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"MAYBE IT'S BECAUSE THEY ARE BUSY. I DON'T THINK THERE'S A MAN OR WOMAN WHO ISN'T WORKING AT SOMETHING OR OTHER."

ALSO IMPRESSIVE, CROSBY SAID, WAS THE FOOD IN LONDON, CONTRARY TO WHAT MOST PEOPLE MIGHT THINK.

"THE FOOD WAS A LITTLE SPARSE, BUT I HAD ALL THAT WAS GOOD FOR ME IN [illegible] FIVE DAYS I WAS IN LONDON. AND OF COURSE AT MOST PLACES

3o. 24 — 20093

IT'S BEAUTIFULLY PREPARED AND SO ATTRACTIVELY PRESENTED YOU DON'T MIND IF THERE'S NOT MUCH OF IT."

CROSBY EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT AT WHAT THE RESIDENTS OF THE BOMB SHOWERED CAPITAL LOOKED LIKE WHEN HE WAS THERE.

"LONDON TO ME SEEMED VERY CALM AND WHAT DAMAGE HAD BEEN DONE HAS BEEN BRUSHED UP AND PUT IN ORDER UNTIL SUCH TIME AS IT CAN BE REBUILT," HE COMMENTED.

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CROSBY SAID TODAY THAT BECAUSE THE PHEASANT HUNTING WAS SO GOOD AND BECAUSE SOME FRIENDS WERE COMING FROM LOS ANGELES HE PLANNED TO REMAIN A FEW MORE DAYS. AFTER NOT GETTING A SHOT SUNDAY, CROSBY BAGGED HIS THREE-BIRD LIMIT MONDAY AND TUESDAY AND WAS OUT AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON.

RA643PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA OF THE PHILIPPINES ASSERTED TODAY AMERICAN FORCES WOULD LIBERATE THE ISLANDS "IN A MATTER OF MONTHS" AND CALLED UPON ALL FILIPINOS TO HELP "DESTROY THE INSIDIOUS FORCES OF JAPAN."

BROADCASTING TO HIS PEOPLE IN SPANISH OVER THE "VOICE OF FREEDOM" RADIO, THE PRESIDENT DECLARED THAT JAPAN "KNOWS FULL WELL SHE WILL HAVE TO RESTORE HER STOLEN LANDS JUST AS A ROBBER MUST GIVE BACK WHAT HE HAS TAKEN."

OSMENA REMINDED THE FILIPINOS THAT AMERICA HAS PROMISED THE PHILIPPINES THEIR INDEPENDENCE IN 1946 AND SAID THAT WITH AN AMERICAN VICTORY IN THE ISLANDS "THAT DATE MAY BE ADVANCED."

HE RIDICULED JAPAN'S CLAIMS TO HAVE GIVEN THE ISLANDS THEIR INDEPENDENCE. "THEY CAME INTO THESE ISLANDS TO ENSLAVE THE FILIPINO PEOPLE," HE SAID, "BUT THE AMERICANS WHO HAVE COME TO AID US ARE CHRISTIANS WITH THEHIGH AIM OF DEFENDING HUMAN LIBERTY."

"I AM SURE," HE SAID, "THAT THE COMPLETE LIBERTY OF THE FILIPINOS PEOPLE WILL BE ONLY A QUESTION OF A FEW MONTHS."

OSMENA RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

HW648PPW

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV 1 (AP)-VICE ADM.ARATA OKA WILL BECOME COMMANDER OF THE OSAKA NAVAL BASE, REPLACING VICE ADM.ICHIRO ONO WHO HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE JAPANESE NAVY GENERAL STAFF, THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR THE CHANGE IN COMMANDS, MADE BY THE JAPANESE NAVY MINISTRY.

GG1257PCW

FIRST LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE (350)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID SUPERFORTRESSES RAIDED TOKYO TODAY AND EVIDENTLY STARTED PANICS IN SOME PARTS OF THE ENEMY CAPITAL. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTS. THE U.S.WAR DEPARTMENT SAID IT HAD NO INFORMATION ON ANY SUCH OPERATIONS.

SOME FACTORIES IN THE RAIDED AREA "LOST THEIR CALMNESS," THE ENEMY BROADCASTS SAID.

A TOKYO DOMESTIC BROADCAST, ONE OF SEVERAL PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID ARTLESSLY THAT "NO AIR RAID WARNING WAS ISSUED AT THE TIME OF THIS SUDDEN RAID."

THAT PARTICULAR ANNOUNCER TOLD THE JAPANESE PEOPLE THAT "NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS IN THE FUTURE, THE DETERMINATION TO RENDER YOUR SERVICE AND DEFEND THE IMPERIAL LAND WITH THE AIR DEFENSE FIGHTING SPIRIT MUST BE FURTHER STRENGTHENED."

HE LECTURED HIS PUBLIC ABOUT TAKING FIRE PRECAUTIONS IN FUTURE RAIDS "BECAUSE JAPANESE HOMES BURN EASILY."

THE REPORTS AGREED THAT THE PLANES PASSED OVER THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN AREA. ONE VERSION SAID THEY ALSO APPEARED OVER YOKOHAMA. ANOTHER REPORTED THAT "SEVERAL TENS OF LARGE-TYPE PLANES TWICE RAIDED TRUK ISLAND." AT LEAST TWO BROADCASTS REPORTED THE PLANES CAME FROM THE MARIANAS, WHERE THE U.S.HAS AIR BASES ON SAIPAN, TINIAN AND GUAM.

ASSUMING THE REPORTS WERE SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT, IT WAS THE FIRST TIME AMERICAN PLANES HAD RAIDED THE JAPANESE CAPITAL IN MORE THAN TWO YEARS. THE OTHER OCCASION WAS THE EPIC BOMBING OF TOKYO BY LT.GEN. JAMES H.DOOLITTLE APRIL 18, 1942.

ALL THE REPORTS NEGLECTED TO SAY WHETHER THE RAIDERS DROPPED BOMBS.

THEY SAID VARIOUSLY THAT TWO OF THE BIG U.S.PLANES APPEARED; THAT THERE WAS ONLY ONE; THAT THERE WERE SEVERAL; THAT AN AIR RAID ALARM WAS SOUNDED AND THAT AIR DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS; THAT NO ALARM WAS SOUNDED AND SOME FACTORIES "LOST THEIR CALMNESS!" THAT THEY FLED BEFORE A JAPANESE "COUNTER ATTACK;" THAT THEY DID NOT ATTEMPT TO ATTACK, AND THAT THEY WERE DRIVEN OFF BY FIGHTERPLANES BEFORE THEY COULD DO "ANY MISCHIEF."

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS IMMEDIATELY TERMED THE RAIDS A "ROOSEVELT FACE-SAVING AERIAL STUNT" TO COVER THE "AMERICAN DEBACLE" OFF FORMOSA AND THE PHILIPPINES. THIS REFERRED TO THE RECENT NAVAL BATTLE WHICH COST JAPAN UPWARDS OF 60 WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

THE NIPPONESE CONTINUED TO CLAIM SUCCESSES IN AERIAL AND NAVAL BATTLES OFF FORMOSA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

(NO PICKUP)

GG1213PCW NM

NOV 2 1944

UNDATED JAPANESE GOVT (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FORMATION OF A NEW JAPANESE GENERAL PLANNING BUREAU, TO AID PREMIER GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO IN "STRENGTHENING THE NATION'S FIGHTING POWER," WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE DOMEI JAPANESE) NEWS AGENCY TODAY.

TETSUZO UEDA, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL CHINA DEVELOPMENT CO., HAS BEEN NAMED DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU, WHICH WILL BE UNDER KOISO'S DIRECT SUPERVISION, SAID A DOMEI DISPATCH BEAMED TO THE ORIENT AND HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE BUREAU IS THE SECOND NEW GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION CREATED WITHIN A WEEK, IN AN APPARENT JAPANESE EFFORT TO COPE WITH INCREASING INTERNAL PROBLEMS. A NEW CABINET ADVISORY GROUP WAS ANNOUNCED SATURDAY.

OLD-LINE BUREAUCRATS ALSO WERE NAMED TO OTHER KEY POSITIONS IN THE PLANNING BUREAU. IT WILL BE DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS FOR "COORDINATED PLANNING OF WARTIME MEASURES," THE PROBLEMS OF FOODSTUFFS, TRANSPORTATION AND WAR PRODUCTION AND A THIRD DIVISION TO SUPERVISE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS.

GG1150ACW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CONSTANT AMERICAN REFERENCE TO JAPANESE PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS GOT A RISE OUT OF TOKYO RADIO TODAY.

IT BEAMED A COMPLAINT TO INDIA THAT SUCH REFERENCES AMOUNTED TO "AN INSULT."

TOKYO RADIO SAID "JAPAN HAS SUFFERED BY GIVING OUT LITTLE PUBLICITY SINCE THE OUTSET OF THE CHINA INCIDENT," THEN ADDED: "THE DIFFICULTY IS THAT THE JAPANESE ARE A TRUTH-TELLING NATION AND THEY DO NOT KNOW THE INTRICACIES OF FALSEHOOD."

FORGOTTEN BY TOKYO RADIO WAS A SERIES OF BACKWARD SOMERSAULTS SUCH AS ONE TWO WEEKS AGO WHEN IT STATED AMERICAN PLANS TO INVADE THE PHILIPPINES HAD BEEN SET BACK TWO MONTHS--THEN FOLLOWED THE NEXT DAY BY ANNOUNCING THE INVASION.

TODAY'S BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

HW1040PPW NM

NOV 2 1944

UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO MADE THE UNCONFIRMED CLAIM THAT JAPANESE PLANES SANK THREE AMERICAN CRUISERS AND "ONE MORE BATTLESHIP OR CRUISER" TODAY (THURSDAY) IN LEYTE GULF, PHILIPPINES. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THREE OTHER BATTLESHIPS WERE DAMAGED.

HW913PPW NM

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL NOTE TO MEMBERS

THIS REFERS TO MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE CENSORSHIP CLEARANCE OF THE PRESTON GROVER STORY FROM NEW DELHI, DESCRIBING EVENTS LEADING TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF GENERAL STILWELL.

GROVER SENT HIS STORY ORIGINALLY BY COURIER TO THIS COUNTRY WITH THE EXPLICIT UNDERSTANDING IT WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO CENSORSHIP IN WASHINGTON. HE DETERMINED ON THIS COURSE IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHEREBY TWO OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES--SERVING AS CORRESPONDENTS IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER AND HAVING ACCESS TO THE SAME INFORMATION--WERE RETURNING DIRECTLY TO THE UNITED STATES, THEIR INTENTION BEING TO WRITE THEIR STORIES AND SUBMIT THEM PERSONALLY TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON FOR CENSORSHIP.

FAR FROM ANY THOUGHT OF CIRCUMVENTING CENSORSHIP, I FELT THAT GROVER'S ENTERPRISE SHOULD FACILITATE ACTION UPON HIS STORY BY THE HIGHEST MILITARY AUTHORITIES. HOWEVER, THE WAR DEPARTMENT RULED THAT IT MUST BE REFERRED BACK TO THE THEATER CENSOR. THIS WAS DONE, RESULTING IN A DELAY IN CLEARING GROVER'S DISPATCH.

FOLLOWING TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGES WITH MAJ. GEN. A. D. SURLES, CHIEF OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS, I HAVE ASSURANCES FROM HIM THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT RECOGNIZES THE UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES IN THIS CASE AND THAT IN THE FUTURE "SPEEDY RECOGNITION WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY DEMAND FOR ALTERATIONS OF ITS STANDARD PROCEDURE THAT IS BASED ON FAIRNESS TO NEWSPAPERMEN BOTH HERE AND IN THEATERS AND CONFORMS TO SECURITY NEEDS".

KC NY NOV. 1, 1944

MJ113PAEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV. 1, 1940--TURKEY DECLARES POLICY OF NON-BELLIGERENCY IN GREEK-ITALIAN WAR; ITALIAN PLANES ATTACK SALONIKA, PIRAEUS, PATRAS AND ISLANDS OF CRETE AND CORFU; ITALIAN ARMY ADVANCES TOWARD YANINA. RAF MAKES FIRST RAID ON NAPLES, RENEWS ATTACKS UPON BERLIN.

FW657AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV. 2, 1918--CANADIAN TROOPS CAPTURED VALENCIENNES. FRENCH CLOSED IN ON GERMANS RETREATING THROUGH THE ARGONNE FOREST. AMERICANS, HAVING BROKEN THROUGH THE GERMAN LINE NORTH OF VERDUN, PURSUED THE RETREATING THIRD AND FIFTH GERMAN ARMIES.

NOV. 2, 1940--ITALIAN LAND FORCES DROVE WITHIN TEN MILES OF YANINA IN GREECE, ITALIAN PLANES RAIDED SALONIKA, LARISSA, CORINTH CANAL AND ISLAND OF CORFU. ITALIAN COMMAND ANNOUNCED ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF SCIUSCEIB MOUNTAINS NEAR KASSALA, DOMINATING SUDANESE PLAIN IN ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

FD337PEW

NOV 2

Blank

30. 24 — 20095

Yank Fliers Destroy 208 German Planes In Great Aerial Battle Over Merseburg; Troops Gain Two Miles South of Aachen

NOV 3 1944

BRITISH BOMBERS RAID DUSSELDORF IN HEAVY ATTACK

EUNSON

Americans Lose 41 Heavies, 28 Fighters in Big Dogfight.

NOV 3 1944

MEET FIERCE RESISTANCE

Set New Record of Enemy Losses, Encounter Thick Flak.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 3—(AP) American fliers destroyed 208 German planes yesterday when the Luftwaffe made its long-promised reappearance and was whipped in one of the great all-time aerial battles—a savage, whirling dogfight of 2,400 U. S. and Nazi planes over Merseburg in central Germany.

Following quickly on this decisive Allied triumph, more than 1,000 RAF bombers roared out over western Germany after nightfall and delivered one of their heaviest blows at Dusseldorf, Rhineland industrial city behind the Western front.

Blast Oil Plant

In the huge daylight raid, 1,100 American heavy bombers blasted the Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg and rail yards at Bellefield and Rheine. Yank fliers in 900 escorting Mustangs and Thunderbolts set a new fighter record of 155 planes destroyed in the air and on the ground. Another fighter record of 130 shot down and a new combination bomber-fighter record —208—in planes destroyed this year during one day were compiled.

Officials reported that, of the 2,000 American planes, 41 bombers and 28 fighters failed to return. The pilots flew through the heaviest flak they have encountered in months—"it rattled like hail" on the wings and fuselage, one pilot said—and met upwards of 500 German fighters, including many green and black jet planes which, fliers said, "climbed straight up off the ground."

In shooting down the 139 Nazis, the American fighter pilots surpassed the previous mark of 117 kills in aerial combat. They were opposed by many jet planes, four of which officially were reported shot down.

The Americans, apparently anticipating fierce opposition, sent out the second largest fighter escort ever dispatched by the Eighth airforce to shepherd the 1,100 bombers to their targets. The Germans, making a major attempt to save the synthetic oil plant at Merseburg, ordered up their biggest force of interceptors against the Americans over that sector.

Face Jet-Propelled Planes

The heavy bombers were attacked by waves of jet-propelled planes as they thundered over the oil plant. The Nazi fliers slashed at the U. S. formations from the rear and sides during the bombing runs.

Today's large-scale appearance of the Luftwaffe was the first time that the Germans had come up in numbers to fight since Oct. 7. The German fliers—many of them apparently newly trained—were no match for the Americans. Officials, saying our fighter losses were expected to be light, did not report how many U. S. bombers were downed.

In an early count the figure of enemy planes destroyed in the air had surpassed by far the former Eighth airforce fighter plane record of 117 kills set September 11 and probably will approach 200 by the time intelligence officers finish interrogating the beaming, victorious pilots.

The record for Nazi planes shot down in one day by fighters and bombers was not expected to be bettered. This all time high was set at 307 planes Aug. 18, 1943, when Flying Fortress gunners bagged 287 and their escorting fighters accounted for 20 in a double-barrelled raid on Schweinfurt and Regensburg.

At Merseburg the raiders met intense antiaircraft fire as the bombers thundered over the battered Leuna oil plant in formation after formation. Thunderbolts and Mustangs slashed viciously at Messerschmitts, Focke Wulfs and jet fighters encountered on this run in a terrific battle. One Yank outfit was said to have knocked down more than 19 Nazis here.

Destroy Rail Yards

Moderate flak and some fighter opposition was met at Beilefield and Rheine. Destruction of the rail yards at these points would snip off the last two remaining main rail routes between central Germany and the Western front lines. Yards at Hamm and Munster already have been knocked out by Allied bombings.

The American units also hammered at smaller targets in Western Germany, including another oil plant in the Ruhr valley. Meanwhile, RAF Lancasters headed for Homberg this afternoon and blasted a synthetic oil plant there. This oil center had a pre-war monthly production figure of 16,000 tons but recent raids have lowered this figure about 75 percent, air officials said.

Summing up its October raids by Lancasters and Halifaxes, the RAF announced today it had plastered German targets with 131,000,000 pounds of explosives during the past month, an average of 3,000 pounds a minute night and day. U. S. Eighth airforce figures—not yet compiled—are expected to be of similar size.

The Second British tactical airforce, based on the continent, flew 23,930 sorties during October. This group launched 17,618 rockets, dropped 16,797 bombs, shot up more than 80 German aircraft, destroyed 445 motor transport vehicles and 13 tanks. These fliers also hit enemy airfields, ammunition dumps, field targets, oil centers, canals and ferries.

117 NAZI PLANES, A RECORD NUMBER, DOWNED BY YANKS

NOV 3 1944

Nazi Air Force Goes Up in Strength to Resist Raid by U. S. Bombers.

EUNSON

London, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Fighters of the Eighth United States Air Force shot down more than 117 German planes today, setting a new record.

Final figures are not complete, but the day's total is well over the previous high mark of 117 Fighters shot down on September 11, it was announced officially. It was also indicated that the record of fifty Fighters shot down by a single group, which had stood since April 8, also would be broken by a Mustang group, officials said.

American fighter losses are expected to be comparatively light. Estimates of German fighters encountered range as high as 400.

The American force—more than 900—was the second largest fighter force ever sent out by the Eighth Air Force. The complete figures may go as high as 150 Nazi planes destroyed by American fighters.

More than this number of German fighters have been shot down on one day, but they fell to the combined guns of our fighters and bombers.

By night R. A. F. heavy tankers had switched from disintegrating Cologne to Oberhausen, until now the least bombed city in the Ruhr.

Some 1,100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators convoyed by 900 fighters bombed the vast Leuna synthetic oil plant at Mersburg in central Germany and other oil plants in the Ruhr. They bombed railyards at Bielefeld and Rheine and struck other targets in the west which were not specified.

The weather was bad.

R. A. F. Mosquitoes, however, kept up the assault upon Cologne during the night and other Mosquito forces went for Berlin, the fifth raid on the capital in six nights.

An industrial city of nearly 200,000 population 35 miles north of Cologne, Oberhausen has so far escaped with a minimum of heavy raids of the type that have wrecked large sections of Essen, Duisburg, Dusseldorf and other cities in the Ruhr.

Oberhausen Is Rail Center

With three vast rail yards capable of handling 12,000 cars daily, its chief value at the moment is

Seven Records Smashed In Day's Battle in Sky

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 3—Seven new American Eighth Air Force records were set over Germany yesterday:

1. Fighters — Destroyed 155 German planes, beats previous record, 117, set Sept. 11.

2. Fighters—Shot down 130 Germans, beats previous record, 117.

3. Fighters and Bombers—Combination strike total 208, highest for 1944. Next highest, 176, at Berlin March 6. All time high set Aug. 18, 1943, at 307.

4. Fighter Group — Mustangs commanded by Col. Joe L. Mason of Columbus, Ohio, shot down thirty-eight planes, breaking old record of thirty-one for single day.

5. Fighter Squadron — More Mustangs commanded by Col. George E. Preddy of Greensboro, N. C., set new squadron record at twenty-four in one day. Old record was eighteen.

6. Fighter Pilot—Colonel Preddy shot down one plane to become highest ranking ace now operating in this theatre with 23½ in air and 6 on the ground for 29½. He now tops Col. Hubert Zemke of Missoula, Mont., who has 28.

7. Fighter Pilot—Lt. William J. Cullerton of Chicago, Ill., destroyed eight airplanes, two in the air and six on the ground, for highest combination made in one day.

BATTLESHIP TIRPITZ HIT BY BRITISH 'FIREFLIES'

LONDON, Nov. 2—(AP) The British Navy's newest aircraft, the Firefly, scored its first successes in a recent attack on the German battleship Tirpitz, it was disclosed today.

While naval bombers were working over the battleship, the Fireflies —heavily-armed, folding-wing fighter-reconnaissance monoplanes—engaged enemy aircraft attempting to break up the attack. Several German planes were shot down. Later in the same operation the new fighters attacked enemy shipping.

The Firefly has four 20-mm. cannons and a 12-cylinder, liquid-cooled Rolls Royce engine. It carries a pilot and an observer.

AMERICAN DRIVE ROLLS THROUGH 2 NAZI VILLAGES

LONG

NOV 3 1944

Artillery Barrage in Hurtgen Forest Precedes New Offensive.

PUSH TOWARD DUREN

Enemy Defenses on Walcheren Crumble, 3 More Towns Fall.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 2—(AP) The

YANKS PUSHING THROUGH DENSE HURTGEN WOOD

NOV 3 1944

First Army Smashes Ahead After Big Guns Blast Path in Forest.

FALL OF FLUSHING IS NEAR

British Commandos Occupy Most of That Fortified Dutch City —Capture Nazi General.

London, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—American infantry, fighting through the dense Hurtgen Forest southeast of Aachen, advanced from one to nearly two miles in a new attack today, overran two villages and reached a third.

With heavy preparation by artillery, stealthily placed the last two weeks, infantrymen of the United States First Army hopped off to the attack through Hurtgen Forest this morning. They overran the village of Germeter and reached the town of Hurtgen, seven miles southwest of Duren on the road to Cologne for a gain of a mile. The village of Vassenack was overrun in another advance of nearly two miles.

British Commandos and Canadian infantry assaulting dike-girded Walcheren Island were in the last phase of the battle to uncover Antwerp. They fanned out rapidly along the two to three-mile-wide dune zone and drove the Germans out of all but the northern outskirts of the port of Flushing (Vlissingen).

Meeting stiffened rear guard resistance in the drive toward Rotterdam, however, Americans and Poles were forced to give up their narrow hard-won bridgeheads over the Mark River, last barrier before the Maas (Meuse) and Hollandsch Diep bridges.

British Commandos who invaded Walcheren near Westkapelle early Wednesday had bypassed the village of Domburg and knocked out at least two of the five big German guns left in action.

Although the Americans and Poles yielded their Mark River bridgeheads in the drive toward Maas, they had forced the Germans to destroy the Geertruidenburg Bridge north of Tilburg. The Allies had the remaining two bridges at Moerdijk under artillery fire and one of these was considerably damaged.

German General Captured.

South of the Schelde Allied troops captured Sluis and were well inside the coastal village of Knocke after the capture of the German commander, Major-Gen. Eberding of the Sixty-fourth Division and 2,500 more of his men. This division was counted as knocked out.

The month-old battle below the estuary came to a virtual finish tonight as the Canadians overran Knocke and Heyst, last German strongholds, and captured an additional 1,700 Germans, bringing the total Allied bag in the pocket to 11,700.

On Walcheren the value placed by the enemy on the approaches to Antwerp was measured by the fanatical fury with which the German garrison, cut off from all hope of escape, contested every foot.

Hold Small Bridgehead.

The Canadian attack across the 1,000-yard-long causeway from South Beveland was disclosed to have been pulled back yesterday out of ruinous Nazi crossfire from the Walcheren side, but overnight the Canadians drove back and this morning once again held a small and fiercely contested bridgehead a few hundred yards deep.

Below the Maas in south central Holland, enemy rearguards were fighting off Allied attacks on the escape bridges with the same bitter determination. Resistance was savage on the approaches to the Moerdijk bridge over the Hollandsch Diep. Farther east, the Allied troops held four and a half miles of the south bank of the Maas, and were fighting in Geertruidenberg.

In eastern Holland, where the enemy last week struck out with a heavy attack west of Venlo in an unsuccessful attempt to relieve pressure against the crumbling front above Antwerp, the British counter-attack rolled up fresh gains, advancing two miles beyond Lieseel, which was recaptured yesterday. With tank support, British infantry also cleared the enemy from a stretch along the banks of the Deurne Canal.

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Seventh Army Advances.

In southern sectors of the long Allied front, local gains were made in the American sectors, including the capture of Letricourt and Abaucourt, northeast of Nancy, and twenty-six miles southeast of Metz.

In the region of the northern Vosges, units of the Seventh Army captured three villages—Buriville, Hablainville and Azerailles—southeast of Luneville, and north of Baccarat. New gains in the wooded country southeast of Rambervillers also were scored.

Ludwig Sertorious, Nazi military commentator, acknowledged last night that the Germans had lost the battle for Antwerp. A dispatch from Allied headquarters in Paris emphasized, however, that considerable time would be required to clear mines from the 50 miles of the Schelde river up to the port and permit a flow of supplies to begin.

Fighter-Bombers Active

Over Holland the weather hampered air operations, although fighter-bombers attacked communications in the area, and RAF planes went out to support the Walcheren landings, operating at times with visibility as little as 500 feet.

U. S. First army shattered the Siegfried line lull today with a new drive on a front of 4,000 yards southeast of Aachen that swept nearly two miles to within eight miles of the big German road center of Duren — 20 miles beyond which lies Cologne and the Rhine.

The drive rolled through the German villages of Vessenack and Germeter, 13 miles southeast of Aachen, and up to the fortified village of Hurtgen, often attacked but not yet conquered by Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' Doughboys.

Follows Artillery Barrage

The attack, whose scope and objectives have not yet been disclosed, exploded in the face of hastily strengthened German defenses in the morning after a heavy artillery barrage that resounded through Hurtgen forest.

By evening American infantrymen still were slogging forward against stiffening resistance, it was announced at Supreme headquarters.

Three hundred prisoners were rooted from pillboxes and foxholes as the Americans broke clear out of the eastern fringes of the battle-chewed forest, across the road leading south from Duren to Lammersdorf, and on into a smaller woodland beyond.

The battle was bulging into country behind the old prepared positions of the main Siegfried belt, but it was by no means in the open.

Germeter and Vossenach, adjacent villages, both had been reached before by patrols of the First army, but the new thrust had carried beyond this area

The country is rough and wooded, and mile by mile it has been turned into a strong defense zone—though hastily improvised—by civilian pick and shovel brigades.

The strength of the attack has yet to be weighed, nor is there any way of telling this early whether the full force of the powerful First army has been committed.

From the width of the front in such heavily-defended country it appeared to be an assault of fair size, but it was pointed out at Supreme headquarters that there was no indication yet that it was anything like an army offensive.

Progress is Announced

Thet attack on the gun-studded rim of dunes on western and southern Walcheren has made "satisfactory progress," it was announced.

At Supreme headquarters it was believed the town of Westkapelle was now in Allied hands along with a three-mile coastal strip to the north and south. More than half of Vlissingen (Flushing) also had been occupied, but up to 10 p. m. fighting was still reported continuing in the streets of the remainder.

The Germans held firm along the Mark river throughout the day, but in the eastern Holland corridor the Allies regained another mile and a half taken by the Germans in a counterattack last weekend.

On the Seventh army front east of Lineville, in a sector three miles north of Baccarat, the Americans captured three more villages, Fremenil, Ageviller and Pettonville, on the road to Schirmeck pass.

Northeast of Rambervillers the Seventh pushed ahead in the forest of St. Barb for limited new gains toward Saales pass.

The U. S. Ninth air force bombed bridges across the Moselle on both sides of Trier.

While the final hour of reckoning neared for the 7,000 to 10,000 Germans holding out on Walcheren island, enemy defenses across the Schelde estuary to the south collapsed.

3 Strongholds Fall

The Germans' last three strongholds, the Belgian seaside towns of Knocke and Heyst and the Dutch frontier village of Sluis, five miles east, fell in swift succession, and 1,700 more prisoners swelled the Canadian total of captives in the Schelde pocket to 11,700.

Among the captives was Major Gen. Eberding, commander of the now-destroyed 64th division, who admitted the German's day was done on the swampy southern banks of the Schelde.

British in Eastern Holland, eating up at least half the ground taken by the Germans in an abortive offensive east of the Allied base at Eindhoven, drove more than three miles southeast of Lieseel. It was announced the Germans lost 49 tanks in this futile counterblow.

In northern France, the German communique asserted the U. S. Third army was attacking on a broad front between Metz and Nancy and gained ground in fierce fighting.

A field dispatch mentioned only that the Third had driven the last German from the Seille river bend, 13 miles northeast of Nancy, to put an end to further infiltration attacks.

The U. S. Seventh army, pushing units of Hitler's "Peoples' army" before it, hammered out substantial gains and pulled up to within three to eight miles of six fog-shrouded passes which lead through the formidable barrier of the Vosges mountains to the Rhine and Germany.

chute troopers crossed the lower Rhine, captured 31 German soldiers and marched them back through enemy-held territory early today.

The six-man patrol slipped across the Rhine and marched inland before dawn Tuesday.

They reached an apparently deserted house at 4.15 A. M., found two German soldiers asleep and took them prisoner. Fifteen minutes later they wirelessed a report on their mission to the regimental command post across the Rhine.

Four Taken Next Day

The next day four more German soldiers were taken when they poked their noses into this American "outpost" to see what had happened to their two captured comrades.

Just before dusk, the patrol left one man to guard the prisoners and went off to set a vehicle trap which within a few minutes snared an army truck, an amphibious jeep and a motorcycle along with 16 more prisoners—most of them SS (Elite Guard) troops.

With the truck jammed with prisoners, the patrol went merrily down the road until the vehicle bogged in the mud.

They got out to walk and a German SS captain tried to escape in the darkness. He was sent sprawling by a former football player's tackle.

Captives Lined Up

Nearing the river, the Americans lined up their captives two abreast and marched them through the blacked-out streets of the town without being challenged by German sentries, who took the party for six American prisoners under guard.

At the river's edge the six Americans charged a series of German slit trenches, capturing nine more prisoners for a total bag of 31. Outnumbered, 5 to 1, the Americans made several round trips to ferry the prisoners across the Rhine.

knocked out the giant German "ghost gun" of Metz, it was disclosed today.

They did the job with the enemy's own artillery, 88s and 105s, which they had captured.

Lieut. Donald R. Lynch, 22, a Ninth Air Force pilot from Royal Oak, Mich., was the aerial spotter. He said the captured artillery, taken out of Maginot Line positions, pumped 140 rounds squarely into a repair shed in a Metz railyard where the 280-mm. German railway gun had been hidden. It was learned later, he said, that the gun was destroyed.

To keep the gun from sight the Germans had been switching it from one position to another and firing only a few rounds from each spot, mostly at night.

U. S. PILOT UNHURT IN 250-FOOT DROP

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Lieut. Charles A. Hunter Jr., fell 250 feet from his disabled light bomber recently with his parachute only partly open, landed in a tree and escaped injury.

The pilot, who comes from Blytheville, Ark., was helped to the ground by a Frenchman who expected to find him dead.

VESSELS LIMP FROM BATTLE

Walcheren Fight Is Greatest Short-Range Duel Of War

Aboard a Headquarters Ship in North Sea, Nov. 2 (AP)—With her hold plugged and her deck dented, this vessel was led back to port from Walcheren Island today by a straggling convoy of battered ships which survived what probably was the greatest short-range ship-to-shore gun duel of this war.

They were not great warships, but small, thin-hulled amphibious support vessels, bristling with guns. They went into fixed and powerful shore batteries with a frontal assault and stayed to die shooting or come out triumphant.

Security prevents detailing the losses of these vessels, which engaged at least nine German guns ranging from 98 to 290 millimeters. But they fought unflinchingly.

'Ghost Gun' Bagged

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Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 2 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army artillerymen have

Six Americans Cross Rhine, Come Back With 31 Prisoners

On the British Front in Holland, Nov. 2 (AP)—Six American para-

More Lightly Armed

British sailors who survived Dieppe and Normandy never saw a battle like this. The vessels, including various types of gunboats, rocket ships and a number of miscellaneous craft, were more lightly armed than the ships in the previous battles. Their mission was to engage, and knock out if possible, fixed German gun emplacements lining dikes and high ground near Westkapelle on the western edge of Walcheren Island.

They closed in, then fanned out with all guns roaring yesterday morning as troop-laden craft came up from behind to discharge their loads ashore. Germans, sitting behind shore guns, waited coolly amid the ever-increasing rain of gunfire from the warships farther back.

Then, when rows of ships reached a point about 1,000 yards from shore, the German guns began functioning. Spurts and geysers in the water marked places where big shells were landing with ear-splitting cracks.

One In Flames

Not a craft wavered or faltered—not even those that were hit. Suddenly fire belched aboard one of the vessels and she swung sharply in the water. Another received a square hit. Another pushed in, all guns roaring, and then turned out again with only a single officer on her bridge and holes through her superstructure. Another gunboat went in to shore and was hit. It foundered and settled in the water and then, in a last burst, ran for shore.

This headquarters ship alone was the objective of at least four direct attempts to blow her out of the water. One attempt failed by a lucky turn of the vessel; another did slight damage without causing casualties and two others chased her twisting and turning line through the rolling sea while fragments of shrapnel and showers of water splashed over the bridge, where men ducked for their lives.

Four-Hour Fight

The fight lasted at least four hours, while the vessels' shells bounced off the thick German gun casements without effect. Finally, commandos went ashore and got to the German guns, cutting them open with flame-throwers and grenades.

One commanding officer was urged to abandon his ship, which was filling with water through holes below deck.

"I'm gaining on her," he called out to this ship. "And I'll get her back."

He was one of those who did.

Communists Continue Supp

Brussels, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Communist party announced today it would continue to participate in the Belgian Government of Premier Hubert Pierlot in view of the Premier's answers to Communist demands for more energetic action against collaborators and toward reconstruction.

The Communists have one member in the Cabinet.

De Gaulle Faces Showdown On Communism

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Paris, Nov. 2 (AP)—The de Gaulle Government faced a showdown today on one of the most difficult issues raised in its relations with French Communists—whether to permit the return from Moscow of Maurice Thorez, secretary general of the French Communist party.

Through pamphlets, posters, speeches and newspapers the Communists are putting new emphasis into an old campaign demanding that charges of army desertion against Thorez dating from 1939 be quashed.

Fled To Escape Roundup

Thorez fled France in 1939 to escape a roundup of French Communist leaders. At that time the Russian-German non-aggression pact was in effect. He was sentenced *in absentia* to a six-year prison term. Early in 1940 he was deprived of his French citizenship.

In a new maneuver the French Communist party has designated Thorez as one of its delegates in the consultative assembly opening November 7.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle must consent by then to permit Thorez to return or face a Communist accusation that he is throttling free choice of representation in the assembly. Thorez was one of the party's deputies in the old chamber.

Other Dilemma

Conversely, if the de Gaulle Cabinet drops the charges, it can be accused of sanctioning desertion—against all army codes and discipline—for political advantage in the face of partisan pressure.

Thorez continues to influence the French political scene by remote control through Moscow radio broadcasts beamed to the homeland and widely publicized in the Communist press.

His recent statements have called for total mobilization of French resources for war, asserting that France should place more than a million men on the battle lines instead of "only two or three divisions."

Lost Immunity

Thorez had accepted a commission in the French army and was on a one-hour pass when he heard the decision of the Daladier Government lifting the immunity given legislators and ordering the arrest of all Communist leaders.

Thorez left the country instead of returning to his barracks.

21 Killed In France When Train Blows Up

Paris, Nov. 2 (AP)—Explosion of a captured German ammunition train yesterday near a spot where Gen. Charles de Gaulle had spoken earlier killed 21 persons and injured 95, it was learned today. Exploding shells landed in five suburban communities and two wards.

The Communist newspaper *Ce soir* blamed fifth-column activities. The National Writers Committee hinted that Vichites or enemy agents were responsible.

Frenchman, Arrested, Denies Slaying Of 60

Paris, Nov. 2 (AP)—Dr. Marcel Petiot, accused by Nazi propagandists of some 60 murders during occupation, was arrested in a subway today by national judiciary police. He denied the killings.

A bearded man with deep, piercing eyes, he said he had been active in the resistance movement. Police quoted him as saying:

"I never killed anybody. I am the victim of a terrible mistake. No one was more surprised than I to learn that I am accused of having drugged 60 people, cut them into pieces and thrown them into a bed of quicklime. Since 1940, I have belonged to the resistance movement and, as a captain of the French Forces of the Interior during the whole battle of France, killed Germans."

French May Get U. S. Vessels

Paris, Nov. 2 (AP)—The French Marine Ministry announced tonight that the American Navy had ceded 60 small vessels to the French navy, including 11 patrol craft, 21 submarine chasers, 20 mine sweepers and six tugs.

Don't Bank On New Weapons, Nazis Told

New York, Nov. 2 (AP)—Rudolf Rahn, German Ambassador to Benito Mussolini's puppet Fascist Government in northern Italy, warned in a speech at Venice yesterday not to rely too much on "new weapons," declaring that "we must guard against hoping for miracles other than the miracle of faith, will-power and unshakable resolve."

Rahn's speech was quoted today in a Berlin broadcast recorded here by the Federal Communications Commission.

GOEBBELS SEES VICTORY

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—(AP) Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels declared today that the German people would be victorious in this war, which he said would see a triumph of the "virtues of national socialism" over the various "burgeois class-ruled states."

As broadcast by the German Agency DNB and recorded by the Associated Press, Goebbels asserted in his weekly newspaper, Das Reich: "Nothing has been won and nothing lost in this war. The last battle alone will decide."

RED FORCES SWEEP TOWARD BUDAPEST

NOV 3 1944

Strike Within 23 Miles of Capital, Gain on Tisza River.

HERCHER

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 3—(AP) Russian troops fought their way to within 23 miles south of the Hungarian capital of Budapest yesterday, swiftly rolling back a shattered foe on a 60-mile front in their big drive aimed at knocking out the last big Axis satellite, Moscow announced last night.

Northeast of Budapest other Soviet forces cleared the enemy from a 65-mile section of the east bank of the middle Tisza river on a front between Csap on the Czechoslovakian border down to Polgar, 93 miles from the imperilled capital, the Moscow bulletin said.

The flash of the battle on the plains outside Hungary's first city and major Nazi arsenal was visible by night in Budapest, and the roar of approaching guns also could be heard, dispatches said.

German and other European broadcasts last night and early today strengthened a belief that Russian troops might smash into Budapest or invest the city over the week-end. DNB, German News agency, said four strong Soviet armored columns were converging on the capital and that it had been "impossible" for Axis troops to halt them.

The Soviet communique announced seizure of 60 more towns and villages and the capture on Wednesday alone of 2,000 prisoners, including Col. Gen. Janus Voeroes, former Hungarian chief of staff. This made a total of 7,518 German and Hungarian prisoners in the first three days of the offensive which began last Monday.

Russian columns were attacking northward toward Budapest on a wide front between the Danube and Tisza rivers, and in one area advancing at a mile-an-hour clip.

On the west flank along the Danube the communique announced the fall of Domsod rail station, 23 miles south of Budapest. This Soviet column now was beyond the southern tip of Csepel island, former royal domain, which is a 30-mile-long piece of land lying immediately below the capital.

A midnight Soviet supplement said the Germans, desperately trying to stop the steamroller drive, were "flinging in fresh forces straight from the march." During the day, it said, more than 2,000 enemy troops were killed and 58 tanks and mobile guns knocked out.

The Soviet midnight bulletin made a brief reference to the deadlocked East Prussian front, saying 200 Germans were killed in repulsing a Nazi counterattack south of Gtldap.

Russian bombers were said to have sunk nine German transports and damaged two in raids on Liepaja and other German-held Baltic ports. The attack on transports at Liepaja suggested a German withdrawal in Western Latvia where a large number of enemy troops have been pocketed.

In northeastern Hungary, where other units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army were pushing westward just below the Czechoslovak border, the Russians hurled the Germans across the middle Tisza river on a winding 25-mile front.

Completely clearing the enemy from the east bank of the river, the Russians seized Tiszadada, 20 miles northwest of fallen Nyiregyhaza; Tiszadob, three miles to the southwest; and Polgar, 27 miles west of Nyiregyhaza and only 93 miles northeast of Budapest.

In taking Tiszadob one Soviet column drove to within 17 miles southeast of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city and a large communications center. This column also was only four miles from the Csap-Miskolc-Budapest trunk railway, threatened Axis supply artery running into Slovakia, where Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army was hacking its way westward beyond Csap and Ungvar.

Berlin acknowledged a Russian breach in Axis lines at Kunszentmiklos, 27 miles outside Budapest; admitted that German troops had been withdrawn to the west bank of the middle Tisza, and also reported "very heavy fighting" west of Ungvar in Czechoslovakia.

November 7 Deadline

The Germans said fresh Nazi troops were being rushed into the great conflict outside the Hungarian capital, but also said that Russian reserves constantly were entering the battleline.

Neither Berlin nor Moscow reported any important action on the German East Prussian front where a lull has existed all week after the Russians had stabbed 20 miles inside Reich territory.

It also had grown quieter on the western Latvian front, where powerful Russian forces were attacking in an effort to eliminate a huge Axis pocket of perhaps 100,000 troops cut off from East Prussia.

A German front correspondent was quoted by the Nazi news agency Transocean as saying that renewed Russian attacks were expected on a large scale shortly, and that many Russian prisoners carried orders by Marshal Stalin for the capture of the entire west Latvian coastline by November 7, the 27th anniversary of the Soviet revolution.

RUSSIANS CLEAR BANK OF TISZA NEAR BUDAPEST

Hungarian Chief of Staff Reported Captured by Reds.

SOVIET ADVANCE IS SWIFT

Civilians Forced to Dig Ditches as Moscow's Troops Push to Within Thirty Miles.

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BULLETIN

London, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Russians have completely cleared the left bank of the Tisza River in their drive on the Hungarian capital of Budapest, Moscow announced tonight. The broadcast communique said that the Red Army had captured the former chief of the Hungarian General Staff, Col.-Gen. Janus Veresz.

London, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—The Red Army's lightning Hungarian offensive has cracked German defenses at Kunszentmiklos, twenty-eight miles south of Budapest's outskirts, the German radio said today.

Col. Ernst von Hammer, Nazi commentator, described the Kunszentmiklos action as a breach in the German defenses.

The broadcast German High Command communique told of further retreats in Hungary. Nazis were reported "detached" to the north bank of the middle Tisza River, last water barrier before the old capital.

The Germans asserted they had frustrated repeated attempts of several Soviet armies to break through their Narew river front between Warsaw and East Prussia in hard defensive battles within the last few weeks.

Germans Weakening.

Moscow, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Russian armored spearheads were reported within thirty miles of Budapest today and advancing steadily against stiff but gradually weakening resistance on the rolling plain southeast of the city.

Soviet field dispatches said that advance elements of the Red Army had penetrated beyond Lajosmizse, thirty-three miles from the Hungarian capital, following an advance in which more than 100 occupied places were captured. Among the latter was the important railway center of Kecskemet.

The Germans and their Hungarian allies were reported falling back upon defenses which the people of Budapest have been forced to dig outside the city. Budapest was said to be in a tur-

moil.

The pace was surprisingly swift at some points, however, as evidenced by the fact that forty-eight planes were reported abandoned by the enemy Tuesday in their hasty flight from the Izsaj airfield seventeen miles southwest of Keoskemet.

Kecskemet Valuable Prize

Kecskemet, a city of 80,000, which fell after 24 hours of street fighting, represented the biggest prize in the renewed offensive that has brought confusion to the enemy defenses. It was the last important barrier before Budapest.

Russian forces in this sector increased the total of enemy prisoners taken in the drive to 5,518, having captured 1,500 Germans and Hungarians in the last 24 hours, the communique announced. The bulletin also said the enemy lost 2,000 dead in the Kecskemet battle, another 1,000 at the rail town of Fedel and 300 more at Kecel.

Another Town Taken

The capture of Kerekegyhaza, 10 miles west of Kecskemet on a spur railway, and Ujkecske, 17 miles northeast of the Kecskemet-Szolnok line, also was announced.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's army scored important gains in northeast Hungary, taking more than 40 communities along a front about 100 miles from Budapest. His troops linked up with the Fourth Ukraine Army of Gen. Ivan Petrov between Csap and Mandok

That the first V-2s carried about a ton of explosive, and that larger V-2s have been designed.

That the quantity of explosive is governed by the distance the V-2 is to travel.

That V-2s, propelled by gasoline or some other liquid, shoot 15 to 50 miles into the air and, after reaching their maximum height, glide back and hit the ground at 800 to 1,000 miles an hour.

Concentrating On Britain

Farr quoted his informant as saying that, although the Germans could reach the United States with the rockets, they appeared to be concentrating on production of V-2s for Britain.

"There is no doubt that the Germans have a half dozen sizes of V-2s, and are experimenting to decide which is the most effective," Farr said he was told.

Nazis Admit Area Lost

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—British troops and Partisans have cleared 100 miles of the Yugoslav Dalmatian coast, including the major harbors of Split, Metkovic and Dubrovnik (Ragusa), the German communique announced today.

After the landings, the communique said, "our protective formations detached themselves to prepared mountain positions in the coastal strip according to orders."

Split (Spalato) is the tenth city of Yugoslavia, with 35,000 inhabitants. It lies 74 miles southeast of Zara and has a spacious harbor north of the big island of Brac. Marshal Tito, of the Partisan armies, said the city was captured October 28. Metkovic lies inland on an arm of the Neretva river about midway between Split and Dubrovnik.

The Germans said Bulgarian troops were fighting them in the Vardar Valley of Yugoslavia and that the Bulgars were "smashed with heavy losses."

The Free Yugoslav radio announced last night that an agreement for formation of a "united Yugoslav national government in the shortest possible time" had been reached between Marshal Tito and Dr. Ivan Subasic, Premier of King Peter's royal government. The scene of the conference was believed to have been Belgrade, the liberated capital.

Germans Could Send Rockets To U. S. Soon, Writer Hears

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—Walter Farr, *Daily Mail* correspondent, said today in a Stockholm dispatch he had been informed the Germans soon could "certainly" launch rockets against the United States.

Farr said he was told the Germans had completed a new series of experiments and were satisfied they could send V-2 rockets against England "on a fairly large scale."

His informant was termed an authority in a position to know what progress the Germans had made with secret weapons. Farr said he was given the following additional information:

Larger V-2s Designed

That the V-2—a long, fairly fat projectile, with tail fins like an ordinary bomb—had been fired on England from experimental stations in Germany and Norway and that bases in Holland and Denmark also could be used.

That the first V-2s carried about

Says Many Yugoslavs Have Starved To Death

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, Yugoslav Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said today that tens of thousand of Yugoslavs will freeze to death or die from starvation this winter unless supplies reach them immediately.

"Many people have already died through want of food," Gavrilovic said in an interview. "Others are being fed on grass and roots. In many places peasant women have been working naked on the land, with just a small bit of cloth around their waists."

CHURCHILL, EDEN TO VISIT PARIS

LONDON, Nov. 2 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will visit Paris soon at the invitation of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the British foreign office announced tonight. The date will be arranged later.

Except for Churchill's inspection trips in Normandy, this will be the first time that he has gone to France since the tragic days of 1940 when he flew to the headquarters of the French government and sought to persuade the French to remain in the fight.

The Foreign office announced

"The French ambassador has transmitted to the Prime Minister on behalf of General de Gaulle and of the French minister of foreign affairs an invitation to visit Paris in the near future; with the secretary of state for foreign affairs; as the guest of the provisional government of the republic. The Prime Minister has accepted this invitation with great pleasure in his own name and that of Mr. Eden.

"The date of the visit will be arranged later."

Eden, now visiting the Italian front, is expected to return to Britain within a few days. He has been away since the last Moscow talks began. Before going to Italy he visited Cairo and Athens.

There was a strong possibility that Churchill and Eden would be in France at the time of the Armistice Day celebrations.

It was understood the visit would be principally an occasion for rejoicing over the liberation of France although Churchill and Eden undoubtedly would avail themselves of the opportunity to discuss matters of common interest with De Gaulle and his minister of foreign affairs, Georges Bidault.

Aerial Gunners Turned M. P.'s Awarded D. F. C.

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—Distinguished Flying Crosses have been pinned on two military policemen here.

The recipients, Staff Sergeants Virgil Garcia, 22, of Salt Lake City, and Theodore Gollenbeski, 26, Pitcairn, Pa., wore aerial gunner's wings as well as MP brassards.

They had completed their operational tours and, awaiting return home, were among 72 combat crewmen who volunteered for 30 days MP duty in London. Awards caught up with them here, and Col. Walter F. Graham pinned on their crosses in a ceremony Saturday.

British Paper Hits U. S. Worry On Peace Trade

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Manchester *Guardian* said editorially today that "Americans are shouting too loud and too soon" about British-American competition for post-war foreign trade.

The newspaper commented on an editorial in *Business Week*, American business publication, which said United States salesmen cool their heels in Washington until someone decides which of half a dozen agencies is really responsible for returning foreign trade to private channels" while Britain's go after orders all over the world.

"American Hotheads"

The *Guardian* said:

"Perhaps it is too much to expect these American hotheads to study things as they really are."

The *Guardian* declared that British manufacturers were really at a disadvantage compared with the Americans.

American industry already is producing for civil consumption and export while "we in this country have not yet even begun to turn over," it said.

Election News For Troops

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—American troops will hear results of the Presidential election all next Tuesday night through broadcasts by the American forces network of the European theater of operations. The British Broadcasting Corporation will broadcast returns regularly on Wednesday.

Otto In Portugal

London, Nov. 2 (AP)—Reports reaching here from Madrid today said Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, pretender to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, had arrived in Lisbon, Portugal, by plane from New York.

U. S. ITALY LOSS PUT AT 90,000

Gen. Alexander Says Germans Show No Signs Of Pulling Out

Rome, Nov. 2 (AP)—American troops alone have suffered at least 90,000 casualties in the 14-month-old Italian campaign and there still is no sign the Germans are pulling out of the war-torn country, General Sir Harold Alexander, Allied ground commander, said today.

[This apparently represented an increase of nearly 8,000 in the United States casualty toll in Italy since the September 21 figure by Secretary Stimson.]

In acknowledging that the Allied assault on the enemy's Gothic Line had come to an almost complete halt in the mud of the Po valley and the peaks of the Apennine Mountains, General Alexander said, "I can't tell how long it will take to drive them out, but it will be done."

Nazis Get Reinforcements

The Germans have continued to send reinforcements into Italy, despite their reverses on the Eastern and Western fronts, the Allied commander disclosed. He admitted puzzlement at this enemy strategy, pointing out that Hitler already had suffered 194,000 casualties in Italy, including 34,000 killed and 104,000 wounded.

General Alexander said the original plan for attacking the Gothic Line had to be altered because of the withdrawal of all French divisions and some American divisions for the invasion of southern France.

Armies Always Nearly Equal

"Only those who are responsible for the conduct of the war as a whole can decide what is best for the strategy as a whole," he said, "and we have to carry out our tasks with what we are given.

"At no time during the Italian campaign have we had any but a slight superiority in numbers."

Though declining to guess when the Italian fighting would end, General Alexander said he could not imagine the war in Europe continuing beyond 1945.

Roads Favor Enemy

In their present defense of Bologna and the Po valley the Nazis are taking full advantage of an excellent road network to supply their troops. The Allies have extremely limited road facilities and have been additionally hampered recently by almost continuous rains.

Front dispatches today reported that Canadian troops of the British Eighth Army, sloshing through country dotted with great expanses of flood water, were only five miles from Ravenna, Adriatic coastal center.

Polish and Indian troops, pushing northward from captured Predappio — Mussolini's birthplace — toward the highway junction of Forli southeast of Bologna, joined a bridgehead won by other Eighth Army forces across the Ronco river above Meldola. Fighting was reported at a corner of the airport two miles southeast of Forli.

Fifth Army In Sharp Clashes

Waterlogged and mudbound American Fifth Army troops kept the hilly front below Bologna fluid with probing patrols, resulting in several sharp clashes. In one such engagement near Imola, Yank units drove the Nazis out of the village of Casetta. German artillery poured shells into American positions.

A fierce German counterattack in the vicinity of Catagnina near the west coast forced Brazilian troops to withdraw from hills overlooking the Serchio river.

Nazis Won't Quit Italy, Says Alexander

Rome, Nov. 2 (AP) — The campaign which has ground 500 miles up through Italy and cost at least 90,000 casualties in American forces alone was slowed in the mud of the Po Valley and peaks of the Apennines today. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander, said he saw no signs of the Germans pulling out of Italy.

He made no effort to conceal the fact that the powerful offensive launched against the Gothic Line in August has now halted almost completely.

Sees End In '45 Or Before

"I can't tell how long it will take to drive them out, but it will be done," Alexander told correspondents. He declined to hazard any dates on the Italian or any other campaign but remarked that he could not imagine the war in Europe continuing beyond 1945.

Alexander said the original plan for attacking the Gothic Line had been altered because of the withdrawal of all French divisions and some American divisions for the invasion of southern France.

He said he could not explain why the Germans left so many troops in Italy as the Allied ring around Germany tightened from the west and the east, or why the Nazis continued to pump reinforcements into the enemy line in northern Italy.

Reviews Campaign

Alexander traced the course of the campaign from the time of its planning in Tunisia in April, 1943.

In the 14 months since the first landing, the general said, 51,000 square miles of Italian territory have been liberated. He said the equivalent of 15 of the 30 German divisions engaged since May 11 has been totally destroyed. He added there were 194,000 enemy casualties, including 30,000 dead and 104,000 wounded.

Alexander told of great feats of Allied engineers in building 15,000 feet of bridging and lifting 2,200 mines in a period of 42 hours at one airfield and 16,800 mines at Livorna.

8th Army Forces Merge In Italy

Rome, Nov. 2 (AP)—Polish and Indian troops, advancing several miles northward from captured Predappio toward the Po Valley highway junction of Forli, have joined a bridgehead won by other Eighth Army forces advancing westward across the Ronco river above Meldola, Allied headquarters announced today.

Meldola is seven miles south of Forli. Steady progress in expanding the bridgehead just to the north has been reported since it was won early in the week. Other Eighth Army troops some days ago were reported only two miles from Forli, along the Ronco, immediately eastward.

Casetta Captured

South of Bologna, on the central sector, American troops cleared the Germans from Casetta, the communique said.

German field guns continued to

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pour shells into Allied positions along the Fifth Army front, but there was a marked decrease from the intense shelling of recent days.

In the west coast region a heavy German counterattack in the vicinity of Catagnana forced a withdrawal of Brazilian troops.

Overlooks Highway

Casetta is less than two miles from the branch highway to Imola and overlooks the important Rimini-Bologna highway seven miles away. Imola is 20 miles northwest of Forli along the main highway.

On the Adriatic sector, Canadian troops of the Eighth Army reached the main Fosso-Ghiaia crossing on Highway 16 less than five miles from Ravenna.

At the Ronco river crossing in the Coccolia area halfway between Ravenna and the Rimini-Bologna highway, there were sharp clashes with the Germans.

Infantry and armor of the Eighth Army secured a crossing in strength south of the highway, and fighting was reported at the northeast corner of the Forli airfield.

Duce Holdings To Be Seized

Rome, Nov. 2 (AP)—Benito Mussolini's personal property and real estate were ordered confiscated by a Rome court today at the request of the custom superintendent's office.

The order also provided for seizure of the property of Mussolini's immediate family.

Rome newspapers said the greater part of Mussolini's goods had been transferred previously to Brazil by planes of a transatlantic airline, of which Vittorio Mussolini, son of the former dictator, was president.

Norwegian Police Force Ready To Leave Sweden

Stockholm, Nov. 2 (AP)—Part of the Norwegian security police force specially trained in Sweden will depart for liberated northern Norway soon, it was officially announced today.

Representatives of the Norwegian Government in Exile from London have been in Sweden negotiating with the Swedish Government for return of the police force of 11,000 men, built up in this country in the last two years and consisting of Norwegians who escaped from Norway but who could not get to London.

Norwegians Say Nazis Are Evacuating Nation

Stockholm, Nov. 2 (AP)—Norwegian informants estimated today that "at least several thousand Germans" already had evacuated southeast Norway and said the movement was continuing.

The Nazis were reported leaving by ship for Germany and Denmark, especially from the Oslo fjord area. The withdrawal was termed only a partial evacuation.

GEN. KESSELRING WOUNDED IN ITALY

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 2—(AP) Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, German commander-in-chief in Italy, was reported tonight to have been wounded in Italy during an attack similar to the one that eventually cost Field Marshal Erwin Rommel his life in France.

Kesselring's automobile, according to information from Italy, overturned when it was machine gunned by an Allied plane near Bologna. The extent of his injuries is not yet known here.

Kesselring, 58-year-old Bavarian who was counted among the great victors in the German conquests of Poland, Belgium and France, has had several narrow escapes in the last year and a half.

Last July 25 the German news agency DNB reported that he had been wounded slightly during front line operations in Italy.

Kesselring began his military career as a lieutenant in the 2nd foot-artillery regiment and was a captain in the First World war.

Subsequently becoming interested in aviation he switched to the German air force and by 1937 was made a general of aviation.

In the Polish campaign in 1939 he was commander in chief of the air arm, and his bombing fleets participated in the attacks on London and Coventry.

Kesselring next appeared in Italy as German commander. He narrowly escaped death or injury when Allied airmen leveled his headquarters at Frascati, near Rome.

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, commander of German forces in Italy, was reported wounded today in an Allied strafing attack similar to the one which cost Marshal Erwin Rommel his life in France.

Information from Italy said that the Marshal's automobile overturned near Bologna after an Allied plane machine - gunned it. The extent of his injuries was reported not yet ascertained.

Allied troops have been fighting on the southern approaches of Bologna for several weeks.

British In Greece Ambush Enemy

Rome, Nov. 2 (AP)—British patrols harassing withdrawing German forces north of Salonika in Greece have ambushed one enemy column and inflicted 25 casualties in a sharp fight, Allied headquarters announced today.

Allied headquarters announced capture of Salonika, 190 miles northwest of Athens and the most important port in the southern Balkans, which was entered by British troops yesterday.

There was no immediate report of the extent of damage in Salonika, whose pre-war population was 240,000. The Nazis announced Wednesday they had evacuated the city.

The enemy's retreat corridor from the lower Balkans became further constricted, today's German high command communique disclosed, by withdrawal of Nazi forces from a 100-mile stretch of the Yugoslav Dalmatian coast.

Populace Welcomes British In Salonika

Rome, Nov. 2 (AP)—British forces have entered the Greek seaport city of Salonika, where they were received enthusiastically by the populace, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Germans announced yesterday they had evacuated the city, Greece's second largest and the principal seaport on the Balkan peninsula. It is approximately 190 miles northwest of Athens.

Previous advices said the Nazis engaged in considerable demolitions before withdrawing from the city, whose pre-war population was 240,000.

Allied patrols pushing north of Salonika ambushed the withdrawing Nazi columns, an Allied headquarters communique said. Fire engines were among the vehicles used by the Germans in their northward flight.

Greek Banks Expected To Be Nationalized

Athens, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Greek Government is expected to nationalize leading banks Sunday in an effort to combat inflation and stabilize the drachma, which has sunk to fantastic levels.

It is understood that the drachma will be tied to sterling instead of the gold sovereign. Government price fixing went into effect today and some commodities became even scarcer, particularly salt, kerosene and matches. (The drachma once was worth 19½ cents. It now takes more than 16,000,000,000 to equal 1 cent.)

Minister of Economy Tairimokos announced grants of import permits for foodstuffs, live stock and raw materials for restarting industries. Most imports are expected from Turkey and eastern Mediterranean countries.

The barter system already is the only means of trade in the provinces and has become more firmly established in Athens. Single cigarettes have become important media of currency, more valuable than paper money. Housewives usually shop with packets of cigarettes, chocolate or garden produce.

BUCHAREST OUSTS JAPS

Bucharest, Oct. 31 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Romania has broken off relations with Japan following a communication to the Romanian Government from London.

The breach will be of considerable service to the United Nations inasmuch as the Japanese had a military attache in Bucharest to gather information, particularly on the results of bombing raids on the Ploesti oil fields. This information might be of value in protecting similar installations in the Japanese-held East Indies.

Kesselring Reported Wounded

German Marshal in Italy Believed Victim of Strafing Attack Like Rommel.

CHINESE WPB, NELSON'S JOB

Industry To Be Remade; Mission Leaves U. S. Next Week

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—An American mission under Donald M. Nelson was ordered to China today to undertake a vast reorganization of that country's war industries.

Nelson was asked to proceed at "the earliest possible date," the White House announced after a long conference between President Roosevelt and the former War Production Board chairman. He is expected to leave some time next week.

The special talents of those to accompany him indicated that particular emphasis will be laid on stepping up output of explosives and steel—the chief components of aerial bombs which are among the simplest to manufacture of all modern war weapons.

Alcohol-Base Truck Fuel?

The fact that the mission includes a distillation engineer led to speculation, too, that one task will be to produce an alcohol-base truck fuel since China has no petroleum.

Accompanying Nelson will be:

HOWARD COONLEY, as chief deputy. Presently a War Production Board official, Coonley is a former president of the National Manufacturers' Association with experience in industrial engineering and various types of manufacturing.

EUGENE M. STALLINGS, a technical expert on alcohol production. Alcohol is the base for many explosives. A distillation engineer, Stallings has been a WPB consultant at Louisville.

HERBERT W. GRAHAM, chief metallurgist of Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, and four other steel experts.

The White House said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had urged that Nelson return. Nelson went to China this summer to discuss with the Chinese leader the project he now is undertaking.

No Frictions Appear

"As the President's personal representative," the announcement said, "Mr. Nelson will continue his work with the Generalissimo on measures aimed at strengthening the Chinese war effort, and notably in organizing a war production board to increase the output of China's war industries."

Thus, no particular frictions appeared to have developed on Nelson's assignment on what started out as a three-point American program to reinvigorate China's war effort.

The other points, as related in well-informed quarters here and by American correspondents fresh from China, were:

To bring together the Chungking Government and the Chinese Communists in the north who have each expended energies opposing each other which the American Government believes should be turned against the Japanese. This was the particular assignment of Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, who still is in China.

To reorganize the Chinese armies and bring them under an American commander. This was entrusted to Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. His recall, which President Roosevelt attributed to personality clashes between Stilwell and the Generalissimo, presumably has not changed this principle.

Stilwell's recall, together with the resignation of Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss, continued, meantime, to be a subject of wide discussion.

'Harry Hopkins' Butting In'

In Minneapolis, Representative Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), a former medical missionary who was visiting in China in September, said Stilwell was relieved because Chiang refused to accept "a White House ultimatum," delivered by Stilwell, that Stilwell be made commander of all Chinese armies.

"Stilwell didn't make the mistake," Judd said. "He was merely the goat of personal government in Washington."

Representative Francis Case (R., S. D.) said in a political speech at Murdo, S. D., that "it was (Harry) Hopkins' butting in that was responsible for the whole fiasco."

He referred to published reports that H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, conferred here with Hopkins and then cabled Chungking that if Chiang "held out" in negotiations with American representatives there he could get his way. Kung has denied this report.

Talking with reporters here, Chairman Connally (D., Texas), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he felt sure "the high command and the President will work out the matter so as to keep unity of action in the area."

Asked if he thought China remains one of the "big four powers," Connally replied: "Certainly. We expect to use Chinese bases in attacking Japan. She's got to stay in the war until it's over."

President Orders Aid to Leave at Earliest Possible Moment to Set Up a Chinese WPB.

Washington, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today directed Donald M. Nelson to return to China at the earliest possible date to organize a Chinese War Production Board.

Following a long conference between Mr. Nelson and the President, the White House issued a statement which said: "As the President's personal representative Mr. Nelson will continue his work with the Generalissimo (Chiang Kai-shek) on measures aimed at strengthening the Chinese war effort and notably in organizing a War Production Board to increase the output of China's war industries."

The announcement said that Mr. Nelson's return to China had been urged by the Generalissimo.

Today's White House visit was Mr. Nelson's first since Mr. Roosevelt announced the recall from China of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell because of what the President later described as a clash of personality with Chiang, and the resignation of Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss. Gen. Stilwell was chief of the Burma-China-India Command.

Mr. Nelson, former chairman of the WLB, was accompanied on his first trip by Major-Men. Patrick J. Hurley, who has since remained in China. On his return there Mr. Nelson will take with him, as his deputy, Howard Coonley, a WPB executive. He also will be accompanied by Eugene M. Stallings, a technical expert on alcohol production, and a mission of five steel experts, headed by Herbert W. Graham of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Meanwhile today, in discussing the recall from China, Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) said that it "presents rather a serious situation," adding:

"Large policies are involved and the details are not known, but I feel sure the High Command and the President will work out the matter so as to keep unity of action in that area. Gen. Stilwell is a magnificent officer and has had many difficulties since he was sent to China."

Asked whether in his opinion China remains one of the "Big Four Powers," Mr. Connally replied: "Certainly. We expect to use Chinese bases in attacking Japan. She's got to stay in the war until it's over."

CHINESE OFFICIAL SUPPORTS RECALL OF GEN. STILWELL

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NEW YORK, Nov. 2—(AP) President Roosevelt's removal of Gen. Joseph Stilwell as commander of the China-Burma-India theater was "the only correct thing possible in the circumstances," Dr. C. L. Hsia, director of the Chinese News service said in a statement issued tonight.

The statement by Dr. Hsia, chief representative of the Chinese ministry of information in the United States, was the first discussion by an official Chinese source of Stilwell's recall.

The text:

"In explaining General Stilwell's recall President Roosevelt said that it was due to a conflict or personalities. We have had several instances of this in recent months within the Washington war cabinet. When it happens someone has to give way or be relieved of his position. In this instance when an American general serves as the chief of staff to a Chinese Supreme commander, who also happens to be the head of a state, President Roosevelt has done the only correct thing possible in the circumstances.

"In the reports or conjectures which have so far appeared in the American press there are actually three distinct issues—the Stilwell issue, the Chinese Communist issue and the need-of-Chinese-government-reform issue. Being separate issues each would be considered on its own merit. Many of the writers have mixed all the three issues as if General Stilwell held the magic key to all of China's political economic and military problems. As a result the public has been confused and injustice has been done.

"Concerning the first issue it has been stated by President Roosevelt that it was a clash of personalities. If that clash reached its climax, as reported, over the question of appointing General Stilwell as commander in chief of all Chinese ground and air forces, it is quite understandable to the Chinese people here.

Even if the Chinese government had agreed in principle to the appointment of an American commander in chief, it seems reasonable to assume that the Chinese government should have something to say about the selection of a general. In war time the military authorities touch civilian life at every point and the commander in chief in China practically supersedes the President of the Chinese Republic and the whole civilian administration. It is not difficult to see that the Chinese national government would be held responsible to the Chinese nation for all the acts of this foreign commander in chief and yet would be powerless to direct him unless there was absolute accord between him and the president of China.

"Concerning the second issue—that of the Chinese Communists—the Chungking government has been making every effort to solve it. If it is true that General Stilwell demanded that the Chinese Communists be fully armed he may not have fully realized the possible consequences of such a step. But the responsible government in Chungking must take full cognizance of the future complications of such a proposition until the Chinese Communists have come to some fundamental understanding with the national government. The leaders of the Chinese government must be given the benefit of the doubt that they know what they are doing.

"As to the third issue concerning reform within the Chinese government, good counsel is welcome. There is always, of course, room for reform and the Chinese government has been making continuous effort in that direction. But such reform should not be made a condition of wartime cooperation between the two countries. If so it would be tantamount to a threat or ultimatum which any self-respecting government or nation would naturally resent and resist. It should be the last method of presenting good counsel by the best of our friends."

Congressman, Just Back From Chungking, Tells 'Inside' Story.

SAYS HURLEY WAS BY-PASSED

Ex-Missionary Declares Stilwell Delivered White House Threat That Was Flatly Rejected.

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Minneapolis, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Representative Walter H. Judd (R.-Minn.) declared in a statement today that Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell was relieved as American commander in the Far East because Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had refused to accept a White House ultimatum, delivered by Gen. Stilwell, demanding that Gen. Stilwell be made commander of all of China's armies.

The Congressman—a physician and surgeon—said the ultimatum threatened withdrawal of American military support from China.

Dr. Judd, who had been a medical missionary in China from 1925 to 1931 and again from 1934 to 1938, was in Chungking last September when the situation came to a head, and his knowledge of it was gained, he said, from the highest Chinese sources in Chungking.

Text of Statement.

Following is the complete text of Dr. Judd's statement:

"The stories of returned correspondents and from Washington, purporting to tell the 'inside' Stilwell story, are true as far as they go, but their sources of information skilfully omit the thing that precipitated the action. They tell of Chiang's 'ultimatum' demanding Stilwell's withdrawal, but if there is to be talk of ultimatums let it be on the record that Chiang's act was the result of an ultimatum presented by Stilwell as the agent of the White House.

"The situation had been brewing for many months. There had been, as President Roosevelt said, a personality clash between Stilwell and many Chinese leaders, including Chiang, but it was not insurmountable. All Chinese, as well as Americans, recognize Stilwell as a great personal soldier and a great leader of troops in the field. But what Eastern Asia has needed desperately was not so much a soldier who knows all the jungle trails of Burma, as a general who could do what Eisenhower has done so superbly in Europe—get all to work together.

"The President had sent Gen. Hurley into this situation, to try to restore good relations and increase military efficiency. Hurley proved very successful in getting prompt agreement with Chiang on most of the major difficulties in asia, including agreement on an American as over-all commander in China. Chiang was even willing to appoint Stilwell as that commander.

Why Chiang Blew Up.

"Why, then, did Chiang change his mind? Because a few hours after he had reached a tentative agreement with Hurley as the President's representative, Stilwell entered Chiang's office with fresh orders direct from Washington, utterly ignoring and bypassing Hurley. Stilwell brought an ultimatum demanding that Chiang appoint Stilwell, who was Chiang's own Chief of Staff, as overall commander in China with military authority even over Chiang himself.

"Chiang blew up. He had reached an agreement in good faith with the officially accredited representative of the President of the United States, and here came a subordinate demanding to be put above Chiang in Chiang's own country.

"No head of any self-respecting government could accept such an ultimatum. If Chiang had done so his people would have driven him from power—and no one has suggested or can suggest any other man who could lead China.

"The ultimatum threatened that unless this was done, the United States would be unable to continue to support the Chinese militarily. Chiang said in substance: Then the United States will have to withdraw its support. This put President Roosevelt in a position of having either to withdraw the United States from the war against Japan on Chinese soil, to order American troops to invade China, or to withdraw Gen. Stilwell.

Naturally he did the only thing he could do—he withdrew Gen. Stilwell.

Issue of 1861 Recalled.

"In the midst of this delicate situation, Ambassador Gauss had come in with the strongest demands from the American State Department that Chiang cooperate with the Chinese Communists. Chiang could do this only on their terms. We fought a four-year civil war in the United States rather than cooperate with a rebel government. There could be no unity in China with two governments.

"Here, then were three sets of un-co-ordinated demands from three United States channels, all official and all dealing with the same general subject.

"Stilwell didn't make the mistake. He was merely the goat of personal government in Washington. We had to back down from an impossible position, into which we should never have put ourselves.

"At a time when American hope of early victory over Japan depends so much on mutual confidence and effective co-operation between China and the United States, do these stories releasing only those parts of the truth which are unfavorable to a tried but gallant ally serve the real interests or the United States?"

London Star Asks China Changes

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London, Nov. 2 (AP)—The London *Star* declared in a leading editorial today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek must be persuaded to recast his Government so the Chinese armies could be drawn into combined action.

"First, toward that," the editorial said, "is to remove General Ho, Minister of War for 14 years, whose attitude toward the Chinese Communist army of 400,000 men has long been the leading obstacle to Chinese unity."

Other editorials, breaking British silence on the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, said internal unity was needed in China.

"Marshal Chiang Kai-shek lays claim to statesmanship, and now friends of his country look to him to prove it," said the London *Daily Mail*: "He must do his utmost to heal the tragic differences which divide his people, who have borne the heat and burden of war longer than any other of the Allied nations."

U. S. Reaction Told

On Page 1 the *Mail* ran a lead dispatch on the reaction in the United States under a banner headline "China Denounced by U. S. Press."

While asserting that capture of the Philippines would bring the American forces as near to Japan as they are now in western China and that the Japanese "could no doubt be defeated by Britain and America alone," the *Mail* said:

"But obviously the existence of a well-trained and equipped Chinese army, backed by a united Chinese people, would be of enormous help to the western democracies. It is not too late for Marshal Chiang Kai-shek to form such an army, with Allied assistance, to uphold the honor and prestige of China when the time comes to destroy Japan."

The London *Times*, referring to General Stilwell, said: "This distinguished, if sometimes difficult, commander's recall is due to differences with the Chinese generalissimo. But whatever failure there may have been in their relations there can be no question of General Stilwell's ability.

The Yorkshire *Post* said: "Undoubtedly there is a strong case for reform in the Chinese army, but the question of supplies remains a governing factor in China's conduct of the war. Critics in this country and in the United States must not let disappointment turn into sour suspicion."

No Russian Comment

Moscow, Nov. 2 (AP)—Russians have showed a lively interest in the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell from China but so far no editorial comment has been expressed.

Stilwell In Farewell Praises Chennault

Chungking, Nov. 2 (AP)—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in an official farewell message to Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault today commended the commander of the United States 14th Air Force for "great success under discouraging

conditions" and said he had "cut down the Japanese air arm in China to the vanishing point."

The message as received here said: "I have followed your fortunes closely and take great pride in your achievements. You have carried the ball with great success under discouraging conditions. You have cut the Japanese air arm in China to the vanishing point. You have hurt him in the sea and on the ground. You have gained the respect and admiration of the Chinese."

Mountbatten's Message.

Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters disclosed today that the Allied Southeast Asia commander had received the following message from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell upon the latter's recall to Washington:

"It is a disappointment not to be able to finish my job in this theater, but I am glad to have had an opportunity to play a small part in the undertaking. I offer my best wishes for the success of your forthcoming operations. When news of that success reaches me I shall be the first one to throw my hat in the air."

Admiral Mountbatten dispatched the following reply:

"You are leaving behind you the reputation of being a great fighting general and I know just how much you will miss the opportunity of continuing your drive south and of being in at the finish. I always have had the greatest admiration for your fighting qualities. Your telegram and your good wishes were very much appreciated and I want to wish you the best of luck whatever your new assignment may be."

British Capture Mawlu In Burma

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Nov. 2 (AP)—British troops spearheading the new Allied drive in northern Burma to clear a land route to China have captured the town of Mawlu, on the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway 65 miles southeast of Myitkyina, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command announced today.

The town was taken by troops of the British 36th Division under Maj. Gen. F. W. Festing, "with but few casualties," the daily communique stated. The bulletin stressed that Mawlu was just 16 miles north of the railway junction of Naba, from which a spur line leads eastward to Katha on the Irrawaddy river, backbone of the Burmese transportation network.

In northwestern Burma, Indian troops along the road to Fort White east of Tiddim are attacking enemy positions near a bottleneck stretch of highway, aided by fighter-bombers which made heavy attacks in the enemy, the communique said.

British Seize Key Junction In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 2 (AP). The 36th British Division, driving southward in northern Burma, has captured the important junction of Mawlu, 92 miles southwest of Myitkyina and 180 miles north of Mandalay, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced today.

Mawlu is 16 miles north of Naba junction, where a 15-mile railway spur leads eastward to Katha.

On a parallel thrust 80 miles to the east, Chinese troops continued to patrol in the area of captured Myothit, 18 miles northeast of Bhamo, the communique said.

In the Chin Hills of western Burma Allied troops seized control of extensive enemy defenses near a "vital corner," the communique said.

JAPANESE DRIVE TO FLANK KWEILIN

CHUNGKING, Nov. 2—(AP) Stalled after four unsuccessful frontal attacks on Kweilin, the Japanese have sent a column sweeping around 12 miles to the south in an attempt to envelop this Kwangsi province gateway city, the Chinese High command announced tonight.

The Japanese stormed the northwestern suburbs of the city and fighting raged in the north railway station, but the enemy was driven back after pulling up to the south railway station.

The envelopment move from the south came after Japanese forces rolling up from the east attacked four times unyielding Chinese, the high command declared. Hard fighting was in progress in an attempt to check the westward movement to the encircling column.

Some 50 miles to the southeast, the Japanese laid seige to the important communications center of Pinglo, from where they could threaten the city of Liuchow, in the heart of the province 95 miles to the west.

The extended Japanese lines yielded 90 miles east northeast of Kweilin under pressure of a Chinese counterattack that recaptured Ningyuan, the War bulletin said.

But more trouble was building up for the Chinese defenders 85 miles southeast of Kweilin, where Japanese forces scored a 12-mile gain southeast of Funchwan in what may be a drive to join up with other columns invading the province along the West river.

Japs Drive Deeper Into Kweilin

Chungking, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Japanese drove wedges deeper into the suburbs of Kweilin from the north, south and east today in the battle for that Kwangsi province defense center in South Central China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's high command announced.

To the south, the enemy made six attacks against Chinese positions 16 miles east of Mosun, 45 miles south of Liuchow. All these assault were beaten back, the communique said, with heavy losses for the invaders.

Strongpoint Recovered

On the coastal front of Fukien province the Chinese threw back attacks six miles west of Foochow and recovered a strongpoint.

Brisk fighting was in progress in the vicinity of Kweilin's north railway station.

Fifty miles southeast of Kweilin the Japanese laid siege to Pinglo, a communications center, and advanced 12 miles to the southeast from Funchwan, 85 miles southeast of Kweilin, in an apparent attempt to link up with the invaders on the west river front before Liuchow.

Town Recaptured

The Chinese, however, recovered the Hunan province town of Ningyuan, 100 miles east-northeast of Kweilin.

(The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded in New York, said today that the Chinese defenders of Kweilin were entrenched in "hastily constructed pillboxes, made by smashing down the city walls," and that the Japanese troops anticipated "fierce resistance.")

2 YANK COLUMNS JOIN IN CARIGARA

MacArthur Says End of Leyte-Samar Campaign in Sight.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, Friday, Nov. 3—(AP)—American forces have made a juncture in Carigara, coastal town on Leyte's northwest coast, and are driving enemy remnants west and south toward Ormoc, Gen Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The "end of the Leyte-Samar campaign is in sight," the communique reported, and Japanese casualties have risen to more than 30,000.

Crush Jap Forces

Elements of the 24th division crushed final Japanese delaying forces in northwestern Leyte valley to effect the juncture with elements of the First Cavalry division.

Meanwhile, advance forces of the 7th division cut entirely across the lower portion of Leyte, reaching the west coast, 26 miles south of Ormoc.

Disorganized Japanese remnants were being driven toward Ormoc from the north, where American control of Carigara bay was assured, and from the east, where Yank infantrymen pursued enemy groups through the mountains.

The Japanese had made a surprise withdrawal from Carigara, last maneuverable area of strategic Leyte Valley, giving one of several indications they were abandoning the defense of Leyte.

Powerful American forces immediately struck out in pursuit of the retreating Japanese who evidently were attempting to reach an escape highway to Ormoc.

On the south, elements of the 7th division broke through to the West coast, capturing Baybay, 26 miles south of Ormoc.

Yanks Surround Ormoc

Ormoc was surrounded on all three land sides by determined American forces and shipping in the bay was hammered ceaselessly by fighters and bombers.

Returning pilots reported that heavily-laden Japanese barges were moving out from Ormoc toward larger vessels in the bay and returning empty—another indication the Japanese were attempting to save whatever troops survive the coordinated Yank assaults.

Japs Land Reinforcements

Reinforcements previously had been landed at Ormoc from Cebu, and some of them were known to have been sent over a mountain highway to bulwark Japanese forces along Carigara bay.

The Nipponese withdrawal from Carigara town, evidently made at night, climaxed bitter delaying battles for both the community and supporting points deeper in Leyte valley.

Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving's 24th division, driving toward Carigara from Jaro, crushed the last Nipponese rear guards, then moved rapidly across the final six miles of highway to complete its juncture with the cavalrymen.

Filipino guerrillas marched in the American ranks as Carigara was entered.

Dismounted cavalrymen of Maj. Gen. Vern D. Mudge meanwhile had pressed Carigara from the east, and the day before the entry had met stiff artillery and mortar fire.

Heralding a possible imminent last battle, the communique said:

"Final remnants of the enemy's forces are now being driven into the small and confined Ormoc sector where they are enveloped on all three land sides by our ground forces."

YANKS TAKE CARIGARA, GO ON UNOPPOSED

Push 3 Miles Farther; End Of Leyte Campaign Termed "In Sight"

By FRED HAMPSON

With the 24th Division at Carigara, Nov. 2 (AP)—The two-week battle for Leyte Valley ended anticlimactically today as this division occupied Carigara almost without firing a shot and sent unopposed patrols three miles beyond.

[Editor's Note—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique reported that "the end of the Leyte-Samar campaign is in sight," and that Japanese casualties have risen to more than 30,000. Advance forces of the Seventh Division were reported to have driven through to the west coast of Leyte at Baybay, 26 miles south of Ormoc.]

The division artillery laid a shattering 18-hour barrage on the town before the infantrymen began their last three-mile advance, and when the troops arrived, all but a few of the defending Japanese had fled.

Casualties Not Light

Carigara was paid for in American blood. The casualties were not heavy but neither were they light for this "victory" division which bore the brunt of the whole Leyte Valley battle and fought with courage and tactical brilliance.

The battle exacted a terrific toll from the Japanese. Known enemy dead number around 3,000, and there is no estimate of the number of artillery victims lying in swamps, fields and wooded hills.

I walked over many a bloody smear on the road to Carigara today—red evidence of the evacuation of Japanese dead and wounded; men killed in the 12 bloody days of fighting when the Nipponese felt the fury of American arms in a smashing battle fought in the jungles, fought through placid vales of corn fields, rice paddies and palm groves, fought through one typhoon storm and many an hour of crucifying heat.

The Japanese was routed from his dugouts, stalked over the hills and slaughtered at the edge of roads.

'A Bloody Go'

And today the blood of his dead and the blood of his wounded colors the dust of the road to Carigara.

Brig. Gen. Kenneth Cramer, deputy division commander, said, "we must have broken their backs in the Jaro fight. It was a bloody go and I thank God we didn't have to fight like that all the way."

[The division took the village of Jaro, nine miles southeast of Carigara, several days ago after a particularly vicious engagement.]

Maze Of Village Roads

The battle for the valley began 12 days ago amid artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire on the Palo beach. Ever since then, the division has been pushing forward along the maze of village roads—and all the way it was hot, dirty, sweaty and bloody.

Japanese road blocks were encountered every few miles; and the division had to fight its way across streams where the retreating Japanese had blasted the bridges.

Even yesterday, final enemy efforts to hold the town slowed the advance to a walk and for a while stopped it entirely with anti-tank guns and heavier artillery commanding a vital section of the highway. This block was removed only when the infantrymen clawed their way through the jungles and took the Japanese last-ditch crews on the flank. A direct assault by tanks had failed earlier.

Patrols Reach Capoocan

Today, the forward units raced the last three miles into Carigara, where they made contact with units of the First Cavalry Division, moving west along the coast.

The joint forces then moved west along the coastal highway—having found only a few enemy remnants in the smoking village—and advance patrols reached Capoocan, two miles west of the Japanese escape route toward Ormoc Bay.

They reported this village also abandoned by the enemy, thus indicating that all enemy attempts to cling to a foothold in Leyte Valley were ended with the loss of Carigara.

Both Cramer and the division commander, Maj. Gen. Fred Irving, had expected a finish fight in Carigara and on the coastal road. As the battle developed, the only remaining job in the valley is to "go squirrel hunting," as General Irving put it, for small enemy units still wandering in the jungles.

Key Leyte Town Totters Under Yank Drive

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 2 (AP)—The village of Carigara tottered today, with elements of one American force actually in the town and another probably less than two miles away.

The last Japanese concentration east of the Leyte Mountains was on the verge of falling to units of the First Cavalry Division, reported already battling for control of the town; and its southern defenses were being pressed tighter by the 24th Division, moving northwest from the Jaro area.

Japs Blast Bridge

The cavalrymen first entered Carigara from the east more than a week ago during a patrol action after their amphibious landing on the north coast, but had to retire when more powerful Japanese

forces appeared.

The 24th Division, its advance slowed by a series of road blocks, met a new obstacle beyond Tunga, where the retreating Japanese blew up a bridge.

Victory at Carigara would open the coastal road to the town of Pinamopoan and thus permit closing of the enemy's only vehicle route across the mountains from his reinforcement point at Ormoc Bay, on the southwest coast.

Halfway Across Isle

Far to the south of this twin-pronged advance, units of the 24th Corps were pushing west straight across the jungled hills. Some were reported half across the island, their objective of attacking the Japanese at Ormoc Bay, now mostly downhill. Terrain, rather than the enemy, apparently offered most of the obstacles there. No important fight had been reported by these units since the last strong pockets of Japanese were wiped out in the Dagami and Catmon Hill areas.

Nearing Mountain

The southern forces were neafing the area of Catmon Mountain, 16 miles away from the hill of the same name.

In the air, the Leyte battle centered over Ormoc Bay with American fighters based on newly won island airfields blasting at the Japanese reinforcements point (one ammunition dump was exploded) and at small freighters, luggers and barges. The air attack, coupled with PT boat raids, resulted in the sinking of one freighter and one lugger.

Seven Planes Bagged

The enemy's air force scored a single victory over an American fighter in a continuation of harassing raids. American fighters downed six Nipponese aircraft and American anti-aircraft accounted for another. A light naval unit sank a troop-laden Japanese barge off the west coast.

The hottest fight of the day was that of the 24th Division below Carigara. Maj. Gen. Fred Irving's units ran into new Japanese positions. Mortar fire pinned the Americans down on the Jaro-Carigara road for hours. An intense American bombardment failed to dislodge the enemy gunners, as did a tank attack. Eventually, the 24th sent out flanking parties and dislodged the Japanese.

BULLET HITS WALL NEAR MACARTHUR

SPENCER

Japanese Slug Passes Foot Over General's Head.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Friday, Nov. 3—(AP) Gen. Douglas MacArthur had one of his closest escapes from death today when a Japanese strafing attack put a .50 calibre bullet into a wall just a foot from his head.

Hearing the bullet hit, Col. Lloyd Lehrbas, the general's aide, rushed into the room to find the American commander examining the hole.

Unconcernedly nodding to the hole just above his head, Gen. MacArthur said:

"Well, not yet."

The general has had many close brushes with death. The closest also was in the Philippines, from a bombing attack shortly after the war began.

He was in the open when some Japanese planes appeared. One bomb exploded only a few feet away and wounded one of his Filipino orderlies standing by his side.

Tanker, Freighter Sunk

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Friday, Nov. 3 (AP). Far-ranging American bombers sank a 7,000-ton tanker and a 1,000-ton freighter and slashed at targets from Cebu, in the central Philippines, to the Solomons, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today in a supplement to his main communique.

Night patrols bagged the tanker off Tawitawi in the Sulu archipelago. Other night patrols sank the freighter and damaged two others northeast of Sandakan, Borneo.

Bombers hit Bacolod airdrome on Negros and installations at Del Monte, Mindanao, as well as other long-hammered targets on Celebes, Halmahera, Amboina, Timor, New Guinea and the Bismarck-Solomons sector.

Heavy bombers hit Cebu Island with 90 tons of bombs, destroying nine planes on the ground and downing one of seven interceptors.

SLAIN REPORTER'S LAST WAR STORY

[This is Asahel Bush's last story. He was killed in his sleep by a Japanese bomb on October 25 The date of the story was not given.]

Babatngnon, Leyte, Philippines, (Delayed) (A. P.).—In this secluded fishing village on the north coast of the Gulf of Leyte, war has destroyed just one building. It must have been the town's finest building in its day. Its rare cement foundations—all that remain—seems to indicate that. While it stood, it was occupied by the Japanese, who as conquerors, demanded the best.

Three weeks ago, said Ramon Rapaldo, school teacher and former municipal treasurer, the Filipino guerrillas came out of the hills and put a torch to it. Next day its tenants—a small Japanese garrison, varying from six to fourteen soldiers—left Babatngon and never returned.

Hence, when units of the Seventh American Cavalry landed today they were spared the necessity of inflicting further damage on the settlement, virtually untouched by war. It was the first South Pacific beachhead I ever have seen without a single shattered palm tree or shell crater or a single thatched hut in devastated disarray and that was a welcome delight.

Babatngon, nestling in a quiet cove, ringed by forested hills, was just what a peaceful, well ordered fishing village should have been—a shady, somnolent and peaceful village.

Jap Ammunition Ship Is Blown Up

American Army Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 2 (AP)—On the flanks of the American advance into the Philippines, the air war still goes on.

A headquarters announcement today listed these activities:

Off Borneo, United States fighter planes dived on a 10,000-ton Japanese tanker carrying a deck load of explosives. The tanker blew up. Two other tankers were heavily damaged and 12 enemy planes parked on the Borneo airdrome of Sangakan were destroyed.

Makassar Pounded

At Manado on Celebes, other fighters touched off a large explosion, and at Makassar, on the southwest Celebes shore, Liberators dropped 36 tons of bombs to set off a whole series of explosions.

At Halmahera, medium and light bombers attacked enemy fields within range of the American base on Morotai. Seven Japanese planes replied with a raid on Morotai, where anti-aircraft gunners shot down four of them.

At Ceram, west of Dutch New Guinea, Mitchells and fighter-bombers loosed 38 tons of bombs, destroying numerous buildings.

Enslavement Held Jap Aim In Philippines

Leyte, P. I., Nov. 2 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth said today that he is convinced "the Japanese intended to enslave the Filipino people and condemn them to misery and chaos."

He added in a Spanish language broadcast to South American countries:

"When the Japanese hordes invaded the Philippines in December, 1941, they tried to dazzle the Filipino people with glittery promises of independence and prosperity," he declared. "It seems to have been a deliberate plan of the Japanese to destroy the basis of our Christian and democratic civilization and to turn our people into a blind instrument of Japan's sinister design of aggression and aggrandizing."

He said the Americans would neither abuse the Filipinos nor deprive them of individual rights because as Christians they have a lofty conception of human dignity and love their own freedom too much to deny it to others.

LEW AYRES GIVES AID TO FILIPINOS

HAMPSON

AN AMERICAN EVACUATION HOSPITAL, Leyte Island, Philippines, Oct. 25—(Delayed)—(AP) A little Filipino girl, with a bullet through her cheek and tongue, gave the hospital attendant a bit of a smile that had the fortitude of ages in it.

The attendant ran his hand over her black hair as he ministered gently to her. He looked around and said "they need us much in all this carnage. We are at least doing something constructive."

The attendant was T-Sgt. Lew Ayres, former star of the films.

As a chaplain's assistant Ayres came ashore with an early wave of Yank liberation forces and joined the workers in a hospital for natives. During the past 48 hours he and the staff, including eight native girls, heroically aided a pitiful caravan of wounded Filipinos as shells burst, machineguns chattered and aerial bombs roared nearby. They went about their work even as the Japanese staged a counterattack on this palm shaded village.

Many of those aided in the evacuation hospital are victims of skin ulcers brought about by scanty food during the Japanese occupation.

Ayres said "they are brave, these simple people. My hardest task is taking care of little kids with bullet holes in them."

The former movie star smiled as he said he already had been recognized by some of the natives who called him "Dr. Kildair" and sought his autograph. He added "it gave me more of a thrill to be recognized by these tortured little people than by movie fans in the United States."

Ayres is working in the hospital under Capt. Ray Hohman of Chicago.

Son Of Preacher Harassed Japanese

With Sixth Ranger Battalion Off Leyte, Oct. 17 (AP—Delayed)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters officially credits a preacher's son, Capt. Truman Heminway, Jr., with helping to destroy scores of Japanese ships.

As American Rangers approached Dinagat Island today to pave the way for the landing of American invasion forces in the Philippines (the invasion started three days after this was written) Heminway related how he had fought the Japanese since Pearl Harbor.

Heminway, son of the Reverend and Mrs. Truman Heminway, of Sherburne Center, Vt., fought with anti-Japanese guerrillas throughout the Philippines.

For 18 months he operated a powerful, secret radio station, guiding American submarines, surface ships and planes.

He was an aerial photographer at Clark Field, near Manila, when the Japanese struck in December, 1941. He fought with MacArthur on Bataan and escaped to join the guerrillas of Mindanao.

Heminway joined a bolo battalion which has become famous for its prowess with the bolo, a big, razor-edged knife.

Once, Heminway said, the bolo men stripped off all their clothes, crept into a Japanese barracks and beheaded everyone wearing clothes.

The Japanese tried to make some of the natives tell where the radio was by staking them down and forcing water through their mouths and noses, but none talked, Heminway said.

Lone Vessel Braves Mines Near Leyte

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—The first American merchant ship to reach Leyte harbor traveled the last 150 miles unescorted through mine fields.

The War Shipping Administration's representative in the Southwest Pacific, reporting the incident today, credited Capt. Albion M. Burbank, of the Liberty ship Dudley Field, with performing a "miracle of navigation."

Parted In Heavy Squall

Although he had never been in Philippine waters before, Burbank volunteered to take his ship into Leyte alone when some of the convoy became parted in a heavy squall. Passing through a treacherous, mine-strewn strait into Leyte Gulf, Burbank dropped anchor at the "precise spot" where his ship was supposed to be, Lieut. John A. Macauley reported.

The ship carried combat troops, anti-aircraft batteries and mortar shells which were urgently needed on the beach. The vessel's crew, aided by the navy armed guard, then unloaded the cargo into lighters.

Japs Attack Shipping

Macauley also reported that almost all air attacks have been concentrated "on the teeming shipping which has been crowding into the harbor."

Ships have been strafed and received near misses from bombs. Two Libertys, objects of Jap suicidal sinking attempts, succeeded in killing the pilots before they hit.

Japs Claim Sinking Of 4 Warships

San Francisco, Nov. 2 (AP)—A Japanese communique claimed today Nipponese planes sank four Allied capital ships and damaged three battleships in Leyte Gulf off the Philippines.

The unconfirmed broadcast, recorded here, said "one battleship or cruiser" and three cruisers were sunk. For two days Gen. Douglas MacArthur has reported decreasing Nipponese air raids over Leyte Gulf.

The Tokyo communique also boasted of nightly raids on Morotai Island, American base 300 miles south of the Philippines. It said "many enemy planes" were destroyed Tuesday in a "surprise attack" from which three Japanese aircraft failed to return.

MacArthur said seven planes made the raid and four were shot down. He reported the attack caused "only minor casualties."

Trapped Japs Eat Horses

San Francisco, Nov. 2—On invaded Leyte in the Philippines, the Japanese fortified a 1,400-foot peak up which they had to bring equipment by pack horse, George Forster, NBC correspondent, reported today.

"When they were isolated by the American drive," Forster added, "the Japanese ate their pack horses."

U. S. Ship Damage To Be Kept From Japs

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Japanese admirals guessed wrong on America's naval strength off the Philippines last week, resulting in disastrous defeat for Nippon's fleet—and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz is going to keep them in the dark.

Yesterday, amplifying a previous acknowledgment that six United States warships were lost, he announced that several other units of the Seventh and Third fleets were damaged.

The names of the damaged warships will not be made public and the extent of damage will be withheld for the present.

Value To Enemy

"Such information," a Nimitz communique said, "would be of value to the enemy in estimating accurately the size of our naval forces operating in Philippine waters and what ships are available for immediate action."

Admiral Nimitz previously reported loss of the light carrier Princeton, two escort carriers, two destroyers and a destroyer escort. At least 24 Japanese warships were sunk, 14 probably sunk and 22 others were damaged.

Jap Boat Sunk Off Peleliu

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—A single Japanese torpedo boat, attempting to attack American vessels unloading cargo, was destroyed off Peleliu Island in the Palau group, the navy reported tonight.

The enemy attacked with torpedoes and machine guns, the navy said. No damage was caused by a torpedo launched at the beach, but some American troops were injured by machine gun fire in the night attack last Thursday.

(The Japanese, in radio broadcasts, have asserted that a heavy counterattack was launched against the American position in the Palau Islands.)

The navy said that the torpedoed boat was [illegible]

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boat was destroyed as it attempted to escape to the north after the single assault on the beach.

The Tokyo radio reported Wednesday that a "special torpedo assault unit" launched a close-range attack against an American convoy east of Peleliu on November 1 and "sank four enemy transports and heavily damaged two others."

The Private Stands Guard In Reverse

With Americal Division, Southwest Pacific, Nov. 2 (AP)—Men of this division who trained at Camp Wolters, Texas, say this really happened:

A private was standing guard late one night and a first sergeant, returning from town, approached his post.

Private—Halt!

There was a long pause. He had forgotten what to say next. The sergeant, to be helpful, prompted him.

Sergeant—Who's there?

Private—Friend.

Sergeant—Advance, friend and be recognized.

The private advanced.

Sergeant—Recognized. Proceed.

The private proceeded.

oil, is said to kill every insect on contact.

DDT also has been used here in great quantities on more than 7,000 corpses. It is being used, too, in hand sprays around mess halls and latrines.

Spraying Apparatus Devised

The DDT is sprayed from pinhole nozzles in a short length of gas pipe attached beneath each wing of the plane. The make-shift gadget was devised a short time prior to the operation by Navy Commander Winslow T. Tompkins (M. C.), of Iowa City, Iowa, and Marine Lieut. Col. Walter T. Brownell, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. First Lieutenant William W. Ballew, of Grosse Point Woods, Mich., piloted the plane.

The torpedo bomber was found to be the best plane for spraying the fluid. Flying at 125 miles an hour at an altitude of 150 feet, it sprays 10 gallons of the DDT solution per minute. This island is approximately 6,400 acres and it is estimated two quarts of the solution are sufficient to cover an acre.

PT Boat, Jap Dive Bomber Duel

NOV 3 1944

Sprayed On Entire Isle, DDT Kills Pests

(This is the first dispatch from Pacific combat areas on the use there of the Swiss chemical DDT, which stopped typhus in Naples last winer. The dispatch was written by two Marine Corps public relations officers, Capt. Earl J. Wilson, of Chevy Chase, Md., formerly of the Washington (D. C.) Post, and Capt. James A. Kelly, of Washington, D. C., formerly of the Miami (Fla.) Daily News, and is distributed by the Associated Press.)

On a Pacific Island—For the first time in medical history, an entire island is being sprayed with DDT, the magic insecticide.

A Marine Corps torpedo bomber, especially rigged, is systematically ridding the island of disease-carrying insects which, in the past, have claimed more casualties than bullets in the Pacific war.

Plane Sprays DDT

Twenty-two hours after the first planes landed on this battered airfield, a nearly invisible mist of DDT solution was settling over the rubble-strewn island and its mosquito-breeding mangrove swamps.

Results already have proved so successful that medical men here think that in future landings similarly equipped planes may rid beachheads of insect-borne disease even before D-day.

The spray, a mixture of DDT in

Bomber Duel

Brisbane, Australia, Nov. 2 (AP)—A duel between a Jap dive bomber and two American PT boats in the Philippines seas was described today by Blaine Fielder, Australian war correspondent just returned from Leyte.

He was aboard one of two PT boats engaged in attacking barges carrying enemy reinforcements from Cebu Island to Leyte. His boat was spotted by enemy dive bombers.

One dove straight in.

"Every gun opened up," Fielder said, "but we had no chance. The courage of those United States Navy boys was heart-stirring. Though all saw the bombs falling every man kept firing his gun until one bomb exploded teh feet away.

"It killed eight and wounded ten of the crew, and knocked out all of the guns.

"The commander rallied what was left of his crew as the plane returned for another strafing run. The other PTs came up and drove it off."

Later He Saw Stars.

U. S. Army Air Base, Marshall Islands, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—A Second Lieutenant ordered three men to "get the hell off this landing strip." They did. Then the shavetail noticed a General's stars on the shoulders of each.

CANADIAN CRISIS BELIEVED ENDED

OTTAWA, Nov. 2—(AP)—A cabinet crisis over the Canadian government's compromise conscription policy, resulting in the resignation of Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, apparently was weathered today by appointment of Lt. Gen A. G. L. McNaughton, widely regarded as the country's most popular soldier, as his successor.

The crisis capped a controversy which has persisted since the beginning of the war over the question of drafting men for overseas duty.

Under the policy of Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King, draftees may not be sent outside the Western Hemisphere unless they volunteer to go.

Ralston is known to have been personally opposed to this policy for some time.

Since returning from a battlefield tour three weeks ago, however, Ralston was believed to have insisted that needed reinforcements abroad should be made from the group of between 70,000 and 80,000 men in the home army who have declined to serve abroad despite a publicity campaign conducted by the Army this summer to get them to go.

The issue had become heated in the past few weeks with reports that the government was planning to demobilize the home army first. Soldiers at the front however feared that those who served abroad would be handicapped in getting available civilian jobs.

In McNaughton, King has the man who built the Canadian army popular with enlisted men and staff officers alike.

McNaughton is believed to favor sending only volunteers to serve abroad on the military ground that they make better fighters.

Canada Official Quits in Protest On Draft Policy

NOV 3 1944

Ralston Defense Minister, Backed Overseas Duty; Gen. McNaughton in Post

OTTAWA, Nov. 2 (AP).—Canada's Defense Minister, J. L. Ralston, resigned today, protesting against the government's refusal to compel military conscripts to serve overseas. General A. G. L. McNaughton succeeded him.

Use of the Home Defense Army, numbering about 70,000 men, has been an issue in Canada for several years and brought on the crisis in Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Cabinet. Under the government program, men called to compulsory military service may not be sent overseas unless they volunteer. In general, opposition to total conscription has come from French-speaking Quebec Province.

McNaughton, until last December commander of Canadian forces abroad, is expected to support the government's program.

The resignation of Angus L. Macdonald, Navy Minister, was also believed possible.

Ralston, a Montreal lawyer, had been in the Cabinet since September, 1939, taking office three days before Canada declared war on Germany. He recently made a tour of European battlefields, and was reported to have returned with the conviction that Canada must use all available man power as needed, whether overseas or at home.

The Canadian Press said today that call-ups for compulsory military service were lagging behind quotas set by Ralston's Defense Department. Last February Ralston said the army would require 60,000 men this year, with 48,000 of these available for duty anywhere. The army now contains about 470,000 men.

In prolonged sessions in recent weeks the Cabinet has discussed suggestions for changes in the home-defense setup. One section has favored release of about half the Home Army for work in civilian jobs connected with the war and the retention of the remaining 35,000 for coastal defense and similar duties. Under an order-in-council passed a month ago the government was empowered to place personnel of the Home Defense Army in civilian jobs regarded as essential to the war.

A 1942 plebiscite released the government from all its previous commitments against the use of conscripts overseas. King, however, announced then that the government would not use its authority without first taking a vote in Parliament.

The Prime Minister declined to discuss Ralston's resignation, saying "everything speaks for itself."

More Resignations Hinted

The Toronto *Globe and Mail* said today that three more Ministers probably would follow Ralston: Navy Minister Angus MacDonald, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley and State Secretary Norman McLarty.

Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, former commander of the Canadian army overseas, who agrees with the King policy of compromise, was expected to succeed Ralston.

Underlying King's policy is the fact that Quebec comprises nearly one third of Canada's population and provides a vital bloc of the Prime Minister's Liberal party support in the Dominion Parliament.

Ralston Quits Canadian Cabinet On Draft Policy

NOV 3 1944

By Harry T. Montgomery

(Associated Press Correspondent)

A Canadian Cabinet crisis over Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's conscription policy has resulted in the resignation of Defense Minister J. L. Ralston and may lead to further defections, it was disclosed in Ottawa today.

As a concession to the predominantly French-Canadian province of Quebec, traditionally opposed to fighting in overseas wars, King's policy has provided that men of Canada's armed services may be sent overseas only if they volunteer.

70,000 Decline

Out of a total of nearly 1,000,000 men in all of Canada's armed services, between 70,000 and 80,000 have detclined to serve overseas.

Around theseh men there has ranged since the start of the war a heated controversy in which—in general—English-speaking Canada has been ranged against French-speak ing Quebec.

In pursuing his goal of a maximum war effort, the Prime Minister has followed a policy of compromise.

May Hasten Election

The Cabinet crisis is expected in Ottawa to bring nearer a general election which by statute must take place before expiration of the present Parliament's term next April. King may law the entire issue before the public for a ruling.

Ralston is understood to favor making all Canadian troops available for service anywhere.

The Cabinet debated the issue for more than a week, with the majority siding with the Prime Minister.

Percentages Called

Quebec's role in the war has frequently been under fire by King's opponents outside the province.

They lay to King's policy the fact that the Canadian services have taken only 22.1 per cent. of Quebec's men in the military 18-to-45 age groups, as compared with a Dominion-wide average of 36.9 per cent.

Gen. Connell Praises His New Command

St. John's, Newfoundland, Nov. 2 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Samuel A. Connell, of Warrington, N. C., has assumed command of the United States military in Newfoundland, succeeding Maj. Gen. John Brooks.

After his first inspection the 48-year-old commander declared that from the standpoint of appearance, discipline and soldierly qualities of the personnel this is "the finest command I've ever seen."

Yugoslav Leader Is Dead

New York, Nov. 2 (AP)—The free Yugoslav radio heard by the FCC, said today Lieut. Gen. Ivan Milutinovic, a member of the supreme headquarters of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, "died recently while executing his duties."

San Francisco, Nov. 2 (AP)—Japan melted down a confusing and contradictory series of reports today into one account that American Superfortresses reconnoitered over Tokyo Wednesday, dropped no bombs but panicked some of the people before flying back to bases presumably in the Marianas.

The account, except for identification of the planes as B-29s, was given official enemy status by Kenichi Kumagai, vice-chief of Japan's air defense general headquarters today.

U. S. Headquarters Silent

Headquarters of the 20th American Air Force, which previously has announced all B-29 raids within a matter of hours after the bombs fell, said nothing. This would tend to indicate, if the big bombers were over Tokyo, that they were engaged in reconnaissance.

Kumagai, in a statement broadcast to the Japanese people and recorded here, said:

"The enemy activity at this time was confined to a reconnoitering flight. However, it is cognizable that the tendency to carry out air raids against Japan is ever increasing."

Air-Raid Alarms In Tokyo

Obviously, he was referring to a blistering series of B-29 attacks on Japanese industrial areas, principally on Kyushu.

Kumagai said appearance of the planes caused air-raid alarms in Tokyo and at its port of Yokohama.

He reprimanded some of the people because they "lost their calmness."

At the same time he urged extensive steps to keep water on hand, because "houses in Japan are easily set afire."

He complained that "the number of air-raid shelters is still far from sufficient."

Estimates Vary

About all the Tokyo broadcasts for American consumption could agree upon was that the planes were B-29s and probably came from the Marianas.

Tokyo radio varied the estimates of the number of planes from several to one. It varied the length of their stay from a few minutes to a half hour. It once said the important industrial area on Tokyo

Superforts Dropped No Bombs, Japs Now Say

...area on Tokyo's southeast side was "raided," but later said no bombs fell.

Invasion Fear In Japan

San Francisco, Nov. 2 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast today said indirectly that the Japanese expect an American invasion of northern Nippon.

A Domei dispatch quoted a tank commander "at a front-line base in the northern tip of Japan" as saying "training before the enemy landing is more important than sacrifice after the enemy landing."

The occasion was the delivery of several tanks, made partially of scrap iron and copper donated by the "boundless benevolence" of Emperor Hirohito.

"If the enemy approaches," the tank commander promised, "we will destroy him at the beach and ease the mind of his Imperial Majesty."

New Puppet Governor Of Kiangsu Named

San Francisco, Nov. 2 (AP)—The puppet Nanking government has named Jen Yuan-Tao, present navy minister of the post of governor of the province of Kiangsu on the eastern seacoast of China, the Japanese Domei news agency reported today.

The appointment was made because of "the strategic importance" of the province, according to the report recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

487,692 U.S. Casualties

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—United States battle casualties have risen to 487,692, an increase of 14,913 over the number reported last week.

The War Department said today the latest army total is 417,121 as of October 21, an increase of 14,047 since last week's report, which covered the period through October 14.

The latest navy compilation placed the figure at 70,571, an increase for the same interval of 866.

Army casualties, compared with those a week ago: Killed, 80,666 and 78,522; wounded, 229,212 and 220,529; missing, 53,622 and 51,009; prisoners, 53,621 and 53,014.

Navy casualties: Killed, 28,231 and 27,831; wounded, 28,441 and 27,857; missing, 9,421 and 9,537; prisoners, 4,478 and 4,480. (Decreases apparently are accounted for by transfers of names to other categories.)

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,820 casualties in the European and Mediterranean areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

PAN-AMERICAN TALK SEEN DUE

NOV 3 1944

Will Probably Be Held Before New Security Parley

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—It now appears likely that American Foreign Ministers will hold a conference before the United Nations get together to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks world security project.

It is the United States' hope to make it a peace agency meeting and soft-pedal the issue of Argentina's virtual exclusion from American councils.

The main question is whether Argentina will attend as a full-fledged member of the conference, appear as a special pleader, or be excluded altogether.

Without Argentina?

Some Latin-American diplomats have come up unofficially with the suggestion that a conference be called without inviting Argentina, but that Gen. Edelmiro Farrell's Government be asked to present its case before the court of the other 20 republics. Sponsors of that plan propose the following agenda in this order:

1. World security plans and how Pan-Americanism shall be meshed into an international organization.
2. Hemispheric development and defense, including economic plans, post-war defense measure and return to peace.
3. Continental unity, including Argentina's failure to participate in the anti-Axis effort and the future position of the Buenos Aires Government in inter-American affairs.

Pressure for an inter-American meeting has increased since Argentina caught most American diplomats unawares with a request to the Pan American union for a conference to discuss the virtual diplomatic quarantine raised against the Farrell Government.

Murder Will Out

It would seem extremely difficult to prevent the touchy Argentine question from being raised even though security were the primary issue of the conference.

All the American capitals now are considering the Argentine proposal, and Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela have backed the plan publicly.

20 American Nations Ponder Request Of Argentina

NOV 3 1944

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—Argentina's struggle to fight her way out of diplomatic quarantine began formally in 20 other American capitals today.

Delegates of the other members of the Pan-American Union were sending to their Governments the Buenos Aires' request for an inter-American Foreign Ministers meeting to consider the touchy Argentine situation.

U. S. Delays Taking Stand

The United States, Acting Secretary of State Stettinius said yesterday, will not make up its mind on a meeting until it has heard the other republics' opinions.

Three—Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela—have indorsed a conference. Mexico's Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla, reacted favorably to the idea in a press statement.

It is no secret that Washington hopes Argentina will be unable to convince enough other republics to force a meeting, although there is a likelihood that American Foreign Ministers, perhaps excluding the Argentine, will call a meeting on post-war problems.

"Caught Flat-Footed"

Officials, both United States and Latin, say openly that the Argentine request for a conference caught them flat-footed, and some time may elapse before any decision is reached on the Buenos Aires appeal.

The United States Government has branded the Argentine Government as Fascist and has held the position that it wants no diplomatic dealings with the present Buenos Aires regime.

All but four of the other American republics and Great Britain have followed Washington's lead in refusing to recognize the Government of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell.

U. S. Flyers In England Raise 70 Tons Of Food

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—A group of American airmen who cultivated a 65-acre produce farm in England during their spare time harvested 70 tons of vegetables and fruits this year and won a silver trophy from Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commanding general of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe.

The group, commanded by Col. Henry W. Terry, of Ossining, N. Y., turned the produce over to the airfield's mess and saved the army $8,000 worth of rations, the War Department said in announcing the unique trophy award.

Capt. Floyd M. Marshall, Lincoln, Neb., organized and directed the gardening project. Assisting him were Sergt. J. D. Berry, North Bangor, N. Y., and Sergt. Floyd Wilkins, Indiana, Pa. The announcement did not specify the airfield near which the truck farm was located.

Officer's Sword Found In Saipan Building

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—A search for souvenirs in the ashes of a Japanese headquarters building on Saipan will result in the return of a marine officer's sword held by a Japanese since the capture of Guam in December, 1941.

Marine Corporal James R. Martin, of Nashville, Tenn., found the sword last July after flame-throwers had destroyed the building.

He pulled the blade from its fire-blackened scabbard and found the name "Walter Nevins Flournoy" engraved on the steel. Flournoy is Captain Flournoy, 29, Raleigh, N. C., prisoner of the Japanese since the enemy captured Guam.

Martin, now back in the United States, the navy said, plans to deliver the sword to Mrs. Muriel Blackwood Flournoy, the captain's wife, who lives at Raleigh, N. C.

200-Million Aid For Italy Seen By Year's End

United Nations Relief Total Set at 155 Million to July in O'Dwyer Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Allied Military Commission in Italy reported tonight that by the end of this year 2,300,000 tons of food and other supplies will have been furnished to war-stricken civilians.

Describing details of a United Nations relief program, the report estimated an expenditure of more than $200,000,000 was represented.

In a memorandum made public by the War Department, Brigadier General William O'Dwyer, vice-president in charge of the Economic Section of the Allied commission, placed at $103,205,000 the value of supplies shipped by the United Nations to Italy up to July 1 of this year—in the first year of Allied occupation. Including shipping, this represented a cost of $155,000,000.

General O'Dwyer said that, in addition, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration had budgeted $50,000,000 for its separate operations in Italy, principally for welfare work among children and mothers and medical supplies.

Food has made up the bulk of the relief shipments, accounting for $86,073,000 up to July 1. Other items included clothing, $8,095,000; medical and sanitary, $2,535,000; agricultural, $2,953,000, and coal, $2,500,000.

These were not the only forms of aid, however. General O'Dwyer's report said 3,000 miles of railroads in liberated Italy had been repaired and reactivated by the Allies as well as 4,000 miles of main highways. He said 230 highway bridges had been completely reconstructed or were in the process of rebuilding, and that some 500 other bridges had been repaired or replaced.

While power, fuel and transport facilities have been restored to some extent, a large scale revival of industry has not yet been possible, the report continued. However, governmental control machinery is being reorganized to prepare for the 1945 agriculture production season.

One phase of the relief program was the reopening last month of schools for between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 children in liberated Italy.

AMERICAN ENVOYS ARE EXPECTED TO HOLD CONFERENCE

NOV 3 1944

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — (AP) It now appears likely that American foreign ministers will hold a conference before the United Nations get together to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks world security project.

It is the United States' hope to make it a peace agency meeting and soft-pedal the issue of Argentina's virtual exclusion from American councils.

The main question is whether Argentina will attend as a full-fledged member of the conference, appear as a special pleader, or be excluded altogether.

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1—World security plans and how Pan-Americanism shall be meshed into an international organization.

2—Hemispheric development and defense, including economic plans, post-war defense measures and return to peace.

3—Continental unity, including Argentina's failure to participate in the anti-Axis effort and the future position of the Buenos Aires government in inter-American affairs.

Pressure for an inter-American meeting has increased since Argentina caught most American diplomats unawares with a request to the Pan-American union for a conference to discuss the virtual diplomatic quarantine raised against the Farrell government. It would seem extremely difficult to prevent the touchy Argentine question from being raised even though security were the primary issue of the conference.

All the American capitals now are considering the Argentine proposal, and Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela have backed the plan publicly.

Mexico had been pressing for a foreign ministers' conference for some time, and other Latin American republics have made it clear that they favor the idea.

Unofficial speculation places the session at Mexico City or Santiago, Chile, either late in December or early next year, depending in part on when President Roosevelt confers with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill to fill in the gaps in the World Security plan.

Contrary to its previous position, the United States now appears agreeable to a conference on post-war problems, in view of the overwhelming wishes of the other American republics. But that does not apply to any Argentine-requested meeting primarily on the Argentine issue.

Assault-Ship Production Rises

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—Production of high priority assault ships increased "very materially" in October, the Maritime Commission disclosed today.

Refusing to reveal actual figures for security reasons, the commission said the upturn brought production almost up to sharply increased schedules.

Foresees Meeting Quotas

In future months, the commission predicted, it will be possible to meet production schedules provided the 12 shipyards building the assault transports and cargo vessels fill their labor requirements.

The assault ships, known as APAs (troop transports) and AKAs (cargo carriers), are equipped with landing craft and tank lighters to carry troops and tanks directly onto beaches.

High navy officials have described the assault-ship program as "the key to the early success of the war in the Pacific."

Liberties To Be Named Willkie, Smith, Norris

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP)—Liberty ships will be named for Wendel L. Willkie, Alfred E. Smith and George W. Norris.

Assignment of the names of the three political figures who have died within recent months to ships now under construction was announced today by the Maritime Commission.

The George W. Norris is being built at Brunswick, Ga.; the Alfred E. Smith at South Portland, Maine and the Wendell Willkie at Panama City, Fla.

C.A.B. Report May Defer Export Airlines Purchase

Examiners Hold American Lines Offer 'Inconsistent' Now

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board received a recommendation from two of its examiners today that further consideration of American Airlines' application to obtain control of American Export Airlines be deferred.

The examiners said American Airlines' proposal to acquire 51.4 per cent of American Export's stock for $3,000,000 was "inconsistent with the public interest" in view of Export's temporary license, and suggested that nothing more be done about it until it is determined whether Export will have a temporary or a permanent license.

The American Export Steamship Company, organizer of American Export Airlines, has been directed by the C. A. B. to divest itself of Export Airlines control under a ruling that no surface carrier may control an air carrier except under certain conditions.

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Export Airlines has a temporary certificate to operate between New York and Lisbon and between New York and Foynes, Ireland. The New York-Foynes certificate is valid only so long as the needs of the national defense require. The company has pending a number of applications to expand its service.

FLY RESIGNS POST AS FCC CHAIRMAN

NOV 3 1944

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—James L. Fly, storm center of controversies over radio policy, is stepping out as chairman of the Federal Communications commission.

He announced today that he has resigned effective Nov. 15 and will practice law in New York. William Benton of Benton and Bowles Advertising agency is understood to be seeking Fly's aid in establishing a proposed "subscription" radio service.

Fly's resignation had been rumored a long time. Speculation on a successor has centered on Paul Porter, publicity director for the Democratic National committee. J. Leonard Reinsch, radio director for the committee, also has been mentioned.

With Fly's departure there will be two vacancies on the seven-member FCC. No successor has yet been named to T. A. M. Craven who left June 30 to enter the radio business.

A six-foot, three-inch Texan, Fly has been chairman of the FCC since September, 1939. He is an Annapolis (1920) Harvard Law school (1926) graduate who first entered the government in the Hoover administration as a special assistant to the attorney general.

Under President Roosevelt's administration Fly became known as a New Deal "trouble shooter." One of his accomplishments was besting the late Wendell Willkie in a legal battle over the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley authority. Fly was TVA general counsel when appointed FCC chairman.

As head of the FCC, Fly became embroiled in controversy with some elements in the radio industry. There were charges, which he denied, that he wanted to "dictate" types of programs.

Currently, the FCC is under investigation by a special House committee. Rep. Cox (D-Ga.) proposed the investigation.

Cox, advised of Fly's resignation, said it "should be encouraging to those who want a free radio."

"But," he added, "it does not satisfy the need for complete reorganization of the Commission and a revision of the law under which it operates."

Roosevelt's Re-election Is Urged by Stettinius

He Declares the Country Needs 'Wise Leadership'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Edward R. Stettinius jr., Acting Secretary of State, called for the re-election of President Roosevelt today in his first statement on the current campaign.

When a reporter commented at the Acting Secretary's press conference that Mr. Stettinius had not "made any statement on politics, with the campaign drawing to a close," Mr. Stettinius authorized direct quotation of this reply: "From where I sit I am convinced that the country needs the continued leadership, the wise and experienced leadership of President Roosevelt to bring about a speedy victory and a sound peace."

He prefaced this by saying he had had his hands more than full helping Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Mr. Stettinius told the reporters that Mr. Hull, who is ill at Naval Hospital, is doing very well but that he didn't know when the seventy-three-year-old Secretary would return to his duties at the department.

Thanksgiving Is Set for Nov. 23 By Roosevelt

4th Thursday Proclaimed Holiday, but Some States Plan Nov. 30 Observance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—President Roosevelt today proclaimed Nov. 23, the fourth Thursday of this month, as Thanksgiving Day, thus following the law enacted by Congress Dec. 26, 1941.

Because this month has five Thursdays, however, the complication of two Thanksgiving Days is continuing this year, despite Congressional action to end the Roosevelt experiment of an earlier Thanksgiving, started in 1939.

Forty states and the District of Columbia have fixed Nov. 23 for the holiday in line with the Federal statute, but Florida, Idaho, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia plan to observe Nov. 30. In Arkansas and Georgia, there is a possibility that both dates will be recognized.

The complete text of the President's proclamation:

"In this year of liberation, which has seen so many millions freed from tyrannical rule, it is fitting that we give thanks with special fervor to our Heavenly Father for the mercies we have received individually and as a nation and for the blessings He has restored, through the victories of our arms and those of our allies, to His children in other lands.

"For the preservation of our way of life from the threat of destruction, for the unity of spirit which has kept our nation strong, for our abiding faith in freedom and for the promise of an enduring peace, we should life up our hearts in thanksgiving.

"For the harvest that has sustained us and, in its fullness, brought succor to other peoples; for the bounty of our soil, which has produced the sinews of war for the protection of our liberties; and for a multitude of private blessings, known only in our hearts, we should give united thanks to God.

"To the end that we may bear more earnest witness to our gratitude to Almighty God, I suggest a nation-wide reading of the holy Scriptures during the period from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas. Let every man of every creed go to his own version of the Scriptures for a renewed and strengthening contact with those eternal truths and majestic principles which have inspired such measure of true greatness as this nation has achieved.

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in consonance with the joint resolution of the Congress approved December 26, 1941, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the twenty-third day of November, 1944, a day of national thanksgiving; and I call upon the people of the United States to observe it by bending every effort to hasten the day of final victory and by offering to God our devout gratitude for His goodness to us and to our fellow men."

RIVALS THREATEN PEACE WITH 'SPITE' FENCE, F.D.R. SAYS

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President Also Strikes Out at What He Terms 'Wicked Whisperings.'

DISCUSSES U. S. SUCCESS

Hopes to Provide Employment for Veterans and War Workers.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—(AP) President Roosevelt accused the opposition camp tonight of threatening "to build a party spite fence between us and the peace," and also struck out at what he termed wicked whisperings.

In a campaign broadcast from the White House, the President said the threat consisted of statements that unless the Republican presidential candidate is elected Congress will not cooperate in the peace.

"I do not know who empowers these men to speak for the Congress in uttering such a threat," he said.

"Certainly the United States Senate and the House of Representatives showed no reluctance to agree with the foreign policy of this administration when, almost unanimously last year, they passed the Connally and Fulbright resolutions which pledged this nation to cooperate in a world organization for peace."

In speaking of "whispering and rumorings," the President did not go into details. Asserting that he did not "propose to answer in kind," he declared the American people pay little attention to whispering campaigns.

Nor are they panicked, he said, by "hysterical last minute accusations or sensational revelations" any more than they were panicked by Pearl Harbor.

Cites Production

The President devoted much of his speech to a discussion of military successes abroad, the "tremendous productive achievements" on the home front, and of postwar affairs.

He declared that by carrying out plans already made, the nation can:

"Provide employment for our veterans and our war workers—we can achieve an orderly reconversion.

"Above all, we can avoid another false boom like that which burst in 1929, and a dismal collapse like that of 1930 to 1933."

Won't Go To Cleveland

Mr. Roosevelt said he was disappointed that work in Washington prevented him from speaking in Cleveland or Detroit but said "As I told the American people when I became President I follow the principle of first things first; and this war comes first."

The President said the presidential campaign "has been marred by even more than the usual crop of whisperings and rumorings" and declared "I do not propose to answer in kind."

"As we approach election day, more wicked charges may be made with the hope that someone or somebody will gain momentary advantage.

"Hysterical, last minute accusations or sensational revelations, are trumped up in an attempt to panic the people on election day.

"But the American people are not panicked easily. Pearl Harbor proved that.

"This election will not be decided on a basis of malignant murmurings or shouts. It will be settled on the basis of the record."

Sees "Spite" Threat

Mr. Roosevelt said the public has been told that unless the Republican presidential choice is elected "the Congress will not cooperate in peace. This is a threat to build a party spite fence between us and the peace."

The President reviewed briefly the military developments of recent days and said "Our success has been the result of planning and organization and building."

Calling for what he termed a continuance of national teamwork, the President said he looks forward "to an era of expansion and production and employment—to new industries and increased security.

"I look forward to millions of new homes, fit for decent living; to new low-priced automobiles; new highways; new airplanes; to television; and miraculous new inventions and discoveries, made during this war, which will be adapted to the peacetime uses of a peace loving people."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — (AP) Following is text of President Roosevelt's White House speech:

I had hoped that during the earlier part of this week, I could have gone in person to some of the nearer midwestern cities, such as Cleveland and Detroit, and I had hoped that I could visit some of my old friends in upstate New York.

Speaks from White House

However on my return to Washington from Chicago, I find that I am not free to spare the time right now. Therefore, I am speaking to you from the White House.

I am disappointed about this—but, as I told the American people when I became President, I follow the principle of first things first: and this war comes first.

We have all been overjoyed by the news from the far Pacific, 8,000 miles away. Never before in all of history has it been possible successfully to conduct such massive operations with such long lines of supply and communication.

Warns Against Setbacks

In the Pacific theater, even while we are fighting a major war in Europe, our advance toward Japan is many months ahead of our own optimistic schedule, but we must remember that any military operation conducted at such a distance is a hazardous undertaking. In any long advance, progress may be interrupted by checks or setbacks However, ultimately our advance will stop only in Tokyo itself.

Our success has been the result of planning and organization and building; it has been the result of the hardest work and the hardest fighting of which our people are capable.

On the other side of the world, in Europe, the Allied forces under General Eisenhower are pounding the Germans with relentless force.

No Winter lull in Europe

We do not expect to have a Winter lull in Europe. We expect to keep striking—to keep the enemy on the move—to hit him again and again—to give him no rest—and to drive through to the final objective—Berlin.

It Italy against the handicap of rugged mountain obstacles and against bitter German resistance—the Allied armies are steadily moving forward, wearing down the German fighting strength in a slow, hard slugging match.

In winning this war there is just one sure way to guarantee the minimum of casualties—by seeing to it that, in every action we have overwhelming material superiority.

Great Force in Europe

We have already sent to Europe—just one of our many fronts—a force greater than the entire American expeditionary force of 1918. American troops now are fighting along a battle line of 300 miles in France and about a hundred miles in Italy.

Within ten weeks after the first landings in France last June, the Allies had landed on the Normandy beaches nearly two million men, more than two million tons of supplies and nearly half a million vehicles.

Think of all that vast mass of material for one operation—think of the war factories and ships and planes and railroads and labor required to produce and deliver the right supplies to the right place at the right time.

Long Road Ahead

Then think of the tasks that lie ahead of us—all the long, tough miles to Berlin—all the major landings yet to be made in the Pacific—and you will have a conception of the magnitude of the job that remains to be done. It is still a job requiring the all out production efforts to all our people here at home.

Delays in the performance of our job at home mean prolonging the war. They will mean an increase in the total price we must pay in the lives of our men.

All of our able commanders in the field know this. And so do our soldiers and sailors. And we at home must never forget it.

All Americans at home are concerned in this—the fulfillment of an obligation to our fighting men.

Women Profoundly Concerned

The women of America are most profoundly concerned. Today women are playing a far more direct more personal part in the war than ever before.

First, and I think rightly first are those women who have gone into the WACs and the WAVES and the Marines and the Coast Guard, the nursing services of the Army and Navy, the Red Cross—serving in all kinds of places, in and out of the United States—all of them performing functions which definitely relieve men for combat work.

Then there are the millions of women who have gone into war industries. They are greatly responsible for the fact that the munitions and supplies to our men at the front have gone through to them on time.

FDR Praises Women

And, finally, the women who uncomplainingly have done the job of keeping the homes going — the homes with service flags in the window — service flags with blue stars or gold stars.

And we do not forget those women who have volunteered with the men in the difficult and important work of the ration boards all over the nation—doing the job of apportioning the necessities of life equitably among their neighbors—rich and poor.

Everyone who has made a sacrifice in this war — and that includes one hundred and thirty-five million Americans—is determined that this must not happen again—that the disastrous mistakes of the

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past shall not be repeated — that this nation shall be committed to play a leading part in a world organization which shall be strong and effective and enduring.

Raps Dewey Statement

We have been told during this political campaign that unless the American people elect the Republican presidential choice, the Congress will not cooperate in the peace. This is a threat to build a party spite-fence between us and the peace.

I do not know who empowers these men to speak for the Congress in uttering such a threat.

Certainly the United States Senate and the House of Representatives showed no reluctance to agree with the foreign policy of this administration when, almost unanimously last year, they passed the Connally and Fulbright resolutions which pledged this nation to cooperate in a world organization for peace.

These are high and serious matters to those who know how greatly our victory in this war and our ability to establish a lasting peace depend on maintaining unshaken that understanding which must be the core of the United Nations.

Talks with Smaller Nations

It is heartening for me to have known and to have talked with the statesmen of the smaller nations as well as our larger Allies—men like Benes of Czechoslovakia, Mikolajczyk of Poland, Nygaardswold of Norway—and leaders of Democratic thought from Yugoslavia and Greece and Denmark and Belgium and the Netherlands — and, of course, the great leaders of our neighbor countries in this hemisphere.

I have spent many fruitful hours talking with men from the more remote nations — such as Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Abyssinia, Liberia, Siam and others—for all of them are part and parcel of the great family of nations. It is only through an understanding acquired by years of consultation, that one can get a viewpoint of their problems and their innate yearnings for freedom.

And all of them have this in common — that they yearn for peace and stability, and they look to America with hope and faith.

World Rising from Past

The world is rising from the agony of the past, the world is turning with hope to the future. It would be a sorry and cynical thing to betray this hope for the sake of mere political advantage, and a tragic thing to shatter it because of the failure of vision.

There have been some other aspects of this campaign which have been distasteful to all of us.

This campaign has been marred by even more than the usual crop of whisperings and rumorings. Some of these get into print, in certain types of newspapers; others are traded about, secretly, in one black market after another. I do not propose to answer in kind.

The voting record proves that the American people pay little attention to whispering campaigns. They have paid little attention to all the malignant rumors of enemy origin which have flooded this country during this war — and I am sure they will treat the present whispering with the same contempt.

Expects More Charges

As we approach Election day, more wicked charges may be made with the hope that someone or somebody will gain momentary advantage.

Hysterical, last minute accusations or sensational revelations, are trumped up in an attempt to panic the people on Election day.

This election will not be decided on a basis of malignant murmurings—or shouts. It will be settled on the basis of the record.

We all know the record of our military achievements in this war.

And we all know the record of the tremendous production achievements of our American farmers, our American business men, and our American labor.

Works For World Peace

And we all know the record of our team-work with our Allies. Immediately after Pearl Harbor we formed with the other United Nations the greatest military coalition in world history. And we have steadily gone on from that to establish the basis for a strong and durable organization for world peace.

The America which built the greatest war machine in all history, and which kept it supplied, is an America which can look to the future with confidence and faith.

I propose the continuance of the team-work that we have demonstrated in this war.

By carrying out the plans we have made we can avoid a post-war depression—we can provide employment for our veterans and our war workers—we can achieve an orderly reconversion.

Must Avoid False Boom

Above all, we can avoid another false boom like that which burst in 1929, and a dismal collapse like that of 1930 to 1933.

With continuance of our team-work, I look forward, under the leadership of this Government, to an era of expansion and production and employment—to new industries and increased security.

I look forward to millions of new homes, fit for decent living; to new, low-priced, automobiles; new highways; new airplanes and airports; to television; and miraculous, new inventions and discoveries, made during this war, which will be adapted to the peace-time uses of a peace-loving people.

Have Established Great Record

The record that we have established in this war is one of which every American has a right to be proud—today and for all time.

We do not want the later record to say that the great job was done in vain.

We do not want our boys to come back to an America which is headed for another war in another generation.

Our post-war job will be to work and to build—for a better America than we have ever known.

Polls Indicate Close Race In Presidential Election

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NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—(AP) Four nation-wide polls were agreed as of today that the race between President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was too close to warrant trying to pick the winner.

Three of the four opinion-samplings gave the President a slight lead. The fourth, the latest Gallup poll, indicated that his Republican opponent had the edge. All four were careful to point out that the margins were not conclusive.

Final results of the Crossley poll give Roosevelt 52 per cent of the major party vote on the basis of late October polling in 23 pivotal states, adjusted by estimates of the armed services vote. (Actual sampling of the service vote is prohibited by law—a factor, all four polls noted, adding to the difficulty of trying to estimate which way the total vote would go.)

An analysis accompanying the Crossley poll adds that the President's plurality "in several important states is so narrow that it is quite possible for Dewey to capture a majority of the electoral votes merely by minor changes, or increased Republican voting in these states."

A semi-final poll conducted for Fortune magazine by the Elmo Roper firm gives Roosevelt 53.5 per cent of the civilian vote. The magazine's Survey of Public Opinion emphasizes several possibilities of an upset.

Dr. George Gallup's American Institute of Public Opinion reports Dewey leading as of last week in 22 states with 255 electoral votes and Roosevelt ahead in 21 states with 206 electoral votes. (It takes 266 to win). The remaining five states, with 70 electoral votes, are listed as "on the line."

In the fourth poll, a Newsweek magazine survey representing State-by-state estimates of 118 political writers, Roosevelt is found leading in 27 states with 249 electoral votes and Dewey in 20 states with 247 electoral votes. Newsweek regards Pennsylvania (35 electoral votes) as the state of decision.

Fortune does not break down its poll by states. Here is what the other three find in what they consider "pivotal" states. (Electoral votes in parentheses):

State	Gallup
New York (47)	T.E.D. 51 PC
Pennsylvania (35)	50-50
Massachusetts (16)	50-50
New Jersey (16)	50-50
Minnesota (11)	T.E.D. 53 PC
Oklahoma (10)	50-50
Missouri (15)	T.E.D. 51 PC
Oregon (6)	50-50
West Virginia (8)	T.E.D. 51 PC
Other states in which the polls diff	
Delaware (3)	50-50
Idaho (4)	T.E.D. 52 PC
Maryland (8)	F.D.R. 51 PC
New Hampshire (4)	T.E.D. 51 PC
New Mexico (4)	T.E.D. 51 PC
Wyoming (3)	T.E.D. 53 PC

Newsweek	Crossley
T.E.D. slightly	50-50
50-50	F.D.R. 51 PC
F.D.R. slightly	50-50
T.E.D. probably	50-50
F.D.R. probably	50-50
F.D.R. probably	T.E.D. 51 PC
T.E.D. probably	F.D.R. 51 PC
T.E.D. probably	50-50
T.E.D.	50-50
er are:	
F.D.R. probably	F.D.R. 52 PC
F.D.R. probably	T.E.D. 52 PC
T.E.D. probably	F.D.R. 51 PC
T.E.D. probably	F.D.R. 51 PC
F.D.R. probably	F.D.R.
F.D.R. probably	T.E.D. 52 PC

All three polls find Roosevelt leading in these 20 states, which have a total of 198 electoral votes: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington.

Dewey is given the edge in these 12 states, whose combined electoral vote is 115: Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Hillman Foresees GOP 'Lie'; Foresight Wrong — Brownell

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New York, Nov. 2 (AP)—A charge by Sidney Hillman today that Republicans intended to accuse him of receiving money from Harry Bridges to use his influence to prevent the West Coast labor leader's deportation drew from Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., the reply: "What's that—a confession before a charge has been made?"

Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, told a press conference he had word the Republicans intended to accuse him of getting $15,000 "each week or month" from Bridges, and he added: "That would be the most damnable lie."

Mentions Telegram

He said he had been informed that a telegram purportedly sent to him by Bridges was being photographed in a Fifth avenue studio for the Republicans.

Harry Smith, operator of the studio, said he had received no order for a photostat "from the Republicans or anyone else."

Brownell, when asked to comment on Hillman's assertions, said in reference to such a telegram:

"If we have anything, we will give it to you (reporters) ourselves, not through Mr. Hillman."

Brownell declared that Bridges "Of course has been active in the PAC along with other Communists and Communist-tainted persons. He was strong enough to veto a Western director of the PAC and force in his own henchman."

Asked if Bridges or his union had contributed to the PAC, Brownell said the question should be directed to Bridges, then added: "Mr. Hillman seems to know something about it."

Refers To Communists

The Republican national chairman said Bridges was to have been deported as a Communist before the Presidential campaign but that certain deportations had been halted and reentry of Communists had been permitted.

Commenting on Dewey's speech in Boston last night, Hillman said "Governor Dewey's utterances charging me with using Communist support to capture the American Labor party in New York State and then seeking to capture the Democratic party, is a piece of barefaced political hypocrisy."

GOV. BRICKER REPORTS ENCOURAGING TREND

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican vice presidential nominee, said today he found "a very encouraging" trend to the Republican ticket on his recent cross country swing.

Asked at a press conference at headquarters of the Republican National committee whether he would make any prediction on the number of electoral votes he expected the Republicans to get in next Tuesday's election, Gov. Bricker said, "I haven't counted them up. There will be enough."

"I came back from my Western swing encouraged that the Republican states which we have now will stay Republican and we will pick up some of the border states," Bricker said.

Discussing the border states, he said "West Virginia is coming across. Kentucky and Missouri are already Republican and will remain in Republican ranks."

He said that Ohio would go Republican and that he had been assured that Pennsylvania and New York would do likewise.

Man Denies Supplying Information To Nazis

New York, Nov. 2 (AP)—Simon Emil Koedel, 62, of Huntington, W. Va., indicted a week ago with his foster daughter, Marie, pleaded innocent today to Federal charges concerning six overt acts of supplying information to Germany on ship movements and lend-lease shipments.

Arraigned before Federal Judge Robert A. Inch, Koedel was held in $25,000 bail for trial November 13.

Marie Koedel, 26, pleaded innocent to the indictment last week and was taken to the Federal prison for women to await trial on that date.

Koedel was arrested in Huntington, where he waived a removal hearing and was brought to New York. The indictment against the Koedels charges the acts were committed between October, 1939, and October, 1941.

60,000 SOLDIERS SAVED BY MEDICAL ADVANCES

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Sixty thousand American soldiers are alive who would have died since Pearl Harbor of they had been wounded in World War One.

An additional 9,000, who would have died, but who would have been armless, legless or otherwise maimed wrecks, are whole men, walking, talking and leading their normal lives.

These reports of the advances of war medicine were given today by Major General Norman T. Kirk, surgeon general of the Army, in a report to the association of military surgeons of the United States.

Churchmen Ask Delay In Post-War Arm. Plan

New York, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America asked today that Congressional action on post-war conscription be deferred until after the war in the interests of establishing "a permanent system of general security."

A statement, approved by the council's executive committee representing 25 national denominations with 26,000,000 members, said that the council was not "pronouncing judgment for or against conscription, but we are pointing out that for the United States to change now its historic policy might be so interpreted as to prejudice the post-war settlement."

Wallace Calls Mrs. Luce Sharp-TonguedGirl of 40

Says29-Year-OldOpponentCan Beat Her at Debate or Tennis

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov.2 (AP). —Terming Representative Clare Boothe Luce "a sharp-tongued glamour girl of forty" and her Democratic opponent, Miss Margaret Connors, a "solidly built Irish girl of twenty-nine," Vice-President Henry A. Wallace brought the national Administration into the 4th District Congressional battle here tonight.

Speaking at a rally on the Old Mill Green, the Vice-President, who earlier in the day had toured Fairfield County in the interests of Miss Connors, said: "This Congressional race is between a sharp-

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tongued glamour girl of forty and a solidly built, solidly educated Irish girl of twenty-nine. Both girls play tennis, but if there were to be a match between them I would advise those of you who want to bet to lay your money on Maggie. If there were to be a debate between them, I would back Maggie. Maggie is Irish, and no Clara Brokaw Luce can beat the fighting Irish."

Mr. Wallace described Mrs. Luce as "this glamour woman of Broadway and Sunday magazine and wise-cracking fame who sometimes when running around the country without a mental protector puts her dainty foot in her pretty mouth."

DEMOCRATIC HEADS SAY WALSH INCIDENT OVER

BOSTON, Nov. 2 — (AP) Massachusetts Democratic leaders tonight expressed satisfaction that the "Walsh situation had apparently been settled" when the State's senior senator accepted an invitation to join President Roosevelt when he comes here for his Fenway Park speech Saturday.

Senator Walsh, who had retorted sharply on Monday after Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Truman referred to him as "an isolationist," today declared:

"President Roosevelt telephoned and invited me to join him when he speaks in Boston Saturday. I have accepted the invitation."

Until this announcement by Walsh, chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs, there had been some doubt in political circles as to whether the Senator would appear with the President for Saturday night's speech at Fenway Park.

GOV. BRICKER RAPS NEW DEAL RECORD

By E. E. EASTERLY

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 2—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker asserted tonight that President Roosevelt's expression of belief in free enterprise was contradicted by the New Deal record and the attitude of its advisers.

The Republican candidate, invading the populous New Jersey-New York vicinity in the windup of his campaign for the vice presidency, pegged a nationwide radio (CBS) address on this statement made by the President last Saturday in Chicago:

"I believe in free enterprise and always have."

The statement, Bricker said in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff, "was in the very shadow of a non-war business (Montgomery Ward) which he took over with armed troops. This was the situs of the Attorney General's Fascistic remark that 'no business in this country is immune from presidential order'."

Bricker, referring to Mr. Roosevelt's current radio broadcasts as a "preelection appeasement program," added:

"If Mr. Roosevelt believes in free enterprise, in exceptional rewards for business risks, he takes strange and devious ways of showing his belief."

The Ohio Governor described the system of government-owned war plants now in operation as "the nucleus of state socialism," and remarked:

"The big question is: When is Washington going to get out of business after the war? Mr. Roosevelt said nothing about that in Chicago."

Taking up another recent statement in which Mr. Roosevelt said he foresaw an expansion of peacetime productive capacity requiring "new facilities, new plants and new equipment," Bricker quoted the President as saying in 1932: "Our task now is not discovery or exploitation of natural resources, or necessarily producing more goods. It is the soberer, less dramatic business of administering resources and plants already in hand."

TRUMAN APPEALS FOR LABOR'S VOTE

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—(AP) Winding up an 8,000-mile transcontinental tour with an appeal for labor's vote in disputed Pennsylvania, Senator Harry S. Truman declared tonight that Congress Republicans had fought "nearly all" of the Democrats' "liberal reforms" and "you are foolish, indeed, if you believe that the leopard can change his spots overnight."

The Democratic vice presidential candidate told a capacity crowd, estimated by Police Lt. Henry Piefer at 5,000, in Pittsburgh's Syria Mosque that the bankers, "the first people who went on WPA," have forgotten.

He said Republican opponents who formerly praised his work as chairman of the Senate Truman committee have, since the campaign, "called me almost as many names as they have the President." He called upon the voters to defeat Senator James J. Davis (R-Pa.) for re-election.

Former Republican Gov. Gifford Pinchot, who preceded Truman, told the crowd that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican presidential candidate, "is not fitted to be President of the United States."

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, a daughter-in-law of former President Theodore Roosevelt, said she was supporting the fourth term campaign because "I don't want my grandsons to fight in World War III."

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In a broadcast speech that followed his off-the-cuff remarks to a Democratic rally at which the speakers included Orson Welles, the actor, Truman declared that Congress Republicans had fought "nearly all" of the Democrats' "liberals reforms" and "you are foolish, indeed, if you believe that the leopard can change his spots overnight."

Rocket Engines Termed Basis for New Industries

Reported Able to Cover 260 Miles in Six Minutes

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2 (AP).—Rocket-engine power forms the basis of vast new post-war industries, a pioneer in the field said tonight, reporting that engines already developed could cover the 260 crow-flight miles between here and Pittsburgh in five or six minutes.

Speaking before Cincinnati members of the American Institute of Electric Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, G. Edward Pendray, assistant to the president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, declared however that other factors such as projectile or plane design and adequate control preclude realization of such service "for mail, express or other cargo" for at least ten years. He is secretary and a founder of the American Rocket Society.

40 MILLION CARS NEEDED AFTER WAR

ATLANTA, Nov. 2. — (AP) At least 40,000,000 Americans will want new automobiles after the war, Henry Ford, 2nd, told newsmen here today.

That is 10,000,000 more car owners than there were before the war. Ford, who assists his grandfather and the man for whom he is named in running the vast Ford industrial empire, discussed here with regional managers the Ford Motor company's $150,000,000 post-war expansion and reconversion program.

"The wartime increase in families, the amount of money earned during the war, and the number of youngsters who have come of age during the no-car era will account for many of the new millions who will own and drive their own automobiles," ford said.

And what will the post-war car be like?

The immediate post-war cars, Ford said, probably will resemble the 1942 models. There won't be any super-streamlined "tear drop" automobiles at the start. For one thing, the War Production board won't permit any functional changes.

Time to End Secret Deals, Dewey Says

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Hits FDR for Not Taking People into His Confidence on Foreign Policy.

ENROUTE WITH DEWEY, Nov. 2—(AP) Declaring President Roosevelt has "never yet taken the American people into his confidence on matters of foreign policy," Gov. Thomas E. Dewey said tonight:

"I think it is time to put an end to secret deals, both at home and abroad."

The Republican candidate for president, addressing armory crowds in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, renewed his assertion that the Democratic party was being taken over by Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee and by subversive elements.

He appealed directly for Democratic support at the polls next Tuesday, declaring:

"This is a contest between x x x those who believe in our system of government—Republicans and Democrats alike, and x x x those who have kidnaped the Democratic party in order to change our system of government."

Motoring the 18 miles from Wilkes-Barre, the New York Governor was alternately booed and cheered as he passed through mining towns along the way.

"It's good to be here tonight," Dewey told his Scranton audience, "but I've never seen 18 miles that were so long. We must have seen half of Pennsylvania in the dark."

Regardless of their attitude toward the nominee, the miners and their families turned out in large numbers to watch his motor procession of more than a score of cars. Reporters heard scattered cries of "Where'd you get the gas?" but the banter appeared good natured.

In a hotly-worded reply to President Roosevelt's self-acknowledged membership in the $1,000 club, Gov. Dewey declared he had learned the society offers something more than "special privilege."

Something, he said, that it "doesn't dare put in writing."

The Republican presidential nominee, denounced what he called the "very brazenness" of the "most corrupt offer ever made by any political party" and said:

"Mr. Roosevelt admitted last Tuesday that it was he himself who thought up the idea of the notorious One Thousand club. This is the organization which offers in writing 'special privilege' and a voice 'in the formulation of administration policies' together with a chance to visit with the President on Thursday afternoons — all for $1,000.

"I now have another letter, sent out by Mr. Roosevelt's 'special privilege' in government society. It was written on the stationery of the Democratic National committee to a select list in Kansas and tells us a little more about this $1,000 club. It ends up by saying 'membership in this group will be a badge of distinction forever. There are other advantages which I can explain to you when we meet. Instant action is necessary."

Without identifying the author of the letter, he went on to say:

"Mr. Roosevelt's club offers in writing to give 'special privilege' to a select group of men who can afford a thousand dollars for a campaign contribution. Then it offers something more — something it doesn't dare put in writing."

Declaring that "we can only guess what that is," Dewey said:

"Has this special privilege to do with war contracts? Or is it special concessions on income taxes? Or is Mr. Roosevelts' club peddling special influence with the War Labor board or the National Labor Relations board?"

"One thing I do know, however," he added. "We are not fighting a war for freedom in order to have a government of special privilege by a select few contributors or for the Communists."

Hits "Secret Deals"

The New York Governor, traveling through Pennsylvania in what some of his aides called a "mopping up" campaign for that state's 35 electoral votes, declared "it is time to bring an end to government by secret deals."

"We want no secret deals either for special influence in the government at home or in our foreign policy abroad."

Dewey, who earlier in the day had received a rousing reception during a quickly arranged visit to Baltimore, planned to motor from Wilkes-Barre to Scranton before boarding his special train again for an overnight ride to Albany.

Dewey was cheered along a torch-lit parade in Wilkes-Barre from the railroad station to Kingston armory. There he found a crowd estimated by State Police Commissioner C. M. Wilhelm at 15,000 overflowing the armory into an adjacent ball park, all noisy and flag-waving.

The New York Governor's mention of Sidney Hillman's name as among the "higher bidders" for the Democratic party brought loud boos.

Calling for an end of the New Deal "secrecy," both in domestic and foreign affairs, Dewey declared "it has been left to the Prime Minister of England to tell us what has happened" at Mr. Roosevelt's conferences with Premier Stalin and other Allied leaders.

It was the Republican presidential candidate's third sortie into Pennsylvania since his nomination, and followed a fourth term campaign trip to Philadelphia by President Roosevelt last Friday.

Says New Deal "Failed"

Dewey, declaring Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal regime had "failed miserably for eight peacetime years," told a cheering Baltimore theater audience this noon that the President, "in his desperate desire for 16 years in the White House, is straining every conceivable effort, including offering to sell our government for a thousand dollars to any man."

"The offer is being peddled in every state in the Union," he declared, "that for $1,000 you may have special privilege in our government. You may help to shape its policies and have tea on Thursday afternoons with the President."

But, as he said last night in a major broadcast from Boston, Dewey went on, "they are being taken for a ride."

"They won't get what they think they are going to get," he said, "because the higher bidders are Sidney Hillman and Earl Browder and the P.A.C. and the Communists.

"The deal is made and it is time that we decide that we here in America are going to go forward to preserve freedom and not accept any form of totalitarianism however much desperate men may be willing to use its methods to achieve perpetual power."

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Speaks in Theater

Dewey addressed an overflow audience in a Baltimore theater seating 3,000 after a five mile motor parade through downtown streets. Boos mingled with cheers along the route, but reporters got the impression that most of the derisive shouts were directed at Baltimore's former Mayor Howard W. Jackson, a Democrat, who has joined the Dewey ranks.

Later, during a brief stop at York, Pa., however, Dewey himself received as many boos as cheers when he appeared on his train platform.

From Baltimore, the New York Governor rode to Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, and then planned to return to Albany for a day of rest before his wind up rally in Madison Square Garden, New York city, Saturday night. Mrs. Dewey, who has accompanied her husband throughout his campaign, left the party at Baltimore and went to New York for a reception in honor of her and Mrs. John W. Bricker, wife of the G. O. P. vice presidential nominee.

Dewey told his Baltimore audience that unless a new administration is elected next Tuesday, which his campaign staff has come to refer to as "E-Day", there is danger that the program for setting up a world peace organization will be "wrecked upon the rock of one man's arbitrary will."

He appealed directly for Democratic support, declaring:

"This is not a contest between Democrats and Republicans. It is a contest between, on the one hand those who believe in our system of government—Republicans and Democrats alike — and on the other, those who have kidnapped the Democratic party in order to change our system of government.

"The only way for the real membership of the Democratic party to win in this election, the only way for the Democrats to recapture their party," he said, "is to join with the Republicans in defeating th-

e New Deal, the Political Action committee and the Communists."

Gov. Edward Martin and former Lieut. Gov. Samuel Lewis boarded the Dewey campaign special at York for the swing thrugh Pennsylvania. It was in Philadelphia that the G. O. P. nominee opened his campaign on Sept. 7. Later he journeyed to Pittsburgh for his major labor speech.

Following are excerpts from Governor Dewey's speeches yesterday as reported by The Associated Press:

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Baltimore

We are all agreed on a few things in this campaign. The major thing that means most to all of us is that we shall speed victory on every fighting front. Now how do we do that? Do we continue with secret diplomacy? Do we continue with quarreling and bickering and chaos in Washington? Do we continue with Harry Hopkins, Madam Perkins, Harold Ickes and all the rest?

It seems to me that we can do better than that. Certainly, with an Administration which stops the quarreling and bickering, which brings unity to our people, and backs up our fighting command to the limit, we can and we will speed victory on every front.

And then we all want an international organization which will bring lasting peace to the world. Again, do we want one achieved by secret diplomacy or do we want one achieved out in the open by the representatives of the American people with all the nations of the world participating so that it will rest on the firm rock of everybody's support. I am sure we can better achieve the latter by an administration which is willing to and which knows how to work with the people's representatives in the Congress and the Senate of the United States.

We cannot work out the problems that lie ahead under a President who wars with Congress. We have made a good start toward the establishment of a world organization to prevent future wars. But much remains to be done. In the end it will be Congress that must approve the terms and scope of our participation in this world effort to maintain peace. In the working out of that program, there must be mutual confidence and team work between the President and Congress.

If we are not to run the grave danger of seeing this whole program wrecked upon the rocks of one man's arbitrary will, we must install next Jan. 20 an administration that wants to work with a Congress that knows how to work with Congress, and that deserves the confidence of the people and their elected representatives.

For many years every national election in this country has been primarily a contest between Democrats and Republicans. Much of the strength of our system of government has been owing to the existence of two major parties, evenly matched and equally equipped through leadership and traditions to provide the people with good government. Although they divided at election time on the political issues of the moment, they had in common one essential thing: Both Democrats and Republicans had an abiding faith in our system of representative government. The country was safe in the hands of either party.

Today that two-party system stands in danger. The Democratic party, weakened by twelve years of one-man rule, is being taken away from the Democrats. It is being captured by a coalition of subversive forces including New Dealers, members of the Political Action Committee and Communists.

In past elections when the Democrats won—the Republicans lost. And when Republicans won—Democrats lost. But it will not be so in this election. If the Republican party were to lose this election, the Democrats would irrevocably lose their party.

This is not a contest between Democrats and Republicans. It is a contest between on the one hand those who believe in our system of government—Republicans and Democrats alike—and on the other, those who have kidnaped the Democratic party in order to change our system of government. The only way for the real membership of the Democratic party to win in this election, the only way for the Democrats to recapture their party, is to join with the Republicans in defeating the New Deal, the Political Action Committee and the Communists.

Last Saturday night my opponent took out and dusted off all the broken promises of '32, '36 and '40 and then doubled them. He promised jobs for every American, but look at the record. The first seven years fifty-eight billions of money spent, more power than all previous Administrations put together, and 10,000,000 Americans still unemployed in 1940. We had to have a war to get jobs. We have 11,000,000 Americans coming home at the end of this war. We have 20,000,000 people working in war industry. The best this Administration ever did was in the spring of 1940 before war saved it, was 10,000,000 millions unemployed. I don't want to bring 11,000,000 heroes home to that kind of a country. And we don't need to.

My opponent last Saturday night suddenly discovered—it must have been a blinding revelation—he suddenly discovered that the working men and women of this country had been choked and surrounded and borne down by twenty-five different agencies that he himself has created. So he promised to restore free collective bargaining after the war. And that promise is no better than the promises we have had before.

So it seems to me that if all we are offered after this war is over is the same program which failed, and failed miserably for eight peacetime years before, it is time we followed a new and a good program, it is time for a change.

But my opponent, in his desperate desire for sixteen years in the White House, is straining every conceivable effort, including offering to sell our Government for a thousand dollars to any man. By letter after letter, letters which have now come to me from Arkansas, Tennessee and several other States from the Midwest, the offer is being peddled in every State in the Union, that for $1,000 you may have a special privilege in our Government. You may help to shape its policies and have tea on Thursday afternoon with the President.

But, as I said last night, they are being taken for a ride. They won't get what they think they are going to get, because the higher bidders are Sidney Hillman and Earl Browder and the PAC and the Communists. The deal is made and it is time that we decide that we here in America are going to go forward to preserve freedom and not accept any form of totalitarianism, however much desperate men may be willing to use its methods to achieve perpetual power.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 2 (AP)—Partial text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's speech delivered at West Side Armory, Kingston, across the Susquehanna river from Wilkes-Barre, tonight:

Governor Martin and fellow-Americans:

You are not here to see one man, or any six men; you are not here to pay any tribute to anybody; you are here because you believe with me and with, I believe, the majority of the American people, that if we can clean the quarreling, bickering and chaos out of Washington we can speed victory and get our young men home sooner.

You are here because you believe with us that we can bring a lasting peace, because we will have harmony between the President and Congress restored once more. You are here because you believe with us that if we have a change of Administration we have to change it fast if we are going to have a hope for the future of this United States as the country we know, we love and we grew up in.

Promises Dusted Off

Last Saturday night my opponent dusted off a lot of broken and very stale promises that had been used three times before, and then he added a few new ones, and then he said, by inference, these weren't any good when they were made before, but I expect you to believe them now and give me 16 years in the White House. He promised jobs to everybody at the end of the war, but the record shows that after eight years of the New Deal and $58,000,000,000 spent, and more power than all previous administrations put together, we still had 10,000,000 Americans unemployed in 1940. That promise was no good, and, as I have stated before, it will still be no good, even though it is repeated again and again and again.

I made a speech in Philadelphia, our own State, on September 7, and from that speech my distinguished opponent apparently discovered that we needed new houses in the United States; that we needed new housing as we have never needed it before, so he found that I had said we need a 1,000,000 houses a year for 15 years. He promised that too. The fact of the matter is during all his Administration from the beginning to this moment, including all the houses built at your expense with Government money, we only had 38,000 units a year, while we needed a 1,000,000 new houses to get back up to the condition of housing in 1930. That new promise is no better than the rest of them, whether it is repeated again and again and again.

Promised Social Security

He promised to carry on Social Security, and to extend it. Well, the fact of the matter is that the old-age pension laws and unemployment insurance laws have been on our books now for nine long years, and there are still 20,000,000 Americans who are entitled to the benefits of those Social Security laws, and they are left out. They are left out because this Administration didn't have either the confidence or the political courage to put them in. So that promise too, is no good, however often it is repeated.

Now my opponent also discovered from listening to what his opposition has been saying that there were 25 different agencies hung around the necks of the working men and women in this country, so that nobody can find out what his rights are, and when he does find out they aren't there. It takes months, and sometimes years, to get an adjudication of a thing a man has a right to, with 25 different agencies giving different rulings. Government has taken over collective bargaining. In the light of that record my opponent promised to stop that. I leave it to you whether that promise is any good either.

Now, while the mightiest war in history is being fought to victory on every front, the nation is engaged in a great decision over whether it shall continue down the New Deal road to totalitarianism or go upward on the road to freedom at home. With these great problems before us it has been a tragic circumstance to find the leadership in our national Government viewing with cynical satisfaction the most corrupt offer ever made by any pjolitical party. Yes, the very brazennes of the One Thousand Club is just more evidence of the corrupting influence of too many years in power.

Now to get to this sordid story. My opponent admitted last Tuesday that it was he himself who thought up the idea of the notorious 1,000 Club. This is the organization which offers—yes, offers it, mind you—special privileges and a voice in the formulation of Administration policies, together with a chance to visit the President on Thursday afternoons, all for $1,000.

Has Another Letter

Well, I have now got another letter on that subject. This one was sent out by Mr. Roosevelt's special privileges in Government society. It was written on the stationery of the Democratic National Committee to a select list in Kansas, and it tells us a little more about this $1,000 Club. It ends up by saying—and I quote it—membership in this club will be a badge of distinction forever; and there are other advantages which I can explain to you when we meet.

Mr. Roosevelt's club offers the rifiht to give special privileges to a select group of men who can afford a thousand dollars for a campaign contribution. Then it offers something more which it doesn't dare put in writing. We can only guess what this is. Has this special privilege to do with war contracts, or is it special consideration on income tax, or is Mr. Roosevelt's club offering special influence with the War Labor Board or the National Labor Relations Board to members who can afford a thousand dollars? One thing I do know. We are not fighting a war for freedom in order to have a Government of special privilege by either groups of special privilege or by Communists. It is time to bring an end to government by secret dealings. We want no more secret deals either for special interests in government at home, or in our foerign policy abroad. My opponent has never yet taken the people of this country into his confidence on vital matters of foreign policy. He has never told us where we have been, or where we are going.

Secret Conference With Stalin

He has not told us the nature of his secret conference with Marshal Stalin. We have been left to learn from the Prime Minister of England how much happens between him and the head of our Government. The small nations of Europe are being disposed of without the American people being told about what is happening to them. We in the United States want a good, sound, and honest, and a lasting peace. We want an organization for peace that will achieve it, and we do not want an alliance of a few strong and powerful nations to rule the small and the weak nations in it. The time has come to put an end to secret treaties, or to secret deals at the expense of the American people everywhere in the world. The New Deal we find—and it is all in the record now—we find that it is offering itself for sale to a few men who can contribute $1,000, but as I said last night they are being taken to the cleaners.

"They Won't Get It"

They won't get it. There are higher bidders in the market. The higher bidders are Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee,

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and Earl Browder's Communist party. They have been in cynical alliance with this Administration, and the whole conduct of this campaign has in effect been placed in their hands. What do they expect in return? Why are they so violent for the fourth term? You know what Communism is. Communism means that the government owns your home, the place you work in; it tells you where you can work and when and for what wages, and it tells you what you may do from the beginning of your life to the end, and if you disagree you are quietly liquidated, either by force or by economic strangulation.

Enemy Of Religion

Moreover, Communism is specifically and publicly committed as an enemy of religion, and the head of the Communists in the United States writes publicly that we consider there is no difference between good and bad religions, they are all bad for the masses, and we propose to educate the people away from them.

Those are the people who are now fighting for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and he repudiates them with very soft words, indeed.

This election is going to decide every major questions about our future, and one thing we do know, the Democratic party has been crushed by one man rule for 12 long years, until it is easily subject to capture, until as a result of this election its machinery will successfully be taken over by that cynical alliance of the PAC and Communism. The Democratic party is in such weakened condition that we must consider very strongly the prospect of this country slipping into tired hands, into the hands of those who will make it over to suit their own devices. I can give you one assurance which will be very, very good for a long time to come; no Communism, no Fascism, no totalitarian group is trying to take over the Republican party, and they never will. Our party brought 26 fresh, competent liberal progressive administrations to this country, governing two-thirds of the people of the United States. It is now prepared to give that same kind of government to the country which your good Governor, Ed Martin, gives to the State of Pennsylvania, and this is not a party contest.

Says It's Contest

For many years every national election in this country hae been primarily a contest between Democrats and Republicans. Much of the strength of our system of government has been owing to the existance of two major parties, evenly matched and equally equipped in leadership to provide the people with good government although they are divided at election time on political issues, they both have one essential thing in common.

Both Democrats and Republicans had an abiding faith in our system of representative government. The country was safe in the hands of either party. Today that two-party system stands in danger. The Democratic party, weakened by 12 years of one-man rule, is being taken away from the Democrats. It has been captured by the coalition I have described.

Past Elections Compared

In past elections, when the Democrats won the Republicans lost, and when the Republicans won the Democrats lost; but it won't be so in this election. If the Republican party was to lose this election, the Democrats also will irrevocably lose their party. This is not a contest between Democrats and Republicans; it is a contest on

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the one hand between those who believe in our system of government, Republicans and Democrats alike, and on the other hand those who have kidnapped the Democratic party in order to chang eour system of government. . . .

U. S. Post-War Air Outline Is Awaited

NOV 3 1944

Chicago, Nov. 2 (AP)—Interest in the International Civil Aviation Conference centered today on an exposition of the main issues to be met in deciding on post-war use of the skies.

Thus far only British Empire countries have defined their aims. They want an international authority with economic controls over global air service equivalent to that exercised by the Civil Aeronautics Board over domestic airlines in this country.

The United States view—generally described as favoring a limited authority having control over rates and economic practices, but not over routes and schedules—has been known informally for some time. There has been no official statement.

Formal Outline Promised

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., chairman of the American delegation, promised yesterday that one would be made, along with formal outlines by the United Kingdom, Canada, France and probably others.

The conference, bringing together 51 nations for three weeks of deliberation, opened formally yesterday with a message from President Roosevelt reminding delegates that they were "engaged in a great attempt to build enduring institutions of peace."

Declaring that air commerce "has reached maturity and is a pressing necessity," Roosevelt said:

"I do not believe that the world of today can afford to wait several years for its air communications. There is no reason why it should

"Even Provisional Basis"

"It would be a reflection on the common sense of nations if they were not able to make arrangements, at least on a provisional basis, making possible the opening of the much-needed air routes. I hope when your conference adjourns that these arrangements will have been made. Then all that will be needed will be to start using the air as a great peaceful medium instead of a battle area."

The President held out an implied promise that American-built air transports, now flying military routes, would be available "in numbers sufficient for a beginning" when either Germany or Japan falls, and "in quantity" when the second enemy is beaten.

"I hope you will not dally with the thought of creating great blocks of closed air, thereby tracing in the sky the conditions of possible future wars," he said. "I know you will see to it that the air which God gave to everyone shall not become the means of domination over anyone."

By The Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—Here are the highlights of the speech before the International Civil Aviation Conference in which Adolf A. Berle Jr. outlined the United States' position with respect to post-war world air ransport:

The use of the air has this in common with the use of the sea: it is a highway given by nature to all men. It differs in this from the sea: that it is subject to the sovereignty of the nations over which it moves. Nations ought therefore to arrange among themselves for its use in that manner which will be of the greatest benefit to all humanity, wherever situated.

The United States believes in and asserts the rule that each country has a right to maintain sovereignty of the air which is over its lands and its territorial waters. There can be no question of alienating, or qualifying, this sovereignty.

Consistent with sovereignty, nations ought to subscribe to those rules of friendly intercourse which shall operate between friendly states in time of peace to the end that air navigation shall be encouraged and that communication and commerce may be fostered between all peaceful states. * * *

Reciprocal Permission

It is the view of my Government that, in the matter of passage through the air, we are in a stage in which there should be developed, established and settled customs of friendly permission as between friendly nations.

Indeed, failure to establish such customs would burden many countries and would actually jeopardize the situation of most of the smaller nations of the world, especially those without seacoasts. For, if the custom of friendly nations did not permit friendly communication and commerce and intercourse through the air, these countries could at any time, or at all times, be subjected, even in peace, to an air blockade.

Clearly this privilege of friendly passage accorded by nations can only be availed of, or expected by, nations which themselves are prepared to accord like privileges and permissions.

No greater tragedy could befall the world than to repeat in the air the grim and bloody history which tormented the world some centuries ago when the denial of equal opportunity for intercourse made the sea a battleground instead of a highway. * * *

Perhaps no greater misfortune could befall the world than to set up a scheme of things by which new, shadowy barriers are traced in the air, marking out for the future huge invisible frontiers, certain to become high future battle lines.

U. S. Against Discrimination

The United States, accordingly, will propose that there shall be an exchange of the needed privileges of intercourse between all friendly nations and, in such exchanges, no exclusion or discrimination against others.

The right of communication by air with friendly countries, in the view of this Government, is not a right to wander at will throughout the world. In this respect traffic by air differs materially from traffic by sea, where commerce need have no direct connection with the country from which the ship may come. In air commerce there appears at present to be little place for tramp trade.

In point of fact, the great air routes are not as yet sources of profit to the carriers, or indeed to nations fostering them, but rather have been developed at large expense by subsidies and other assistance.

It would seem neither equitable nor just that routes so developed should be claimed by other countries, not for the purpose of maintaining their own communications, but merely for the purpose of speculating in the possible profits of a commerce worked up by others among themselves. In this respect the air routes of the world are more like railroad lines than like free shipping. * * *

Would Put First Things First

These problems may well be left for later conferences. It is probably best not to try to see too far into the unknowable future. The business we have in hand now is the business of establishing the means by which communications can be established between each country and another, by reasonably direct economic routes, with reasonably convenient landing points connecting the chief basins of traffic.

So far as this country is concerned, the United States has made public the routes which it will endeavor to obtain by the friendly exchange of permissions of transit and landing between it and the countries concerned. It is prepared to discuss like permissions with other countries seeking intercourse with the United States, and it hopes that similar agreements may be worked out between the other countries here present to take care of their own needs for communication.

In respect of establishment of routes which do not affect the United States, this Government disclaims any desire to intervene; and it does not believe that countries not interested in the routes sought by the United States will wish to intervene.

Form Sought for Tentative Basis

Rather, by common counsel, we should work out the general form of the friendly permissions here to be exchanged on a provisional basis and then avail ourselves of the opportunity here presented to bring together all the countries interested in any route which may be proposed at this time for the purpose of reaching now the relevant arrangements.

As the United States conceives it, this will be the work of the Committee on Provisional Routes. If its work is well done, I hope that we shall be able at the close of the conference to report a great number of agreements between the interested countries, which, taken together, will thus establish a provisional route pattern capable of serving the immediate needs of the world and ready to be put in effect where and when the military interruptions of war shall have ceased.

Thus handled, no existing route or rights will be prejudiced or need come into discussion. The desire of any nation to obtain routes in the future which it may not at present be able to use will not be foreclosed. The pressing necessities of the situation will be taken care of and the customs and practices will have ample room in which to grow as experience makes us wiser.

There is, in the view of the United States, a basis for attempting now, in addition to the route agreements proposed, an air navigation agreement which will modernize and make effective the rules of aerial navigation.

Differences on Powers Cited

Intimately connected with the problem of routes and that of rules of the air is the problem of international organization. * * * The preparatory conversations for this conference have revealed two schools of thought on this subject, both of which are entitled to be examined with respect.

All agree that an effective form of world organization for air purposes is necessary. This does not exclude regional organizations having primary interest in the problems of their particular areas. But no regional organization or group of regional organizations can effectively deal with the new problems resulting from interoceanic and intercontinental flying.

But while there is general agreement on the need of organization, there is difference as to the extent of powers to be accorded a world authority or commission such as has been forecast.

It is generally agreed that, in the purely technical field, a considerable measure of power can be exercised by, and indeed must be granted to, a world body. In these matters, there are few international controversies which are not susceptible of ready solution through the counsel of experts.

Some brave spirits have proposed that like powers be granted to an international body in the economic and commercial fields as well. One cannot but respect the boldness of this conception and the brilliance and sincerity with which it has been urged.

But—and this, to the Government of the United States, is the cardinal difficulty—there has not as yet been seriously proposed, let alone generally accepted, any set of rules or principles of law by which these powers would be guided. Thus it is proposed that an international body should allocate routes and divide traffic; but a great silence prevails when it is asked on what basis shall routes be allocated or traffic divided; or even, what is "equitable" in these matters.

Vague Rules Called Dangerous

Under these circumstances, imprecise formulae mean in reality arbitrary power, or petty deals to exclude competitors where one can, and divide traffic and profits where one must.

For this reason, the opposite school of thought, which is shared by the United States, believes that international organization at this time in economic and political fields must be primarily consultative, fact-gathering, and fact-finding, with power to bring together the interested States when friction develops; with power to suggest to the countries possible measures as problems existing and unforeseen come up; and designed to set up a system of periodic conferences which may lay out and agree upon and continuously develop the necessary rules as experience and prudence shall indicate their possibility and gathering custom shall make them feasible.

After a reasonable period of experience and the development of ever-growing areas of agreement through processes of consultation and mutual agreement, we may then re-examine the possibilities of entrusting such an organization with such added powers as experience may have shown wise and as prudence and well-being may dictate.

No one in the English-speaking world is unfamiliar with the real and poignant hopes which lie behind the position of our friends from New Zealand and from Canada, who have been most active in propounding the doctrine of an organization with power as a solution.

Sees "Splendid Dream" Nearer

I would not willingly close any door to the ultimate realization of that splendid dream; and I believe that, painfully, and point by point, we are perhaps beginning to approach an era in which it may be realized. But it would be neither statesmanlike nor practical to pretend that the situation has presently arrived.

For that reason the United States will support an international organization in the realm of air commerce having power in technical matters and having consultative functions in economic matters and the political questions which may be directly connected with them under a plan by which continuing and collected experience, widening custom and the growing maturity of its counsel may establish such added base as circumstances may warrant for the future consideration of enlarging the functions of the consultative group.

Certain specific matters remain to be dealt with. It is the view of the United States that each country should, so far as possible, come to control and direct its own internal air lines.

For this reason this country reserves, and believes that every country will insist on the right to reserve to itself, the internal traffic known as cabotage, so that, if it chooses, traffic between points within its borders may be carried by its own national lines.

Clearly, the right of reserved cabotage can be exercised by one country only; for if a number of countries were to combine to pool their cabotage as between each other, the result would be merely to exclude nations not parties to the pool, and it is the firm conviction of this Government that discriminatory or exclusive agreements are raw material for future conflict.

U. S. Willing to Supply Planes

Partly as a result of the turn which has been taken by war production, the United States has, at the moment, substantially the only supply of transport planes and of immediate productive facilities to manufacture the newer types of such planes. * * * Far from using this temporary position of monopoly as a means of securing permanent advantage, we feel that it is against the interests of the world to try to use this as a means of preventing others from flying.

Consequently, this Government is prepared to make available, on nondiscriminatory terms, civil air transport planes when they can be released from military work, to those countries which recognize, as do we, the right of friendly intercourse and grant permission for friendly intercourse to others.

No country can expect at present to have wide-flung aviation lines without subsidies, as matters now stand; but while a subsidy is legitimate and useful to keep needed planes in the air, it is certainly noxious if designed to knock the planes of others out of the air.

For this reason the United States is prepared to discuss ways and means by which minimum rates can be agreed upon and by which the subsidies which are involved in all transport trade shall be used for the purpose of legitimate air communication, but not for the purpose of assisting rate wars or uneconomic competition.

Oppressing none, considering all, establishing law where we can, and taking common counsel where the law has yet to emerge through custom and experience; liberating the wings whose line goes out to the ends of the earth, we shall succeed if our decisions are informed by that honor, and vision, and common kindness, which, now and always, are the great content of wisdom.

French Couple Sends Thanks To Captain

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Denver, Nov. 2 (AP)—Capt. Stanley W. Woodward, Rockport, Mass., has received a letter from a French couple in whose home he was billeted as a corporal in the AEF 26 years ago.

Now a camouflage officer at Lowry Field, Captain Woodward dropped his friendship with the French couple after the Armistice. But they located him and wrote: "Your compatriots have saved us and our country is free again."

AD LONDON-KONDON GERMANY

THE U.S.FIRST ARMY ASSAULT, CARRYING THROUGH THE EASTERNMOST FRINGES OF HURTGEN FOREST, ALSO SWEPT UP THE VILLAGE OF GERMETER, JUST TO THE NORTH OF VOSSENACK, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

THERE WAS NO COUNTERFIRE FROM GERMAN BATTERIES, FOR THE AMERICAN GUNS THAT BLASTED A PATH FOR THE INFANTRY WERE SO WELL HIDDEN THE ENEMY COULD NOT TELL FROM WHICH DIRECTION THE SHELLS WERE COMING.

FIGHTERBOMBERS, UNABLE TO PROVIDE CLOSE SUPPORT IN THE DENSE WOODS, RANGED AHEAD, SMASHING 100 FREIGHT CARS. MORE THAN 250 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN AND THE DRIVE WAS MOVING AHEAD AGAINST STIFFENING RESISTANCE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS REPORTED GRATIFYING PROGRESS IN THE MOP-UP OF WALCHEREN ISLAND, AND SAID REINFORCEMENTS WERE BEING LANDED TO BOLSTER THE BRIDGEHEADS AT VLISSINGEN AND AT WESKAPELLE TO THE WEST.

ASSAULT TROOPS, FANNING OUT OVER THE FLOODED ISLAND, SEIZED MANY BIG GUN POSITIONS ON THE DUNES NORTHEAST OF WESTKAPELLE, WHILE AIR ATTACKS AND FLOODING HAVE SILENCED MOST OF THE BATTERIES OF THE INTERIOR, FRONT DISPATCHES SAID.

THE GERMANS WERE SAVAGELY DEFENDING MIDDELBURG, THEIR MAIN BASE NEAR THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND, POURING IN SUCH HEAVY FIRE THAT CANADIANS WERE FORCED FROM THEIR SLENDER BRIDGEHEAD NEAR THE CAUSEWAY LEADING TO SOUTH BEVELAND ISLAND TO THE EAST.

EQUALLY DESPERATE FIGHTING RAGED TO THE EAST ALONG THE SOUTHERN BANKS OF THE MAAS, WHERE COUNTERATTACKS DROVE THE AMERICANS AND POLES FROM TWO BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE MARK RIVER, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF THE MAAS.

GERMAN RESISTANCE IN EASTERN HOLLAND WAS WILTING IN THE HEAT OF COMBINED ATTACKS BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS.

IN THEIR DRIVE FROM LIESEEL, THE BRITISH RECAPTURED THE VILLAGES OF HEITRAK AND WERE WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF MEIJEL, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF LIESEEL.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO THE SOUTH STRUCK ACROSS THE PEAT BOGGS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE BOIS LEDUC CANAL IN AN ADVANCE OF MORE THAN HALF A MILE, BUT WERE ENCOUNTERING HEAVIER OPPOSITION.

THE U.S.SEVENTH AND THE FRENCH FIRST ARMIES IN THE PAST TEN DAYS HAVE MOVED FROM ONE TO EIGHT MILES CLOSER TO THE VOSGES PASSES, FIGHTING OVER DIFFICULT TERRAIN.

JP430PEW

ADD LONDON - (FRYE) XX FEET

FIELD DISPATCHES LAST NIGHT REPORTED THE GERMANS ON WALCHEREN STILL RESISTING STRONGLY AS THE ALLIES PRESSED IN FROM THE WEST, SOUTH AND EAST TONELIMINATE THE LAST ENEMY GUNS COMMANDING THE THREE-MILE-WIDE MOUTH OF THE RIVER.

THE FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS ON THREE OF FOUR HIGH SECTIONS OF THE TEN-MILE-LONG ISLAND LEFT ABOVE WATER AFTER ALLIED AIR ATTACKS BROKE THE WALCHEREN DIKES--NEAR WESTKAPELLE ON THE WEST, IN VLISSINGEN (FLUSHING) ON THE SOUTH, AND AT THE END OF THE CAUSEWAY FROM SOUTH BEVELAND ISLAND ON THE EAST.

AN NBC BROADCAST FROM HOLLAND AT MIDNIGHT SAID "FLUSHING IS ALMOST ENTIRELY IN OUR HANDS." THE GERMAN GARRISON THERE WAS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 600. THE TOWN WAS STORMED YESTERDAY BY CANADIAN INFANTRY WHO CROSSED THE ESTUARY FROM BRESKENS WHILE OTHER CANADIANS TO THE NORTHEAST WERE BREAKING ACROSS THE BEVELAND CAUSEWAY AND WINNING A BRIDGEHEAD.

A POOLED DISPATCH FROM A CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BRITISH COMMANDOS AND A POWERFUL AMPHIBIOUS STRIKING FORCE WHICH YESTERDAY ASSAULTED THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND NEAR WESTKAPELLE SAID THE ATTACKERS WERE STEADILY ADVANCING INLAND FROM A FIRMLY HELD BEACHHEAD.

"IT WAS THE FIRST ACTUAL SEABORNE LANDING SINCE THE INVASION OF FRANCE AND THE TROOPS FOUGHT THROUGH ENEMY RESISTANCE COMPARABLE ONLY TO THE WORST PHASES OF THOSE LANDINGS," THIS DISPATCH SAID.

"AT LEAST FIVE GERMAN BATTERIES OF THE 20 KNOWN TO BE STILL ACTIVE ON THE WHOLE ISLAND SLAMMED CONTINUALLY AT POINT BLANK RANGE AT THE ATTACKING FORCE."

DISPATCHES LAST NIGHT SAID ALL GERMAN GUNS ON THE ISLAND WERE SILENT.

IN ADDITION TO THE GERMANS ON WALCHEREN, A POCKET OF SOME 2,000 REMAINS SOUTH OF THE ESTUARY IN BELGIUM BUT THEY HAD LOST THE FORTIFICATIONS WHICH COMMANDED THE WATERWAY.

AS THE FIGHTING ON WALCHEREN RAGED TOWARD A CONCLUSION, TROOPS OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY BROADENED THEIR FOOTHOLD ON THE MAAS RIVER IN SOUTH CENTRAL HOLLAND TO MORE THAN A MILE. A SPOKESMAN FOR LT.GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMY, SAID THE MAIN GERMAN 15TH ARMY NOW WAS FORTIFYING A NEW ROTTERDAM-ARNHEM DEFENSE LINE.

M416AEW

ADD LONDON ASSAID

EXPORT TRADE IN BRITAIN IS SO HEDGED IN WITH WAR RESTRICTIONS THAT NO ONE CAN MAKE ANY PLANS IN DETAIL, PAPER RESTRICTIONS STOP THE PREPARATION OF CATALOGUES, AND MATERIALS AND MANPOWER HAVE NOT BEEN RELEASED EVEN FOR THE MAKING OF SAMPLES, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

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ON TOP OF THIS, SAID THE GUARDIAN, OVERSEAS MARKETS ARE VERY HARD TO GET, ADDING THAT LATIN AMERICA "IS MONOPOLIZED BY AMERICAN AIR SERVICES."

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

LONDON, NOV.2-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH BO[illegible]RE ESTIMATED TO HAVE SHOWERED 100,000 TONS OF BOMBS--ALMOST TWICE THE TONNAGE OF ANY PREVIOUS MONTH--ON GERMANY DURING OCTOBER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE RAF, STAGING SEVERAL OF ITS BLOCK-BUSTER RAIDS BOTH IN DAYLIGHT AND AT NIGHT, DROPPED MORE THAN 56,000 TONS ON GERMANY PROPER AND ANOTHER 11,200 TONS ON OBJECTIVES IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES. WHILE OFFICIAL U.S.STATISTICS ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE, THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE ALSO HAD A RECORD MONTH AND THE TONNAGE FIGURES WILL BE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN FOR ANY PREVIOUS SIMILAR PERIOD.

MAJOR BRITISH ATTACKS WERE MADE ON 15 GERMAN CITIES DURING THE MONTH, WITH DUISBURG, ESSEN AND COLOGNE SUFFERING THE HARDEST BLOWS.

THE HEAVIEST DOUBLE ATTACK IN HISTORY WAS AIMED AT DUISBURG THE AFTERNOON AND NIGHT OF OCT.14, AND A SERIES OF SHATTERING ATTACKS LAST WEEK LEFT GREAT FIRES LAPPING UP SECTIONS OF COLOGNE THAT HAD ESCAPED PREVIOUS BOMBINGS.

COMMENTING ON THESE ATTACKS, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID:

"VERY HEAVY LOADS OF BOMBS, UP TO 4,500 (LONG) TONS IN SINGLE ATTACKS, X X X DEMOLISHED MOST OF WHAT REMAINED OF THESE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, WHICH WOULD HAVE SERVED AS VALUABLE ADVANCE BASES FOR THE GERMAN ARMY."

JP815PEW

LONDON, NOV 2-(AP)-CAPTURE OF THE DALMATIAN PORT OF ZARA AFTER A THREE-DAY BATTLE WAS ANNOUNCED IN A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE FROM MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT.
DY744PEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV.3-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS EARLY TODAY IN A SUPPLEMENTAL MILITARY COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO CHARGED THE GERMANS WITH COMMITING "FRIGHTFUL ATROCITIES" IN THE NORWEGIAN PORT OF KIRKENES AND DESTROYING THE TOWN BEFORE BEING DRIVEN OUT.
HW1207AEW

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LONDON, NOV. 2-(AP)-FLAK THAT "SOUNDED LIKE HAIL" ON THE PLANES' WINGS AND FUSELAGE WAS DESCRIBED TONIGHT BY EIGHTH AIRFORCE AIRMEN BACK IN ENGLAND AFTER TAKING 2,000 AMERICAN PLANES TO TARGETS IN CENTRAL GERMANY.

"I'VE NEVER SEEN OR HEARD ANYTHING LIKE THE FLAK OVER THE TARGET TODAY," SAID LT.WILLIAM F.TINKCOM, STEILACOOM, WASH.

LT.THOMAS RADONSKI, (1433 HARRISON AVE.), MILWAUKEE, WIS., BOMBARDIER, SHOT DOWN A JET PROPELLED NAZI AS HIS FLYING FORTRESS CAME OFF THE BOMB RUN.

SGT.LEONARD W.CLENDINNON, CHATFIELD DRIVE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FORTRESS BALL TURRET GUNNER, WATCHED A JET MESSERSCHMIDT 163 COME IN "CLOSE ENOUGH FOR ME TO OBSERVE THE TUBLAR OPENING IN FRONT OF HIS PLANE. WITH ITS SHORT STUBBY FUSELAGE AND LARGE WINGS IT LOOKED JUST LIKE A BAT."

SGT.H.Y.STAVITSKY, (791 S.10TH ST. ; NEWARK, N.J., A BALL TURRET GUNNER, SHOT DOWN AN FW190.

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ONE OF THE BEST DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ATTACKING JETS CAME FROM LT. JOSEPH ADDERSON, JR., BOWIE, MD., PILOT, WHO SAID HIS GUNNERS SPOTTED ONE JUST LAAVING THE GROUND. "HE SEEMED TO COME STRAIGHT UP UNTIL HE GOT IN OUR COAT-TAILS AND TRIED TO ATTACK US FROM BEHIND. IT TOOK A LOT OF EVASIVE ACTION TO ELUDE HIM. THEN OUR ESCORT CAME IN AND RAN HIM OFF."

LT.GENE W.JONES, (447 MYRTLE ST.), WALLA WALLA, WASH., PILOT, ALSO SAID THE JET HE SAW SEEMED TO COME STRAIGHT UP FROM THE GROUND.

SGT.WILLIAM E.GROSE, HICO, W.VA., WATCHED TWO "JERRIES GO CRASHING DOWN AFTER OUR MUSTANGS GOT THEM."

SGT.EDWARD SHAW, ORCHARD, NEB., SAID "AN FW190 MADE A TAIL ATTACK. MY TAIL GUNNER AND I CUT DOWN ON HIM. HIS BELLY OPENED UP IN YELLOW FLAMES."

LT.LAWRENCE M.DELANCEY, CORVALLIS, ORE., SAID HIS SHIP WAS ATTACKED BY A STRING OF SIX FW190S "RIGHT IN A LINE."

NOV 3 1944 WE906PEW

LONDON, NOV. 2--(AP)--SGT. GEORGE IMPORTO, OF SAN LEANDRO, CALIF., SAID 15 ME109S JUMPED HIS SHIP JUST OFF THE TARGET DURING TODAY'S RAGING AIR BATTLES OVER GERMANY.

IMPORTO, MEMBER OF A CREW ON AN AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER, SAID "I COULD ONLY FIRE ONE BURST BEFORE OUR FIGHTERS CAME IN AND CHASED THEM AWAY. THEY GOT ONE FORTRESS IN OUR FORMATION. IT WAS JUST AHEAD OF US AND IT WENT STRAIGHT DOWN."

DURING THE SKY FIGHTS OVER MERSEBURG IN CENTRAL GERMANY, AN AMERICAN MUSTANG WAS HIT BY A DIRECT BURST OF FLAK. SGT.

JESSE H. SPIEVY OF SHAMROCK, FLA., A FLYING FORTRESS TOP TURRENT GUNN[ER] [WHO] WATCHED THE YANK PILOT TURN HIS PLANE OVER, OPEN THE CANOPY A[ND] FALL OUT.

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"THE BURNING PLANE FELL O[FF] HIS CHUTE AND SET IT AFIRE," [SGT.] SPIEVY SAID, "THE LAST WE SAW OF HIM HE WAS GOING DOWN LIKE A RO[CKET]

APR EUNSONS 6--2159 EJD 630PEW

ADD SHAEF XXX DEAD

HUNTER JUMPED LAST FROM THE A20. OTHERS IN THE CREW LANDED SAFELY: LT. LYLEN PROCKNEW, EXELAND, WIS.; SGT. ROY A.R. GRIMES, LODGEPOLE, NEB.; AND SGT. CARL S.HART, FRISCO, TEXAS.

GH849AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, NOV 2-(AP)-THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY HAS CLASHED WITH SOME PATCHWORK SAMPLES OF THE NEWLY RECRUITED GERMAN MILITIA IN THE FIGHT FOR THE VOSGES PASSES--AND FOUND NONE OF THEM EAGER TO SLUG IT OUT.

IT WAS AGAINST THIS KIND OF RESISTANCE THAT THE SEVENTHLWRMY SMASHED FORWARD YESTERDAY, MAKING WHAT THE SHAEF COMMUNIQUE CALLED "SUBSTANTIAL GAINS" THROUGH WOODLAND SUITED BEST FOR DEFENSE.

THE GERMANS DEPENDED MUCH MORE ON MINE FIELDS THAN FIGHTING GRIT. THE WHOLE PLACE WAS BOOBY TRAPPED--TREES, HAYSTACKS AND FARMYARDS.

BUT WHEN THE AMERICANS BEAT THEIR WAY THROUGH, SOUTHEAST OF RAMBERVILLERS, THE GERMANS WERE NOT THERE TO FIGHT. THEY HAD RETIRED.

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GJ922AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, NOV. 2-(AP)-LT. GEN, GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY ARTILLERYMEN HAVE KNOCKED OUT THE GIANT GERMAN "GHOST GUN" OF METZ, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THEY DID THE JOB WITH THE ENEMY'S OWN ARTILLERY, 88S AND 105S, WHICH THEY HAD CAPTURED.

LT. DONALD R.LYNCH, 22, A NINTH AIR FORCE PILOT FROM ROYAL OAK, MICH., WAS THE AERIAL SPOTTER. HE SAID THE CAPTURED ARTILLERY, TAKEN OUT OF MAGINOT LINE POSITIONS, PUMPED 140 ROUNDS SQUARELY INTO A REPAIR SHED IN A METZ RAILYARD WHERE THE 280 MILLIMETER GERMAN RAILWAY GUN HAD BEEN HIDDEN. IT WAS LEARNED LATER, HE SAID, THAT THE GUN WAS DESTROYED.

TO KEEP THE GUN FROM SIGHT THE GERMANS HAD BEEN SWITCHING IT FROM ONE POSITION TO ANOTHER AND FIRING ONLY A FEW ROUNDS FROM EACH SPOT, MOSTLY AT NIGHT.

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GH8AEW

ADD ON BRIT FR - (GREELE) XX RHINE

THE PATROL WAS LED BY FIRST LT.HUGO SIMS, RALEIGH, N.C. OTHERS WERE SGT.PETER P.FRANK, NEW YORK; CPL.WILLIAM R.CRANFIELD, SELMA, OKLA.; PVT.FRED J.BECKER, ATLANTICA, IOWA; PVT.ROBERT O.NICOLAI, MID LOTHIAN, ILL., AND PVT.ROLAND J.WILBUR, LANSING, MICH.

WITH THE U.S. FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION IN FRANCE, NOV. 2-(AP)-MAJ. GEN.JOHN WOOD, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, AND COL. BRUCE C.CLARKE, LEADER OF A COMBAT COMMAND IN THE SAME DIVISION, HAVE BEEN AWARDED AIR MEDALS FOR FLYING IN CUB OBSERVATION PLANES UNDER FIRE WHILE DIRECTING GROUND FORCES.

CLARKE'S HOME IS AT 1437 LANCASTER AVE., SYRACUSE, N.Y. GEN. (TIGER JACK) WOOD COMES FROM NARBERTH, PA.

N1149AEW

BY LEW HAWKINS (120)

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, FRANCE, NOV.2-(AP)-ONE OF THE GERMANS' 11-INCH SHELLS RECENTLY LANDED 30 YARDS ACROSS THE STREET FROM A HOUSE IN WHICH LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, WAS TAKING SHELTER. PATTON ESCAPED INJURY, ALTHOUGH A MILITARY POLICEMAN OUTSIDE WAS INJURED AND WINDOWS WERE KNOCKED OUT.

AFTER ASSURING HIMSELF THAT THE INJURED SOLDIER HAD RECEIVED FIRST AID, PATTON WENT TO THE SMASHED HOME ACROSS THE STREET AND PERSONALLY HELPED TO DIG OUT A WOUNDED FRENCHMAN AND HIS ELDERLY FATHER. HE HAD THEM PUT INTO AN ARMY AMBULANCE AND SENT TO A MILITARY HOSPITAL.

THEN, WITH THE BOMBARDMENT STILL GOING ON, PATTON WENT TO A NEIGHBORING HOUSE WHERE SEVERAL FRENCHMEN WERE TAKING SHELTER. HE REASSURED THEM AND PASSED AROUND CIGARETTES BEFORE LEAVING.

JP928PEW

NOV 3 1944

(100)

IN OCCUPIED GERMANY, NOV.2-(AP)-WARM CLOTHING AND OTHER EQUIPMENT FLOWING IN BY PLANE AND TRUCK AT A RATE OF 225 TONS DAILY IS OUTFITTING LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' U.S.FIRST ARMY FOR THE RIGORS OF A WINTER WAR ON GERMAN SOIL.

FRONTLINE DOUGHBOYS AND TANKMEN ALREADY HAVE RECEIVED OVERCOATS, MACKINAWS, KNIT CAPS, GLOVES AND HEAVY WOLLEN UNDERWEAR TO ENABLE THEM TO FIGHT THROUGH SIX INCH SNOWS AND TEMPERATURES RANGING TO FIVE DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

ALSO BEING DISTRIBUTED AS FAST AS THEY ARE RECEIVED ARE MORE TONS OF GALOSHES, A NEW TYPE OF TIGHT-NECKED HEAVY WOOLEN SWEATER, CALF-HIGH LEATHER COMBAT BOOTS WHICH ELIMINATE THE BOTHERSOME LEGGINGS, AND WARM, LIGHTWEIGHT SLEEPING BAGS.

JP953PEW

PARIS, NOV.2-(AP)-LOUIS SAILLANT, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RESISTANCE, ASKED TODAY THAT THE COUNCIL'S "PATRIOTIC MILITIA" BE GIVEN LEGAL STATUS AS A POLICE AUXILIARY INSTEAD OF BEING DISSOLVED UNDER A GOVERNMENT ORDER ISSUED LAST WEEK.

AT THE SAME TIME THE COMMUNIST PARTY, IN A STRONGLY WORDED STATEMENT, ASSSAILED THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF THE ORDER AND DIRECTED PARTY REPRESENTATIVES TO FIGHT FOR THE MILITIA'S PRESERVATION.

AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIST STATEMENT DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION AND THE MANNER IN WHICH IT WAS TAKEN WERE SIGNS OF "A DISQUIETING DISREGARD OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY AND FORMS OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT" AND SAID COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT COMPLETELY DISASSOCIATED THEMSELVES FROM THE DECISION.

JP1144PEW

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

NOV 3 1944

PARIS, NOV. 2---(AP)---THE CONGRESS OF "UNION NACIONAL ESPANOLA", AN ORGANIZATION OF SPANISH REPUBLICANS IN EXILE, OPENED AT TOULOUSE TODAY AMID REPORTS THAT DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIOS, PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE LAST REPUBLICAN CORTES, WOULD BE ENDORSED

3o. 24— 2o. 113

AS PRESIDENT OF SPAIN.

THE SOCIALISTS AND IZQUIERDA REPUBLICANA (LEFTIST) PARTIES WHICH ARE HOLDING ALOOF FROM THE UNION MEETING, ALREADY HAVE INDICATED THEIR SUPPORT FOR BARRIOS AS A SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE PRESIDENT MANUEL AZANA, WHO DIED IN 1940, IF THE REPUBLIC IS RESTORED. UNDER THE REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION, THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF PARLIAMENT SUCCEEDS THE PRESIDENT IN OFFICE IN THE EVENT OF THE LATTER'S DEATH. NOV 3 1944

THE UNION CONVENED THE CONGRESS TO DECIDE ON A UNIFIED PROGRAM OF ACTION INTENDED TO OUST GE. FRANCISCO FRANCO AND RESTORE THE REPUBLIC. THE CONGRESS IS EXPECTED TO ADOPT AN APPEAL FOR ALLIED SUPPORT. THE SESSION WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT WHEN RESOLUTIONS OUTLINING THE PROGRAM WILL BE ADOPTED.

BARRIOS NOW IS IN MEXICO ATTEMPTING TO ARRANGE PASSAGE TO FRANCE TO TAKE UP ACTIVE CHARGE OF THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT WITH FORMER PREMIER JUAN NEGRIN, WHO NOW IS IN ENGLAND. NEGRIN ALSO IS ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY VISAS TO JOIN THE REPUBLICANS ON FRENCH SOIL.

CAPETOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, NOV. 2-(AP)-IRVING N.LINNELL, CONSUL GENERAL HERE FOR THE UNITED STATES, HAS LEFT FOR SEATTLE, WASH., ON THE EVE OF HIS RETIREMENT AFTER 30 YEARS' SERVICE.

UE442PEW

THIRD NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES (500)

NOV 3 1944

BY C. YATES MC DANIEL

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, FRIDAY, NOV 3-(AP)-THE "END OF THE LEYTE-SAMAR CAMPAIGN IS IN SIGHT," GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AMERICAN FORCES COMPLETED A JUNCTURE AT CARIGARA, KEY TOWN ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF LEYTE, AND ANOTHER COLUMN THRUST ACROSS THIS CENTRAL PHILIPPINES ISLAND IN THE SOUTH TO TIGHTEN A GIGANTIC CLAMP ON ORMOC--LAST JAPANESE ESCAPE PORT.

THE JAPANESE APPEARED TO BE ATTEMPTING HASTY AND BOMB-BLASTED WITHDRAWL FROM ORMOC.

ESTIMATED NIPPONESE BATTLE CASUALTIES EXCEEDED 30,000, INCLUDING 12,000 COUNTED DEAD ON LEYTE.

THE ENEMY'S COASTAL FLIGHT WAS SO PRECIPITATE THAT FRED HAMPSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE 24TH, SAID ADVANCE PATROLS ALREADY HAD PENETRATED CAPOOCAN, THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF CARIGARA, AND FOUND IT UNOCCUPIED. THE ONLY ESCAPE ROAD TO ORMOC TURNS SOUTH FROM THE COAST AT PINAMOPOAN, FOUR MILES BEYOND CAPOOCAN.

ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ALLIED SWEEP, THE 7TH DIVISION WAS PURSUING "DISORGANIZED ENEMY PARTIES" INTO THEMOUNTAINS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

YANK INFANTRYMEN REACHED BAYBAY ON THE WEST COAST, THUS COMPLETING THE SOUTHERN ARM OF THE GIANT SQUEEZE AGAINST THEJAPANESE WHO MAY STAGE THEIR FINAL DITCH FIGHT AT ORMOC.

JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WAS DIRECTED "PRINCIPALLY AGAINST OUR SHIPPING, WHICH SUSTAINED SOME DAMAGE." AMERICAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 27 ENEMY PLANES IN NUMEROUS INTERCEPTIONS.

THEJAPANESE ALONG CARIGARA BAY FOUGHT SAVAGELY TO HOLD OPEN THEIR ESCAPE HIGHWAY, HURLING MORTAR, ARTILLERY AND LIGHT ARMS FIRE AT THE CONVERGING YANKS.

UNITS OF THE DISMOUNTED FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, ADVANCING FROM THE EAST, CLASHED SHARPLY WITH ENEMY OUTPOSTS AT THE SUBURBS OF THE TOWN OF PROBABLY 20,000 OR MORE POPULATION. FORWARD ELEMENTS THAT HAD PENETRATED THE TOWN EARLIER WITHDREW AFTER DETERMINING THE ENEMY'S STRENGTH.

DESPITE STUBBORN REARGUARD RESISTANCE AND COUNTERATTACKS, THE DOUGHBOYS OF THE 24TH DIVISION CLOSED IN FROM THE SOUTH AND WERE LAST REPORTED NEAR THE TOWN'S PERIMETER DEFENSES.

CAPTURE OF CARIGARA WILL ROUT THE LAST NIPPONESE CONCENTRATION IN THE EASTERN HALF OF LEYTE AND GIVE THE YANKS CONTROL OF THE ENEMY'S COASTAL ESCAPE ROUTE WEST TO PINAMOPOAN AND THENCE SOUTH TO ORMOC BAY. IT IS FROM ORMOC BAY, ON LEYTE'S WESTERN SHORES, THAT JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS HAVE BEEN SENT TO CARIGARA.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED THURSDAY THAT THE ENEMY CONTINUED TO REINFORCE THE ORMOC AREA BY BARGE. THE ENEMY TROOPS WERE BEING BROUGHT IN FROM CEBU ISLAND, SOME 25 MILES WEST ACROSS THE CAMOTE SEA. THE ENEMY TRAFFIC WAS SUBJECTED TO CONSTANT ATTACK BY LEYTE-BASED FIGHTER PLANES AND DARING PT BOATS.

ELSEWHERE ON LEYTE AMERICAN PATROLS FANNED OUT EXTENSIVELY. MINOR CONTACTS WITH FLEEING ENEMY GROUPS WERE REPORTED FROM THE CENTRAL AREA. THE PENETRATION WESTWARD OVER MOUNTAIN TRAILS TOWARD ORMOC BAY CONTINUED.

INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE ENEMY'S FINAL STAND ON LEYTE MIGHT BE IN THE ORMOC AREA. REMNANTS THAT ESCAPED ANNIHILATION IN THE EAST-CENTRAL AND SOUTHEAST SECTORS OF THE ISLAND WERE HEADING TOWARD ORMOC, WHERE THEY WOULD BE REINFORCED BY STRENGTH FERRIED OVER FROM CEBU.

JAPANESE BASES TO THE SOUTH--ON MINDANAO, BORNEO, CELEBES, THE MOLUCCAS AND OTHER ISLANDS--MEANWHILE WERE HAMMERED STEADILY BY ALLIED WARPLANES TO KEEP THEM NEUTRALIZED. IN A LOW LEVEL STRIKE OVER THE SANGAKAN AIRDROME ON BORNEO 12 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND, A 10,000-TANKER SUNK AND FOUR OTHER SHIPS, INCLUDING TWO TANKERS, DAMAGED.

GG2PCW NM

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR,NOV.2-(AP)-A JAPANESE PT BOAT WAS SUNK WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK PELELIU BEACH IN THE PALAU ISLANDS WHILE CARGO WAS BEING UNLOADED OCT.26, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ENEMY CRAFT APPARENTLY LAUNCHED A TORPEDO AT THE CARGO VESSEL BUT FAILED TO INFLICT ANY DAMAGE.

THE PT BOAT'S MACHINEGUN FIRE CAUSED SOME AMERICAN PERSONNEL CASUALTIES.

THE ENEMY VESSEL WAS SUNK AS IT TRIED TO ESCAPE NORTHWARD.

THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED WEDNESDAY THAT A "SPECIAL TORPEDO ASSAULT UNIT" LAUNCHED A CLOSE-RANGE ATTACK AGAINST AN AMERICAN CONVOY EAST OF PELELIU ON NOV. 1 (OCT. 31 U.S. TIME) AND "SANK FOUR ENEMY TRANSPORTS AND HEAVILY DAMAGED TWO OTHERS."

IT ADDED THAT ASSAULT TROOPS, IN A COORDINATED OPERATION, "SUCCEEDED IN EFFECTING A LANDING ON THE NORTHERN COAST" OF PELELIU, WHICH IS IN THE PALAU GROUP OF THE WESTERN CAROLINES.

THERE HAS BEEN NO AMERICAN CONFIRMATION OF THESE ENEMY CLAIMS.

A RAID BY MARINE FIGHTER PLANES ON SHIPPING, INSTALLATIONS AND OIL STORAGE AREAS ON KOROR ISLAND, NORTH OF PELELIU, ON OCT. 30 WAS REPORTED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE. THE RAIDERS ALSO HIT TRUCKS AND BARGES ON NEARBY BABELTHUAP ISLAND.

OTHER AMERICAN PLANES TOOK THE RAIDING TRAIL THE SAME DAY INTO THE MARIANAS, VOLCANOS AND MARSHALLS AND SMACKED YAP ISLAND, IN THE CAROLINES NORTHEAST OF PALAU.

SF442PPW NM

BY ELMONT WAITE (325)

NOV 3 1944

LEYTE, OCT 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A PRIM FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER, SO FAR AS KNOWN HERE THE ONLY WOMAN TO FIGHT 2 1/2 YEARS WITH FILIPINO GUERRILLAS, TOLD TODAY HOW SHE COMMANDED 110 NATIVES WHO KILLED 200 JAPANESE WITH SHOTGUNS MADE FROM SECTIONS OF GAS PIPE.

"THAT WAS WHEN THEY CALLED ME CAPTAIN NIEVES FERNANDEZ," SHE SAID. "NOW I'M JUST MISS FERNANDEZ."

PALER THAN MOST NATIVE WOMEN OF THIS SECTION (HER FIRST NAME, NIEVES, IS THE SPANISH WORD FOR SNOWS), MISS FERNANDEZ WAS WITHOUT SHOES AND WAS ATTIRED IN A PLAIN BLACK FROCK AS SHE CONFERRED WITH AMERICAN OFFICERS. HE IS 38 YEJRS OLD "AT PRESENT."

AFTER TEACHING SCHOOL AT TACLOBAN, THE LEYTE CAPITAL RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY

CONFERRED WITH AMERICAN OFFICERS. HE IS 38 YEARS OLD "AT PRESENT."

AFTER TEACHING SCHOOL AT TACLOBAN, THE LEYTE CAPITAL RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN FORCES INVADING THE JAPANESE-HELD PHILIPPINES, MISS FERNANDEZ SAID SHE DEVELOPED A WHOLESALE BUSINESS OF HER OWN.

"BUT WHEN THE JAPS CAME," SHE RELATED, "NO ONE COULD KEEP ANYTHING. THEY TOOK EVERYTHING THEY WANTED.

"THEY HAD WAYS OF PERSUADING. LIKE GIVING YOU SCALDING HOT

3.24— 20115

BATHS AND FREEZING COLD BATHS ALTERNATELY, WITH NEVER A REST, NEVER ANY FOOD, NEVER ANY WATER EXCEPT THE SOAPY WATER IN THE BATHS."

WORKING WITH GUERRILLAS SOUTH OF TACLOBAN, MISS FERNANDEZ ROUNDED UP NATIVE MEN TO RESIST THE JAPANESE. THESE MEN, SHE SAID, HAD THREE AMERICAN RIFLES. THE REST THEY MADE THEMSELVES OUT OF GAS PIPE. THEY LOADED THEM WITH GUNPOWER AND OLD NAILS.

THEY ALSO MADE GRENADES, AND SOMETIMES THEY GOT HOLD OF JAPANESE WEAPONS.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID THE JAPANESE OFFERED 10,000 PESOS FOR HER HEAD. SHE WAS WOUNDED ONCE. THERE IS A BULLET SCAR ON HER RIGHT FOREARM.

(MANY FILIPINOS ARE EXPERT AT MAKING EFFECTIVE GUNS OUT OF GAS PIPE. THE WEAPONS ARE AS DEADLY AS ANY FIRST RATE SHOTGUN. THE HOMEMADE GUNS ARE CALLED "LATONGS" IN THE VISAYAN DIALECT OF THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES AND "PALTIKS" IN THE TAGALOG DIALECT OF THE MANILA AREA.

(IN SOME OF THE TOUGHER AREAS OF THE MANILA DISTRICT RESIDENCES MUST BE GUARDED NOT BECAUSE HOUSEBREAKERS WANT MONEY OR JEWELS BUT BECAUSE THEY WILL STRIP A HOUSE OF GASPIPE FOR THE ILLICIT SHOTGUN INDUSTRY.)

GM314P

NOV 3 1944

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,OCT 27 (DELAYED)-(AP)-FIGHTING WITH THE GUERRILLAS HAD ITS PLESANT ASPECTS, AU WELL AS ITS DANGER, FOR FIRST LT.JAMES O.JOHNSON OF SPENCER, IOWA.

SENT INTO THE PHILIPPINES BY SUBMARINES 20 DAYS BEFORE THE INVASION OF LEYTE TO COORDINATE GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES, JOHNSON SAID THE "HOSPITALITY OF THE GUERRILLAS WAS ALMOST OVERWHELMING." HE CONTINUED:

"FOR A WHILE IT WAS ONE FEAST AFTER ANOTHER. WE ATE SO MUCH AND SO OFTEN WE WERE EMBARRASSED WHEN WE COULDN'T EAT ANY MORE.

"ONCE THEY HAD A DANCE IN OUR HONOR. A THREE-PIECE STRINGED ORCHESTRA PLAYED WHILE WE DANCED BAREFOOT ON A SPLIT BAMBOO FLOOR."

HIS CLOSEST CALL, JOHNSON SAID, CAME WHEN HE WAS SAILING FROM SAMAR TO SOUTHERN LEYTE AT NIGHT AND WAS WITHIN 200 YARDS OF A JAPANESE MOTOR LAUNCH.

JOHNSON, WHO SERVED THREE YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES BEFORE THE WAR, FOUGHT WITH THE ALAMO SCOUTS IN NEW GUINEA FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

NOV 3 1944

BY ELMONT WAITE (260)

LEYTE,PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,OCT.20-(AP)-(DELAYED)-AD LINDSEY OF KANSAS IS COACHING AGAIN -- AND THE GAME THIS TIME IS FOR KEEPS, WITH NO REFEREES AND NO RULES.

THE FORMER K.U. FOOTBALL COACH IS LT.COL.ADRIAN H.LINDSEY, OF THE 96TH DIVISION.

"IT'S JUST LIKE FOOTBALL," HE ACKNOWLEDGED. "YOU HAVE TO FIGURE WHAT THE OPPOSITION IS CAPABLE OF DOING. IF YOU GUESS OR DEDUCE RIGHT YOU'RE A HERO. IF YOU'RE WRONG, YOU BETTER START LOOKING FOR ANOTHER JOB."

AND, LIKE FOOTBALL, IT'S MORE THAN GUESSWORK, HE SAID. EVERY TIP OFF FROM EVERY SOURCE IS STUDIED. PREPARATIONS ARE DETAILED AND ARDUOUS, FOR ONCE THE GAME IS UNDER WAY IT'S TOO LATE FOR THE COACH TO DO MUCH ABOUT IT.

THERE WERE PLENTY OF MORTARS BURSTING ON LEYTE TODAY AS ASSAULT TROOPS POURED ASHORE, BUT LINDSEY, WITH YEARS OF COACHING EXPERIENCE TO DRAW FROM, MANAGED TO LOOK COMPLETELY UNWORRIED. WAR, TOO, IS FAMILIAR TO HIM; HE WAS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF A FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY OF THE 89TH DIVISION IN THE FIRST WAR, AND WEARS BATTLE STARS FOR ST.MIHIEL AND THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE.

LINDSEY'S NAME IS FAMILIAR TO ALL MIDWESTERN SPORTS FANS -- HE COACHED FOOTBALL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA FROM 1927 TO 1931, AND WAS COACH AT HIS ALMA MATER, THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, FROM 1932 TO 1939. BEFORE THAT HE HAD DIRECTED ATHLETICS AT BETHANY COLLEGE, LINDSBORG,KAS., FOR FIVE YEARS. HE HAS NO DESIRE TO RETURN TO COACHING AFTER THE WAR, HE SAID. HE'LL GO BACK TO HIS JOB AS KANSAS STATE AGENT FOR AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

"COACHING IS NOT FOR OLDER MEN," HE EXPLAINED. "YOU CAN

SEE THEM EVERYWHERE, RUNNING INTO TOUGH BREAKS AND LOOKING FOR NEW JOBS, ONLY TO WIND UP IN SMALLER AND SMALLER SCHOOLS."

INSURANCE, HE ADDED, IS DEFINITELY THE MORE ABUNDANT LIFE.

EJ418ACW

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

NOV 3 1944

AN EVACUATION HOSPITAL, LEYTE, NOV.1-(AP)-SMILES ILLUMINATED THE FACES OF DIRTY, BATTLE-TIRED YANKS TODAY AS AMERICAN WOMEN NURSES GAVE THE WOUNDED MEN OF LEYTE THEIR FIRST FEMINE CARE.

THE AMERICAN GIRLS WENT ON DUTY IN THE WARDS AND OPERATING ROOMS LESS THAN TWO HOURS AFTER THEIR SHIP ARRIVED. HOSPITAL CORPSMEN, WHO HAD BEEN ON THE NURSING JOB AROUND THE CLOCK, SLIPPED AWAY FOR SOME LONG-NEEDED SLEEP.

AN OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH SERVES AS THE HOSPITAL. BITTER FIGHTING RAGED IN AND AROUND THE CHURCHYARD WHILE THE NURSES, OBLIVIOUS OF BATTLE, ATTENDED THE WOUNDED. FILIPINOS;CONTINUED TO ATTEND DAILY MASSES AT THE ALTAR.

LT. COL. NOLA FORREST OF LAKE WILSON, MINN., HEAD NURSE OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, ARRIVED WITH THE FEMININE CONTINGENT. SHE SERVED 14 YEARS AGO IN THE STERNBERG HOSPITAL IN MANILA.

ONE OF THE NURSES IS A SURVIVOR OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR. SHE IS CAPT. CATHERINE ACORN, OF BELMONT, MASS. SHE WAS AMONG THE LAST GROUP OF NURSES TO LEAVE CORREGIDOR, ON APRIL 29, 1942, A FEW DAYS BEFORE IT FELL TO THE JAPANESE.

"THIS IS A REAL RED LETTER DAY FOR THE GIRLS WHO HAVE THE HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST BACK TO THE ISLANDS," SAID CAPT. ACORN, "AND IT IS ONE OF ESPECIAL EMOTION FOR ME. I WANT TO BE WITH OUR FORCES WHEN WE RESCUE OUR 66 GIRLS FROM BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR WHO ARE NOW WORKING IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN MANILA."

CAPT. ACORN AND CAPT. CLAIRE WHALEN, OF ATTLEBORO, MASS., ARE THE FIELD UNIT COMMANDERS.

OTHER NURSES WHO ARRIVED INCLUDED: 2ND LTS. ORA L. FONTENOT, WELSH, LA., PEARL MORRIS, FREEHOLD, N.J., ROSE CHAPMAN, CHICAGO, ILL., ANNA GINSTERBLUM, PRAIRIE DUE CHIEN, WISC.; AMANDA AADLAND, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; LUCY CALABRESE, MONTCLAIR, N.J.; OLGA KNET (CORRECT), CHICAGO; MARCELLA GOTTERMEYER, HAMILTON, OHIO; LAURA HONELBIG, AMIDON, N.D.; EVELYN FLINT, FORT WAYNE, IND.; FLORENCE VEHEMEIER, DAKOTA, ILL.; JOAN GIBOWSKI, SAXON, WIS.; AND DOROTHY SCHERRER, ALTON, ILL.

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EDITORS: ASAHEL BUSH, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, KILLED IN A JAPANESE BOMB OCT.25, SLOGGED THROUGH MUDDY BATTLEFIELDS AND RODE SMALL LANDING CRAFT ON DANGEROUS MISSIONS IN ORDER TO KNOW FIRST HAND WHAT THE ORDINARY SOLDIER--THE JOE BLO--WAS DOING AND THINKING. THERE FOLLOWS ONE OF THE LAST STORIES HE WROTE, IN LEYTE GULF. THE DATE WAS NOT GIVEN.

--DASH--

BY ASAHEL BUSH NOV 3 1944

IN LEYTE GULF--(AP)--AS PEACEFULLY AS IT DEPARTED LAST NIGHT, DAYLIGHT RETURNED TODAY TO THIS SECLUDED INLET ON LEYTE'S NORTH COAST, BUT WITHIN TWO HOURS A PAIR OF JAPANESE ZEROS CAME OVER AND WITH THEM BROUGHT EXCITEMENT, DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

IT WAS 7:45 A.M., AND I WAS EATING HOT CAKES AND BULLY BEEF ON DECK WITH SEAMAN JOHN GROH OF (1643 STUART) YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, WHEN THE ZEROS APPEARED. THEY CAME WITHOUT WARNING AND AT A TIME WHEN A THIRD OF THE CREW WAS BELOW DECKS. THEY CAME IN AT US STRAFING.

BUT WE WERE LUCKY. WE WERE LYING CLOSE IN UNDER A HILL AND THE JAPANESE COULD GET IN ONLY A FEW BURSTS BEFORE THEY PASSED US. ONLY THE RUNNING LIGHT ON OUR PORT YARDARM WAS CLIPPED.

TROUBLE WAS RESERVED, HOWEVER, FOR A GUNBOAT LYING CLOSE BY BUT TO SEAWARD--A SPOT WHICH WE HAD LEFT BUT A FEW MINUTES BEFORE TO TAKE OUR LIBERTY PARTY TO THE BEACH. THE JAPANESE PICKED HER FOR THEIR PRIME TARGET. THEY BOMBED HER AND SCORED WITH WHAT OFFICIAL REPORTS LIKE TO CALL "A NEAR MISS," THE EXPLOSIVE FALLING ABOUT 50 FEET OFF HER STARBOARD BOW."

NEAR MISSES CAN HAVE A DEADLY EFFECT. INSTEAD OF THE SHRAPNEL GOING OUTWARD FROM THE SHIP, AS IT DOES IN A DIRECT HIT, THEY SPRAY IN TOWARD THE VESSEL.

THAT IS WHAT HAPPENED TODAY TO THE GUNBOAT, SKIPPERED BY LIEUT.(J.G.) MORRIS RUSSELL, CALDWELL, IDAHO. HER PORT SIDE WAS HONEYCOMBED WITH SHRAPNEL AND HER MAST WAS NEARLY CUT THROUGH, HER ENGINE ROOM WAS SET AFIRE, A NUMBER OF HER GUNNERS WERE KILLED AND MANY WERE WOUNDED BY THE SHRAPNEL.

NOV 3 1944

OUR ROCKET SHIP IMMEDIATELY PULLED ALONGSIDE TO HELP PUT OUT THE FIRES WITH OUR PUMPS. ROBERT SHAPLEN, NEWSWEEK WAR CORRESPONDENT, AND I LIFTED THE BROKEN BODIES OF THE DEAD INTO WIRE LITTERS AND PLACED THEM IN A LANDING BARGE TO BE TAKEN ASHORE.

ONE GUNNER, COXSWAIN FRANCIS KIRKBRIDE OF FREEMONT, OHIO, WHO HAS A SPECIAL GRUDGE AGAINST THE JAPANESE--HE SAID HIS WIFE AND CHILD WERE KILLED IN MANILA--HAD A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

"MY GUN, 'KEVIN'--NAMED AFTER MY ADOPTED SON, WHOSE FATHER WAS KILLED BY THE JAPS AT SHANGHAI--WASN'T TOUCHED," KIRKBRIDE SAID. 'KEVIN' HAS ACCOUNTED FOR TWO NIP PLANES AND I AM NOT SURE HE DIDN'T HELP GET ONE OR TWO THIS MORNING."

THE JAPANESE ALREADY WAS SMOKING WHEN HE CAME AT US AND DROPPING FAST AS HE WENT OUT OF SIGHT OVER THE HILL.

ALMOST EQUALLY PHENOMENAL WAS THE GOOD FORTUNE OF AN LCM LYING CLOSE BY WHEN THE GUNBOAT WAS HIT.

"I COULD SEE SHRAPNEL KICKING UP WATER ALL AROUND US BUT ONLY ONE SMALL PIECE STRUCK THE BARGE ITSELF AND NO ONE WAS HURT," SAID FIRST LIEUT.ALBERT CAPELLI PROVIDENCE, R.I., OF THE ARMY'S AMPHIBIOUS ENGINEERS, A BROTHER OF A RHODE ISLAND STATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE. HE WAS "COMMODORE" OF A FLOTILLA OF LCM'S WHICH TOOK PART IN THE INITIAL LANDING.

30. 24 — 20117

THE CREW OF CAPELLI'S BARGE, COXSWAIN T/4 ORVILLE CONLEY, GARRETT, KY., AND GUNNERS EUGENE MARKU (63 ELIZABETH AVE) NEWARK, N.J., RALPH MAYHEN, CLEARFIELD, PA., SAID FORTUNATELY FOR THEIR NERVES, THEY WERE TOO REOCCUPIED WITH THEIR JOBS TO NOTICE MUCH OF WHAT WAS GOING ON.

AFTER THE INITIAL ATTACK THERE WERE LONG MINUTES OF CONCERN LEST THE JAPANESE RETURN OR NEW ONES FOLLOW.

BUT IN TIME THE U.S.NAVY FIGHTERS APPEARED AND TENSION SLACKED. THEN IT WAS FOUND THAT THE GUNBOAT, ALTHOUGH SEVERELY RIDDLED, WAS NOT DISABLED. ONCE THE FIRES WERE EXTINGUISHED THE "BLACK GANG," UNDER ENGINEERING OFFICER ENSIGN JACK MARTIN (1918 HARSHMAN BLVD) SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, GOT THE ENGINES GOING.

HER GREEN PAINT BLENDING AGAINST THE FORESTED BACKGROUND, SHE PULLED INTO THE LEE OF THE HILL TO LAY BY, PENDING HER RETURN DOWN SAN JUANICO STRAIT TO A REPAIR SHIP."

GG1033ACW NOV 3 1944

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

AT A LEYTE AIR BASE, NOV.1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"WE WEREN'T SUPPOSED TO PICK A FIGHT," SAID ENS.EDMOND RUSSELL.

"WE WERE SUPPOSED TO BE ON A SEARCH MISSION, STTPPING ENEMY SHIP MOVEMENTS."

STANDING BESIDE A BATTERED NAVY LIBERATOR, RUSSELL, OF 2066 HARING ST., BROOKLYN,N.Y., TOLD HOW THE BOMBER, FLYING AT LOW ALTITUDE, SUDDENLY ENCOUNTERED A JAPANESE CONVOY OF

SEVEN FREIGHTERS AND THREE DESTROYERS HEADING NORTH NEAR PALAWAN ISLAND IN THE WESTERN PHILIPPINES.

"EVEN BEFORE WE COULD MAKE OUR TURN, JAPANESE ACK ACK WAS BURSTING ALL AROUND US, RUSSELL SAID.

"TWO OF OUR MEN WERF INJURED BY FLAK SPRAYING THROUGH THE COCKPIT."

THE PILOT,LT.(JG) NEARL TYLER, OF WYOMING WIPED HIS YES AND STEADIED THE PLANE TO MAKE A BOMB RUN.

NOV 3 1944

A DIRECT HIT WAS SCORED ON A 5,000-TON FREIGHTER. AT 100-FEET HE STRAFED A VESSEL AND LEFT IT BURNING.

THE CREW BROUGHT THE BOMBER TO THIS BASE WITH ONE ENGINE SHOT AND ANOTHER NOT FUNCTIONING. JUST AS THE PLANE LANDED, THE SECOND ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE. IT BARELY WAS EXTINGUISHED IN TIME TO PREVENT AN EXPLOSION.

EW937PCW

WITH 24TH DIVISION,LEYTE,OCT.25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PFC. SAM JEPMAN, HANCOCK,MINN., WAS A MEMBER OF A MACHINE-GUN CREW WHICH BEAT OFF A FIERCE BANZAI CHARGE OF 400 JAPANESE, KILLING 191, ON A SECTOR OF THE LEYTE BEACHHEAD OCT.21.

JEPMAN'S CREW FIRED 800 ROUNDS IN STOPPING THE ATTACK AND HE GOT A BULLET THROUGH HIS HELMET, WHICH LITERALLY CREASED HIS HAIR, BUT HE WAS OTHERWISE UNINJURED.

DV918PCW

U.S.BEACHHEAD, LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES,OCT.25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE IN A NEARBY VILLAGE PLANNED A BIG DANCE FOR THE FIGHT OF OCT.20--TO CELEBRATE THE "SINKING OF THE AMERICAN FLEET."

BUT THE DANCE NEVER CAME OFF BECAUSE THAT WAS THE DAY THE AMERICANS INVADED THIS ISLAND.

THE STORY OF THE DANCE WAS TOLD TO SGT.IGNAZIO AMATO, (1367 SIXTY-SIXTH ST.) BROOKLYN, BY A FILIPINO GIRL WHO SOUGHT REFUGE WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

DV916PCW

HEADQUARTERS, 13TH AAF, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC --(AP)--LOST FROM HIS OWN 13TH AAF "LONG RANGERS" FORMATION, SECOND LT. BILLIE E. WOLFE OF ENID, OKLA., TAGGED ONTO AN ELEMENT OF THE "BOMBER BARONS" IN THE SECOND RAID OVER BALIKPAPAN TO RUN INTO THE WORST ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND INTERCEPTION HE HAD EVER SEEN.

JUST BEFORE HIS BOMBS BLASTED AT BARRACKS SURROUNDING THE HUGE AVIATION GASOLINE REFINERIES ON THE EASTERN COAST OF BORNEO, WOLFE'S LIBERATOR WAS JOLTED BY A DIRECT BURST OF FLAK THAT RUINED EVERYTHING IN THE NOSE OF THE BIG BOMBER.

DESPITE THE DEVASTATION ONLY ONE MAN, THE CO-PILOT (NAMES CENSORED) WAS INJURED. HE WAS STUNNED BY SHRAPNEL THAT CUT AND NUMBED HIS RIGHT ARM. THEY WERE IN THE THICK OF A FIGHT WITH 30 TO 40 JAPANESE FIGHTERS AT THE TIME, AND HE WAS AT THE CONTROLS. HE CONTINUED TO FLY FORMATION WITH ONE HAND UNTIL HE COULD SAFELY TURN OVER THE CONTROLS TO HIS PILOT.

THE ONLY OTHER CASUALTY OCCURRED WHEN THE ASTRAL COMPASS WAS KNOCKED FROM ITS MOORINGS AND HIT THE BOMBARDIER, SECOND LT. FRANCIS J. BRESLIN OF 420 REILLY STREET, HARRISBURG, PENN., ON THE HEAD, WITHOUT SERIOUS RESULTS.

NOV 3 1944

BEFORE THE BATTLE WAS OVER THE CREW HAD COUNTED 40 PASSES MADE AT THEM DURING 45 MINUTES OF ROUGH FIGHTING. GUNNERS ACCOUNTED FOR TWO OF THE 17 ENEMY FIGHTERS KNOCKED OUT OF THE SKY BY THE 14th AIR FORMATIONS.

STAFF SGT. CAESAR DE VITA OF TACOMA, WASH., GOT A PERFECT SIGHT ON AN ATTACKING TOJO. AFTER SEVERAL BURSTS FROM HIS TWIN.50 CALIBRE GUNS, THE FIGHTER BURST INTO FLAME AND NOSED UP. THE LIBERATOR NEARLY CRASHED INTO IT. THE TAIL GUNNER, ST. SGT., JOHN E. SCHELL OF 206 WEST EIGTH STREET, DEVIL'S LAKE, N.D., SAW THE FIGHTER, OUT OF CONTROL, DIP DOWN AND THEN SWOOP UP AGAIN TO CRASH INTO THE WING OF ANOTHER LIBERATOR IN THE FORMATION.

"THE ENGINE FROM THE FIGHTER HURLED UPWARD 200 FEET," SCHELL SAID. "I SAW THE WING OF THE LIBERATOR BUCKLE AND BOTH THE BOMBER AND THE FIGHTER WENT DOWN IN FLAMES. NOBODY GOT OUT OF THAT SHIP."

MEANWHILE IN THE REAR OF WOLFE'S PLANE THE GUN OF THE RIGHT WAIST WENT OUT, LEAVING THE GUNNER, STAFF SGT. THOMAS F. O'NEILL OF 118 SHEPHERD STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN., TO STAND AT THE WINDOW HELPLESSLY WATCHING MORE AND MORE FIGHTERS COME IN AT THEM.

30.24 — 20119

2.119

SCHELL SAID HE SAW ONE FIGHTER COME IN FROM THE REAR IN A STEEP DIVER. "I STARTED GIVING HIM SHORT BURSTS," HE SAID, "AND THAT DIDN'T STOP HIM. HE GOT CLOSER AND CLOSER, AND I COULD SEE HIS GUNS BLAZING, SO I JUST HELD DOWN ON THE TRIGGER FROM 150 ROUNDS WITHOUT LETTING UP. ONE OF MY GUNS BURNED OUT; BUT I DREW A LOT OF BLACK AND GRAY SMOKE FROM THAT FIGHTER AND HE DIVED OUT OF THE SIGHT. THEN THERE WERE MORE ATTACKS FROM THE REAR, AND MY ONE GUN WAS JAMMED. I KEPT FIRING WITH ONE GUN AND POUNDING ON THE OTHER ALTERNATELY. BOY, I WAS REALLY WORRIED."

THE OTHER FIGHTER WAS BLASTED OUT OF THE SKY BY THE TOP TURRENT GUNNER, TECH. SGT. NORMAN J. MARCOUX OF 88 GARDEN STREET, PAWTUCKET, R.I.

NOV 3 1944

THE CO-PILOT'S WOUNDS HAD BEEN DRESSED AFTER THE BATTLE BY THE NAVIGATOR, SECOND LT. GEORGE F. LAWRENCE OF 2540 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE LEFT WAIST GUNNER WAS STAFF SGT. HERMAN H. WEST OF 22 PINE STREET, SHELBURN, LA.

FJ528ACW

MEXICO CITY,NOV.2-(AP)-COMMODORE OSCAR HERRERCS WALKER OF CHILE, WHO HAD PLANNED TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON, D.C., TODAY, POSTPONED HIS DEPATURE UNTIL TOMORROW. HE SAID HE PLANNED TO REST TODAY AND GO SIGHTSEEING.

CM102PCW NH

OTTAWA, NOV.2-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT REPORTED THE DEATH IN ACTION OF LT.WILFRED WALLACE NIGEL, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT VAN NUYS, CALIF.

PS105AEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV. 2-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY RELEASED TONIGHT REPORTED THE DEATH IN ACTION OF LT. WILLIAM ERN TRANTON OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT, WHOSE SISTER LIVES AT 41 MAIN ST., LEWISTON, ME.

NOV 3 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EWT, THURSDAY, NOV. 2)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV.2-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES TODAY:

NOV 3 1944

DEAD, AS A RESULT OF DROWNING -- GUNNER THOMAS CYRIL WEBB; WIFE, MRS.T.C.WEBB, 1299 ST.MARKS ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

WOUNDED -- PVT. STANLEY LISNOCK; FRIEND, PETER DARDAY 426 HEMLOCK ST., FREELAND, PA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY,

1 NOV 2

NEW YORK, NOV.2-(AP)-ARTHUR KROCK, CHIEF CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES IN WASHINGTON, SAYS IN A DISPATCH FROM THE CAPITAL THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HIS ADVISORS ARE DISCUSSING WITH LORD KEYNES AND A BRITISH DELEGATION A SUPPLEMENTAL "SECOND-PHASE" LEND-LEASE PROPOSAL.

ACCORDING TO KROCK THE PROPOSAL WAS MADE BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO THE PRESIDENT AT THE RECENT QUEBEC CONFERENCE, AND IF AGREED UPON, WOULD PERMIT BRITAIN TO OBTAIN AT LEAST $2,500,000,000 OF NON-MILITARY SUPPLIES FOR RESALE IN EXPORT TRADE.

HW129AEW

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,NOV.2-(AP)-WORK IS CUT OUT FOR THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE LONG AFTER THE WAR ENDS.

REPATRIATION OF TROOPS, MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT AND REHABILITATION WORK WILL KEEP MOST OF THE FLEET BUSY FOR AT LEAST SIX MONTHS, PERHAPS THREE YEARS, AFTER HOSTILITIES WITH JAPAN END, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION ESTIMATED TODAY.

THE MERCHANT FLEET'S JOB WILL INCLUDE RETURNING HOME 6,000,000 OR MORE AMERICAN TROOPS, SUPPLYING THOSE REMAINING OVERSEAS, AND TRANSPORTING CARGO FOR RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN PASSENGER SHIPS ALREADY HAVE MOVED MORE THAN 4,500,000 OF THE 6,000,000 AMERICAN PERSONNEL OVERSEAS, OWI REPORTED. THIS CONTRASTS WITH 987,736 SOLDIERS TRANSPORTED TO FRANCE BY UNITED STATES SHIPS IN THE LAST WAR. (BRITISH SHIPS THEN CARRIED A MAJORITY OF AMERICAN TROOPS).

EAST COAST PORTS OF EMBARKATION WILL CONTINUE TO BE USED AFTER THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. THEY WILL BE USED ALONG WITH GULF AND PACIFIC COAST PORTS FOR THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

THE REPORT DISCLOSED THAT 22 OF AMERICA'S PEACETIME OCEAN LINERS HAVE BEEN SUNK, LEAVING 103 STILL IN OPERATION, PRINCIPALLY AS TROOP TRANSPORTS OR HOSPITAL SHIPS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY,NOV.3).

EG455PEW

BOSTON, NOV 2-(AP)-AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT, WHO RETURNED FROM ENGLAND LAST WEEK, WILL MAKE HIS FIRST PUBLIC ADDRESS IN SUPPORT OF THE ROOSEVELT-TRUMAN TICKET TOMORROW AT 6:30 P.M. OVER A NATIONAL RADIO NETWORK.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INDEPENDENT VOTERS' COMMITTEE FOR ROOSEVELT AND TRUMAN, WHO INVITED WINANT TO BOSTON, SAID THE FORMER REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE WILL BE TENDERED A RECEPTION IN THE AFTERNOO AND WILL ADDRESS THE NATION OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

DD1205AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV 2-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.HERMAN FELDMAN SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST FROM PEARL HARBOR THAT AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES USED UP MORE GASOLINE DURING THE INVASION OF THE MARIANAS THAN WAS CONSUMED BY THE ENTIRE PACIFIC FLEET THROUGHOUT 1943.

GENERAL FELDMAN, WHO SPOKE ON HHE XARCH OF TIME PROGRAM, SAID HE COULD NOT DISCLOSE WHAT SUPPLIES THE NAVY HAD TO EXPEND IN WINNING THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES SEA BUT THE MARIANAS EXAMPLE GAVE THE PUBLIC A FAINT IDEA.

HE SAID IT WOULD REQUIRE FOUR FREIGHT TRAINS EXTENDING FROM SUN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK TO CARRY THE SUPPLIES USED IN ONE YEAR OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

GENERAL FELDMAN IS ONE OF THE TOP FLIGHT LOGISTIC EXPERTS ON THE JOINT ARMY-NAVY STAFF FOR PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS.

MM850PPW NM

(250) UNDATED STILWELL-CHINA (SEATTLE ASKED) 17

NOV 2 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

POSITIVE ACTION TO REORGANIZE CHINA'S WAR INDUSTRY WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY (THURSDAY) BY THE UNITED STATES AS AN AFTERMATH TO THE RECALL OF GENERAL JOSEPH STILWELL.

THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED THAT DONALD M.NELSON, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, WAS RETURNING TO CHINA, ACCOMPANIED BY A STAFF OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS. GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, THE WHITE HOUSE DECLARED, HAD ASKED THAT NELSON COME BACK.

MAKING CAPITAL OF THE RECALL BY THIS COUNTRY OF GENERAL STILWELL, THE TOKYO RADIO SUGGESTED TO CHIANG THAT HE DESERT HIS ALLIES AND JOIN JAPAN.

NOV 3 1944

LONDON ALSO OFFERED CHIANG SOME ADVICE, THE LONDON STAR ASSERTING THAT THE CHINESE GENERAL MUST BE PERSUADED TO REFORM HIS GOVERNMENT, ESPECIALLY BY REMOVING GENERAL HO, LONG-TIME MINISTER OF WAR, SO THAT THE CHINESE ARMIES COULD BE UNIFIED.

THE RECALL OF STILWELL, WITH THE SUBSEQUENT POLITICAL-MILITARY STIR IT CREATED, WAS ATTRIBUTED BY REP.WALTER H.JUDD (R-MINN) FORMER MEDICAL MISSIONARY TO CHINA, TO A WHITE HOUSE ULTIMATUM TO CHIANG DEMANDING THAT STILWELL BE MADE OVER-ALL COMMANDER IN THE WAR-TORN COUNTRY.

NOV 3 1944

JUDD SAID THE ULTIMATUM WAS COUPLED WITH A THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL OF MILITARY AID. CHIANG INSTEAD, JUDD DECLARED, DEMANDED STILWELL'S RECALL, LEAVING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THE ALTERNATIVE OF BRINGING THE GENERAL HOME OR HALTING MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO CHINA.

DR.C.L.HSIA, DIRECTOR OF THE CHINESE NEWS SERVICE, SAID IN A STATEMENT RELEASED IN NEW YORK THAT THE REMOVAL OF STILWELL WAS "THE ONLY CORRECT THING POSSIBLE IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES."

EG1002PEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM VISTULA, NORTH OF WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA)

JP1142PEW

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV.2, 1940--INVADING ITALIAN ARMY 10 MILES FROM YANINA IN GREECE; ITALIAN PLANES RAID SALONIKA, LARISA, CORINTH CANAL AND CORFU. ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCES OCCUPATION OF SCIUSCEIB MOUNTAINS NEAR KASSALA, DOMINATING SUDANESE PLAIN IN ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

M609AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY TME ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV.3, 1918--GERMANY ADMITS WITHDRAWAL OF ITS ARMIES IN BELGIUM UNDER HEAVY ASSAULT BY BRITISH FORCES. THE ARGONNE FOREST REGION IS REPORTED CLEAR OF GERMANS AND AMERICAN AVIATORS REPORT THE ENEM IN FULL RETREAT EAST OF THE MEUSE (MAAS) RIVER. AMERICAN FORCES CONTINUE THEIR SENSATIONAL ADVANCE NORTH OF VERDUN, TAKING 4,000 PRISONERS.

NOV.3, 1940--GREEK AIR AND LAND FORCES AIMING TO SEIZE KORITZA IN ALBANIA CLAIMED A VICTORY OVER ITALIAN TROOPS IN ALBANIA NEAR THE BORDER.

HW1215AEW

30.24 — 20121

U.S. TROOPS REACH ROER RIVER IN GERMANY; JAPS OPEN FIERCE COUNTER -ATTACK ON LEYTE

NOV 4 1944

ENEMY LAUNCHES DRIVE TO TRY TO ESCAPE FROM TRAP

MCDANIEL

Heavy Reinforcements Landed in Attempt to Avert Disaster.

NOV 4

2 TRANSPORTS SUNK

American Fighters Disrupt Huge Motor Convoy to Front.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS Philippines, Saturday, Nov. 4—(AP) Under slashing American aerial attack, the Japanese Imperial army landed strong mechanized reinforcements and began its first potentially formidable attempt Friday to avert disaster on Leyte island.

The Japanese counterattack, which began with an attempt to break out of the Ormoc trap, presages a flareup in the battle for Leyte. But the overwhelming American superiority in men and guns leaves little doubt of the final issue.

Tighten Hold on Ormoc

Yank infantrymen moved five miles westward along Carigara bay and tightened their encirclement of Ormoc, 25 miles to the south, as the Japanese suddenly halted their ostensible withdrawal from Leyte and shot large new forces into the battle.

The reinforcements landed at Ormoc Wednesday night and Thursday morning from four large transports and escorting destroyers.

American Lightnings and bomb-carrying Warhawks fought their way through a strong Japanese fighter screen and heavy flak to attack the convoy in Ormoc bay.

The bitter battle cost the Japanese two transports and 25 of the estimated 50 first-line planes they threw into action.

The reinforcements landed in the darkness, however, and immediately were dispatched northward along the winding highway leading north to Carigara bay.

Lightnings, returning from the Ormoc bay conflict, discovered the Japanese column of trucks and tanks, extending for several miles through narrow Ormoc valley.

The Yank fighters attacked the convoy, destroying 30 trucks and two tanks.

Yanks Disrupt Column

"The column was disrupted," said today's communique, "with enemy troops sustaining heavy casualties" and the loss of much equipment and supplies.

Richard Bergholz, Associated Press war correspondent, was told by returning fliers the 10-mile-long convoy was attacked from tree top level.

"We couldn't miss," said Maj. Thomas B. Maguire, of San Antonio, Tex.

"Japs who drove into the ditches were riddled and we could see the bodies blown into the air. The road was so narrow and the swamp so bad there was no place for the trucks and equipment to go so we had a field day, drilling everything along the road and pausing only to gain a few feet altitude so we could nose down again."

Maguire called the attack, which was led by Maj. Wallace Jordan, Long Beach, Calif., a "strafer's dream."

Blast 10-Mile Convoy

In all the 10 miles under attack the road made only one sharp turn. Troops, trucks, light, medium and heavy tanks and field artillery felt the fury of the air attack. The convoy was spotted despite the fact the enemy made extensive efforts to camouflage it.

Yanks of the 24th division pushed westward along Carigara bay to Culasian point, five miles west of American-held Carigara and some two miles east of Pinamopoan, northward anchor of the road from Ormoc.

Elsewhere, American forces were consolidating and establishing intermediate bases and lines of communication, the communique reported.

Along Carigara bay, the Yanks brought up heavy artillery to bottle Ormoc valley, the only northward escape route from Ormoc bay. Massed batteries of 155s and eight-inch howitzers of the 24th division and the First Cavalry division, augmented by the 10th corps artillery, pulled away from the assault on Carigara. This key town was occupied Thursday.

These guns now cover the opening of Ormoc valley at Carigara bay.

Apparently timed with the new thrust on the West coast, the Japanese air force last night intensified what the communique described as "harassing" raids over Leyte.

From dusk until daylight, no less than 35 low-level bombing and strafing runs were made on airfields and dock areas.

Attack at Roof-Top Level

The assaults provoked an American pyrotechnical display which caused interested spectators to duck as a fusillade from every kind of weapon — from .30 caliber machine guns to heavy ack-ack — swept the air at roof-top level.

One American merchantman at the dock burst into flames when hit. The fire was extinguished. Explosions in a small ammunition dump added to the ear-splitting din. The Japanese lost five planes to antiaircraft fire and five to interceptors. One American plane was lost.

The Yanks exerted pressure from three directions on the restricted Ormoc area while Allied warships and PT boats tore into enemy craft. The Japanese called on its best fliers to protect shipping in Ormoc bay, AP War Correspondent Richard Bergholz reported. One group of enemy airmen flying cover for a convoy off Ormoc refused to break formation, although 27 of their number were shot down during an eight-hour sky battle. Not a single American plane was lost in this melee.

Yanks on Leyte Tighten Noose

NOV 4 1944

Japs in Dwindling Pocket Retreat Toward Escape Port of Ormoc.

SPENCER

Headquarters, Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, from a room where an enemy flyer's bullet missed his head by twelve inches, announced today the near end of the Leyte campaign as his land, sea and air forces set a death trap for Ormoc, last port of flight for the Japanese.

Just two weeks after he returned to the Philippines, Gen. MacArthur's four divisions were cornering bewildered Nipponese on Leyte's west coast, pressing for a kill which would swell enemy casualties, already past 30,000.

Associated Press War Correspondent Richard Bergholz reported the Japs were throwing in their finest flyers as they battled to stave off the onrushing Americans. Mr. Bergholz described a bitter aerial dogfight at Ormoc yesterday, in which twenty-seven of the enemy were shot down without breaking cover over the convoy they were protecting.

DAY

"The Japanese flyers were definitely above the average," he reported returning flyers as saying. "They had a tight formation over the ships and refused to break under repeated passes."

No American planes were lost in the eight-hour melee.

Today's communique suggested attention was swinging to other islands of the central Philippines, reporting attacks by Liberator bombers on Cebu and Negros, west of American holdings on Leyte and Samar.

Carigara Is Captured.

The General issued the communique after a close brush with death. A strafing Jap plane sent a bullet into the wall of his room, just missing him.

Disaster fast engulfed the fleeing survivors of Japan's Sixteenth Division which once so arrogantly tortured the American and Filipino heroes of Bataan.

Carigara has fallen. The Twenty-fourth Division of Major-Gen. Frederick A. Irving, in the thick of action from the time it landed October 20 at Palo on the east coast, crushed the enemy's last big stand south of the town yesterday and swept out of Leyte Valley to the northwest shore.

Climaxing twelve days of the bloodiest fighting, the Twenty-fourth advanced to a juncture with the First Cavalry Division of Major-Gen. Vern D. Mudge which battled into Carigara from the northeast.

Japs Flee in a Hurry.

The Japs were in such haste to reach Pinamopoan and turn south down the one escape highway to Ormoc that they abandoned Capoocan west of Carigara. Ormoc is about twenty-five miles south.

Below Ormoc on the west coast, the Seventh Division of Major-Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, which has been teamed with the Ninety-sixth Division, was disclosed today to have cut all the way across from Abuyog and reached Baybay. From there a coastal road leads twenty-six miles north to Ormoc.

At Ormoc the Japs frantically loaded troops on barges and ferried them to larger escape vessels, but these were under attack by American PT boats and Leyte-based fighter planes.

Within the past twenty-four hours the Jap air force inflicted some damage on American shipping off east Leyte but paid for it with twenty-seven planes shot down in sky battles.

Japs Make More Claims.

A Jap communique today claimed six American warships were sunk and four damaged in Leyte Gulf and Surigao Strait Wednesday and Wednesday night. The ships claimed sunk were listed as two cruisers, three destroyers and a transport. Yesterday an Imperial communique claimed four cruisers were sunk and three battleships damaged in the gulf.

MacArthur Misses Death By A Foot

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 3 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur missed possible death by a margin of a foot today.

A strafing Japanese plane sent a .50-caliber bullet into the wall of the room where the general was at work. It bored a hole 12 inches from MacArthur's head.

When the general's aide, Col. Lloyd Lehrbas dashed into the room, MacArthur calmly nodded toward the hole and said:

"Well, not yet."

The general has had numerous close brushes with death. The closest also was in the Philippines.

Shortly after the war began, a bomb from a Japanese plane exploded a few feet from where the general was standing in the open. The bomb wounded a Filipino orderly standing at MacArthur's side.

Jap Troop Train On Luzon Derailed

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, *Saturday*, Nov. 4 (AP) — American planes bombed and derailed a Japanese troop train on Luzon, main Philippine Island, during widespread attacks on Philippine and Southwest Pacific targets, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in a supplementary communique

today.

Five Japanese planes were destroyed aground on Cebu Island, when hit by medium bombers on patrol. Cebu is believed to be the staging base for Nipponese reinforcements sent to Leyte.

Heavy units dropped 26 tons of bombs on Alicante airdrome, Negros Island, hitting supply and personnel areas. Five of an unspecified number of Japanese interceptors were shot down, and four American bombers were lost.

Other planes hit objectives on Celebes, Timor, New Guinea and the Bismarck-Solomons area.

JAP PLANES BOMB U.S. THIRD FLEET

Damage Several Ships of Third Fleet, Nimitz Reports.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 3—(AP) Japanese planes attacked one of the carrier groups in the U. S. Third fleet Nov. 1, damaging several ships and inflicting light personnel casualties, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The attack was reported in a communique which also told of the first enemy aerial offensive in the Marianas islands since the occupation of Saipan by American ground forces last spring.

Japs Raid Saipan

Nine Japanese planes raided Saipan and nearby Tinian islands the night of Nov. 1, Nimitz said, killing four men. Three of the planes were shot down.

Thirteen of the Japanese planes carrying out the two assaults were shot down, the Navy reported. Big twin-engined bombers attacked the airfields while dive bombers and fighters carried out the assaults on units of the Third fleet.

Another enemy sea plane was destroyed in an attack on American-held Peleliu island in the Palau group.

In addition to "minor damage" to Isely airfield on Saipan and the northern airfield on Tinian, the Navy said the raiding planes killed four men there and wounded another seriously.

Casualties Are Light

No indication was given of the extent of damage caused by the enemy dive bombers and fighters attacking part of the Third fleet Wednesday. Personnel casualties, aboard the damaged ships, were reported light.

The attack seemed to indicate that the enemy is making major use of the chain of airfields established from the Southern Philippines northward to the Japanese homeland.

The big bombers which attacked American land bases, the Navy said, presumably flew south about 850 miles from the Bonin islands. There was no indication of where the carrier units were attacked, or the base of operation for the enemy planes making that assault.

Americans Sink Jap PT Boat

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 3 (AP)—American guns sank a Japanese PT boat in the Palau Islands after it fired a torpedo in an unsuccessful attempt to sink a freighter being loaded at the Peleliu beach, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced yesterday.

The Japanese version of the same incident, reported by Tokyo radio Wednesday, said a "special tropedo assault unit sank four enemy transports and heavily damaged two others" in action coordinated with a Nipponese landing on American-held Peleliu.

AMERICAN FORCES SMASH TWO MILES PAST VOSSENACK

Push Ahead in Hard Fighting Through Heavily-Mined Woodland.

SCHELDE BATTLE ENDS

Last Germans on Walcheren Island Being Mopped Up by Allies.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 3.—(AP) The southern flank of the U. S. First army assault swept two miles south-east of captured Vossenack today, overrunning the German village of Schmidt only three-quarters of a mile from the river Roer, next enemy barrier on the way to the Rhine 28 miles to the east.

The Doughboys gouged out their advance in hard fighting through heavily-mined woodland under leaden clouds so low that close air support was virtually impossible.

Nazi Tanks Destroyed

But fighter bomber pilots of the Ninth Air Force, flashing out of the clouds, dealt what blows they could, knocking out three tanks and probably destroying three others of the German armored supply.

Although the impact fell heaviest on the German home front there, fighting as fierce was going on in last hours of the battle for Walcheren island, which will open the docks of Antwerp to a flood of Allied shipping.

The tempo of battle also rose along the Mark river line, five miles south of the Maas in western Holland, and beyond Vaccarat in France, where Allied armies are battling toward the passes which lead through the Vosges mountains to the Rhine and Germany.

The swampy south Schelde pocket was liquidated as the last Nazi sniper nests were cleaned out late in the afternoon, and for the first time since the Canadian offensive broke there 28 days ago that front fell silent.

Last Guns Fall Silent

On nearly-drowned Walcheren island to the north, the last of the port-blocking big guns of the Germans fell silent too — most or possibly all of them by now knocked out or captured.

Vlissingen (Flushing) was captured. Its garrison commander, Lt. Col. Reinhardt, and a good many of his men surrendered. The rest fled to the east into a triangle menaced by a British-Canadian bridgehead broadening on the east shores of the island around the causeway from South Beveland island.

Just south of the causeway, other troops of the Canadian First army were ferried across the mile-wide inlet and won a second foothold inside the last-stand triangle, where collapse of the German defenses seemed near.

Along the Mark river rearguard line—perhaps the last firm German stand short of the Dutch Rhine from Rotterdam east to Arnhem—the Poles drove a third bridgehead across the stream.

Others were won earlier in the day by Americans and British to the west.

Supreme Headquarters had no new information on gains wiping out ground gained by a German counterattack in eastern Holland.

British Reach Meijel

But front line dispatches of the Associated Press said British patrols reached Meijel, one of the towns the Germans rewon, and found it apparently undefended. That seemed to indicate the Germans had pulled back to their original positions, licking their wounds.

In the south, Americans of the Seventh army slashed forward on the north flank of the French drive which captured Baccarat, liberating the villages of Vaxainville, four miles north of Baccarat, and Reclonville, six miles north.

The weather was bad for flying on the entire front, but it was better over the Canadian army sector. The RAF in 400 flights strafed German troops trying to form up north of the Mark river and plastered remaining strongpoints on Walcheren.

British mediums bombed a bridge at Venlo, German base on the Maas in Eastern Holland from which the enemy's surprise offensive was launched a week ago.

Mediums of the Ninth Air Force attacked five bridges, two near trier, in the Siegfried line, one at Coblenz and others near Badmunster and Maiserslautern. Clouds prevented observation of results.

Yanks Push Two Miles Deeper Into Germany

Enemy Radio Predicts Big American Offensive—British On Walcheren Capture Vlissingen

London, Nov. 3 (AP) — A United States First Army drive rolling out of the forests southeast of Aachen smashed two miles deeper into Germany today and enemy broadcasts declared a grand American offensive soon might explode along a restless 30-mile front.

German accounts said only two regiments so far had been committed to the push, which swept through the village of Schmidt, two miles beyond fallen Vossenack and 15 miles southeast of Aachen, but added that powerful forces were massed behind them ready to strike.

The final shots were being fired to clear the approaches to the port of Antwerp, as Vlissingen (Flushing) fell and most of the rest of Walcheren Island, with its blockading big guns, was overrun.

Retreating In East

The enemy was falling back before British and Americans in eastern Holland, apparently to positions which would be less exposed by such an offensive, and was giving ground grudgingly in western Holland as Allied infantry threw three bridgeheads across the Mark river, some five to six miles south of the water barrier of the Maas.

The pressure was on all along the 500-mile Allied front, with the United States Seventh and the French First armies making five-mile gains in two days, which overran a half dozen villages and carried to within six miles of St. Die, commanding one of the passes through the Vosges Mountains to the Rhine. Local gains were scored on the United States Third Army front.

Driving through pillboxes and barbed-wire entanglements, the Americans who seized Schmidt 28 miles west of the Rhine took high ground commanding the small Roer river, but the Germans were dug in strongly across the stream and were well armed with artillery and mortars.

Young Prisoners Taken

A front dispatch said hundreds of prisoners, many young or physically unfit of the type usually left to man outposts, were taken.

A German high command spokesman said the Americans were jabbing at Field Marshal General Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt's lines all the way north to Waldenrath, 30 miles from the focal point of fighting.

"A major action on the part of the American First Army seems to be impending," Berlin said, adding that the various local thrusts "can be interpreted as forerunners of the forthcoming offensive."

Four miles north of Schmidt, artillery and mortar fire kept other elements of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army out of the town of Hurtgen, which was reached in the opening phases of the assault yesterday.

The plight of the German garrison on Walcheren Island was growing more desperate as the Allies who took Vlissingen neared a junction with other forces which seized the strong points of Domberg, nine miles northwest, and Westkapelle, and cleared the west coast for a distance of more than nine miles.

At last reports these two forces, which took 600 prisoners during the day, were less than two miles apart.

The core of German resistance was in eastern Walcheren, where the Germans fought back fiercely before the causeway bridgehead from South Beveland Island to the east.

But even here the Canadians expanded their foothold, while British reinforcements made a new landing two miles south. Troops were locked in desperate fighting waist deep in water and mud.

Open City Declared

The Germans declared the village of Arnemiuden, one mile west of the bridgehead, an open city because their wounded are hospitalized there, and supreme headquarters agreed to respect it.

It was disclosed that Canadians had cleared the two Dutch islands of North Beveland and Tholen, to the north, and had taken 250 captives.

Across the Schelde estuary to the south the last Germans were routed from Belgium save for a few stragglers in the marshes. The windup of the 28-day-old Canadian First Army offensive came with the routing of the last snipers from Zeebrugge. The entire offensive netted 12,000 prisoners.

In eastern Holland, British patrols ranged through the village of Meijel, one of the towns recaptured by the Germans in their surprise counterattack a week ago, without encountering resistance.

Withdrawal Reported

A front dispatch said the enemy seemed to be withdrawing toward the Maas and Venlo, 12 miles east, from whence the drive came.

German rear guards holding back the Allies south of the Maas in Holland were taken by surprise before dawn as Americans in the moonlight moved across the Mark river north of Oudenbosch and six miles south of the vital enemy escape bridges at Moerdjik.

They dug in and held on against heavy artillery fire, succeeding in linking up with the British, who held another bridgehead to the east. Poles some 15 miles farther east also fought across the Mark north of Oosterhout, within five miles of the Maas.

The Allied communique confirmed that the French captured Baccarat, 30 miles southeast of Nancy in the northern foothills of the Vosges. Forty-five miles east lies the big French city of Strasbourg on the Rhine. The Germans said two days ago and they had pulled out of the crossroads town.

French Take Gelacourt

Broadening this drive to a front of about 12 miles, the French captured Gelacourt, two miles north of Baccarat; Deneuvre, one mile south, and Bazien, Nossoncourt and Menil sur Belvitte, from three to four miles south.

These gains placed the Allies within four miles of Raon l'Etape, first town inside Schirmeck pass to Strassbourg.

Farther south, Americans captured La Bourgonce, six miles northwest of St. Die, first town inside the Ste. Marie pass.

Gains also were made in the bend of the Moselotte, where the Allies were within six miles of Gerardmer in the Schlucht pass.

Allied forces were within three miles of Moyenmutier in the Saales pass, eight miles from Fraise in Bonhomme pass; and five miles from Bussang in Bussang pass, north of Belfort.

German losses in men and tanks was reported heavy in these slugging matches, and one force was trapped and was being cut to pieces.

Allied headquarters in Paris reported that the United States First Army to date had taken 199,834 prisoners, and the Third Army 102,340.

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NEW AMERICAN DRIVE REACHES RIVER ROER

FRYE

Nazis See Big U. S. Offensive Shaping Up—Battle to Open Antwerp Is Virtually Won as Allies Sweep Schelde Isles.

London, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—The First United States Army today thrust forward by another two miles from Vossenack, southeast of Aachen, and the Berlin radio said that the jabs Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges was making along a thirty-mile front were forerunners of the forthcoming offensive.

The drive, which has netted a four-mile gain in two days after the push through the Hurtgen Forest, resulted today in the capture of the village of Schmidt overlooking the Roer River, whose muddy clay banks interpose the next major barrier to the Rhine.

The new drive, in a sector about fifteen miles southeast of Aachen, was aimed in a southeasterly direction from captured Vossenack, and carried to the hills overlooking the Roer at a point about ten miles south of Duren.

British Capture Flushing.

A spokesman for the German High Command said that the Americans were probing the German defenses all the way from Waldenrath, above Aachen, to Hurtgen, including the Geilenkirchen and Wurselen sectors, north of Aachen. These attacks, he said, were to be interpreted as forerunners of the forthcoming offensive.

Gen. Hodges's men, who broke the concrete crust of the Siegfried Line at Aachen in the first two weeks of October, jumped off as the battle to open the supply port of Antwerp came to a virtual close with the capture by British Commandos of the ancient Dutch port of Vlissingen (Flushing) and Domberg on Walcheren Island.

Two more islands north of the Schelde Estuary—North Beveland and Tholen—were cleared of the enemy. German resistance flickered out south of the Schelde. In the drive north of Antwerp toward Rotterdam and the Maas, British and American troops restored and consolidated three bridgeheads across the Mark river and canal from five to six miles south of the strategic Moerdijk Bridge.

DAY

The few German guns remaining on flooded Walcheren Island on the north side of the Schelde mouth after the capture of Flushing were rapidly running out of ammunition. Only a few scattered snipers remained to harass the Allies on either side of the river mouth, entrance to Antwerp port.

Continued on Page 18.

Meanwhile, American and French troops battling deeper into the Vosges slopes, on the southern sectors of the Allied front, captured eight towns, including Baccarat, and approached to within three to eight miles of the first towns inside six passes to the Rhine frontier.

Americans and British smashing against the hard circle of German defenders holding south of the Maas (Meuse) on the road to Rotterdam, restored a bridgehead over the little Mark River within six miles of the Moerdijk Bridge.

The Americans attacked in moonlight a few hours before dawn in gaining their bridgehead to the left of the British, and dug in while waiting for reinforcements.

All the vital part of Walcheren Island was in Allied hands with the fall of Flushing, a city of 22,000 and third port of Holland. Supreme Headquarters announced that the Allied amphibious forces on the Dutch island which landed Wednesday at Westkapelle on the western tip and at Flushing had come to within two miles of a junction. Thus the coastal belt of dikes and dunes on the southwestern edge of the island where German guns were stationed, as well as the northwest corner, had been seized.

Battle on the Causeway.

Canadians still battled forward under a crossfire at the western end of the narrow granite causeway connecting Walcheren with South Beveland. They were aided by a newly won British foothold two miles southwest of the causeway.

Some hard fighting evidently remained before every German is driven from Walcheren, an island eight miles long. But Allied capture of some of the enemy's 250-mm. guns left those remaining harmless to Allied shipping.

Some of these Germans were in Domburg, at the northwest corner of the island where there was street fighting, and at Middleburg in the center of the island. Arnemuiden, between Middleburg and the causeway, was declared an open town. A hospital is located there.

Last Snipers Cleared Out.

Capture of Flushing, formerly a great fortress in the Dutch battles for independence, placed at the disposal of the Allies three harbors, a commercial port and shipbuilding and machine building facilities.

The battle for the Schelde mouth, which began October 6 when Canadians crossed the Leopold Canal, also saw the clearing of the last snipers out of Zeebrugge, the capture in rapid succession of Knocke, Sluis and Heyst, and the liberation of the last inch of Belgian territory. Here, too, the battle was over with the capture of a total of 12,244 Germans—more than were estimated in the entire German force when the battle began.

The Canadian First Army's total bag since D day had now climbed to just over 100,000 prisoners. Included were 250 taken in a heretofore unannounced invasion of North Beveland. This island, just off captured South Beveland Island, is now clear of the enemy also.

Second Crossing of River.

The two new bridgeheads over the Mark were forced just north of Oudenbosch. It was the second time the Allies had been across, but Poles and Americans had been forced to relinquish their hold twenty-four hours previously because of inability to get heavy equipment across.

Dug in on the north bank they were under heavy artillery fire from the north side of the Maas and Hollandsch Diep. The nature of the terrain, close-laced by canals and dikes, however, was the main reason for the slow progress in this sector.

At the eastern fringe of the Allied front in Holland, British troops sent patrols into the outskirts of Meijel, twelve miles west of the Dutch border town of Venlo, and found the enemy had pulled back toward the Maas after several days of exhausting counter-attack. Meijel and Lieseel, since recaptured by the British, were taken by the Germans at the highwater mark of this thrust, aimed at distracting Allied attention in western Holland.

Patch's Men Drive Forward.

Infantrymen of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army and Poilus of Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's French First Army battled forward on a fourteen-mile front southeast of Nancy and northeast of Epinal on the approaches of all three of the northernmost Vosges passes. They had advanced five miles at places in the last twenty-four hours.

Baccarat, thirty-two miles southeast of Nancy, was seized in a tank battle along with the villages of Gelacourt, Domjevin, Deneuvre, Bazien, Mossoncourt and Menil-sur-Belvitte on either side of Baccarat. This placed the Allies within four miles of Raon l'Etape, first town inside Schirmeck Pass to Strassbourg.

Farther south, Americans captured La Bourgonce, six miles northwest of St. Die, first town inside the Ste. Marie Pass. Gains also were made in the end of the Moselotte, where the Allies were within six miles of Gerardmer in the Schlucht Pass.

Allied forces were within three miles of Moyenmutier in the Saales Pass, eight miles from Fraise in Bonhomme Pass and five miles from Bussang in Bussang Pass, north of Belfort.

The German radio said Gen. Patch had committed five divisions to his drive and identified them as the American Forty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Third, the French Third Algerian and French Second Armored.

Offensive Near Aachen

The new American assault below Aachen began yesterday on a 4,000-yard front and quickly blasted its way forward for nearly two miles, overrunning the villages of Germeter and Vossenack, south of Hurtgen itself. The Allied communique reported that "our drive is continuing against stiffening resistance."

The scale of the attack was not immediately apparent, but the German radio reported it was opened with two infantry regiments. The Berlin broadcast said "the Americans have strong reinforcements immediately behind their lines, and an intensification of the fighting must be expected."

The Hurtgen sector battle bulged into Germany behind the old prepared positions of the main Siegfried belt, but it was by no means in the open. It carried within eight miles of the big German road center of Duren—20 miles beyond which lies Cologne and the Rhine.

Latest reports placed the doughboys on the edge of the town of Hurtgen, often attacked but never conquered by Lieut. Gen Courtney H. Hodges' troops. Hurtgen, astride a main highway running northeastward to Duren, lies 12 miles southeast of Aachen.

Follows Long Lull

The significance of the attack, which came after a long lull on the First Army front, still was to be assessed. A dispatch from supreme headquarters in Paris said there were no indications there that the ful strength of Hodges' army had been committed.

A front dispatch said the First Army is receiving warm clothing and other equipment for the rigors of a winter campaign at the rate of 225 tons daily. Frontline doughboys and tankmen already have been outfitted with overcoats, mackinaws, knit caps, gloves and heavy woolen underwear. Galoshes, tight-necked heavy woolen sweaters, calf-high leather combat boots and warm sleeping bags are being distributed as fast as they are received.

Farther south French civilians were pouring through the Allied lines in the Jussrupt area, three miles southeast of Bruyeres, after the Germans had ordered them out of the neighborhood.

Path to Rhine Is Blocked by Tough Barriers

LONG

Field Defenses Are Believed Harder to Breach Than Siegfried Line Pillboxes

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 3 (AP).—The hastily dug field defenses and natural obstacles behind the breached concrete and steel of the Siegfried line above Aachen are likely to prove tougher than the crust, in the opinion of officers planning the next move.

Some of the men who breached the defenses of concrete and steel in the two weeks from Oct. 2 to 16 told today how it was done with the normal assault tactics of the American tank and infantry team.

There were no new devices, no secret weapons, used in drilling the hole eleven miles wide and four miles deep in the "concrete zone." Five hundred pillboxes were knocked out, and 6,000 Germans were captured in them. Those pillboxes, in the view of the men who broke them, were little better than death traps.

But here is what lies ahead, according to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Crystal, of Miami Beach, Fla., of the 19th Corps, which made the break-through:

NIGHT

"The rest of the way to the Rhine is open, cultivated, gently rolling farmland of beet and turnip fields—every one in this part of Germany must live on beets and turnips. It is cut by two more main valley the Roer and Erft, each tougher than the Wurm, which we crossed just inside the border.

"The rivers are wide enough to form tank barriers, but their valleys are worse than the streams themselves. They are mud and clay, and are impossible to cross without bridging.

"To guard this, in the last few weeks since the first real threat to the line, the Germans turned out whole communities, including some Dutch, to dig everywhere possible with every tool at hand—digging 'V' and zigzag trench lines, anti-tank ditches and gun positions.

"Behind us is the breached concrete pillbox line—the last of the concrete between us and the inside of Germany, but not the last of the defenses."

FLOODS REMAKING FACE OF HOLLAND

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—The war-torn map of Holland will have to be redrawn when peace returns, for flooding is rapidly undoing the work of centuries in winning the lowlands from the sea.

Big Walcheren Island, one of the oldest diked and most important crop lands, has been two-thirds lost as a result of the hard necessity of Allied aerial attack which breached the dikes. German defensive flooding has done nearly as much damage to adjacent Beveland.

But of even greater consequence is the possibility that final liberation will disclose the loss of the entire forty-mile long, twenty-mile wide reclaimed belt from the lower Maas and Dutch Rhine to Ijssel Meer, formerly the Zuider Zee, through Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The heart of Holland and most of Amsterdam and Rotterdam are well below sea level.

It will be a gigantic task to reclaim this land. For one thing the rising salt water will ruin the electric pumping systems, and the work of reclamation cannot even begin until they are replaced.

AMG ACQUITS TWO GERMANS

Civilians Cleared On Charge Of Harboring Enemy Troops

Verviers, Belgium, Nov. 3 (AP)—Two German civilians accused of harboring German soldiers, the first to face trial under Allied occupation law on charges serious enough to provide the death penalty, were acquitted tonight—on the plea that they had merely been carrying out directions issued by the Allied propaganda organization.

The defendants were Robert Michel Hogen, 47, formerly a manufacturer in Aachen, and his cousin, Karl Packbier, 37, owner of a farmhouse, with whom Hogen lived after being bombed out.

The pair admittedly had sheltered five German soldiers, but they pleaded succesfully that Allied propaganda, both in leaflet broadcasts and by radio, had repeatedly asked the German people to give aid to all who were prepared to desert the German army and thus shorten the war.

Told They Helped Allies

An American psychological warfare officer, Lieut. Albert U. Salvatori, of Los Angeles, testified that all those giving shelter to German deserters and to foreign labor escaping from Nazi press-gang work had been told that they were aiding the Allied cause, so long as the German deserters were turned over as soon as possible.

This left the prosecution with the single real contention that Hogen and Packbier had not acted to deliver the five German soldiers—of whom only three were actually involved in this case and one of whom was Packbier's brother home on leave—from their farmhouse near Horbach, Germany.

Hogen's wife testified that her husband had once taken a fleeing Russian worker in for shelter from the Nazis and in consequence had been blacklisted ever since by the Nazi labor exchange.

AMG Court

The trial was before an all-American bench of a general Allied Military Government court, and was conducted in the open, but the court reached the verdict in secret. It deliberated only five minutes.

The court's president was Col. Hurley Fuller, of San Antonio, Texas, a regular army man for 28 years. Chief defense counsel was Capt. Robert McKeever, of Westchester, N. Y., and the chief of the prosecution was Capt. Stanley Gaines, of Brookline, Mass.

Packbier was asked by a correspondent what his opinion of American justice was. He replied:

"As a long-standing Democrat and worker in the peace party, I knew the high ideals of democracy of the American command, and had no fear."

ARMY COURT FREES GERMAN CIVILIANS

Verviers, Belgium, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—The first German civilians ever to face trial under Allied occupation law on accusations so grave that the death penalty might have been imposed were acquitted tonight. They had been charged with hiding Nazi soldiers from Allied troops.

Although they had sheltered five German soldiers, the two defendants successfully pleaded that Allied broadcasts had acked the German people to aid all who were prepared to desert the German Army, and thus shorten the war.

The defendants were Robert Michel Hogen and Karl Packbier, cousins. They were arrested September 18 in a German farmhouse near Horbach, from which a German officer and four soldiers wearing civilian clothes were dragged.

Former Manufacturer

Hogen, 47, formerly was a manufacturer in Aachen. After being bombed out, he went to live with Packbier, 37, and owner of the farmhouse.

Packbier thinned his lips furiously when Private Alvin Chapman, of Tremont, Pa., gave star testimony for the prosecution.

Except for the fact that the judges and lawyers and everyone except the defendants were in uniform, the trial proceeded very much as any trial in a criminal court at home. Many Germans have been tried on minor charges, but Hogen and Packbier are the only ones yet to face accusations for which the death penalty might result.

Charges Read In German

Charges were read in German through an interpreter who repeated in German every other word said in the courtroom.

The first objection offered by Capt. Robert McKeever, Portchester (N. Y.) chief defense counsel, was sustained by the court, headed by Col. Hurley Fuller, San Antonio. This was a protest against the reading by the chief prosecution counsel, Capt. Stanley Gaines, Brookline, Mass., of a section of the military law dealing with the responsibilities of civilians in occupied areas. Gaines later was allowed to read the section after incorporating it as part of his accusation against Hogen and Packbier.

Nazis Take Shoes To Foil Deserters

With the Second United States Armored Division, Western Front, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—An Austrian deserter told an American officer today that the Germans were taking the shoes from their foreign soldiers at night to prevent desertions.

The shivering, Austrian walked into the American lines in his stocking feet and surrendered, saying that he was "tired of it all."

Rapid-Firing GI Gets Nazi To Load His Gun

With the United States 30th Infantry Division on the Western Front, Nov. 3 (AP)—Private Raymond Wyant, of Momence, Ill., was with a platoon of 30th Infantry reconnaissance troops which ran into a hornet's nest of Germans.

Fellow GI's noted that Wyant was firing as fast as two men.

He had a newly captured German prisoner reloading his tommy-gun.

Germans Hold Near Bordeaux

Paris, Nov. 3 (AP)—Approximately 40,000 German soldiers are holding out in a pocket on both banks of the Gironde river near Bordeaux against French Forces of the Interior units. Members of the FFI have reported that a lack of armor and artillery has hampered them in efforts to clear out the Germans, although they have been able to pen in the Nazis with small arms.

Anti-Inflation Loan Is Issued In France

Paris, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Government, calling upon the French to meet the country's chaotic money situation in the same spirit as they fought the battle of resistance, announced today an unlimited Government loan designed to reduce inflation.

Unlike Belgium, France will not call in bank notes which were issued in astronomical figures under German occupation, but is asking the citizens to turn in a large part of them in exchange for bonds bearing three per cent. interest.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western Front: 301 miles (from west of Duren).

2—Russian Front: 304 miles (from Vistula north of Warsaw).

3—Italian Front: 557 miles (from south of Bologna).

RUSSIANS REACH BUDAPEST SUBURB

Powerful Army Crushes Enemy Positions Before Capital.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 4—(AP) A powerful Russian army converging on Budapest crushed Axis positions only seven miles outside the Hungarian capital yesterday, hurling reinforced German and Hungarian defenders into hastily-dug trenches on the edge of the prize city.

Berlin termed the situation "critical."

(The Budapest radio said last night that two mechanized Soviet divisions had reached the southern suburbs of the capital, but that Nazi SS elite guard and German Tiger tank reinforcements "warded off this acute danger temporarily." The broadcast was reported by the Federal Communications commission.)

Capture 100 Localities

A Moscow communique announced the capture of 100 localities on an assault arc between the Danube and Tisza rivers, including Alsonemedi, seven miles southwest of the city on a highway leading to its heart.

Amid unverified reports that civil warfare and widespread looting had broken out inside the queen city on the Danube, the Russians battled their way to within sight of its spires, and to within easy artillery range of Axis troops girding for a final stand.

A midnight Soviet supplement said the Germans and Hungarians, in a desperate effort to halt the Russians, had hurled all available reserves into the battle-security units, rear garrisons, and various other groups.

"They are taking away from various other sectors of the front artillery and tanks and hurriedly transferring them to the Budapest area," the supplement said.

Besides capturing Alsonemedi in a 19-mile advance along the highway from Kecskemet, the Russians also seized Szalkszentmarton and Dunavecse, on the Danube 31 and 35 miles south of Budapest. These localities had been by-passed in the surge into Alsonemedi six miles east of the river.

Enemy troops fleeing into Budapest along the east bank of the Danube were abandoning arms and much war material, the bulletin said, in their effort to escape entrapment.

On the eastern end of the Budapest front, along the west bank of the Tisza river, the Russians captured Toszeg, only four miles southwest of Szolnok, Axis stronghold on the Budapest-Debrecen railway 50 miles southeast of Budapest.

Fighting Rages at Szolnok

Berlin acknowledged bitter fighting around Szolnok, whose capture by the Russians would smash the lower anchor of the Axis line trying to hold the Russians along the Tisza river northeast of Buadpest.

Budapest is being bombed incessantly by Russian planes, said reports to the Turkish press from correspondents in the Hungarian capital. "Russian bombers are overhead constantly and air raid alarms are continually sounding," said one of these dispatches relayed from Ankara.

A Bucharest radio broadcast recorded by Reuters said "a revolution is in full swing" in Budapest, but there was no confirmation of this report, and the Budapest radio countered late last night by saying the Hungarian government still was in the city and that the Parliament had met during the day.

A "Red Star" front dispatch said panicky civilians were fleeing Budapest toward Austria, ninety miles to the west, and Stockholm reports said some personnel in Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi's puppet government also had fled the city.

From Budapest, a city of 1,217,000, railways radiate into Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and northern Italy. The city also is an important Nazi arsenal, with one of the biggest electrical works in Europe.

German Losses Heavy

In German East Prussia, where the first heavy snowfall of the winter was reported, the Russians announced that Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army invaders of the Reich had repulsed attacks by large enemy tank and infantry forces north and south of Goldap, 19 miles inside the Nazi province.

Heavy losses in men and material were inflicted on the Germans, the bulletin said.

Berlin described the flare-up on the East Prussian front, deadlocked for a week, as mere local fighting, but indicated it expected a renewed Soviet onslaught shortly. The Moscow radio also broadcast to the Red army this message:

"The moment has come to strike the death blow against Germany. We have entered the enemy's lair. Our job is to finish him off. The enemy is being pressed back from the east, west and south. The moment has come to strike the death blow."

REPORTS REVOLT IS UNDER WAY IN BUDAPEST

Bucharest Radio Broadcasts News---Reds 14 Miles From Capital.

ADVANCING ON WIDE FRONT

Two Armies Move for Juncture to Make Final Assault

on Doomed City.

London, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—The Bucharest radio said tonight "a revolution is in full swing in Budapest."

The broadcast gave no details of the reported revolt.

The report came as the Berlin radio was admitting that Russian troops had driven to within fourteen miles of the Hungarian capital, reaching "the area south of Bugyi." Moscow dispatches reported that Nazi-held Hungarian capital in panic with the sound of Russian artillery clearly audible in the city.

The Moscow radio broadcast to the Russian Army that "the moment has come to strike the death blow" against Germany.

"We have entered the enemy's lair,' the broadcast said. "Our job is to finish him off. The final phase of the war has been reached, but it will mean fighting. Strike out at the Germans with all your might. The enemy is being pressed back from the east, west and south. The moment has come to strike the death blow.'

Battle Echoes in City.

Moscow, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Russian tanks, guns and men rumbled today toward the outskirts of Budapest, where front dispatches said panic prevailed as the noise of battle swelled a few miles away.

The Red Army already was smashing into the outer defenses of the ancient city of 1,162,800 on the Danube. At Domsod, the Russians were within 100 miles of the Austrian frontier and 140 of Vienna.

The Russians were pushing toward the Hungarian capital's southeastern limits. The main drive was along the concrete highway from Kecskemet, although other columns were converging from other directions.

[The German communique said a fierce battle was in progress against Soviet infantry and tank formations "advancing in the direction of Budapest" from northwest of Kecskemét and that difficult weather hampered air support.]

In five days, the Red Army had advanced fifty miles over the level Hungarian plain, one of Germany's greatest breadbaskets. The opposing German and Hun-

garian forces were reported to have lost half their trucks and a large share of their tanks as well as 8,000 prisoners recently.

Northeast of Budapest Russian columns cleared the enemy from a sixty-five-mile section of the eastern bank of the middle Tisza River, on a front between Csap on the Szecho-Slovakian border and reaching down to captured Polgar, ninety-three miles from the imperilled capital.

A Russian communique said the Germans were throwing in fresh forces "straight from the march" in an attempt to halt the drive, and that during the day more than 2,000 enemy troops were killed and fifty-eight tanks and mobile guns knocked out.

The communique in a brief reference to the East Prussian front said 200 Germans were killed as the Russians repelled a Nazi counter-attack south of Goldap.

Russian bombers sank nine German transports and damaged two in raids on Liepaja and other German-held Baltic points.

Sixty towns and villages were seized in the advance on Budapest from the south and the enemy was rolled back on a 60-mile front. The capture of 2,080 prisoners, including Col.-Gen. Janus Voeroes, former Hungarian chief of staff, brought the total for the first three days of the offensive to 7,518.

It was believed here that Red Army advance columns might already have speared across the Tisza northeast of Budapest in a drive to link up with forces to the south for an all out assault on the city.

[German broadcasts heard in London suggested that the Russians might smash into Budapest over the week end.]

In addition to Domsod the Russians, attacking on the wide front between the Tisza and the Danube, captured Kunszentmiklos, a road junction twenty-seven miles south of Budapest, and Tatarszentgyorgy, twenty-six miles southeast.

A Russian communique said the Germans were throwing in fresh forces "straight from the march" in an attempt to halt the drive, and that during the day more than 2,000 enemy troops were killed and 58 tanks and mobile guns knocked out.

E. Prussia Report Brief

The communique in a brief reference to the East Prussian front said 200 Germans were killed as the Russians repelled a Nazi counterattack south of Goldap.

Baltic Mop-Up Almost Over

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The Moscow radio said tonight the Germans had been cleared from all the Baltic states "except for a patch around Liepaja, Latvian port, which is being mopped up." Germans who fled to the port "have a futile hope" of escape, the account added.

SNOW FALLS ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Moscow, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Snow is falling on the eastern front. Izvestia said this harbinger of the German-dreaded winter was the first heavy fall of the season.

Death Sentence Given To Polish Traitor

Moscow, Nov. 3 (AP)—Moscow papers published a Tass dispatch from Lublin today saying a Polish court had imposed the death sentence in the first of 50 cases of alleged traitors during the German occupation.

The first convicted was a former chief of a Lublin transit camp for Poles being sent to prisons in Germany. He signed a confession admitting he tortured women and children among other Poles attempting to escape German persecution.

YANKS CONTINUE RAIDS ON REICH

Mosquito Bombers Reported Over Berlin, Blast Dusseldorf.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 4—(AP) A small formation of fast Allied bombers—possibly Mosquitos—were reported over Berlin early today by the German radio as the aerial assault against the Reich continued despite bad weather.

British heavy bombers numbering more than 1,000 dropped 4,000 tons of explosives on Dusseldorf, Ruhr armaments city, Thursday night in the wake of the smashing American raid on Merseburg in central Germany earlier in the day when 208 German planes were destroyed.

British Hit Dusseldorf

The British Halifaxes and Lancasters left "very large fires" burning at Dusseldorf Thursday, an Air Ministry communique said. Many enemy fighters were encountered and nine of the interceptors were destroyed.

The RAF onslaught on the Ruhr capital Thursday was the third successive heavy attack over Germany by moonlight. Strongest opposition over Dusseldorf came from big anti-aircraft guns that ring the city.

One of the main British targets was the Bersig plant on the city's outskirts, reported to be the largest armament works in Germany now that the Krupp plants in Essen have been ruined by air smashes.

British Mosquito bombers attacked the German rail center of Osnabruck Thursday. The total RAF loss in these night operations was 21 bombers.

American airmen were idle at their British bases yesterday. The Yank fliers were still jubilant over the results of Monday's decisive victory over Field Marshal Hermann Goering's newly reorganized Luftwaffe, which lost 208 planes.

Americans Decrease Losses

American losses were brought down to 40 bombers and ten fighters missing today when reports came in from pilots who had landed safely on the continent.

Air officials believed that another two or three victories such as the history-making one scored at Merseburg by 900 Thunderbolts and Mustangs and 1,100 heavy bombers over 500 Nazi fighters would completely wreck the air force Goering reorganized in October in an attempt to stem Allied bombing.

During October, American and British planes flew a combined total of 100,000 sorties and showered German targets with 125,000 tons of bombs. RAF heavies hit the continent with 67,200 tons and U. S. Eighth and 15th air force bombers dropped 57,700 tons.

R. A. F. Smashes at Dusseldorf

1000 Bombers Drop 4000 Tons After Yanks Destroy 208 Planes in Big Battle.

London, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—A thousand British heavy bombers laid 4,480 tons of explosives and fire bombs last night on Germany's greatest arsenal of Dusseldorf after a day in which American fighters of the Eighth Air Force won "their greatest victory of the war over the Luftwaffe."

A special communique from American Strategic Air Force headquarters gave this description today and told of the destruction of 208 German aircraft over the synthetic oil center of Merseburg. It scaled down American losses to forty heavy bombers and nineteen fighters. One bomber and nine fighters, previously listed as lost in yesterday's operations, landed safely at French bases. The communique said "still others probably landed behind our lines in Europe" and were unable to report immediately.

Fighter pilots destroyed 130 German interceptors in the air and twenty-five aground, some on Berlin airports 100 miles from Merseburg. Bombers shot down fifty-three while attacking the great Leuna synthetic oil plant, which once supplied Germany with 50,000 tons of petroleum products a month.

The German air force made one of its rare stands to protect its oil spring, sending 500 planes to battle the armada of 2,000 attacking craft, 900 of which were fighters.

Formations of speedy Mosquitos struck at the rail center of Osnabruck while the heavies were blasting Dusseldorf, whose Rheinmetal Bersig plant is the largest arms producer in Germany now that the Krupp works in Essen have been partially knocked out.

Enemy planes destroyed by American airmen yesterday represented a record single day's bag by fighters and bombers in 1944. The long-dormant Luftwaffe sent up 400 to 500 planes, including scores of jet propelled fighters, against a force of 1,100 American heavy bombers and 900 escorting Mustangs making a concentrated assault on the huge synthetic oil plant at Merseburg and railyards at Beilefield and Rheine.

When the dogfights were over the American Eighth Air Force had set six other records in combat at a cost of forty-one bombers and twenty-eight fighters which failed to return. The Americans destroyed 208 German planes, 183 in the air and twenty-five aground. Four victims were swift new jet-propelled craft. The victories fell ninety-nine planes short of the record of 307 destroyed in a lengthy running battle over and around Schweinfurt and Regensburg on August 18, 1943. The jet planes attacked in formation, but only a few were able to penetrate the fighter screen covering the bombers.

High-scoring Americans.

The new records were:

1. Fighters—Destroyed 155 German planes, beating previous record of 117 set on September 11.

2. Fighters — Shot down 130 Nazis, beating previous record of 117.

3. Fighter Group — Mustangs commanded by Col. Joe L. Mason of Columbus, Ohio, shot down thirty-eight planes, breaking old record of thirty-one for a single day.

4. Fighter Squadron—Mustangs commanded by Major George E. Preddy, Greensboro, N. C., scored twenty-four kills. Old record was eighteen.

5. Fighter Pilot—Major Preddy shot down one plane to become the highest ranking ace now operating in this theater with twenty-three and a half in the air and six on the ground for twenty-nine and a half. The record for this theater is thirty-one, held by Lieut.-Col. Francis S. Gabreski, Oil City, Pa., Now a German prisoner of war.

6. Fighter Pilot—Lieut. William J. Cullerton, Chicago, Ill., destroyed eight planes, two in the air and six on the ground, for highest combined toll made in one day.

Returning bomber pilots said the flak "rattled like hail" on their planes. Others told of the rapier-like stabs by the Nazi jet planes zooming "straight up" from the ground.

Meanwhile, the Air Ministry estimated that during October, American and British bombers dropped 100,000 tons of bombs on Germany, almost twice the tonnage of any previous month.

3 Nazi Planes Downed By Star In Dogfight

London, Nov. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Robert P. Montgomery, of Bethlehem, Pa., starred in one of the greatest aerial dogfights in history by shooting down three Nazi planes over Germany yesterday.

Last March he was shot down in occupied France and got back to American lines after D-day. The Eighth Air Force gave Montgomery an "R and R" (rest and recreation at home) and in a few weeks he was back. The first time out he was shot down under friendly territory and came back for more.

He had to quit flying Lightnings because they cramped his muscles. A Mustang's cockpit is just the right size for his 250 pounds.

Soviet Good-Will Gesture In Polish Dispute Urged

London, Nov. 3 (AP)—The *Economist*, British conservative weekly, said today that "it is high time in the Russo-Polish dispute that the one-sidedness of the concessions were balanced by a gesture of genuine good will from the Russian side."

The contention was advanced as Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's exiled Cabinet awaited reaction of the Polish underground to Russia's terms for settling the long dispute, which centers around the Soviet demand for a western border on the Curzon Line.

Saying that the British and United States governments already have committed themselves to the Curzon Line, the *Economist* added that "it is obviously in the Poles' best interest that Mikolajczyk should be ready to accept it."

ALLIED BLOCKADE SOFTENS UP REICH

Isolation Of Germany Will Be Coordinated With Offensive

London, Nov. 3 (AP)—An intensive Allied effort to blockade, bomb and starve Germany into submission will be coordinated with a western Front offensive during the coming months to defeat the Germans this winter or at least soften them for a spring death blow.

Prime Minister Churchill told Commons Tuesday he could not predict—"still less guarantee"—victory over Germany before spring or early summer. The President indirectly said the same thing, declaring Thursday that "we do not expect to have a winter lull in Europe."

On the military side, President Roosevelt's assertion that "we expect to keep striking" raised the possibility that Allied troops massed on Germany's border will mount a full-scale offensive soon to move on at least to the enemy's next natural defense line—the Rhine river.

Danger Level Reached

If the Germans, forced to retreat behind the Rhine, destroy the long suspension bridges, the Allied high command will have all the problems and preparations of an amphibious operation.

Economically, on the basis of official estimates by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, Germany already has reached the danger level through loss of sources to feed and equip the military and civilian populations.

It is highly probably that the Germans will attempt to bring some foodstuff and some strategic metals in by submarine and an occasional ship. But the Allied sea forces now have their best chance of the war to seal off even that trickle.

There exists no overoptimism in London that Germany can be brought to her knees by starvation alone.

Those who advocate the bomb-and-blockade technique maintain it will leave Germany softened up for the final punch at a saving of thousands upon thousands of Allied lives.

SOVIET PRODS RUMANIA

Moscow Says New Regime Aids Fascists, Stalls on Purge

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio denounced the Rumanian Government early today and charged that it was protecting Fascists.

In a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor, Moscow asserted: "As long ago as Oct. 4, a decree on the purge of the government apparatus was issued, and yet nothing has been done. The State apparatus as well as the army has

the same personnel as in [Premier Ion] Antonescu's time except for those army leaders who were demanded by the Allied Control Commission as war cricinals."

This was the strongest denunciation yet by Moscow of the Government of Gen. Konstantin Senatescu.

For a week, Moscow has been demanding a more democratic government in Rumania.

Campaign Of Terror Reported In Norway

London, Nov. 3 (AP)—A great new German terror campaign to crush resistance in Norway was reported by the Norwegian Government here as homeland patriots prepared increased activity in support of the Red army's invasion and possible Allied landings.

A Norwegian Government spokesman said the Germans were making mass arrests.

The Norwegians were told that "by careful thought, cool calculation, and discipline we shall smash the attack." The warning said it was "urgently necessary" that all patriots who might be caught should immediately go into hiding.

Lancaster Bomber Strike Is Called Off

London, Nov. 3 (AP)—A threatened strike of 30,000 aircraft employes of the A. V. Roe Lancaster bomber factory was called off tonight. Workers' representatives accepted an offer to arbitrate the wage dispute Monday.

Workers numbering 1,500 who left their jobs Wednesday against the advice of labor leaders agreed to return to work immediately.

Gen. Spaatz Decorated For Bombing Command

London, Nov. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz was presented today with an oak leaf cluster to his Distinguishred Service Medal for commanding the strategic aerial bombardment of German-held Europe since January 5.

Spaatz is commanding general of the United States Strategic Air Forces, which consist of the British-based Eighth and the Italian-based 15th Air Forces. The award was presented by Gen. Dwight D. Esien-

Troops In India May Get U. S. Tobacco Cigarettes

London, Nov. 3 (AP)—L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, told the House of Commons today that experiments were being conducted with Indian made cigarettes containing 70 per cent. of American tobacco for distribution to British troops in India.

There will be a trial distribution of two different types of these cigarettes, he said, with "large scale manufacture as soon as it has been ascertained which of these types the troops prefer."

The best known brand of British cigarettes are being sold in canteens at 75 cents a hundred, he said, adding that American cigarettes are sold to United States troops in canteens at between 29 and 38 cents a hundred with the price varying "considerably according to brand."

Air Marshal Linnell Killed

London, Nov. 3 (AP)—Air Marshal Sir Francis John Linnell, 52, former commander of the RAF in the Middle East, was killed in a traffic accident today.

Appeal to Allies

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Representatives of France, Belgium and Holland, reporting suffering in their countries, appealed to the Allies today to provide shipping immediately to take food and clothing to their people before winter.

Speaking at a press conference arranged by the United Nations Information Organization, Commandant Leon Boury, representing the French government, said there were 600,000 homeless French who must be fed and clothed immediately.

"There is no coal or gas," he said "and wood cannot be cut, because the forests are mined. Food is but a memory. It is a case of life and death in some areas."

Commandant Boury said the French were negotiating with U. N. R. R. A. for food and clothing, but arrangements must depend on transport.

Holland's representative, the Rev. A. F. H. Monchen, had just returned from a tour of liberated areas there.

"For six weeks in the liberated area of Holland," he said, "people have not seen meat or fats, and the bread, what little there is, is terrible. Twice weekly they get six potatoes.

"German prisoners of war and quislings, fed by Allied military authorities, are getting good food.

"The clothing situation is more than acute. There are no shoes and no underwear. The world must realize that our people have gone through a tragic four years and have absolutely nothing."

In Belgium, the situation, on the whole, is much better than in either France or Holland, explained Maurice Guillaume, the Belgian representative.

"At present there is enough food for four months without depending on transport from England," he said, "but this food is in the country, and we do not have trucks or trains to bring it into the cities, where it is most needed."

Twin Soldiers With Twin Careers.

Folkestone, England (A. P.).—Pvt. Lloyd George Newman and Corporal George Lloyd Newman, 26-year-old twins—enlisted together, escaped together from Dunkerque in a coal boat, served together at Malta, were reported missing together and wound up in the same prison camp in Germany.

New Atlantic Air Service

Stockholm, Nov. 3 (AP)—The newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* said today that a new American airline joining New York and Stockholm by way of Labrador and Iceland, is expected to start operations within a month or so.

The service will be strictly military, under the direction of Col. Bernt Balchen, famous Polar flyer, the paper said, will use Liberators, and may eventually stretch to Moscow.

British General Leese Heads New 11th Army Group In Asia

London, Nov. 3 (AP)—Lieutenant General Sir Oliver W. H. Leese tonight was appointed commander of the newly organized 11th Army Group, which includes some American troops formerly commanded by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, and will operate in southeast Asia under the direction of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Leese has headed the British Eighth Army in Italy since January 5.

A group contains more than one army, but the only part of the 11th Group so far identified publicly is the British 14th Army, now operating in Burma.

McCreery Succeeds Leese

The American and Chinese forces in northern Burma, who were directed by General Stilwell prior to his recall to Washington, are a part of the 14th Army and, therefore, will be under Leese's over-all generalship.

Leese's appointment is the strongest indication to date of a buildup in Mountbatten's ground forces.

Lord Louis' Southeast Asia Command includes Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Malaya and part of Sumatra. It does not include French Indo-China or China.

Lieutenent General Sir Richard L. McCreery, 46, was appointed Leese's successor as Eighth Army commander.

Leese directed the swift, secret transfer of Eighth Army divisions in the spring from the Adriatic side of Italy to the western slopes of the Apennines to reinforce the Fifth Army in the breakthrough to Rome. He is among the youngest of the higher commanders in the British army. He succeeds General Sir George Giffard in the 11th Group post.

McCreery, a cavalryman whose regiment was one of the first to be mechanized, started this war as a colonel, fought through the first battle of France and earned the DSO.

BRITISH BATTLE ON FORLI FIELD

German Tanks Hold Out; Fifth Army Stalled By Rain

Rome, Nov. 3 (AP)—British infantry and armor fought bitterly tonight for Forli airfield, two miles southeast of the highway junction of Forli at the edge of the Po Valley, while the season's most violent rains virtually halted action on the American Fifth Army front south of Bologna.

The British, pushing through deep Italian mud, reached a corner of the Forli airfield yesterday, and by tonight had a firm hold on two sides of the field. Intrenched Germans, supported by tanks, clung to the northwest and northeast corners. Only a demolished canal bridge separated the opposing troops at the northeast corner.

Forli, approximately one third of the distance from the Adriatic port of Rimini to the big communications center of Bologna, is the most important objective of British Eighth Army troops since they broke through the enemy's Gothic Line at Rimni.

Counterattacks Held

German troops made several counterattacks south of Bologna today, but the storm and fog-bound Americans maintained their positions. Many American forward units were unable to get a full quota of essential supplies because of washed-out bridges over streams that were swollen to torrents.

Canadian forces avdancing up the Adriatic coast were temporarily stalled about five miles from Ravenna by a combination of mud and determined enemy resistance.

The weather limited the Mediterranean air forces to fewer than 100 sorties yesterday. Brazilian airmen piloting fighter-bombers were disposed to have gone into action for the first time four days ago when they attacked targets far behind the German lines.

Storms Halt Action In Battle For Italy

Rome, Nov. 3 (AP) — Unusually heavy rainstorms have brought operations on the Italian battlefront once more to a standstill, Allied headquarters announced today.

A few gains were achieved by the Eighth Army, but there were no major advances.

The weathehr limited the Mediterranean Allied Air Force to less than 100 sorties yesterday.

A small force hit undisclosed objectives in Austria last night.

Battle For Airfield

British infantry and armor made an advance of nearly a mile south of the Rimini-Bologna highway in the Forli sector. The battle raged around the Forli airfield, two miles southeast of Forli, with the Germans holding two sides and the British two sides.

German guns and infantrymen blocked the advance up Highway 16 toward Ravenna on the Adriatic coastal sector. The British were approximately five miles from the city.

The Germans counterattacked during lulls in the violent weather on the Fifth Army front, but American positions remained virtually unchanged. Many forward units were unable to get their full quota of essential supplies because of the washed-out bridges, swollen streams and the mud.

British In Greece Near Yugoslavia

Athens, Nov. 3 (AP)—British units pursuing the withdrawing Germans in northwestern Greece have captured the town of Phlorina, only five miles from the Yugoslav frontier, after inflicting casualties on enemy rear guards, Allied headquarters announced today.

In the same area British patrols derailed a 60-car German supply train, which later was destroyed by RAF Beaufighters. The Germans were being harassed by every available means as they beat their way northward.

The leader of the first British troops to enter Salonika two days ago said today that the big Greek port was a "shambles," with more than 50 ships sunk in its harbor. The Germans carried out extensive demolitions among the docks and elsewhere.

British Welcomed

Testifying to the enemy's shortage of equipment in the Balkans, the citizens of Salonika welcomed the British with shouts of "the Germans came in tanks but they left on donkeys."

The British destroyers Wheatland and Avonvale sank three enemy destroyers off the Yugoslav coast in the Adriatic on Wednesday, Allied naval headquarters announced. Marshal Tito announced last night the capture of the Adriatic port of Zara, 90 miles south of Fiume, by his Yugoslav Partisans.

ADVANCE IN GREECE

Rome, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Allied patrols pursuing the Germans in northern Greece inflicted casualties in an attack on an enemy rearguard column entering Phlorina, within five miles of the Yugoslav frontier and forty miles northwest of Kozane, Allied Headquarters announced today.

The patrols derailed an enemy train of sixty cars, a headquarters communique said, and Beaufighters destroyed it north of Salonika, now in Allied hands.

Brazilian Airmen in Action

AN ALLIED AIRFIELD IN ITALY, Oct. 31 (Delayed) (AP).—Brazilian airmen, piloting fighter bombers, went into action for the first time on this front today, carrying out strafing attacks far behind the enemy line.

Three Nazi Destroyers Sunk

Rome, Nov. 3 (AP)—The British destroyers Wheatland and Avon Vale engaged and sank three enemy destroyers Wednesday west of Pag Island, off the Yugoslav coast in the Adriatic, naval headquarters announced today.

Marshal Tito announced last night the capture of the Adriatic port of Zara, 90 miles south of Fiume. The Germans yesterday acknowledge the loss of the sizeable Yugoslav ports of Split, Metkovic and Dubrovnik on a 100-mile stretch of the Yugoslav Dalmatian coast.

Blackout In Turkey Ended

Ankara, Nov. 3 (AP)—The wartime blackout in Turkey has been ended, effective tonight. Government officials estimated that all bombing dangers had been eliminated with the evacuation of the near-by Greek port of Salonika.

Jap Road Blocks In Burma Cleared

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Nov. 3 (AP)—Troops of the Fifth Indian Division driving southeastward from Tiddim, in northwestern Burma, have cleared Japanese road blocks 12 miles from Tiddim and are forming a three-pronged attack on enemy positions at the so-called "vital corner" of the Tiddim-Fort White road, it was announced today.

The Indian troops also captured Japanese strong points on the slopes of Sialam, an 8,000-foot mountain overlooking the highway from the northwest, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's communique announced.

The "vital corner" is a narrow stretch of road forming a bottleneck along the Allies' path in their drive toward Fort White.

In northern Burma, troops of the 36th British Division consolidated their positions in the Mawlu area along the Myitkyina-Mandalay railroad and sent patrols south of the town in the new Allied drive to clear an overland route to China. To the east Chinese troops on the left flank patrolled along the Taping river near Myothit.

SOONG DECLARES ACCORD REACHED

30. 24— 20127

BY U. S. AND CHINA

M.OOSA

CHUNGKING, Nov. 3—(AP) T. V. Soong, Chinese foreign minister, declared today that China and the United States have reached "complete agreement" on closer military, political and economic cooperation and denied reports that the U. S. had exerted pressure on China to settle her Communist problem.

In the first detailed statement from a Chinese government official since the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell as commander in chief of American forces in the China-Burma-India theater, Soong said the recall was "entirely a question of personality"—that Stilwell and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek simply did not like each other and could not work together.

"The recall of Gen. Stilwell was entirely a question of personality and has nothing to do with any difference of policy between China and the United States," the foreign minister said in a written statement, which he later supplemented in a talk with foreign correspondents.

"On the contrary," he said, "when Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley and Mr. Donald Nelson, as personal representatives of President Roosevelt, came to confer with my government on closer military, political and economic cooperation, complete agreement was reached between us. "Far from any rift developing between China and the United States, I believe that from now on relations between the two countries will be more understanding, more intimate and more fruitful than ever before."

Soong acknowledged that the matter of cooperation between Chiang's government and the Chinese communists, had been discussed at the meeting in Chungking, but said the discussion was held in the most friendly manner. The matter, he said, was an internal problem of China and was respected by the Americans as such.

In discussing what he called "L'Affaire Stilwell," Soong also denied that there had been any disagreement between Chungking and Stilwell over the campaign in Burma. Soong said the dislike between Stilwell and Chiang had existed from the first year of Stilwell's stay in China.

The foreign minister said the Chinese welcomed the appointment of Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer as Stilwell's successor in China, and that the impending return of Nelson to Chungking under Chiang's urging injected a hopeful note into the situation.

The Generalissimo is known to have a high regard for Nelson.

CHINESE DENY U.S. PRESSURE IN STILWELL CASE

NOV 4

Chungking Flatly Declares General and Chiang Did Not Like Each Other.

MOOSA

COMMUNIST ISSUE DISCUSSED

But Soong Says Americans Talked Over Question in Most Friendly Fashion.

Chungking, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister T. V. Soong today denied reports of American pressure for a solution of China's communist problem and predicted a new deal in relations between China and the United States. Soong opened an interview with a written statement in which he emphasized the assertion that the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell was entirely a question of personality.

In his discussion, he said that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the former commander in chief of American forces in the China-Burma-India theater did not like each other and could not work together. He said that this relationship dated from the first year of Gen. Stilwell's stay in China. He emphasized that no difference of policy between China and the United States was involved.

Soong said he believed that future relations between China and the United States would be "more understanding, more intimate and more fruitful."

Says Events Will Show.

Soong said that the Chinese heartily welcomed the appointment of Major-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. A., as commander in the China theater, and that the resignation of United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss was in no way connected with the Stilwell episode. He acknowledged that the Communist question has been discussed between the Americans and the Chinese but only, he said, in the most friendly manner.

Soong denied any disagreement between Chungking and Gen. Stilwell over the campaign in Burma. He said that the Chinese welcomed constructive criticism but that unfortunately a great deal of the criticism abroad was not of that type. He said that events would show whether the critics of China were right or wrong.

Text of Statement.

Soong issued the following written statement, the first official Chinese comment to be made here since Gen. Stilwell's recall:

"When Gen. Stilwell was recalled my Government did not consider making any explanation because it was purely a military matter. However, there have arisen many speculations on the cause of this development, particularly in the United States, many of which are unfounded.

"We have no intention of dealing with them now, because there is a war going on and it is felt that in time any wrong impressions will be corrected by events. The recall of Gen. Stilwell was entirely a question of personality and has nothing to do with any difference of policy between China and the United States.

On the contrary, when Major-Gen. Patrick Hurley and Mr. Donald Nelson, as personal representatives of President Roosevelt, came to confer with my Government on closer military, political and economic co-operation, complete agreement was reached between us. Don't know if Gen. Hurley or Mr. Nelson feel themselves in a position to speak publicly, but if they do I am sure they will agree with this statement.

"Far from any rift developing between China and the United States, I believe that from now on relations between the two countries will be more understanding, more intimate and more fruitful than ever before.

"Of course, this statement touches on the realm of prophesy and it will be future events that will either justify or falsify it. But I, for one, feel entirely optimistic."

Meanwhile, today the announcement that Mr. Nelson is returning to China to assist in stepping up the output of China's war industry was greeted here as injecting a hopeful element in Sino-American relations beclouded by the events leading to Gen. Stilwell's recall.

Nelson Expected To Buck Up China's War Effort

NOV 4 1944

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Organization of a Chinese War Production Board by Donald M. Nelson can be expected to help Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek bolster China's war effort without losing face through a government shakeup.

This view was voiced in official quarters today as Nelson prepared to leave next week in response to President Roosevelt's request for his "earliest possible" return to China as Mr. Roosevelt's personal representative. He will take Howard Coonley, former WPB associate of ex-Chairman Nelson and past president of the National Association of Manufacturers, as deputy.

Coonley To Stay On

Nelson will return to America in a matter of weeks, it is said, but will leave Coonley as China's production mentor. American steel and alcohol experts chosen for the mission will stay on also to build up China's meager steel output and improve transport by developing the use of alcohol as a truck fuel.

This new development in Sino-American relations underscores a belief voiced in diplomatic circles that sensational events of recent days—recall of Gen. Joseph T. Stilwell from the India-Burma-China command and resignation of Clarence E. Gauss, United States Ambassador to China—had not eliminated hopes of keeping China in the fight against Japan.

Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, who accompanied Nelson on his first trip, is still in China continuing efforts to bring about military unity between Chiang's forces and the Chinese Communists, under an American commander. His negotiations broke down when the generalissimo demanded removal of Stilwell, who would have held the command.

A looseness of Chiang's central administration, it is felt, can be circumvented to a large extent by creation of a WPB which would cut across traditional lines and tight family connections.

Soongs Hold Power

Chiang appears inextricably linked with the Soong family—that of Madame Chiang—in which power in China substantially centers. Changes in official relationships involving the Soongs appear most unlikely, and shakeups involving any other key Chinese officials could hardly be made without loss of face for Chiang because of recent world-wide comment on the alleged inadequacies of his ministers.

Outsiders like Nelson and Coonley—obviously brought in with Chiang's approval and backed by the nation that is China's chief support—could perform their emergency services without undue regard for the old lines of authority, it is believed, much as the American WPB cuts across established Federal departments.

ROOSEVELT WON'T DISCUSS STILWELL

Washington, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—When questioned about published reports concerning Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and Secretary Hull, President Roosevelt replied today with a reference to the campaign "whisperings and rumorings" he had criticized last night.

At his news conference, Mr. Roosevelt was asked about the statement of Representative Judd (R.-Minn.) that Gen. Stilwell was recalled from China because Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had refused to accept a White House ultimatum demanding that the general be made commander of all of China's armies. In reply the President said that that may have been one of the things he was talking about last night when he criticized "whisperings and rumorings" in the presidential campaign. He thereupon referred the reporters to last night's speech in which he had said that "hysterical last minute accusations or sensational revelations" may develop in the closing days of the campaign, trumped up in an attempt to panic the voters.

The President also said it may have been one of the things of which Robert E. Hannegan, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, spoke in his address that followed the President's. Mr. Hannegan had said that the Republican campaign strategy was based "upon a single word—hate."

Mr. Roosevelt gave the same reply when asked about a published report that Secretary Hull is planning to resign because of his health and that Vice-President Wallace would succeed him.

Stilwell In Capital, Arranges For Leave

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell reached Washington this afternoon, denied himself to reporters, and arranged to take a short leave of absence.

An announcement that "Vinegar Joe" would have nothing to say publicly concerning his recall from the Far East was made by the War Department.

The announcement:

"General Stilwell arrived in Washington this afternoon by air and after conferring with War Department officials will take advantage of a short leave of absence.

"General Stilwell stated he had no public statement to make and therefore would not give any interviews to press or radio."

Sees Hasty Judgments.

London, Nov. 3 (A. P.)—The Times declared editorially today that hasty and extreme judgments in connection with the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell cannot but do harm to the cause of mutual understanding between the Western Allies and China.

"The continued existence of free China," the newspaper said, "is due at least as much to the unflinching determination of President Chiang Kai-shek to resist the Japanese, even when resistance appeared hopeless, as to his skill in utilizing such material resources, domestic and Allied, as have from time to time been at his disposal."

CHINESE TAKE LUNGLING CITY

MOOSA

Burma Road Town Falls After Four-Month Campaign

Chungking, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Chinese campaigning to reopen a land supply route from India recaptured the Burma road bastion of Lungling today and extras on Chungking's streets proclaimed the triumphant news.

The Chinese command's announcement of recapture of the city dispelled rumors that Chinese commanders along the Salween river front were considering withdrawal of their forces, and it tended to offset word of reversals elsewhere in China.

Fighting had swirled around the strategic city for four months. The Chinese launched an offensive to retake it Sunday, badly battering the Japanese in vicious fighting. The enemy remnants were reported in retreat southwestward tonight, with the victorious Chinese in pursuit.

Barred Ledo Road Junction

Lungling, in Yunnan province 100 miles across the mountains from the Allies' north Burma base at Myitkyina, was the last major enemy strong point barring a junction of the Ledo road out of India with the old Burma road in southwest China.

It was with the avowed purpose of clearing the Chinese section of the old road that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies struck out May 11 in an offensive over some of the most difficult fighting country in the world—the gorges, cloud-shrouded passes and towering peaks of Yunnan province.

On June 10 the Chinese seized this largest city on the Burma road west of the Salween river, but the Japanese returned with strong reinforcements and forced them to withdraw.

On Sunday the Chinese, who had maintained menacing positions in the hills surrounding Lungling, uncorked a determined drive to recapture the city, and one hilltop strongpoint after another was seized.

Bombers Aid Drive

At 2.30 A. M. today the Central News Agency reported the conquering Chinese marched into the city and hoisted the flag of China over its walls.

Chinese and American fighters and fighter-bombers swarmed in for the final assault, blasting away at Japanese positions and ranging on along the enemy line of retreat.

They hit a bridge on the Burma road at Hsenwi, scored direct bomb hits on a Japanese-occupied village three miles southwest of Mangshih and strafed another village six miles to the north.

Kweilin Virtually Circled

Kweilin, a potential stumbling block for the Japanese effort to seal off free China from any American landings along the coast, virtually was incircled tonight.

The Chinese high command admitted that one Japanese column had swung around to a position only six miles west of this city in northeastern Kwangsi province, while another, moving around from the east, was 18 miles southwest of Kweilin. The enemy arc was anchored north of the city.

Despite these developments, an army spokesman appeared confident Kweilin could indure a long siege.

Japanese on the east were only two miles from the city, and on the north they threw in two tank-supported attacks near the railway station in the suburbs which the Chinese said were thrown back six miles.

The Japanese were moving ahead elsewhere in Kwangsi province, developing a multiple threat to Liuchow, important railway junction in the heart of the province 95 miles southwest of Kweilin.

The Japanese seized Pinglo, 75 miles southeast of Kweilin and pressed on west toward Laopo, some 65 miles east of Liuchow.

Last Major Jap Base On Burma Road Taken

Chungking, Nov. 3 (AP) — Lungling, principal remaining Japanese bastion on the Salween river front in southwest China, was recaptured today by the Chinese after a five-day assault, the high command announced. This removed the last major obstacle toward a juncture of the Ledo and Burma roads and reopening of a land supply route to China.

But in south central China the Japanese pressed hard against the pivotal Kwangsi province city of Kweilin. One column on the east was only two miles away. A Chinese army spokesman predicted Kweilin would be able to endure a long siege.

In Full Pursuit

Enemy remnants from Lungling retreated southwest toward Mangshih with the Chinese in full pursuit, the high command said. Mangshih, fortress point on the Burma Road, must be reduced before the Chinese can make effective use of portions of the highway they have cleared, but Lungling's recapture was the second greatest victory of the Salween offensive. The first was the capture of the prime enemy base of Tengchung, 35 miles northwest of Lungling, on September 14.

The American "Y" force prepared the Chinese for the offensive, which was launched May 11.

Jap Destroyer Sunk Off China By Liberators

Chungking, Nov. 3 (AP)—United States Liberator bombers, droning out over the South China Sea, sank a Japanese destroyer Thursday and left a large transport listing, it was announced today.

The bombers, underscoring that one of the enemy's sea lanes is immune from attack, pounced on a convoy steaming east of Hainan island, said a communique from the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States Army forces in China.

The four-engined bombers drove home their attacks in two separate actions. All returned.

British Ship Sinks, 45 Missing

Mantane, Que., Nov. 3 (AP)—Forty-five merchant seamen were missing today after a British freighter sank in the St. Lawrence river near Mantane. With the cause of the sinking obscure, there was speculation that Nazi submarines had again penetrated the St. Lawrence.

The ship went down last night after two explosions. Seventeen survivors who rowed across the swift St. Lawrence current for six hours in the only lifeboat known to have left the vessel landed at near-by petite Mantane this morning.

The St. Lawrence is 30 miles wide here.

The ship was outward bound. The crew, one of the survivors said, totaled 62.

Enemy Calls Tokyo Raids Inevitable

San Francisco, Nov. 3 (AP)—Nervous Tokyo radio warned the Japanese people today that the appearance of American Superforts over the capital Wednesday would inevitably be followed by bombing raids.

An almost simultaneous imperial communique said Nipponese planes raided United State airfields on Saipan and Tinian Islands in the Marianas, previously described by Japanese broadcasts as the probable base of Wednesday's reconnaissance flight.

Two-Way Blows Seen

The broadcasts typified Nipponese fears that bombers from the Marianas would strike at Tokyo from the south, while China-based Superforts would hit southern Japan from the west.

"It must be viewed as inevitable that the enemy will again raid Tokyo," Japanese broadcasts said, and "subsequently carry out bombings" on the crowded industrial areas along Honshu Island's eastern coast.

Today's imperial communique, unconfirmed by American sources, said ten planes were bombed on the ground and United States Marianas airfield installations left in flames.

Shifts Made In Jap Puppet Regimes

San Francisco, Nov. 3 (AP)—A general tightening of Japanese controls over puppet governments which began early this week was continued today with abolition of the Welfare and Publicity Ministry of Burma and substitution of two new ministries.

The Japanese Domei (news) agency announced creation of a Ministry of Religion, Welfare and National Organization to "guide the acivities of the *Baha Bama Asiayone* (Greater Burma Association) and a propaganda ministry to unify all propaganda organs.

Base In Tokyo

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said Bandoola U. Sein, head of the Abolished ministry, would be chief of the Religion, Welfare and National Organization Ministry, and Thakin Nu, a minister without portfolio, of the Propaganda Ministry.

This step followed the arrival yetserday in Tokyo of Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the puppet "Free India" government, for conferences with Premier General Kuniaki Koiso and other government figures on "vital matters which will make for intensifying cooperationo in the present decisive stage of the war."

Bose's visit coincided with the arrival in Shanghai of Masatsune Ogura, supreme economic adviser to the Japanese puppet government of China.

New Vice-Minister

Jose P. Laurel, puppet President of the Philippines, joined the parade with appointment of a new Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Teodora Evangelista, whose "loyalty and patriotism have been tested and not found wanting."

Yesterday the puppet Nanking Government announced the appointment of Jen Yuan-tao, present Navy Minister, to the post of Governor of Kiangsu province on the eastern China seacoast "in view of the strategic importance of the province."

Jap Vice-Admiral Nakamura Dies At 61

San Francisco, Nov. 3 (AP)—The death of Japanese Vice-Admiral Kamesaburo Nakamura, 61, from "liver complications," was reported by the Nippon Domei agency today in a Tokyo broadcast picked up by FCC.

The agency said the admiral, in his active career, served as naval college commander at the Maizuru Naval Station, as a member of the navy general staff and as commander of the Sasebo garrison headquarters. He was a retired president of the Kochi Prefecture Shipbuilding Company.

B-29s Carrying Record Loads Hit Rangoon

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Superfortresses carrying record bomb loads today raided railroad marshaling yards at Rangoon, in Japanese-dominated Burma.

No planes were lost as a result of enemy action, the War Department announced.

The B-29s took off from bases in India. The department followed up an initial communique telling of the raid with a supplemental announcement saying:

"There were no losses on this mission as a result of enemy action."

Damage Estimates Good

A 20th Air Force communique said the daylight attack was made "in substantial force" and that "preliminary estimates of damage inflicted are good."

The communique reported the B-29 raid was made in coordination with elements of the Eastern Air Command. This was the first report of the giant bombers working on a mission with smaller aircraft.

Word that the Superforts took off from Indian bases suggested that the planes from the Eastern Air Command may have been Flying Fortresses or Liberators of the Tenth Air Force based in India. The 10th and 14th Air forces, the latter with bases in China, are part of the Eastern Air Command.

The text of 20th Air Force communique No. 19:

"B-29 Superfortresses of the 20th Air Force today carried out a daylight bombing mission against the large Malagon railroad marshaling yards at Rangoon in Japanese dominated Burma. The attack was made in substantial force by elements of the 20th Bomber Command from bases in India in coordination with elements of the Eastern Air Command.

Weather Favorable

"Attacking by daylight the B-29's carried the largest bomb loads per aircraft so far known to be listed in aerial warfare. Reports from aircraft over the target area described the weather as favorable and preliminary estimates of damage inflicted are good. No further information is available at this time."

A communique today from Allied Southeast Asia Command headquarters said Eastern Air Command planes yesterday scored hits on the central Burma-Rangoon oil pipeline at Sinbaungwe. The important rail bridge at Dara, Siam, also was struck and was heavily damaged during a low-level attack Wednesday, the bulletin said.

Jap Destroyer Sunk

United States 14th Air Force headquarters in China announced two sweeps over the South China Sea by Liberator bombers yesterday in which a Japanese destroyer was sunk and a large transport was damaged and left listing. The attacks were made against an enemy convoy east of Hainan Island.

United States 14th Air Force planes also attacked in French Indo-China, hitting a barracks area at Lucdan and striking at river traffic. Fighters attacked the Galam airdrome at Hanoi and strafed rail targets.

DATA ON BUSINESS OPEN TO FRANCE

Free Exchange With United States Now Permitted

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—This country lifted its ban on free exchange of business and personal information with France today, as a preliminary step toward reopening trade with that nation.

Five-cent postal service will be started tomorrow, said the Post-office Department. The United States, in coordination with the British Empire, officially removed liberated areas of France from the category of "enemy territory."

To Use Frozen Funds

Treasury officials, announcing the restoration of commercial communications, disclosed that the de Gaulle Government now was being permitted to use freely its "frozen" funds in this country.

This is done through a liberal licensing technique. The United States still has not unfrozen the assets and can prevent their use any time it thinks best. The Treasury officials said a "number of problems" must be worked out before the actual unfreezing of the funds.

For the present, private French assets in this country still will not be accessible, generally speaking, to the French individuals and companies owning them.

Nor will private trade or financial transactions be allowed, except that remittances for the support of an individual may be sent to France through banking channels, not more than $500 a month.

Postal Channels Open

As for communications, starting tomorrow you can send a letter, up to one ounce, to any part of continental France except the territory of Belfort and the departments of Doubs, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, Haute-Saone and Vosges.

The letter can be on either business or personal matters. You also can send a cable. Up to now only postcards, unillustrated and on personal and family matters, have been permitted.

Without a license, American and French firms now can establish business contracts, exchange information, financial records and commercial reports. Creditors may get in touch with their debtors.

French Assets In U. S.

However, Treasury licenses will not be granted for the present for sending powers of attorney, executed proxies, payment instructions and other communications which are transactional in nature.

French assets in this country are valued at about $1,400,000,000. Treasury officials declined to say how much of that is in the name of the French Government, but estimates range as high as $900,000,000.

EUROPEAN FOOD NEEDS DISCUSSED

Official Cites Russian, British Requirements After War

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Russia will need American food for about three years after the European war ends, Lieut. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, Deputy War Food Administrator, predicted today.

Great Britain also will need continued food imports from the United States after the war, he told a press conference. Olmstead has just returned from Europe, where he went September 1 to determine food needs for the coming year.

Declined To Discuss Terms

"Russia could use ten times the food it is getting if we could find the shipping space to transport it," Olmstead said.

He said he had deliberately declined to discuss financial terms for post-war food imports with either the Russians or the British.

However, he said there is a large prospective food surplus here and he predicted this country would run into difficulty if it attempts either to "dump" the surplus or sell it abroad at domestic prices.

In his opinion, he said, the greatest potential post-war demand for agricultural products from this country will be cotton, because "nothing is short everywhere."

As to the present situations, he gave the experts:

That adequate food, although not comfortable diet.

It is impossible to know what French requirements will be next year.

Russia needs less grain next year, but will require animal products, animal fats, dairy products and sugar now and after the war.

U. S. MAY CUT AID TO BRITAIN

Lend-Lease Likely To Be Halved If Act Is Continued

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—American lend-lease to the British Empire would be continued in 1945, but on a reduced scale, under tentative proposals now under consideration, it was learned today.

The tentative plans, officials said, call for a cut of about 50 per cent., which would mean American aid of between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000.

The officials said the British first estimated their needs at $6,500,000,000 but had since indicated this total might be scaled down by $500,000,000 or $1,000,000,000. Lend-lease to the British Empire currently is at a rate which would put it over the $10,000,000,000 mark for 1944.

Working On Details

The original British estimates were turned over to President Roosevelt by Prime Minister Churchill at their Quebec confer-

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Britain's 1945 Lend-Lease Request Put at 5 to 6 Billion

Rule Barring Export Resale Is Reported to Have Been Reaffirmed at Recent Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting.

Washington, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Great Britain is reported to be asking the United States for five to six billion dollars worth of essential civilian and military lend-lease supplies for 1945.

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According to these reports, Prime Minister Churchill took with him to Quebec for discussion with President Roosevelt in September a rough estimate of $6,500,000,000 for Britain's projected needs for next year. In 1945, the Allied military effort will be devoted exclusively to defeating Japan, for as many months of the year as remain after Germany's defeat.

This is known as the "second phase" of lend-lease and American and British experts are now working out detailed supply programs. Indications are that the total finally to be agreed upon—which will then be subject to presidential approval and indirectly to congressional action—will be between $500,000,000 and $1,500,000,000 less than the British originally figured.

President oosevelt said at his press conference today, however, that he has never heard of a story that this country is considering giving Great Britain $2,500,000,000 of non-military supplies for export resale.

'Ground Rules' Reaffirmed.

A ranking lend-lease official said that the "ground rules" of lend-lease operations would remain unchanged and had in fact been reaffirmed "at a high level" by British and American agreement—presumably referring to the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at Quebec.

These ground rules are principally two:

1. No lend-lease article or any article similar thereto is to be exported. This rule has been in effect since the beginning of lend-lease operations. If the British desire to export any article they must shift it over to a cash payment basis.

1. Strategic decisions are to govern all shipments of supplies under lend-lease, including both military and essential civilian goods, since the only legal provision for shipping civilian goods abroad is that they should contribute to the war effort of an Ally in defeating the common enemy.

Mr. Roosevelt laid down earlier this year the principle that lend-lease should be continued to European Allies during the "second phase" of the war when only Japan remains.

British May Reduce Request.

The $6,500,000,000 estimated total of lend-lease which Mr. Churchill carried to Quebec included $3,500,000,000 of so-called essential civilian supplies which include raw materials to be manufactured into war goods; fuel, which includes fuel for the use of American forces in the European theater, and good. The other part of the total was $3,000,000,000 for finished munitions.

Responsible authorities said that the British have now indicated a willingness to scale down their civilian goods estimate to about $2,500,000,000, a cut of approximately $1,000,000,000.

It was said that earlier decisions not to supply Britain with such long-time equipment as machine tools, which would have more usefulness after the post-war than in the immediate future still governed in the current negotiations which probably will not be completed for some weeks.

ence. British and American experts now are working on detailed programs.

Whatever figures may tentatively be arrived at will be subject to revision depending upon whether the European war continues into the spring as Churchill has suggested is possible.

Indirectly, the program must be submitted, too, to the new Congress to be elected next Tuesday. The Lend-Lease Act expires next July 1.

A high lend-lease official said no change was contemplated in the basic lend-lease agreement, which includes a provision against re-export of any lend-lease article or article similar thereto.

Never Heard Of Report

At his news conference today the President was asked for comment on a report that Britain desired an amendment of this provision to permit sale of some lend-lease civilian goods to her export trade.

He had never heard of it, the President said.

The $6,500,000,000 originally proposed by the British was reported to be divided in this manner; $3,000,000,000 in finished munitions and $3,500,000,000 of so-called civilian goods, including food, raw materials to be manufactured into war goods, and fuel, including fuel for use of American forces in the European theater. It was the latter figure which the British indicated might be scaled down by one third or more.

Would Continue Lend-Lease

President Roosevelt recommended in a report to Congress last August that lend-lease to the European allies be continued while the war with Japan lasts. He reported at that time that American aid extended under the program begun in 1941 totaled $28,270,351,000 through September 30. Reverse lend-lease to this country was estimated at over $3,000,000,000.

A new quarterly report covering the program through September 30 is due to go to Congress soon after it reconvenes on November 14.

Franco Tightening Control

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—American and foreign diplomats here confirmed today that Generalissimo Franco has tightened his controls in Spain as an aftermath of recent disturbances in the northern provinces.

The possibility of a return of the monarchy has thus been delayed, said an informed source who, withholding the use of his name, reported Franco's aim to be reestablishment of royalty.

Information reaching Washington supports a middle course between first reports of large scale uprising along the Franco-Spanish border and later denials of any clashes between Spanish Republicans in the French Maquis and the Spanish army.

Frontier Closed

Some incidents did occur on the Spanish side of the border, it was learned reliably, with the result that Spain has closed the mountainous frontier, sent troops to the area, and established a safety zone of about 12 miles.

Diplomatic difficulties which threatened between Madrid and Paris because of the border fights now have apparently faded and it was learned that Spain is proceeding with plans to reestablish normal relations with France.

No Steps By French

The French Government, however, has disclosed no steps in that direction.

Among the measures reported taken by Franco to strengthen his hand in Spain is a number of "precautionary arrests." The State Department is watching the situation but has declined official comment.

Other diplomats regard it as a setback rather than an advance in the developments of Spain's relations with the United Nations.

Salvador Envoy Resigns

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Dr. Hector David Castro, Ambassador of El Salvador, said today he had submitted his resignation as representative of his country to the United States. Ambassador Castro conferred this morning with Edward R. Stettinius jr., Acting Secretary of State, on what he described as a farewell visit. He declined to comment on his resignation, but disclosed that the new revolutionary government of El Salvador has requested that he continue serving as Ambassador in Washington. Mr. Castro confirmed his resignation by cable yesterday after this request, he said.

President Increases Italy's Bread Ration

Washington, Nov. 2 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has asked military authorities to increase the bread ration for all areas of liberated Italy to 300 grams a day, the War Department announced.

Last summer Allied officials ordered the bread ration increased to 300 grams, but because of the supply situation this could not be accomplished in all the liberated territory.

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Statue Of Liberty Asked For France

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Congressional support is being solicited for a project to give the French—donors of the majestic figure whose light shines out over New York harbor—their own statue of liberty.

"Now that the people of France are regaining their freedom, history renders us the opportunity of reciprocating," says a letter to all Senators and Representatives from "A Statue of Liberty for France, Inc."

It suggests that the statue stand at Cherbourg.

Robert Mernit, of New York, signed the letter as a director of the organization, which lists among its sponsors Govs. William H. Wills of Vermont, J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island and Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today a list of 194 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 70,765 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 28,342 are reported dead, 28,614 wounded, 9,331 missing and 4,478 prisoners of war. The list today includes the following with their next of kin:

U. S. Gains 145 Ships, 7,429 Planes In October

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—The nation's aerial and ocean strength was swelled last month by 7,429 planes and 145 cargo and transport ships, the Aircraft Production Board and Maritime Commission announced today.

War plane production met the total October goal but was sharply below objectives for certain urgently needed types, said J. A. Krug, chairman of APB. It was 169 planes beneath September output.

The maritime report was brighter for it revealed a gain in output of large assault vessels for which the navy has been pleading. Fifty-three of the October deliveries were military vessels and more than half of those were combat-loaded transports, combat-loaded cargo ships and navy transports.

To Pay $2,150,000 For Four Lost Ships

Washington, Nov. 3.—The War Shipping Administration has agreed to pay the United Fruit Company $2,150,000 for the loss of four of its pre-war ships through enemy action while in war service under charter to the Government, it was announced today. The sum recommended by the WSA committee on vessel compensation and approved by Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N., retired, WSA Administrator, covers all claims.

The vessels were the steamships Metapan, Partismina, Tivives and Sixaola.

The navy men said at the time of the affair that the fight started when they objected to being questioned as to whether they intended to vote for the Commander in Chief.

The teamsters' magazine's article included numerous affidavits from teamster members who said they engaged in or witnessed the disturbance which took place just outside the banquet hall but after President Roosevelt had left the hotel.

Navy shore patrolmen were called and the officers left the hotel with them.

Forrestal Letter Made Public

During the furor which developed later over the incident, Representative Maas (R., Minn.) made public a letter from James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, which said the shore patrol's report "shows that no complaint or charge of misconduct was made against either of the officers involved and none is pending."

Congressional committees to investigate the elections made preliminary inquiries into the incident but decided it was none of their affair.

Officers Sue Teamster Union Over Statler 'Battle' Item

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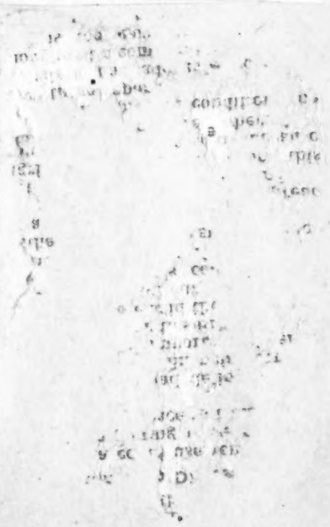
Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—Damage suits asking $400,000 from the AF Teamsters Union were filed today by the two naval officers involved in the now famous "Battle of the Statler."

Lieut. Randolph Dickins, Jr., and Lieut. Com. James H. Suddeth contended in a complaint filed in United States District Court that they were libeled in articles published by the *International Teamster*, union magazine, concerning the fisticuffs at the Statler Hotel September 23 after President Roosevelt addressed a teamsters' banquet.

Misconduct Charge Alleged

Each officer asked $200,000. Daniel J. Tobin, international president of the union, also was named a defendant.

The complaint said the union magazine's article accused the officers of numerous acts of misconduct, which, if true, would subject them to court-martial. It said the purpose was to destroy the good name and reputation of the officers and "to influence the election of the present incumbent in the office of President of the United States to another term in the same office."



President Urges Time Off for All to Vote; Asks Report by Any Worker Kept From Polls

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a statement tonight, urged all employers to give to their workers "adequate" time off to vote Tuesday and asked that any employe who does not receive enough time off "inform me of the circumstances, together with the name of his company and any other pertinent facts."

He declared it important that "the mandate of the election should be as representative of the whole people as possible, irrespective of whom they vote for."

He preceded the statement with a news conference announcement that Government workers would receive reasonable time in which to vote and, if necessary, could take the whole day off to get to and from their polling places.

In the statement he said that some companies with Government contracts had raised the question whether pay to their workers would be allowed as "reimbursable cost" if time was given on Election Day. He answered in the affirmative.

The text of the President's statement was as follows:

"I urge that all employers allow such time off to their workers as is necessary to give them an adequate opportunity to vote on Election Day.

"It is important that the mandate of the election should be as representative of the whole people as possible, irrespective of whom they vote for.

"I am informed that certain companies having contracts with the Government have raised with procurement agencies the question whether, under such contracts, pay to their workers will be allowed as reimbursable cost if time off is granted on election day.

"The agencies have ruled that such payments are legitimate expenditures under cost plus contracts; that they may be considered for the purpose of making any computation or adjustment required by the provisions of fixed price contracts, and that they may also be appropriately allowed as such expenditures in renegotiation of lump sum contracts.

"Under these circumstances all firms having contracts with the Government are especially urged to allow their workers—who have done so much to help win this war—to have full opportunity to express their choice in this election, whatever that choice may be.

"And I ask that any employe who is not allowed enough time to vote inform me of the circumstances, together with the name of his company and any other pertinent facts.

"There has been much interest in the subject of soldier voting. I am sure that there is an equal interest in facilitating the vote of civilian workers, regardless of their choice. This point of view seems to be essentially American."

Thousand Club Reports Its Gifts Total $94,100

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Marshall Field Is a Donor, as Are Two Governors; ChicagoanGaveOdd$100

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The One Thousand Club of the United States of America, supporting President Roosevelt for reelection, informed Congress today it had received contributions of $94,100 to Oct. 31, including $1,000 from the President.

The income of the club, which has been denounced by the Republican Presidential candidate, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, included ninety-four $1,000 contributions and one $100 gift.

Mr. Roosevelt previously had told newspaper men he is a member of the club.

Governors Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma and J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, and Marshall Field, of Chicago, were listed among the members giving $1,000, while Alfred K. Eddy, of Chicago, gave $100.

Meanwhile, the Republican National Committee reported its total contributions received from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 at $2,773,506, and the Democratic National Committee informed Congress it received in contributions during the same period $1,375,539.

The Republican committee said its expenditures to Nov. 1 amounted to $2,008,100, and the Democrats said their expenditures were $1,331,713.

The Republican Finance Committee, of Allegheny County, Pa., listed contributions from July 14 to Nov. 1 at $482,805, with expenditures amounting to $218,541.

Business Men for Roosevelt, Inc., said its contributions received totaled $123,762, and expenditures, $76,605.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Committee for Roosevelt-Truman listed contributions of $124,121 and expenditures of $102,965.

Others on the list of contributors to the "One Thousand Club" follow:

Walter F. Straub, Fred Mangels, Irwin N. Walker, Charles K. Schwartz, all of Chicago; Richard W. Hoffman, of Cicero, Ill.; William G. Johnston and Roy J. Turner, of Oklahoma City; Jean R. Tuerk and Fred R. Tuerk, of Chicago; Frank Hodges, of Oletha, Kan.; William M. Redfield, of Washington; Milton Goldberg, Irwin Feitler, General A. F. Lorenzen, George K. Bowden, Michael Pontarelli, Frank Parker and Fred Morelli, all of Chicago; Arch S. Underwood, of Lubbock, Tex.; Anthony Sudekum, of Nashville; Wright Patman, of Texarkana, Tex.; L. P. Bonfoey, of Quincy, Ill.; E. D. Moon, of Toledo; A. N. Pritzker and Peyton J. Tuohy, of Chicago; William H. Johnston, of Jacksonville, Fla.; John Keeshin, Ray C. Bennigsen and H. Leslie Atlas, of Chicago; Hassie Hunt, of Dallas, Tex.; Glenn Maccarthy, of Houston, Tex.; Rutherford J. Ross, of Fort Smith, Ark.; Tilghman A. Turner, of Montgomery, Ala.; F. J. Lewis, W. J. Cummings, Charles W. Bidwill and Ray McCarthy, of Chicago; Charles Wilfson and A. L. Drooker, of Boston; B. D. Eddie and Ben Childers, of Oklahoma City; L. W. Prunty, of Ponca City, Okla.; W. J. Holoway, of Oklahoma City; W. E. Harber, of Shawnee, Okla.; Fred McDuff, of Seminole, Okla.; A. J. Horan, of Chicago; C. R. Anthony, W. Ross Johnston, W. P. Atkinson, George D. Key and W. R. Wallace, of Oklahoma City; H. G. Weinert, of Seguin, Tex.; O. E. Gilliam, of Fort Worth, Tex.; Abraham Rosen, of Hackettstown, N. J.; A. Shiffman, of Detroit; Nathaniel Dyke jr., of Fort Smith, Ark.; J. M. Williams jr., of Little Rock, Ark.; R. J. Millican, of Gadsden, Ala.; Dave Price, of Oklahoma City; Wade Thompson, of Nashville; Robert Butler, of St. Paul; Leo Sanders, Roscoe D. Farmer and Virgil Browne, of Oklahoma City; Saul A. Seder, of Worcester, Mass.; John J. Harden and Manila James, of Oklahoma City; Wiley L. Moore, J. N. Mceachern, O. R. Dobbs, J. Lon Dockworth and I. M. Sheffield jr., all of Atlanta; C. T. Graydon and Claud N. Sapp, of Columbia, S. C.; J. C. Long, of Charleston, S. C.; Edwin Boyle, of Sumter, S. C.; Guy Whitener, of Newberry, S. C.; I. C. Harrison, of Columbia, S. C.; C. G. Fuller, of Barnwell, S. C.; Ben Arnold, of Columbia, S. C.; Edgar A. Brown, of Barnwell, S. C.; L. D. Long, of Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Helen Moon, of Toledo; M. R. Thomason, of Montgomery, Ala.; George S. May, of Chicago; David L. Bazelon, of Chicago; Joe L. Blythe, of Raleigh, N. C.; J. S. Lasdon, of New York City; Thomas J. Taglianetti, of Jamaica, Queens, New York, and George Sagan, of Summit, N. J.

CROWLEY FAVORS FDR IN NOV. 7 ELECTION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 — (AP) Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic administrator, tonight called speed victory, a just and lasting peace and greater productive employmen the only "real issues" of the presidential campaign.

Addressing himself specifically t "those who have been in doubt," Crowley recommended that before they cast their ballots Nov. 7 they "put aside all lesser considerations and meditate for a moment on who, as president, will do the most" towards those ends.

"Your choice will be Franklin D. Roosevelt," he asserted in an address prepared for delivery over the Mutual network under sponsorship of the Democratic National committee.

SENATOR GLASS BACKS ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 — (AP) Stephen Early, White House secretary, said today Senator Carter Glass had sent President Roosevelt his love and had confirmed a report that he would vote for a fourth term.

The 86-year-old Virginia Democrat's son, Powell Glass, asserted in Lynchburg, Va., last night that he had "every reason to doubt the truth" of a report that the elder Glass had telephoned James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, and said he was for Roosevelt.

Glass himself, ill at his hotel apartment here for many months, could not be reached by reporters. The hotel said the "Glass apartment does not answer" on the telephone. Byrnes' office declined to comment.

Early, calling reporters into his office this afternoon, told them:

"I have just had a telephone call from Senator Glass at his apartment in the Mayflower and he said he had noticed that Jimmy Byrnes' report of his conversation the other night had been questioned. He wanted to tell me that Jimmy's statement as transmitted to you by me was accurate. He wanted me to tell the President he is voting for him and to give the President his love."

Byrnes made a fourth term speech Monday night. On Tuesday Early told reporters that congratulatory telephone calls received by Byrnes' after the speech included one from the Senator, who stayed up past his usual bedtime to hear the speech. Early reported that Glass called Byrnes' speech one of the best of the campaign and said it expressed his own views on why the President should be elected again.

Senator Glass, often at odds with the Roosevelt administration on domestic policies, was a third-term opponent, and nominated James A. Farley at the 1940 Democratic national convention. He announced after Mr. Roosevelt won renomination, that he would support the ticket.

NOV 4 1944

Brownell Identifies Hillman With Communistic Society

New York, Nov. 3 (AP)—Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican national chairman, said tonight that Sidney Hillman "was a founder of an organization that contributed almost $2,000,000 to Communist causes in America."

Brownell, saying that Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, in a radio talk last night had attempted "to prove that Mr. Sidney Hillman had no Communist connections," said the CIO-PAC leader was a director of the American Fund for Public Service, founded in 1922.

"A Democratic committee of the Congress has described this fund as a large project to finance Communistic subversive activities in the United States," Brownell declared in a formal statement.

Was Member Of Board

"The same Congressional committee stated that Sidney Hillman was mixed up with this project. He was more than mixed up. Sidney Hillman was a member of the board of directors of this project."

Brownell said Hillman later quit the organization but, he added, the fact remains that he was a founder of an organization that contributed almost $2,000,000 to Communist causes in America, including financing of the *New Masses*, *Revolutionary Age*, the Young Workers League of America and The Worker's School . . ."

The fund, he added, also contributed to the *Daily Worker* and the Communist federated press.

Among Directors

The Republican chairman said that among other directors of the fund were William Z. Foster, "then head of the Communist party in the United States," and Robert Morss Lovett, "so definitely a Communist that the Congress . . . passed legislation to remove him from the pay roll of the Federal Government."

Brownell declared that the fund contributed $500 to the Ferrer School, and, he added, the secretary of the fund wrote: "We gave to the Ferrer School for its educational work with children, which is certainly not sectarian although the auspices are, as you say, largely anarchistic."

The "Ferrer School" was not further identified.

Could Not Be Reached

"Of course," Brownell continued, "Sidney Hillman may protest that he was just sitting in to get some of the gravy of the One Thousand Club of that day, because the secretary in another letter said: 'When we contributed so heavily to the New York *Call* it was being backed up as a political organization by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.'"

Hillman could not be reached for comment.

'COMMUNISM' CHARGE DENIED

Catholic Papers Quoted In Defense Of Hillman

New York, Nov. 3 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, last night described as "another Dewey falsehood" the statement that "Sidney Hillman is a . . . front for Communists."

He quoted three Catholic publications, the *Commonweal*, the *Liguorian* and *America*, in refutation and said "the falsity of another Dewey charge is conclusively established by the accredited spokesman of the faith which he sought primarily to mislead."

At Oconomowoc, Wis., where the *Liguorian* is published by the Redemptorist's Order, the Rev. D. F. Miller, editor, said that an article, written by the Rev. Raymond J. Miller, an associate editor, had appeared in the October issue discussing the PAC and Hillman.

"Never Was A Communist"

The Rev. Raymond J. Miller wrote in the article that "the fact is that he (Hillman) is not and never was a Communist and his own union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, of which he is the 'czar' is one of the few which expressly and rigidly excludes Communists from position of control. . . .

"According to very trusted evidence, therefore—namely, the best evidence the Dies committee could find—neither Sidney Hillman nor the CIO-PAC is Communistic," Father Miller wrote.

The associate editor stated that "the Dies committee does not allege that Sidney Hillman is a Communist or a Communist supporter."

Other Opinions

In New York, Edward Skillin, editor of *The Commonweal*, said Hannegan's quotation from that publication was "100 per cent accurate," asserting:

"A question of fact is involved in the charge that the PAC and Hillman are Communists. The facts do not warrant such a charge."

Father John Lafarge, S. J., editor of the official Jesuit organ, *America*, said "we don't indorse the PAC, but we refute what seems to us an unjust charge."

MURRAY RAPS DEWEY FOR ATTACKS ON PAC

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 — (AP) Philip Murray, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared today that Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey and his running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker, had resorted to language that breeds "destruction and discontent."

Murray told a luncheon of the Women's division of the National Citizens' Political Action commit-

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tee that "many hoods" had entered the campaign, and said "when you pick up a hood along the highway the day after election under it you will find a little man named Dewey."

"Dewey may go to Boston and burn a fiery cross and other leaders of the Republican party may resort to filth and dissension to confuse and divide the people," Murray said, "but organizations like this must think in terms of serving human beings. They must come first."

WALLACE ADMITS NEW YORK 'CLOSE'

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—(AP) Vice President Henry A. Wallace, campaigning for a fourth day in New York city, declared tonight "New York is close" and indicated he was here at President Roosevelt's behest.

"Roosevelt is in, but I want to say to you the job you do here in New York is closer to the heart beat of your great President than any other state," Wallace said in an address at Brooklyn's traditional closing rally in the Academy of Music. "He has told me so. Otherwise I would have spent the last campaign week elsewhere. New York is close."

President Roosevelt spoke four years ago from the same platform in this strong Democratic borough where the Democrats are counting on a plurality in excess of 300,000 in their bid for New York's 47 electoral votes.

Wallace predicted that President Roosevelt and U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner, who shared the same platform, would get an 800,000 majority in New York city's five boroughs, and added "you are going to show that Brooklyn can do a better job than the Bronx for Roosevelt."

cluded that Pennsylvania's 35 electoral votes will decide the election.

Starts November 22

In the event of such a close race the winner might not be known until Pennsylvania's tabulation of its 250,000 or more soldier votes is completed. The tabulation will begin November 22 and may take several days.

Should the election hinge on California's 25 electoral votes, however, as it did in 1916, the winner might not be known for an even longer period. California, which has mailed more than 250,000 GI ballots, will start counting the returned ones November 24, but the official total will not be announced until December 16.

North Dakota Plans

North Dakota will count soldier votes received by November 7 on that day, while late arriving ballots will be counted any time before the State canvass December 5.

Utah will count its State GI ballots election night, and its Federal ballots November 12. Nebraska will count State ballots November 13 and Federal ballots December 1. Washington's county canvasses will begin November 27 with the State canvass set for December 7.

Most counties in Florida will begin the soldier-vote tabulation November 8.

Here is the complete picture as shown by a new Associated Press survey:

Electoral Vote	State	Accepts Ballots Until	Counts Soldier Vote
25	Cal.	Nov. 23	Nov. 24
6	Col.	Nov. 22	Nov. 22
8	Fla.	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
8	Md.	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
15	Mo.	Nov. 8	Nov. 10
6	Neb.	Nov. 30	Nov. 13-Dec. 1
4	N. D.	Dec. 5	Nov. 7-Dec. 5
35	Pa.	Nov. 22	Nov. 22
4	R. I.	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
4	Utah	Nov. 7	Nov. 7-12
8	Wash.	Nov. 25	Nov. 27-Dec. 5

and withdrew to his study to polish tomorrow night's Madison Square Garden speech.

The Republican presidential nominee resisted eleventh-hour pressure to accept invitations to visit Connecticut and New Jersey before Tuesday's election.

The topic for tomorrow night's nationwide broadcast from Madison Square Garden, which will follow one by President Roosevelt from Boston, was a closely guarded secret. Speculative suggestions by reporters brought only arched eyebrows from members of Dewey's staff.

Although the Governor is known to have been advised by his managers that the election was "frozen" nationally two weeks ago, he has displayed a determination to keep swinging until the final bell.

His campaign, which began on what his aides described as a scholarly, academic plane, may end in a verbal slugfest. This was made manifest by the rising tempo of his attacks on President Roosevelt, whom he accused during a swing through Pennsylvania last night of so "corrupting" the Democratic party that it is for sale to "the highest bidder."

Addressing rallies in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Dewey declared that the members of what he called the "notorious One Thousand club" were being "taken for a ride" and that the "highest bidders" were Sidney Hillman's Political Action committee and Earl Browder's Communists. He said the One Thousand club was made up of persons who donated $1,000 to the fourth term campaign in return for "special privilege" and a voice in shaping national policy.

Dewey Plans Major Address In New York City Tonight

Dewey returned to Albany this morning after campaign trips that carried him more than 20,000 miles back and forth across the country.

After his speech in New York city tomorrow, he plans to return to Albany, where on Monday night he will broadcast a final summation of his case for the presidency. On Tuesday, he and Mrs. Dewey will return to Manhattan, their legal residence, to vote.

Soldier Vote Might Decide Close Presidential Contest

New York, Nov. 3 (AP)—If the Presidential race is as close as four nation-wide polls predict, the winner may not be known until the soldier votes are counted—days or even weeks after election day.

Eleven States, with a total of 123 electoral votes, will not count all their military ballots election night. At least three of them—Pennsylvania, Maryland and Missouri—are classed by the polls as "doubtful." One opinion survey has con-

G.O.P. Nominee to End Campaign Without Visits to Conn., Jersey.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3 — (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey decided today to confine the remainder of his campaigning to New York state,

BOSTON, Nov. 3 — (AP) Asserting that the war "in the European area has been ably accomplished with complete disregard of partisan politics or advantage," John G. Winant, U. S. ambassdor to Great Britain tonight called for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

In a nationwide radio address, Winant declared "no one living can do so much to insure lasting peace as Franklin Roosevelt if he continues as President of the United States."

Winant three times Republican governor of New Hampshire, in a speech sponsored by the Massachusetts Independent Voters committee for Roosevelt and Truman, stated:

"It is impossible for me to believe the charge that there has been inefficiency at home. The competence of our armed forces, the limitless supplies of food stuffs and war materials, the extraordinary skill in coordination and command, which culminated in the channel crossing and the successful invasion of France, surpassed military feats of all times.

"Anyone who had the privilege of seeing any part of those stupendous operations was forced to recognize the careful planning that lay behind it, and no one who knows the problems of war, reaching way beyond the immediate area of battle, back into other countries and affecting other fronts, could help but realize the political statesmanship, as well as the miltary skill involved in that historic expedition."

Winant emphasized that he had "seen at close range the conduct of the war effort in the European area."

Answering charges by Republican speakers that the president had not prepared the country for war, the Ambassador declared:

"There are those who now say that the President did not give us sufficient warnings and not do enough to arouse us to our danger. But looking back, I am struck with his courage and vision.

"I remember how he took his political life in his hands when he sent a million rifles to England when France fell. And how when Great Britain was in imminent danger of invasion and had to have more destroyers, he worked out an arrangement for the exchange of destroyers for bases."

BRICKER HAILED IN PHILADELPHIA

Ambassador Winant Backs FDR For Fourth Term 'to Win Peace'

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3—(AP) In his final pre-election appeal to the nation Gov. John W. Bricker declared tonight that Thomas E. Dewey, the Republicans' presidential candidate, was better qualified to "preserve representative government" and serve in these capacities:

1—Winning the war, 2—Constructing a lasting peace, and 3—Solving the domestic problems of postwar America.

On the other hand, said the G.O.P. vice presidential nominee in a speech broadcast to the nation, President Roosevelt "has repudiated free representative government" and "is not the man to serve representative government at home or abroad."

The Ohio Governor rolled into Philadelphia aboard his special train to receive his greatest welcome in nearly 16,000 miles of campaigning.

Guy Parsons, assistant police superintendent, estimated 7,000 persons were in the crowd that jammed the Broad street station and surrounding sidewalks.

His speech here followed addresses earlier in the day at Wilmington, Del., and Camden, N. J. Police Captain H. J. Wadman estimated 8,000 persons were massed in Rodney Square at Wilmington to hear Bricker.

At Wilmington he declared that the New Deal in soliciting campaign contributions had resorted "to downright political corruption" by demanding, "in cold and brazen terms, financial tribute for its favors."

The tall, gray-haired, three-term governor of Ohio will wind up his quest for the vice presidency tomorrow with four speeches in his home state.

Winchester Brothers Meet In New Guinea

Winchester, Va., Nov. 3 (AP)—Private Harry Murphy wrote his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Murphy, of Winchester, that when he landed in New Guinea he asked the first GI he saw whether he knew where he could find his brother, Private Paul Murphy.

The GI was his brother. The two Winchester soldiers hadn't seen each other for 38 months.

Mississippi Governor Unconcerned Over Bolt

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 3 (AP)—Gov. Thomas L. Bailey signed today a legislative bill providing for a supplementary list of nine pro-Roosevelt Presidential electors, and expressed unconcern over whether the legislative action in Mississippi's Democratic elector revolt would endanger the status of the State's members of Congress.

The Congressional issue was raised by John J. O'Connor, in charge of the New York office of the American Democratic National Committee (anti-fourth term), in a telegram to Bailey.

O'Connor wired the Governor that "your proposal to the Mississippi Legislature to change the rules in the middle of the game as to Presidential electors would unseat every one of your seven representatives in Congress, under Section 2 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Cotton-Trade Journal Gives Support To Dewey

Memphis, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Cotton Trade *Journal*, magazine circulating principally among cotton merchants and handlers, announced it would publish tomorrow an editorial supporting Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the Presidency.

The magazine said it would be the first political stand in its 24-year history. It lists a circulation of 5,000.

STRIKE CALLED NEAR TREASON

Patterson Denounces MESA Action In Detroit

Detroit, Nov. 3 (AP)—Strikes by mechanics closing 24 Detroit war plants today brought from Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, a statement that they were "striking our fighting men from the rear" and that "such conduct is equivalent to treason."

Patterson's demand that the strikes be halted at once was made in a telegram to Matthew Smith, national secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, an independent union.

MESA leaders claimed the union's entire membership of nearly 20,000 in this area walked off their jobs at 10 A. M. in sympathy with the union's jurisdictional dispute with the United Automobile Workers (CIO) in the Toledo plant of the Electric Auto-Lite Company. However, some spokesmen of companies involved and officials of Government agencies placed the total idle at 7,000 to 11,000.

Inter-Union Dispute

"Your strikes are stopping the flow of ammunition, guns, trucks and tanks that are vitally needed at the front," Patterson's telegram said. "Your strikes have nothing to do with wages, hours of work or working conditions and represent no honest grievance. Such conduct is equivalent to treason when it paralyzes plants making munitions that must be speeded to General Eisenhower and General MacArthur."

The Toledo dispute centered in discharge by Electric Auto-Lite of six employes. Company officials said the dismissals were required under a maintenance-of-membership clause in the contract with the UAW-CIO. MESA officials claimed the men were fired at request of the CIO union because of their MESA membership. The dispute is before the WLB.

POSTS RESERVED FOR RUSSIANS ON AVIATION COUNCIL

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—(AP)—The United States made it clear to the international civil aviation conference today that it regards Russia as still an important factor in world aviation plans, and is holding open two places on the 15-member executive council which this country envisions.

The American view appeared to be that Russia, which withdrew three days before the meeting with the explanation that it could not sit with "hostile" countries such as Spain, Portugal and Switzerland, undoubtedly will enter international aviation some day, and when it does it will be entitled to a prominent position.

A development of parallel interest, since the Russian action took from the conference a nation expected to give powerful support to the United States plan, was the interpretation of the submission of three draft conventions by British empire countries as indicating disunity had been anticipated as a united front opposing America's views on the basic issue of the meeting—the nature of the world authority to be established.

The three plans, representing the views of Canada, the United King-

dom, and Australia and New Zealand, were entered at the initial meeting of the committee on multilateral agreement at the same time that the United States draft convention was offered. Briefly the fundamental differences were:

Canada proposes a world authority with power to allocate routes and govern practices, but would provide for a method of increasing schedule frenquencies as traffic of individual airlines indicated, and would permit the initial fixing of rates by the operators, as is done by Atlantic steamship lines.

Great Britain wants the world authority to have full control as to allocation of routes, schedules, division of traffic, and fixing of rates.

Australia and New Zealand are united in a plan for a world authority which own and operate international airlines.

The United States wants simply a broad agreement on the right to fly wherever is necessary in accordance with bilateral agreements and subject to obviously necessary limitations, such as the right of a nation to close its air space during emergencies.

Whatever the United States may have felt it lost in support when the Soviet Union failed to come to Chicago, it apparently felt may have been more than recovered in the differences which now appear to be clear cut among the leading aviation countries of the British commonwealth.

This difference was highlighted during a meeting of the full committee on routes, when, after agreeing to set up a subcommittee to work out a standard form for the bilateral agreements to be made provisionally outside of the conference, Canada raised the question whether such negotiations were the business of the conference.

H. J. Symington, president of Trans-Canada airlines, said such bilateral arrangements might "preclude a permanent convention."

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., chief of the United States delegation, said he felt such agreements could be worked out in accord with the convention.

Canada's Stand Steps Up Hope Of Air Parley

NOV 4 1944

Chicago, Nov. 3 (AP)—Predictions of success in the attempt to reach a world accord for air transport operations developed today in official analyses of the frank statements of position made by the leading countries at the International Civil Aviation Conference.

The Canadian stand, voiced by C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction, represented a much nearer approach to the American position than some officials had expected, indicating a good possibility, these observers said, that the rest of the gap can be bridged in due time.

Differs From British View

By the same token, the Canadian position was regarded as having moved farther away from the British program, which remained one of complete control, even to the division of traffic and fixing of rates, to be vested in an international air transport authority.

While Canada has been far more aggressive in presenting its case than Britain, it has at the same time shown a greater disposition to compromise on some of the more difficult points.

These Canadian views were noted with interest:

Its suggestion that fares could be fixed first by the carriers, with an appeal to the international authority in case of disagreement, matches the United States Civil Aeronautics Board practice.

Closer To American View

The proposal that routes be awarded with an assurance of minimum operating rights, the increasing frequency of schedules to be based on load factors, comes much closer to the American view than anything previously outlined. And it is basically more acceptable than the British idea of allocating frequencies "in proportion to the traffic (passenger, mail and freight) embarked in the respective countries."

Howe made a major contribution to harmony by announcing that if the conference failed to reach agreement and it became necessary to continue the pre-war system, "Canada has no intention of pursuing an obstructive attitude in dealing with transit or landing rights."

U. S. Stand

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., United States delegation chief, made it clear that America will stick to its program for an international convention on technical matters, a world agency with consultative functions so far as economics are concerned, a basic agreement against interference with legitimate transit in the pursuance of treaties between nations, and continuance of the bilateral agreement plan.

Of the 12 nations' officials who spoke at the opening sessions yesterday, Mexico, Brazil and Panama supported the United States in opposition to a world agency with economic powers, and the United Kingdom, Canada, India, New Zealand and Australia supported some type of such agency. France indicated a leaning in that direction, and Norway and Poland avoided commitments.

GOVERNOR ARNALL CITES FARM POLICY

NOV 4 1944

Says "Farmers Prosperity Is No Concern" Of Dewey

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 3 (AP)—Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia said tonight that the supporters of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, believe the factory and farm workers of America were "born with saddles on their backs and bridles in their mouths," and added:

"I do not believe that they are waiting anxiously for the touch of the spurs to send them cantering down the high road to starvation."

"No Concern Of Dewey"

The Governor, on a campaign tour in behalf of the Democratic ticket, which has taken him into Tennessee, Minnesota and Oklahoma, said in a prepared speech released at Atlanta:

"The farmers' prosperity is no concern of Governor Dewey. His concern about the farmer is that he shall kill his pigs and cows and deliver his corn promptly on schedule at his master's demand."

"Will Governor Dewey's philosophy permit him to countenance the minimum-wage guarantees and the social security and unemployment-benefit measures that the New Deal has provided for their protection?" he asked. "Perhaps—and perhaps not. These are not the people with whom Governor Dewey concerns himself."

New Deal Farm Policies

Arnall said the New Deal's farm policies redeemed nearly a million farms that had been lost through foreclosure during the Hoover Administration and increased the farm income fourfold—from five billion dollars in 1932 to 20 billion in 1939.

"And I'm using peacetime figures, instead of the greater figures of 1943, when we were at war," he added.

"The Roosevelt farm policies have worked so well that the farmer paid in interest only 44 cents out of every $10 he received in 1939, instead of $1.14 out of every $10 when Hoover was President.

"Consider the price of corn and pigs, of cotton and wheat, under the last Republican Administration and under the New Deal, and decide for yourself."

The Governor winds up his five-day speaking tour with a final speech at Sedalia, Mo., tomorrow night.

JAP HOMELAND NOW WIDE OPEN

NOV 4 1944

Admiral Mitscher Sees Foe As Fifth-Rate Naval Power

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 3 (AP)—Japan's homeland has been left pretty wide open by reduction of the enemy to a fifth-rate naval power and practical elimination of Japanese naval aviation, Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, Task Force 58 commander, said today on his return home on leave.

Despite the great successes on land and sea and in the air, the veteran officer said the Pacific war soon probably would shift from high to low gear because of the supply problem.

"Americans have no idea of the amount of effort it takes to get food and ammunition and other supplies out to the islands in the Pacific," said the admiral. "It means a lot more shipping than we have available now."

But It Won't Stop

Mitscher said that although the war in the Pacific may slow down, it will not stop.

"We will just have to cut a couple extra holes in our belt," he said.

Reciting publicly for the first time the plane and shipping destruction racked up by his mighty Task Force 58, Mitscher said the box score showed 795 naval and merchant vessels had been sunk or damaged from January 29 to October 27, and 4,425 Japanese planes destroyed.

The analysis listed:

Navy Ships—Sunk, 88; probably sunk, 25; damaged, 89, for a 202 total.

Merchant Ships—Sunk, 282; probably sunk, 78; damaged, 233, for a 593 total.

The merchant tonnage was conservatively estimated by the admiral at 1,425,000 tons.

2,568 Shot Down

Of the 4,425 planes destroyed by the task force, 2,568 were shot down in the air and 1,857 eliminated on the ground. This estimate the admiral also termed conservative.

Mitscher said Japanese naval aviation had been assigned the task of protecting the empire's island outposts and had been practically eliminated in the American drive across the Pacific. Defense of the Japanese homeland was assigned the army air force, the admiral said.

The Japanese have not been using expendables in defense of their island strongholds, Mitscher said.

"The toughest Japs are the marines whom we still are encountering in the islands, and I do not believe the quality of Japanese fighting men will improve as the battle moves westward."

Fifth-Rate Naval Power

Recent battles off Formosa and the Philippines reduced Japan to a fifth-rate naval power, Mitscher said, adding he didn't believe the enemy had more than a few battleshipse left, and only one or two major carriers and several baby-type carriers.

Four Japanese carriers definitely were sunk in recent engagements, and three others in earlier battles, Mitscher said, to almost put the finishing touches to the enemy's naval aviation.

Mitscher, a native of Hillsboro, Wis., said he was on 30 days' leave to get away from routine, but that his health was good.

DEMOCRATIC TRUCE NOTED BY WARREN

California Governor Predicts Discord If Roosevelt Wins

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 3 (AP)—Gov. Earl Warren of California asserted tonight that an "armed truce" exists among supporters of President Roosevelt for the purpose of bringing about his reelection, and predicted there would be disharmony if Roosevelt wins.

Unable because of illness to broadcast at a studio for the Dewey-Bricker ticket, Warren's remarks were made by transcription prepared during the day at the executive mansion.

"The New Deal machine," the Republican convention keynoter said, "is being held together today by the domination of one man, not by a common philosophy of government or by any common program for the future of America.

City Machines Noted

"Chief among its constituent parts are the corrupt city machines of Tammany in New York, Hague in New Jersey, Kelly-Nash in Illinois and Pendergast in Missouri.

"These big city bosses, for the sake of expediency, ar eall making common cause with Browder and his Communists and with Hillman and his Political Action Committee.

"All of these incongruous elements are saddled on to the conservative Democrats of the South. This conglomerate New Deal machine advocates one doctrine in one part of the country, the opposion in another.

"Equality In North"

"It preaches political and economic equality to the Negroes of the North and West, where they already have such rights under Republican State administrations, and practices the opposite doctrine in the Southern and border States.

"It is neither a natural nor a workable alignment. The cogs of such a machine cannot mesh. The armed truce within the New Deal is one of expediency. It is not designed to achieve unity either within the party or within the nation. It is designed to win this election. If it succeeds, it will break open at the seams after election, just as certain as night follows day."

ADD LONDON - (WIANT) XXX DSO

HE BECAME CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF TO GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER BEFORE THE BATTLE OF EL ALAMEIN, AND PLANNED CAMPAIGNS WHICH BROKE THE GERMAN AND THE ITALIAN ARMIES IN EGYPT, THE WESTERN DESERT, TUNISIA AND SICILY. ON THE EVE OF THE LANDING IN ITALY, HE TOOK OVER T 10TH CORPS, WHICH POST HE HELD BEFORE HIS EIGHTH ARMY APPOINTMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, NOV 3. THIS DISPATCH MUST NOT BE BROADCAST OR TRANSMITTED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA BEFORE THAT TIME) NOV 4 1944

DN529PEW

ADD LONDON - (SINGLETON) XX LIVES

THESE ESTIMATES SHOW THAT THE NAZIS, AS A RESULT OF THEIR STEADY SERIES OF MILITARY REVERSES IN FRANCE, THE BALTICS AND THE BALKANS, TOGETHER WITH ALLIED ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON THE NEUTRALS, HAVE BEEN CUT OFF FROM ABOUT 65 PERCENT OF THEIR 1943 SUPPLY OF IRON ORE, 60 PERCENT OF THEIR COPPER, 40 PERCENT OF THEIR LEAD, THEIR ENTIRE SUPPLY OF CHROME AND WOLFRAM, TWO THIRDS OF THEIR MOLYDENUM, 30 PERCENT OF THEIR BAUXITE, AND 80 PERCENT OF THEIR COBALT.

THIS LOSS IN MATERIAL HAS BEEN MADE ACUTE BY ALLIED BOMBINGS OF STRATEGIC PLANTS AND TRANSPORTATION, SLOWING UP DELIVERY OF FINISHED PRODUCTS.

IN OCTOBER ALONE, AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS SHOWERED THE REICH WITH SOME 100,000 TONS OF BOMBS -- ALMOST TWICE THE TONNAGE OF ANY PREVIOUS MONTH. NOV 4 1944

NO LONGER CAN THE NAZIS RAID THE RICH DAIRY LANDS OF NORMANDY, IMPORT FRUITS FROM SPAIN OR PLUNDER THE LARDERS OF THE BALKANS. THE LOSS IS REFLECTED IN THEIR DIET.

ECONOMIC WARFARE OFFICIALS SAY GERMANY WILL FACE A SHORTAGE OF LIVESTOCK, OF FATS, AND OF MILK AND BUTTER, FORCING THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO DEPEND MORE AND MORE UPON A MONOTONOUS DIET BUILT LARGELY AROUND POTATOES.

IN TERMS OF CALORIES, LAST YEAR'S GERMAN TAKINGS FROM OCCUPIED COUNTRIES AMOUNTED TO 10 TO 12 PERCENT OF GERMANY'S TOTAL INTAKE--OR APPROXIMATELY ENOUGH TO FEED THE WHOLE GERMAN ARMY. THIS MEANS THE ARMY MUST BE FED UPON WHAT IS RAISED IN THE HOMELAND AND WHAT HAS BEEN STORED. NOV 4 1944

ADD LONDON XXX LT

"THIS," SAID THE ECONOMIST, "DOES NOT CONDONE THE EARLIER STALIN DECISION. TO ACCEPT THE CURZON LINE AT TEHRAN WITHOUT CONCESSIONS OR MODIFICATIONS WAS WEAK, INCONSISTENT AND PREMATURE. IT WOULD CERTAINLY HAVE BEEN MORE JUST AND REASONABLE IF THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER HAD CONTINUED TO SUPPORT THE RUSSO-POLISH AGREEMENT OF 1941, ACCORDING TO WHICH FRONTIER ISSUES WERE TO BE POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER THE WAR."

BUT IT ARGUED THAT THE REAL QUESTION NOW WAS NOT TERRITORY "BUT GENUINE INDEPENDENCE," AND ADDED THAT "A SMALL INDEPENDENT POLAND WOULD BE FAR BETTER THAN A LARGE PUPPET.

"THE POLES CANNOT LIVE IN INDEPENDENCE IF THEIR FREEDOM TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN RULES IS TO BE OPEN TO SUCH MISCHIEVOUS MEDDLING AS RUSSIA'S BACKING OF THE LUBLIN (POLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION) COMMITTEE," THE WEEKLY SAID.

TA1020PEW

LONDON-FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD AERIAL XXX PREVIOUS MON.

LT.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE DISPATCHED MORE THAN 900 FIGHTERS WITH THE U.S. BOMBERS YESTERDAY--ONE OF THE LARGEST ESCORT FORCES EVER PUT INTO THE AIR.

ONE JET PLANE WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE FROM THE NOSE OF A FLYING FORTRESS, BY LT.THOMAS RADONSKI, MILWAUKEE, WIS., BOMBARDIER.

THEIR TACTICS WERE TO SWEEP IN AND TRY TO CATCH THE BOMBERS FROM THE REAR OR SIDES WHILE THEY WERE ON THEIR BOMB RUN.

ONE MUSTANG GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.JOE L.MASON, COLUMBUS, OHIO, SHOT DOWN 38 GERMANS.

THE HIGH SCORING PILOT WAS LT.WILLIAM CULLERTON, OF 1719 NEW ENGLAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., WHO GOT TWO IN THE AIR AND SIX ON THE GROUND.

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THE BRITISH HEAVIES LAST NIGHT GAVE DUSSELDORF, HEAVILY DEFENDED ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL OF THE RUHR, ITS HEAVIEST ATTACK WITH MORE THAN 4,000 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES.

IT WAS THE RAF'S THIRD SUCCESSIVE HEAVY ATTACK BY MOONLIGHT.

TWENTY-FIVE RAF BOMBERS WERE LOST ON AFTERNOON AND NIGHT OPERATIONS.

BZ AEW

LONDON, NOV 3-(AP)-THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN MILITARY AIR POWER IS EMPHASIZED BY OFFICIAL STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, SHOWING THAT THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FLEW 10,000 MORE SORTIES OVER GERMANY IN THE ONE MONTH THAN WERE FLOWN ALTOGETHER IN THE FORCE'S FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION.

DESPITE MUCH ADVERSE WEATHER, THE EIGHTH SENT 18,800 BOMBERS AND 3,150 FIGHTERS OVER THE REICH IN OCTOBER.

MF1209PEW

LONDON, NOV. 3-(AP)-A BILL TO ESTABLISH A MINISTRY OF SOCIAL INSURANCE, IMPLEMENTING THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL SECURITY PROPOSALS, WAS PRESENTED IN COMMONS TODAY.

RQ1039AEW

LONDON, NOV 3-(AP)-POLAND WAS PROMISED A POSTWAR PRESS WITH "FULL FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE" TODAY BY KAROL POPIEL, MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION IN THE POLISH EXILED GOVERNMENT.

HE SAID IN A BROADCAST THAT A NEW LAW, ALREADY ACCEPTED BY PRIME MINISTER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S CABINET AND UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL, WOULD ELIMINATE PRESS CENSORSHIP AND ABOLISH THE "VERY TIRESOME REQUIREMENT" THAT PAPERS PUBLISH GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUES AND OFFICIAL ACTS.

UNDER THE NEW LAW "SPECIAL REGIMENTATION OF PUBLISHERS WILL CEASE ENTIRELY" AND OLD STATUTES PERMITTING CONFISCATION OF NEWSPAPERS WOULD BE CANCELLED, HE SAID.

POPIEL SAID THE NEW LAW WOULD PROTECT THE RIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS BY RAISING THE MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR LIBEL TO 100,000 ZLOTY (ABOUT $16,000).

HIS STATEMENT HAS ADDED STRENGTH BECAUSE HE IS CONSIDERED PERSONALLY ACCEPTABLE BY THE SOVIET-SPONSORED NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE AS WELL AS THE LONDON GOVERNMENT.

JJ141PEW

LONDON, NOV. 3-(AP)-TWO U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER PILOTS WHO HAD NEVER SEEN A GERMAN PLANE BEFORE YESTERDAY SHOT DOWN THREE NAZI CRAFT BETWEEN THEM DURING THE HISTORY-MAKING BATTLE OVER MERSEBURG.

LT.R.D.JONES, 25 SOUTH DRIVE, MIAMI SPRINGS, FLA., SHOT DOWN TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109S AND LT. DONALD E.CHRISSINGER, 1300 EAST WASHINGTON ST., SOUTH PLEASANT, IOWA, GOT ANOTHER.

LONDON, NOV 3-(AP)-U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER PILOTS SET A NEW RECORD BY DESTROYING 155 GERMAN PLANES WHILE ESCORTING BOMBERS TO MERSEBURG, GERMANY, YESTERDAY.

MUSTANG AND THUNDERBOLT PILOTS SHOT DOWN 130 PLANES AND DESTROYED ANOTHER 25 ON THE GROUND IN ONE OF THE GREAT AERIAL BATTLES OF THE WAR.

LT.WILLIAM J.CULLERTON OF 1719 NEW ENGLAND AVE., CHICAGO, LED THE AERIAL PARADE WITH EIGHT DESTROYED, TWO IN THE AIR AND SIX ON THE GROUND. MAJ.JOHN L.ELDER JR., EBENSBURG, PA., GOT ONE IN THE AIR AND FIVE ON THE GROUND.

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CAPTAIN DONALD S.BRYAN OF PAICINES, CALIF., BECAME AN ACE IN ONE DAY BY SHOOTING DOWN FIVE NAZI PLANES. LT.ARTHUR E.HUDSON OF NASHVILLE, KAS., GOT FOUR IN THE AIR AND LT.JUEL E.ERICKSON, FOSSTON, MINN., GOT FOUR ON THE GROUND.

THREE IN THE AIR: CAPT.WILLIAM J.STENGLE, WAUBUN, MINN., LT.CHARLES E.GOODMAN, DECHERD, TENN., LT.EDWARD F.IZOR, FARMERSVILLE, OHIO, LT.COL.ROBERT P.MONTGOMERY, 1953 EATON AVE., BETHLEHEM, PA., LT.ERNEST C.FIEBELKORN, LAKE ORION, MICH., LT.JOHN H.TENNANT, 279 EAST 7TH ST., SANDY, UTAH, AND LT.CHARLEY L.BROWN, 935 SO. RICHMOND ST., WICHITA, KANS.

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ONE IN THE AIR AND TWO ON THE GROUND:

LT.EDWARD J.MORONEY, 573 CLENVIEW AVE., HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

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TWO IN THE AIR: LT.JOSEPH L.MANSKER, 4201/2 CEDAR ST., PALM BEACH, CALIF., LT.LLOYD E.ROWLETT, 231 WEST MAIN ST., ADA, OKLA., LT. JAMES M.GARNE, 217 NORTH 57TH ST., SEATTLE, WASH., LT.R.D.JONES, 25 SOUTH DRIVE, MIAMI SPRINGS, FLA., MAJ.EARL L.ABBOTT, ERIE, PA., LT.CHARLES E.ROGER, JR., LAFAYETTE, GA., CAPT RAY S.WETMORE, KERMAN, CALIF., CAPT.HARRY J.MIKLAJCYK, 321 LAKEVIEW AVE., SYRACUSE, N.Y., LT.ERNEST O.BOSTROM, 345 SPRINGDALE AVE., EAST ORANGE, N.J., LT.JOSEPH P.VICKERY, 103 SANSON AVE., ALABAMA CITY, ALA., LT.JAMES J.PASCOE, 508 WOODLAND ST., TRENTON, N.J., LT.WILLIAM T.HOUSHOLDER, 336 EAST PALM LANE, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

TWO ON THE GROUND: LT KENNETH J.MILLER, 2566 1/8 CORRALITAS DRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., LT.BENJAMIN G.WILLIAMS, 4812 STUART AVE., RICHMOND, VA.

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ONE IN THE AIR: MAJ.ARTHUR F.JEFFREY, 2284 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., LT.JUDE G.VEAR, 427 NORTHWEST ST, WHEATON, ILL., LT.HAROLD D.MITCHELL, ROUTE 2 HOLLY, MICH., LT.WILLIAM R.BEYER, ROUTE 4 DANVILLE, PA., LT.KENNETH E.MIKALAUSKAS, 182 JUBILEE ST., NEWTOWN, CONN., LT.ROYCE W.PRIEST, 443 DONALDSON AVE, SAN SANTONIO, TEX., LT. HENRY O.WILKES, GLENMORE, N.Y., CAPT LOUIS H.NORLEY, CONRAD, MONT., LT.GEORGE W.COOLEY, 95 MARGANTOWN ST., FAIRCHANCE, PA., LT.JOHN B. BRICKER JR., 3214 FENDALL AVE., RICHMOND, VA., LT.LEONARD A.WOOD, 10241/2 SHERIDAN ST., LANSING, MICH., LT.ROBERT W.WILLIAMS, ROUTE 6, PULASKI, TENN., LT.RAY F.HERRMANN, 207 LOVELL DRIVE, CHARLESTON, W.VA. LT.HAROLD O.HAND, 10120 AVENUE M, CHICAGO, ILL., LT.LEONARD K.CARSON, 3308 FRANKLIN DRIVE, DENVER, COLO., CAPT.THOMAS E.HUGHES, 4344 BUELAH LANE, LA CANADA, CALIF., CAPT.RICHARD A.PETERSON, 1110 DOUGLAS ST, ALEXANDRIA, MINN., LT.JOHN E.KESTER 60 EAST AND WEST RD, EBENEZER, N.Y., LT.NORMAN L.LARSON, ROUTE 3 BOX 3, OREGON CITY, ORE., LT.GEORGE R.VANDENHEUVEL, 109 MOUNTAIN VIEW AVE, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., LT.MARION L.WOLARD, 3621 CAROLINA AVE., RICHMOND, VA., CAPTAIN FRED W.GLOVER, 18 EOLA AVE, ASHEVILLE, N.C.

ALSO CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE IN THE AIR WERE:

CAPT.ROBERT D.BROWN, 1316 15TH ST., LEWISTON, IDAHO, CAPT.DOUGLAS A. PARKER, 415 WEST MENDOCINE ST., ALTADENA, CALIF., LT.ROBERT E.WELCH, BROWN CITY, MICH., LT.DICK BEBAEFF, 161 SO. GLESS LOS ANGELES, CALIF., LT.RUSSELL W.ERB JR., 516 EAST ALLENS, PHILADELPHIA, PA., CAPT.MERLA M.COONS, ROUTE 3 BOX 2, OREGON CITY, ORE.

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LT.CLIFFORD C.GOULD, 76 AMHERST RD, PLEASANT RIDGE, MICH., CAPT. EARL R.FRYER, BOYERTOWN, PA., LT.TUNIS H.HOLEMAN, 16349 SO. PARK ST., SOUTH HOLLAND, ILL., LT.SAM D.GEVORKIAN, 1865 NORTH GARFIELD, PASADENA, CALIF., LT.MICHAEL ALBA, SAN FERNANDO, CALIF., LT.RUSSELL C.HAWARTH, CEDAR HILL, TEX., LT.JASPER E.HARGROVE, EASTMAN, GA., CAPT.WILLIAM S.CROMBIE JR., 907 CINCINNATI ST, EL PASO, TEX.

LT.ARTHUR B.MCCORMICH JR, 332 PERSHING AVE., FORT RILEY, KANS., LT.EDWARD C.BEAUMONT, 1153 SO. MASSELINE AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., LT.THOMAS H.HALL, 1515 N.W. 17TH AVE., MIAMI, FLA., LT.THOMAS P. FARREL, 951 WEST GENNESEE ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y., LT.JAMES M.FOWLE, 673 42ND AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., LT.DICK D.CONNELLY, OTTUMWA, IOWA, CAPT.RALPH L.COX, ROBSTOWN, TEX.,

MAJ.GEORGE E.PREDDY, 605 PARK AVE., GREENSBORO, N.C., LT.FRANCIS

R.HILL, SPRADA, CALIF., LT.EUGENE W.JAMES, 302 SO. BOYER AVE., SAND POINT, IDAHO, LT.COL JAMES D.MAYDEN, 319 WEST 6TH ST., JUNCTION CITY, KAN., LT.DEWAYNE J.MAXWELL, 9215 KINGSTON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., LT.HARRY L.EDWARDS, MUNCIE, IND., LT.OUMIR J.BITEK, 151 CLAIREMONT, LONG BEACH, CALIF., CAPT.WILLIAM T.HALTON, 162 ALBERT AVE., EDGWOOD, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

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CAPT.WILLIAM T.WHISNER, 312 ALBANY AVE., SHREVEPORT, LA., LT.DURR H.SCHUH, DOUGLAS, WYO., LT.JAMES N.WOOD, 4018 DUNSTON AVE., RICHMOND, VA., LT.KARL M.WALDRON, 201 LAKE ROAD, HOPKINS, MINN., LT.NELSON R.JESSUP, OLD CHURCH RD, GREENWI... CONN., CAPT.GLENN M. WEBBE, 1117 OCEAN PARK BLVD, SANTA MONICA, CALIF., CAPT.RICHARD P. GATTERDAN, 1879 BROADWAY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

LT.ROBERT L.PUBENTZ, 1216 OAKLAND A..., JOLIET, ILL., LT.WILLIAM M.HURST, 625 EAST VICTORIA ST., SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., LT.G.L.REYNOLDS, 1019 SO. 25TH AVE., OMAHA, NEB., LT.DAVID L.FREEDMAN, 141 CRESTWOOD AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y., LT.DONALD E.CHRISSINGER, 1300 EAST WASHINGTON ST., SOUTH PLEASANT, IOWA, FO JACK D.LEON, 17041 CHANDLER PARK DRIVE, DETROIT, MICH.

ONE ON THE GROUND: CAPT.JOSEPH C.ENGELBRIET, 578 EDWARDS AVE., BENTON HARBOR, MICH., LT.JAMES V.CAVENDER JR., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

SHARE ONE IN THE AIR: LT.JOHN J.SADINSKI, 542 DOROTHY AVE, YOUNGSTOW OHIO,, LT.RICHARD D.BARTLETT, 218 HAWTHORNE ST., HOUSTON, TEX., LT-COL. ELWIN RIGHETTI, ROUTE 2, BOX 267, SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF., LT.DAVID M.COURTNEY, 901 MIDLAND AVE., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., CAPT.JOHN F.COONAN, 2506 N.E. 11TH AVE., PORTLAND, ORE.

CAPT.CARRELL S.CRAMER, 3780 OGDEN AVE., OGDEN, UTAH., LT.JORDAN ELIADES, BOX 111, MAGILL, NEV., LT.FRANCIS M.MATNEY, BOX 3054 STATION A, EL PASO, TEX., LT.DAVID F.JEWELL 1340 SOUTH URBANA ST., TULSA, OKLA., CAPT.SAMUEL J.HUSKINS, BURNSVILLE, N.C., CAPT. GEORGE F.BAKER, 228 CAYUGA ST., FULTON, N.Y., LT.9':34 4.FLADM

GEORGE F.BAKER, 228 CAYUGA ST., FULTON, N.Y., LT.OSCAR R.FLADMARK, 1208 SOUTH PRAIRIE, SIOUX FALLS, S.D.

BZ334AEW

LONDON, NOV. 3-(AP)-BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR WILL RECEIVE NO PREFERENCE IN DEMOBILIZATION, WAR MINISTER SIR JAMES GRIGG SAID TODAY IN A LETTER TO A.C. BOSSOM, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FROM MAIDSTON

THE LETTER, MADE PUBLIC BY BOSSOM, SAID TIME SPENT IN CAPTIVITY WOULD COUNT AS SERVICE BUT ADDED THAT "UNTIL JAPAN IS DEFEATED, PRISONERS OF WAR ON THEIR RETURN WILL HAVE NO ABSOLUTE RIGHT XE AS SUCH TO IMMEDIATE RELEASE."

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"IT WOULD BE PATENTLY UNFAIR," THE LETTER ADDED, "TO RELEASE A MAN WHO HAD BEEN PRISONER FOR A SHORT TIME AT THE EXPENSE OF A MAN OF MUCH LONGER SERVICE WHO HAD BEEN FIGHTING ALL THE TIME."

SA-KASISCHKES 02140APR-531PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE--FIRST ADD LONG'S SIEGFRIED LINE (TOP AYE) X X X OF THE DEFENSES."

HERE IS THE STORY OF SOME OF THE MEN WHO HELPED BREACH THE LINE:

30-24 — 20137

SECOND LT. FRED CLEMENT LENO, 29, OF 92 50TH ST., SALEM, N.Y., WHO STARTED THE ATTACK AS A SERGEANT AND WAS PROMOTED FOR HEROIC LEADERSHIP IN ACTION, SAID HE WENT IN WITH HIS PLATOON JUST WEST OF THE WURM ABOUT NOON, OCT. 2 AFTER TWO HOURS OF PRELIMINARY BOMBING AND SHELLING OF GERMAN POSITIONS.

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"WE PUSHED UP 200 YARDS, THEN CAME UNDER SHELLFIRE AND DEPLOYED. THEY WERE POPPING ALL AROUND US. IT LIFTED AND WE PUSHED ON TO THE WURM, WHERE WE CAME UNDER SMALL ARMS FIRE. THE BRIDGE WAS GONE. WE JUST GOT ACROSS THE BEST WE COULD.

"FROM THE EAST BANK WE HEADED FOR PALENBURG. WE CAME TO OUR FIRST PILLBOX IN ABOUT 100 YARDS, SHOT RIFLE GRENADES AT IT AND OUT CAME 11 GERMANS WITH THEIR HANDS UP.

"THE NEXT WAS 25 YARDS BEYOND. SONEONE JUST YELLED 'COME OUT'--AND OUT CAME 16 GERMANS AND AN OFFICER.

"WE ENTERED PALENBURG AT DUSK. THERE WERE GERMANS STILL IN THE HOUSES, BUT WE HAD TO GET ON THROUGH FAST AS WE HAD TO REACH OUR OBJECTIVE AT THE FAR SIDE OF THE VILLAGE. WE HURRIED THROUGH THE STREET WITH THE SOLDIERS IN TWO FILES HUGGING THE BUILDINGS ON EITHER SIDE BECAUSE OF THE SHELLFIRE."

THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED SOON AFTER DAYBREAK WITH TERRIFIC ARTILLERY AND MORTAR SUPPORT, LENO SAID, BUT THE DOUGHBOYS HELD ON UNTIL TANKS, WHICH WERE UNABLE TO BRIDGE THE WURM THE FIRST DAY, CAME UP.

SGT. FRANK L.MESHBERGER, 26, OF GENEVA, IND., SAID THE WURM WAS ONLY 20 OR 30 FEET WIDE, BUT ITS BANKS WERE TOO BOGGY FOR TANKS.

HIS PLATOON PUT DOWN A TREADWAY BRIDGE, AND IN HALF AN HOUR HAD A FEW TANKS ACROSS. BUT THE APPROACHES BECAME SO MUDDY THAT THEY HAD TO WAIT FOR DAWN IN ORDER TO PUT IN A MORE SUBSTANTIAL BAILEY BRIDGE.

"WE WORKED IN A REGULAR HAILSTORM OF ARTILLERY FIRE," HE SAID.

OF THE PILLBOXES, HE SAID, "WE LIKE TO SEE HOW HIGH WE CAN BLOW THEM. WE USE TNT. MOST PILLBOXES HAVE FOUR ROOMS, TWO FIRING ROOMS IN FRONT AND TWO LIVING ROOMS BEHIND. WE PUT TNT IN THE HALL BETWEEN AND IT LEAVES NOTHING BUT A WALL."

THERE IS ANOTHER STUNT THAT HAS THE GERMANS SURRENDERING AT THE FIRST SIGHT OF A TANK AND BULLDOZER TEAM. THE TANK FIRE COOPS THE NAZIS INSIDE AND THE BULLDOZER SCOOPS EIGHT OR TEN FEET OF DIRT OVER THE PILLBOX AND MOVES ON. THE INMATES ARE BURIED ALIVE UNTIL THEY ARE READY TO SURRENDER.

MESHBERGER EXPLAINED ANOTHER REASON WHY SOME GERMANS SURRENDERED WITHOUT A FIGHT:

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"WE JUST PLAYED HIDE AND SEEK WITH THEM. LIGHT ARTILLERY WOULD CHASE THEM FROM THEIR OUTER FIRING POSITIONS INTO THEIR PILLBOX. THEN HEAVY ARTILLERY WOULD CHASE THEM OUT. AFTER A FEW MINUTES IT WAS SIMPLY KAMMERAD."

SGT. HULON GARNER, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 1317 SNOWDEN AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN., AND WHOSE PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. JOHN C.GARNER LIVE AT JONESTOWN, MISS., WENT IN WITH THE TANKS AS THE COMMANDER OF A SHERMAN.

"WE PUSHED RIGHT THROUGH PALENBURG AND ON UP THE ROAD TOWARD UBACH UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE," HE SAID. "ONCE DURING THE NIGHT WHEN WE STOPPED WE HEARD WHAT WE TOOK TO BE GERMANS MOVING UP THE STREET TOWARD US. BUT JUST THEN ARTILLERY HIT THE BUILDING ALONGSIDE AND IT FELL

IN ON US AND THE GERMANS TOO. WE HEARD NO MORE OF THEM. AND WE KEPT ON THE NEXT DAY UNTIL WE GOT TO OUR POSITION. THERE A BULLDOZER BUG US IN AND THERE WE STAYED TO GUARD THE FLANK."

THAT WAS HOW THE BREACH SEEMED TO THE MEN WHO MADE IT, AND CRYSTAL COMMENTED: "IT WAS A VERY REPRESENTATIVE SECTION OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE."

THE PILLBOXES HAD NO ADEQUATE GUNS, HE SAID.

"THEY THREW IN ALL THEY HAD, BUT IT JUST WASN'T ENOUGH. WE MET AND KNOCKED OUT EVERYTHING FROM BRAND NEW TANKS TO GRIZZLED OLD ONES THAT COULD BARELY STAGGER TO WHERE THEY FELL."

ADD VERVIERS - (WHITE) XX PACKBIER

PVT.CHAPMAN, A THIN, EARNEST-LOOKING INFANTRYMAN WHO SPOKE WITH A PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH ACCENT, TOLD THIS STORY:

ON SEPT. 18, FIVE DAYS AFTER THE MORBACH AREA WAS OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN TROOPS AND ITS PEOPLE PLACED UNDER ALLIED MILTARY LAW, HE WENT WITH HIS PLATOON COMMANDER TO THE PACKBIER-HOGEN FARMHOUSE BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN TOLD BY "A LITTLE DUTCH BOY" THAT GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE HIDING THERE IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

HOGEN AND PACKBIER DENIED ANY GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE THERE. EVENTUALLY BOTH ADMITTED THEY HAD LIED, CHAPMAN SAID, AFTER HE THREATENED THAT IT WOULD BE "VERY TOUGH" FOR THEM.

INCLUDED IN THE COURT ARE LT.COL.GEORGE S.WILSON, 23257 BROADWAY, INDIANAPOLIS; MAJOR CHARLES SISSON, PROVIDENCE, FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL OF RHODE ISLAND; CAPT.ALFRED HENDERSON, FORMERLY OF DEDHAM, MASS.; AND LT. ROBERT G.WILKENS, FORMER LAYWER OF GLEN COVE, N.Y. COL.EBERHARD [illegible]CH OF 9 RICHMOND PL., NEW ORLEANS, IS LEGAL ADVISER TO THE [illegible]

SJ1010AEW

ADD PARIS - (KENNEDY) XX INTEREST

THE LOAN IS NOT A FORCED ONE, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID, BUT ITS ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CABINET ADDED THAT "FUTURE MEASURES DEPEND ON THE RESULTS OF THIS LOAN."

"THE PEOPLE WHO FOUGHT FOR LIBERATION MUST NOW FIGHT THE MONETARY SITUATION," IT WAS ANNOUNCED AFTER A CABINET MEETING DEVOTED LARGELY TO A DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE LOAN WAS BEING OBTAINED TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION AND IT WAS NOT BORROWING MONEY TO MEET CURRENT EXPENSES. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS ASSUMED OBLIGATIONS OF THE VICHY REGIME AMOUNTING TO 1,200 BILLION FRANCS, HALF OF WHICH REPRESENTED BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

IN TWO MONTHS THE BANK NOTE CIRCULATION HAS BEEN REDUCED BY 11 BILLION FRANCS, AND TAXES HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENT TO MEET CURRENT EXPENSES.

THE PLAN DECIDED UPON BY THE CABINET IS TO OFFER TO ALL, INCLUDING WAR PROFITEERS--OR THOSE WAR PROFITEERS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN ARRESTED AS COLLABORATORS AND HAD THEIR FORTUNES CONFISCATED--A CHANCE TO TURN THE MONEY BACK TO THE GOVERNMENT AND GET BONDS IN RETURN.

BY853PEW

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ADD PARIS XX ARMS

AN ESTIMATED 130,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE ISOLATED IN FIVE CONTINENTAL POCKETS AND ON THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, PREVIOUS LONDON DISPATCHES HAVE REPORTED.

THESE GERMAN POCKETS APPARENTLY HAVE BEEN BY-PASSED BY ALLIED COMMANDERS UNTIL THEY CHOOSE TO SURRENDER OR IT BECOMES CONVENIENT FOR ALLIED FORCES TO CAPTURE THEM. ALL ARE HIT HARD BY LACK OF TRANSPORT, MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES AND ARE CAUSING THE ALLIES NO REAL

30.24 — 20139

TROUBLE.

THE GERMAN POC[illegible] ARE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS: DUNKERQUE, 8,000; LORIENT, [illegible],000; ST. NAZAIRE, 20,000; VANNES AREA, 30,000; CHANNEL ISLANDS, [illegible],000, AND THE BORDEAUX GROUP.

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TA95&PEW

PARIS, NO[illegible]-SIX YOUNG AMERICANS CROSSED THE RHINE IN HOLLAND ON A RECENT NIGHT PATROL, FILTERED THROUGH GERMAN LINES AND STAYED IN ENEMY TERRITORY 36 HOURS, OPERATING FROM A HOUSE WHICH THEY ESTABLISH AS HEADQ ARTERS.

THEY CAPTURED 32 PRISONERS AND SEVERAL CARS, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THEY STARTED BACK WITH BOTH THE CARS AND CAPTIVES BUT A BREAKDOWN FORCED THEM TO FINISH THEIR RETURN BY FOOT. THEY MARCHED THE PRISONERS THROUGH AN ENEMY-HELD TOWN, THROUGH NAZI LINES AND THEN FERRIED THEM ACROSS THE RHINE.

BACK IN AMERICAN LINES, THE PATROL STILL WAS SIX MEN STRONG AND THE 32 PRISONERS WERE SENT TO CAGES.

RQ1133AFW

BY ROGER GREENE

WITH ALLIED ARMIES IN HOLLAND, NOV. 3-(AP)-CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED FLUSHING AND DOMBURG TODAY IN A SWEEP TO CLEAR WALCHEREN ISLAND, BAGGING ABOUT 600 PRISONERS INCLUDING 50 OFFICERS AND LT.COL.RHEINHARD, COMMANDER OF THE FLUSHING GARRISON.

LAST-DITCH ENEMY DEFENDERS STILL HELD MIDDLEBURG, NEAR THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND, BUT THE FINAL LIQUIDATION OF THE ISLAND'S GARRISON IS BELIEVED NOW ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS.

KEEPING PACE WITH THE SWEEP TO CLEAR THE DUTCH ISLANDS, AMERICAN TROOPS FIGHTING UNDER CANADIAN COMMAND THREW A STRONG BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE MARK CANAL NORTHWEST OF OUDENBOSCH AND LINKED UP WITH BRITISH FORCES TO THE EAST, THEREBY SQUEEZING DEEPER INTO THE SACK OF GERMAN REARGUARDS STILL BLOCKING THE APPROACHES TO THE MAAS RIVER CROSSINGS.

POLISH TROOPS ALSO CROSSED THE MARK CANAL NORTH OF OOSTERHOUT, AND IT SEEMED CLEAR TONIGHT THAT THE GERMAN DEFENSES SOON MUST COLLAPSE.

THEN COMES THE BIG QUESTION. WILL THE GERMANS DESTROY THE MOERDIJK BRIDGE, REPUTEDLY THE GREATEST SPAN IN EUROPE?

ON THE EAST FLANK, LT.GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY'S BRITISH TROOPS EDGED FARTHER INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF GEERTRUIDENBERG, FORTRESS TOWN GUARDING THE FLANK OF FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON MODEL'S REARGUARDS SOUTH OF THE MAAS, BUT THE ENEMY STILL HELD THE TOWN ITSELF.

IN EASTERN HOLLAND, BRITISH VANGUARDS CLOSED ON MEIJEL, AND TO THE SOUTH AMERICAN TROOPS MADE FURTHER INROADS AGAINST GERMANS TRYING TO CLING TO THE DE GROOTE PEAT BOGS.

RQ6PEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, NOV 3-(AP)-THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY LAUNCHED AN ATTACK IN THE 3,000-FEET HIGH VOSGES PEAKS WEST OF THE GERMAN-HELD COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF GERARDMER TODAY.

SUPPORTED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY, THE FRENCH DROVE FORWARD AT THE OUTSET AGAINST STIFF RESISTANCE AND LATER BEAT OFF A NAZI COUNTERATTACK.

THE LAST REPORTED POSITION OF THE FRENCH WAS EIGHT MILES WEST OF GERARDMER. FIVE HUNDRED GERMAN PRISONERS WERE TAKEN AND SEVERAL HUNDRED OF THE ENEMY WERE KILLED DURING THE HEAVY FIGHTING.

A SUDDEN LOCAL ENEMY WITHDRAWAL IN THE MARITIME ALPS FAR TO THE SOUTH ENABLED ALLIED TROOPS TO OCCUPY THE JUNCTION TOWN OF SOSPEL, EIGHT MILES NORTH OF MENTONE, AND SEVERAL NEARBY VILLAGES.

AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE FRONT AMERICAN TROOPS OCCUPIED THE VILLAGES OF REHERRY, RECLONVILLE AND VAXAINVILLIE.

DY1129PEW

A U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE IN FRANCE, NOV. --(AP)--SR

W. CARR, 20-YEAR-OLD MUSTANG PILOT FROM UNION SPRINGS, N.Y., PROBABLY IS THE ONLY FLYER EVER TO BECOME AN ACE WHILE A CIVILIAN.

DISCHARGED AS A FLIGHT OFFICER AUG. 7 SO THAT HE COULD ACCEPT A COMMISSION, CARR CONTINUED TO FLY IN COMBAT WHILE AWAITING THE COMMISSION. SEVERAL WEEKS PASSED DURING WHICH HE DOWNED EIGHT GERMAN PLANES, FIVE OF THEM IN ONE DAY, BOOSTING HIS TOTAL TO ELEVEN AND 11½.

IT WAS ONLY WHEN HIS GROUP COMMANDER, COL. GEORGE R. BICKELL OF WHITLEY, N.J., RECOMMENDED CAR FOR PROMOTION TO FIRST LIEUTENANT THAT SOMEONE DISCOVERED HIS COMMISSION HAD BEEN LOST AND THE LATEST AVAILABLE RECORDS SHOWED HE WASN'T EVEN IN THE ARMY. THAT WAS FIXED PROMPTLY, BUT NOW CARR MUST WAIT SEVERAL MORE WEEKS FOR HIS PROMOTION TO FIRST LIEUTENANT.

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WR BEALNEARS PREWI 01110 1210

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

PARIS, NOV. 3-(AP)-CLAUDE MAUBOURGET, 23-YEAR-OLD MEMBER OF JOSEPH DARNAND'S VICHY MILITIA, WAS CONVICTED OF COLLUSION WITH THE ENEMY AND GIVEN A LIFE SENTENCE TODAY AS THE PURGE TRIALS [redacted] WERE RESUMED.

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(THE BRITISH RADIO SAID THAT COL. GEORGES LE LONG, FORMER COMMANDER OF VICHY FRENCH FORCES WHICH FOUGHT THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, HAD BEEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION REPORTED.)

THE STATE CHARGE MAUBOURGET, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE PRO-NAZI WEEKLY "JE SUIS PARTOUT", TOOK PART IN STREET BATTLES AGAINST THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR AND WROTE COLLABORATIONIST ARTICLES.

THE COURT REJECTED THE APPEAL OF ANOTHER FRENCH EDITOR, GEORGES SUAREZ, FROM A DEATH SENTENCE ON CONVICTION OF COLLABORATION, LEAVING ONLY AN APPEAL TO GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE HIMSELF.

IN A SECOND TRIAL, THE COURT IMPOSED A SENTENCE OF 10 YEARS AT HARD LABOR FOR FRANCOIS MAZELINE, 38-YEAR-OLD REPORTED FOR RADIO PARIS. THE CROWD BOOED THE LIGHT SENTENCE.

SA-DYANANS 1-3RD1545PW-ON151-525PEW

new delhi, india, nov. 3-(ap)-sardar sant singh, sikh member of th indian central assembly, demanded at a session today information on "murders and murderous assaults committed by americans and american negroes on indians and on sikh motor drivers in calcutta in 1942, 194 and 1944."

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the question was part of a series the legislator submitted relating to difficulties between indians and american soldiers stationed in ind the government home secretary said statistics would be supplied at a l session.

the question was believed prompted by an incident in calcutta where a negro soldier allegedly killed a bearded sikh taxi driver in a dispu over the fare.

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other information sant singh demanded and the government promised t supply was "information on outrages on women in calcutta with particul reference to the forcible kidnaping of indian girls in american jeeps. he also charged american officers had attempted to force their way on trains.

CHUGKING--FIRST ADD NL STILLWELL XX FOR NELSON.
NELSON'S PURPOSE IN COMING TO CHINA, THEMFOREIGN MINISTER ASSERTED, WAS TO FIND PRACTICAL MEANS WHEREBY CHINA, IN COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIES, COULD CONTRIBUTE A FULLER SHARE IN THE TASK OF BEATING JAPAN AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. (MOOSA)
THE RESIGNATION OF U.S.AMBASSADOR CLARENCE E.GAUSS WAS IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH THE STILWELL EPISODE, SOONG DECLARED.
IN HIS TALK WITH CORRESPONDENTS SOONG SAID CHINA WELCOMED CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM, BUT HE INSISTED THAT A GREAT DEAL OF THE CRITICISM FROM ABROAD HAD NOT BEEN CONSTRUCTIVE. HE SAID EVENTS WOULD SHOW WHETHER CHINA'S CRITICS HAD BEEN RIGHT OR WRONG.
RQ316PEW

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ADD CHUNGKING XXX MAY "

THE CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID ONE JAPANESE COLUMN DRIVING ON KWEILIN FROM THE SOUTH WAS THROWN BACK SIX MILES. THIS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, FRUSTRATED AN ENVELOPMENT ATTEMPT COORDINATED WITH THE JAPANESE DRIVE FROM THE EAST WHICH SMASHED FOUR SUCCESSIVE TIMES AGAINST THE CITY'S OUTER DEFENSE RING.

EIGHTY-FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF KWEILIN, THE ENEMY GAINED 12 MILES IN WHAT MAY BE A PUSH TO JOIN WITH FORCES INVADING KWANGSI ALONG THE WEST RIVER.

(IN BURMA, BRITISH TROOPS CONSOLIDATED THEIR POSITIONS AROUND CAPTURED MAWLU ON THE MYITKYINA-MANDALAY RAILWAY, 65 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MYITKYINA, AND SENT PATROLS FORWARD IN THE NEWEST PHASE OF THE DRIVE TO REOPEN AN OVERLAND SUPPLY ROUTE TO WESTERN CHINA.)

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(NO PICKUP)

SW915AEW

KANDY, CEYLON, NOV 3-(AP)-AMERICAN LIBERATORS OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND BOMBED THE DARA RAILWAY BRIDGE, 284 MILES NORTH OF BANGKOK, ON A 13-HOUR FLIGHT NOV. 1, FORCING THE JAPANESE TO FERRY CARGOES ACROSS THE WIDE MENAM NAN RIVER.
DY1131PEW

ADD MACARTURIS H-Q (MCDANIEL) XX MELEE

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, IN HIS FRIDAY COMMUNIQUE PRONOUNCING THE NEAR END OF THE CAMPAIGN ON LEYTE AND NEARBY SAMAR ISLAND, INDICATED THE ENEMY HAD LITTLE HOPE OF EVACUATING MANY MEN FROM ORMOC. THE "FINAL REMNANTS" OF THE ENEMY FORCES, HE SAID, WERE BEING DRIVEN INTO A SMALL AND CONFINED AREA ALREADY ENVELOPED ON THREE LAND SIDES.

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APPARENTLY NOT MANY JAPANESE SURVIVED THE LEYTE DISASTER FOR MACARTHUR ESTIMATED ENEMY CASUALTIES HAD PASSED THE 30,000 MARK. TWELVE THOUSAND DEAD ALREADY HAD BEEN COUNTED.
THE CAPTURE OF CARIGARA, FOR WHICH THE NIPPONESE FOUGHT DESPERATELY FOR SEVERAL DAYS, CAME AS AN ANTI-CLIMAX. A LAST DITCH STAND, PERHAPS A HOUSE TO HOUSE BATTLE, HAD BEEN EXPECTED. INSTEAD, THE ENEMY FLED AND THE TOWN WAS OCCUPIED ALMOST WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.
BUT CARIGARA WAS PAID FOR IN AMERICAN BLOOD, REPORTED AP WAR CORRESPONDENT FRED HAMPSON. AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE NOT HEAVY, HE SAID, BUT NEITHER WERE THEY LIGHT.
GG237PCW NM

ADD 14 DOTRS. LEYTE -(SPENCER) XX GULF

FRED HAMPSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE 24TH FROM THE TIME ITS ELEMENTS SWEPT THROUGH HEAVY ENEMY FIRE ON TO THE BEACHES AT PALO, SAID IT WROTE A STIRRING PAGE IN AMERICAN HISTORY IN ITS DRIVE TO CARRIGA.

THE TROOPS SWEPT INTO THE TOWN WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT AFTER AN 18-HOUR ARTILLERY BARRAGE DISLODGED THE DEFENDERS BUT IN THE DAYS BEFORE THAT THE FIGHTING EMBRACED EVERYTHING, INCLUDING A BAYONET CHARGE.

"CARIGARA WAS PAID FOR IN AMERICAN BLOOD," HAMPSON SAID, BUT HE ADDED:

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"THE BATTLE EXACTED A TERRIFIC TOLL FROM THE JAPANESE. KNOWN ENEMY DEAD WAS AROUND 3,000 AND THERE IS NO ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF ARTILLERY VICTIMS LYING IN SWAMPS, FIELDS AND WOODED HILLS. . .

"THE JAPANESE WAS ROUTED FROM HIS DUGOUTS, STALKED OVER THE HILLS AND SLAUGHTERED AT THE EDGE OF ROADS. AND TODAY THE BLOOD OF HIS DEAD AND THE BLOOD OF HIS WOUNDED COLORS THE DUST OF THE ROAD TO CARIGARA." #

USPFH, PEARL HARBOR--SECOND ADD CARRIERS ATTACKED
XXX S[redacted] ASSAULT (CHAUDLAND)
THE ENEMY FLIGHT WHICH ATTACKED THE CARRIER GROUP WAS MADE UP OF FIGHTERS AND DIVEBOMBERS. ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE KNOCKED DOWN SIX OF THEM AND AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES GOT FOUR MORE.

NIMITZ SAID THE ATTACK "INFLICTED SOME DAMAGE TO SEVERAL SHIPS AND LIGHT PERSONNEL CASUALTIES. "HE DID NOT GIVE THE LOCATION BUT THE THIRD FLEET HAS BEEN OPERATING IN PHILIPPINE WATERS.

THE ENEMY'S ATTEMPT TO LAUNCH AN AERIAL OFFENSIVE COST HIM 14 PLANES IN ALL. THE 14TH, A RECONNAISSANCE SEAPLANE, WAS SHOT DOWN BY A NAVY HELLCAT NIGHT FIGHTER NOV. 1 OVER PELELIU ISLAND IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES.

MEANWHILE AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS ATTACKED FOUR NIPPONESE CARGO SHIPS NEAR THE BONIN ISLANDS, NORTH OF THE MARIANAS, SINKING ONE, SETTING A SECOND AFIRE AND DAMAGING THE OTHERS.

THE BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACK ON ISELY AIRFIELD ON SAIPAN AND THE NORTHERN AIRFIELD ON TINIAN WAS MADE BY NINE TWIN-ENGINED JAPANESE BOMBERS PRESUMABLY BASED IN THE BONINS. THE RAID WAS MADE LAST WEDNESDAY NIGHT OR EARLY THURSDAY MORNING, CAUSING MINOR DAMAGE AT BOTH PLACES.

AN AMERICAN NIGHT FIGHTER DOWNED ONE BOMBER WHILE SHARP-EYED ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS BROUGHT DOWN TOW.

THERE WAS NO MENTION IN THE COMMUNIQUE OF JAPANESE BOMBS INFLICTING CASUALTIES BUT ONE OF THE DOWNED ENEMY PLANES CRASHED ON THE FIELD, KILLING FOUR AMERICANS AND INJURING 50 SERIOUSLY.

ARMY AND NAVY LIBERATORS TEAMED TO RAID THE VOLCANO AND BONIN ISLANDS TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY. ARMY LIBERATORS CAUGHT THE FOUR ENEMY CARGO VESSELS AT CHICHI AND ALSO BOMBED SHIPPING IN HAHA HARBOR AND AT IWO AND THE AIRSTRIPS AT CHICHI AND IWO.

ELEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE MEDIUM BOMBERS HIT PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND IN THE KURILES, NORTH OF JAPAN, WITH FRAGMENTATION AND INCENDIARY BOMBS TUESDAY. FIVE ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED ONE OF THE BOMBERS BUT IT LANDED SAFELY.

MARINE CORSAIR PLANES BOMBED YAP, IN THE CAROLINES NORTHEAST OF PELELIU, AND ROTA, IN THE MARIANAS, AND SET SEVERAL THE 2ND BARGES AFIRE AT BABELTHUAP ISLAND, NORTH OF PELELIU.

ARMY THUNDERBOLT PLANES MADE A ROCKET ATTACK AGAINST SUPPLY DUMPS ON PAGAN ISLAND, ALSO IN THE MARIANAS.

SF431PPW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

AT A LEYTE AIR BASE,NOV.3-(AP)-THE CRASH OF A FLAMING JAPANESE PLANE INTO THE SEA OFF THE PHILIPPINES COAST GAVE SECOND LT.MILBENE MATHER OF CEDAR FALLS, IOWA (828 GROVE ST.), A POSITIVE VICTORY AND MARKED THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR THAT AN AMERICAN FIGHTING PLANE GROUP HAS RUN UP A TOTAL OF 500 JAPANESE PLANES SHOT DOWN.

MATHER'S VICTORY WAS THE 500TH FOR THE 49TH FIGHTER GROUP AND BROUGHT FULFILLMENT OF A GOAL WHICH HAS SUSTAINED THE ORGANIZATION THROUGH MONTHS OF BATTLES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

BUT THE RECORD DID NOT STAND FOR LONG. THE GROUP'S TOLL OF ENEMY PLANES HAS MOUNTED TO 530, AS OF TODAY, BEFORE THE STORY OF ITS 500TH VICTORY COULD BE TOLD.

THE 49TH IS "UNSURPASSED IN THE AIR," GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID IN A SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE, ADDING:

"THE 49TH IN AIR BATTLES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS SET A RECORD FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY PLANES WHICH I BELIEVE IS UNSURPASSED BY ANY GROUP OF FIGHTERS IN THE WORLD."

THESE ARE SOME OF THE 49TH'S ACHIEVEMENTS:

THEY WERE THE FIRST GROUP TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC;

THEY SHOT DOWN THE FIRST ENEMY PLANE OVER AUSTRALIA;

THEIR LEADER, CAPTAIN JAMES B.MOREHEAD, WASHINGTON, OKLA., WAS THE FIRST ACE OF THE WAR IN THIS AREA;

THEY FLEW THE LONGEST FIGHTER ESCORT MISSION IN HISTORY --

1700 MILES TO BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, ON OCT. 10, WITHOUT LOSING A PLANE;

IN ALL THEY HAVE FLOWN MORE THAN 36,000 COMBAT SORTIES (SINGLE PLANE FLIGHTS).

TO PROVE THAT THE OUTFIT IS STILL "HOT," ITS PILOTS BAGGED 12 ENEMY PLANES IN LESS THAN 72 HOURS AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL ON LEYTE, SIX OF THEM IN THE FIRST SEVEN HOURS. THE UNIT CLAIMS A LOSS RATIO OF LESS THAN 1 TO 20 ENEMY SHIPS DOWNED; AND IN THE SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO OCTOBER, 100 ENEMY PLANES WERE BAGGED WITHOUT THE LOSS OF AN AMERICAN PILOT.

THE GROUP, FLYING P-38S, PRODUCED THE NATION'S LEADING ACE, MAJOR RICHARD I. BONG, OF POPLAR, WISC., WHOSE SCORE IS NOW 33 ENEMY PLANES.

ACES IN THE 49TH INCLUDE MAJ.GERALD JOHNSON, EUGENE,ORE. 17 PLANES; CAPT.JAMES A.WATKINS, CRYSTAL SPRINGS,MO., 11; MAJ.ERNEST E.HARRIS, MORRISTOWN,TENN. (443 W 1ST ST N.) 10; CAPT.JOHN G. O'NEILL, GASPORT,N.Y., 8; MAJ.ARNOLD STANTON, NEW MELFORD,PENN., 8; CAPT.ELLIS WRIGHT,JR., MIAMI, FLORIDA (1027 ADONIS AVE.), 6; CAPT.JAMES P.HAGERSTROM, WATERLOO,IOWA (915 WATERLOO AVE.), 6; CAPT.WILLIAM C.FAY, JR., RED LION,PENN. (221 N.CHARLES ST.), 5; CAPT.RALPH H.WANDREY, MASON CITY,IOWA. (408 SIXTH ST. N.) 6.

BRIG.GEN.PAUL WURTSMITH, NOW OF THE FIFTH FIGHTER COMMAND, WAS THE FIRST COMMANDER OF THE 49TH GROUP; AND LT.COL.GEORGE A. WALKER, COUNCIL BLUFFS,IA. (546 FRANKLIN AVE.) IS THE CURRENT GROUP LEADER. CAPT.EDWARD A.PECK, PROVIDENCE,R.I., COMMANDS THE "STREAMING DEMON," SQUADRON; CAPT.WILLIAM C.DRIER, ST.LOUIS,MO., (4128 UTAH ST.), THE "BATTLING BLACK SHEEP," AND MAJOR JORDAN, THE "FLYING KNIGHTS."

DV1110PCW

BY RICHARD C. BERGHOLZ (180)

LEYTE AIRBASE, PHILIPPINES, NOV. 3-(AP)-AMERICAN AND JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES CLASHED IN AN EIGHT HOUR SKY BATTLE YESTERDAY OVER A JAPANESE CONVOY OFF ORMOC ON THE WEST COAST OF LEYTE. TWENTY-SEVEN JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. NO YANK PILOTS WERE LOST.

A GROUP OF P-38 LIGHTNINGS FLUSHED A FLEET OF ENEMY MERCHANT

SHIPS, CONVOYED BY DESTROYERS, A CORVETTE, AND A STRONG FLIGHT OF PLANES.

ALL AVAILABLE AMERICAN FIGHTERS WERE THROWN INTO THE BATTLE, WHICH RANGED FROM MID-MORNING UNTIL DUSK. AT TIMES THE JAPANESE USED AS MANY AS 75 PLANES, PILOTED BY SKILFUL, EXPERIENCED AIRMEN.

RETURNING AMERICAN PILOTS SAID SOME OF THE EMPEROR'S BEST AIR FIGHTERS WERE SHEPHERDING THE CONVOY. THE JAPANESE FLIERS WERE DEFINITELY ABOVE THE AVERAGE. THEY HELD A TIGHT FORMATION OVER THE SHIPS AND REFUSED TO BREAK UNDER REPEATED ANTI-AIRCRAFT FROM THE DESTROYERS AND THE CORVETTE WAS INTENSE AND ACCURATE, AND SOME LIGHTNINGS WERE DAMAGED.

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WW606APW

30. 24 — 20 143

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION, LEYTE VALLEY, PHILIPPINES, OCT. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE MAY NOT BE THE WORST ARTILLERYMAN IN THE WORLD BUT BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM GRUBER OF CINCINNATI DOESN'T KNOW OF A WORSE ONE.

"I'VE BEEN TAKING THE DAMNEDEST CHANCES AND GETTING AWAY WITH THEM ALL THROUGH THIS VALLEY CAMPAIGN," SAID THE BIG, PICTURESQUE DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY COMMANDER FROM HIS COMMAND POST IN THE SMASHED UP TOWNHALL AT ALANGALANG TOWN.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY HAS BEEN DEVASTATING THROUGHOUT THIS BATTLE ALONG THEROADS AND AMONG THE VILLAGES. GRUBER AND HIS MEN HAVE WORKED AROUND THE CLOCK IN THE MUD DUST, HEAT AND SWAMP TO KEEP THE HEAVY ORDNANCE ABREAST OF THE SWIFT MOVING INFANTRYMAN. NEVER ONCE HAS IT FAILED TO POUND AN ENEMY CONCENTRATION AHEAD OF THE DOUGHBOYS.

"I'VE EVEN LINED BATTERIES UP IN PARADE GROUND FORMATION FOR CONCENTRATED FIRE," SAID THE GENERAL. "THAT WOULD BE MURDER AGAINST THE GERMANS BUT YOU CAN GET AWAY WITH ANYTHING AGAINST THE JAPS."

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GRUBER'S TINY ARTILLERY SPOTTER PLANES HAVE DONE HEROIC WORK.

VVVVVVVVVVVVVV

THE PLANE OF 1ST LT. JAMES POWERS OF CRAWFORD, NEB. WAS JUMPED BY THREE ZEROS WHICH MISSED HIM ALTHOUGH THEY CLOSED TO WITHIN 50 YARDS. CAPT. JOHN A. BRADY OF EAST ORANGE, N.J., COMMANDS THE CUB SQUADRON. GRUBER KEEP THEM FLYING DESPITE ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES AND FREQUENTLY FLIES HIMSELF.

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EW941PCW

PELELIU, PALAU ISLANDS, NOV. 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DIDN'T KNOW IT, BUT WHEN RALPH TEODOSIO SONCUYA CREPT UP TO THE VERY SLITS OF CONCRETE BUNKERS DURING THE SAVAGE PELELIU BATTLES AND HARANGUED THEM TO SURRENDER THEY WERE HEARING THE VOICE OF DONALD DUCK.

SONCUYA, NOW NAVY PHARMACIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION, IS A CLEVER IMITATOR OF ANIMAL SOUNDS AND FORMERLY WAS THE ANONYMOUS VOICE OF THE IRASCIBLE FILM CARTOON CHARACTER, RASPING OUT SUCH PHRASES AS "WANNA FIGHT?"

TECH.SGT. JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, TOLD HOW SONCUYA, A NATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINES, "UNDER COVER OF AMERICAN GUNS CREPT UP TO THE VERY SLITS OF CONCRETE BUNKERS TO HARANGUE THE DESPERATE JAPS WITHIN."

SONCUYA, 47, WENT TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN HE WAS 21 AND FOR MANY YEARS WAS A REGISTERED PHARMACIST IN ARKANSAS. HIS TALENT FOR REPRODUCING ANIMAL SOUNDS TOOK HIM TO HOLLYWOOD.

FJ613ACW

HONOLULU, NOV 3-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF REAR ADM. WALDEN L. AINSWORTH OF WONALANCET, N.H., AS COMMANDER OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, PACIFIC FLEET, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAS BY ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ. HE SUCCEEDS REAR AD. JAMES L. KAUFFMAN OF MIAMI BEACH, FLA., WHO HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO ANOTHER SEA COMMAND.

ADMIRAL A

NSOWRTH, A DESCENDANT OF JACOB WALDEN WHO SERVED WITH J

ADMIRAL AINSOWRTH, A DESCENDANT OF JACOB WALDEN WHO SERVED WITH JOHN PAUL JONES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, COMMANDED A CRUISER DIVISION IN MOST OF THE RECENT COMBAT OPERATIONS IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC. HE PARTICIPATED IN EVERY MAJOR NAVAL ACTION IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC EXCEPT ONE SINCE DECEMBER, 1942.

AINSWORTH WAS A GUNNERY OFFICER ABOARD THE STEAMSHIP AMERICAN CONVOYING TROOPS TO FRANCE IN WORLD WAR ONE. HE COMMANDED A DESTROYER SQUADRON AND NEUTRALITY PATROL IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA IN 1940 AND 1941. LATER, HE DID CONVOY ESCORT DUTY IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

EW526PCW

MEXICO CITY, NOV. 3-(AP)-THE UNION DEMOCRATICA NICARAGUENSE YESTERDAY SENT A WARNING TO NICARAGUAN BANKS TO CONGEAL THE CREDIT BALANCES OF OFFICIALS OF THE SOMOZA REGIME, WHICH THE UNION PREDICTED SOON WOULD FALL.

THE WARNING BORE THE SIGNATURES OF GEN. EMILIO CHAMORRO, EX-

PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA; CARLOS PASOS, PEDRO JOSE ZEPEDA AND ALEJANDRO CESAR.

THE TWO FIRST NAMED WERE REPORTED FROM MANAGUA WEDNESDAY TO HAVE ASKED PRESIDENT SOMOZA OF NICARAGUA FOR PERMISSION TO RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY TO ORGANIZE THEIR OPPOSITION POLITICAL PARTY FOR THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

IN THE COMMUNICATION ADDRESSED TO THE NICARAGUAN BANKS THE LATTER WERE WARNED THAT AFTER THE FALL OF SOMOZA THEY WOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE IF THEY ALLOWED SOMOZA OR HIS FUNCTIONARIES TO TAKE THEIR FUNDS OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

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J0946ACW

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, NOV.3-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES:

KILLED IN ACTION--LT.HANS FREDERIC HANSEN; MOTHER LIVES AT 4602 N.E.27TH AVE., PORTLAND, ORE.

WOUNDED--LT.HERBERT ERNEST DAHLQUIST; FATHER, ERNEST ALBIN DAHLQUIST, 60 LIME AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF.

MISSING--TROOPER WILLIAM EUGENE LONG; MOTHER LIVES AT 1439 MILVIA ST., BERKELEY, CALIF.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, NOV.3)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV. 3-(AP)-A CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST RELEASE

TODAY REPORTED THAT SGT. RUSSELL WILLIAM MCPHAIL, WHOSE MOTHER LIV

2451 BRIGHTON AVE., PORTLAND, ME., WAS WOUNDED WHILE SERVING WITH

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P/M.. EWT, FRIDAY, NOV. 3)

OTTAWA, NOV.3-(AP)-- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

TODAY LISTED THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES:

KILLED IN ACTION-- SGT.JAMES LEE POWELL; FATHER LIVES A

43 WALNUT ST., ORANGE, N.J.

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PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WA

JOHN WEBER ROSS; WIFE, MRS.J.W.ROSS, 730 SHADOWLAND DRIVE, WESTFIELD

N.J.

CP--JA--132A

NEW YORK, NOV. 3-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO, IN ITS FIRST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TODAY'S AMERICAN RAID ON RANGOON, SAID TONIGHT THAT APPROXIMATELY 100 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS, INCLUDING MORE THAN 30 B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES, HAD ATTACKED THE AIRFIELD AND SUBURBS OF THE BURMESE CAPITAL.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DID NOT CLAIM THAT ANY OF THE HUGE BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN, BUT TOLD THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ONE HAD BEEN DAMAGED.

TOKYO SAID JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS DESTROYED THREE ESCORTING FIGHTERS, OF WHICH "ONE IS UNCONFIRMED." THE BROADCAST ASSERTED "THERE WERE NO DAMAGES ON OUR SIDE."

RQ548PEW

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, NOV. 3-(AP)-EUROPE AND BRITAIN ARE PLANNING TO TAKE MOST OF THE PAPER PRODUCTS AND RAW WOOD PULP SWEDEN HAS, INDICATING THE UNITED STATES WILL GET LITTLE HELP IN HER PRESENT PAPER SHORTAGE FROM THAT SOURCE, THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY IN AN ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS.

"THE VAST NEEDS OF ALL EUROPE FOR PAPER CONVINCE WASHINGTON OFFICIALS THAT THIS COUNTRY WILL GET LITTLE WOOD PULP FROM SWEDEN AND OTHER SCANDANAVIAN COUNTRIES FOR SOME TIME AFTER THE EUROPEAN WAR ENDS," THE ANPA SAID.

"THE BRITISH REQUIRE MOST OF THE STOCKPILE OF WOOD PULP NOW IN SWEDEN, AND EVEN IF THE UNITED STATES GOT WHAT WAS LEFT, IT WOULD NOT BE OF ANY APPRECIABLE BENEFIT," IT ADDED.

THE SWEDISH AND OTHER SCANDANAVIAN SUPPLIES FOR BRITAIN AND EUROPE WOULD BE IN ADDITION TO CONTINUING SHIPMENTS FROM THIS COUNTRY, THE STUDY SHOWED.

THE ANPA'S REPORT URGED CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR WASTE PAPER COLLECTION AND PULPWOOD [illegible]PAIGNS.

THE RISING DEMANDS OF EU[illegible]N COUNTRIES WILL BE ON TOP OF

INCREASING MILITARY NEEDS, THE ANPA SAID, POINTING OUT THAT THE PACIFIC WAR WILL LIFT REQUIREMENTS FOR PACKAGING MATERIALS ABOVE EVEN CURRENT RECORD USE.

"LIBERATED COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY FRANCE AND BELGIUM, ARE MAKING DEMANDS ON THIS COUNTRY FOR PAPER TO ENABLE THEM TO RESTORE CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND A FREE PRESS," THE ANPA SAID. "THE UNITED STATES ALREADY IS FURNISHING A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF PAPER TO ITALY. X X X

"WPB (WAR PRODUCTION BOARD) OFFICIALS REFERRED TO REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM AS BEING VERY HIGH BUT SAID THEY WOULD BE PARED DOWN. X X X

"THE ARMY IS NOW SUPPLYING NECESSARY PAPER IN THE LIBERATED COUNTRIES, BUT SOON REQUESTS FOR PAPER WILL BE CHANNELLED THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION AND THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION."

FD108PEW

NOV 4 1944

WASHINGTON,NOV.3-(AP)-THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR SAID TODAY "DIPLOMATIC TENSION IS RISING RAPIDLY IN IRAN AND MAY DEVELOP INTO A TEST OF RUSSIAN AND BRITISH POLICIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST."

THE EDITORIAL SAID "TEHERAN WAS BEING PUT UNDER STRONG PRESSURE TO ACCEDE TO RUSSIAN DEMANDS" FOR OIL CONCESSIONS, BUT THAT "LONDON AND WASHINGTON ARE AT LEAST NEGATIVELY SUPPORTING TEHERAN IN ITS STAND" AGAINST THE SOVIET PROPOSALS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID AMERICA WAS "PLAYING A SUBSIDIARY YET BY NO MEANS NEGLIGIBLE ROLE" IN THE SITUATION.

CITING THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL-STALIN PLEDGE OF INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY TO IRAN, THE STAR SAID, "IF, IN FACE OF ALL THIS, TEHERAN IS NOT FREE TO DISPOSE OF ITS OWN INTERNAL ECONOMY AS IT SEES FIT, THE TEHERAN DECLARATION WOULD SEEM TO HAVE LITTLE MEANING."

FR1210PEW

NOV 4 1944

WASHINGTON, NOV 3-(AP)-FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY, OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, REPORTED TODAY ACCUMULATION OF FUNDS FOR POST-WAR INVESTMENT AND MANUFACTURE WAS EVIDENT IN SWEDEN.

SWEDISH STORAGE OF PRODUCTS FOR POST-WAR EXPORT ALSO WAS REPORTED.

THE ARTICLE CITED THE SWEDISH WOOD-PULP INDUSTRY AS HOLDING SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS OF CHEMICAL PULP IN STORAGE, AWAITING RESUMPTION OF PEACETIME EXPORTS.

RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK PLANTS ARE WORKING ON A LARGE ORDER FOR POST-WAR DELIVERY TO THE NETHERLANDS, IT SAID, AND SWEDISH INDUSTRY HAS FORMED A NEW EXPORT ORGANIZATION.

"AS LONG AS THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION CONTINUES, SWEDEN WILL PROBABLY MAINTAIN ITS MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AT CURRENT LEVELS," THE ARTICLE SAID, BUT "A PERIOD OF LIQUIDATION OF SWEDISH EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES IS EXPECTED WITH THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE."

NOV 4 1944

SU1130AEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.3-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AWARD OF PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATIONS, HIGHEST AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE BY AN ENTIRE UNIT, TO THE SUBMARINES SEA HORSE, SAND LANCE, HARDER, AND DESTROYER ESCORT ENGLAND.

THE ENGLAND, COMMANDED BY COMMANDER WALTON B.PENDLETON, 2139 STEWART STREET, BERKELEY, CALIF., WAS CITED FOR DESTRUCTION OF SIX ENEMY SHIPS WITHIN TWELVE DAYS.

THE HARDER, COMMANDED BY COMMANDER SAMUEL D.DEALEY, 201 EAST TILDEN ST., DALLAS, WAS CITED FOR SINKING OR DAMAGING "MANY THOUSANDS OF TONS OF HOSTILE SHIPPING."

THE CITATION FOR GUENYARD LANCE, COMMANDER MALCOLM E.-448'S,, ROUTE 1, SARASOTA BEACH, FLA., CREDITED HER WITH SINKING A JAPANESE CRUISER AND ALSO DESTROYING OR DAMAGING THOUS

OF TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING.

THE SEA HORSE COMMANDED BY COMMANDER SLADE D.CUTTER, 102 CLAREMONT AVE., VALLEJO, CALIF., WAS CITED FOR SINKING AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE AMOUNT OF ENEMY SHIPPING AND DAMAGING A NUMBER OF OTHER VESSELS IN THE PACIFIC.

NOV 4 1944

WH006PEN

CHICAGO, NOV. 3-(AP)-THE NUMBER OF MEN IN THE WORLD WHO WILL NEED REHABILITATION AS A RESULT OF THE WAR "MAY REACH 20,000,000," BRIG. GEN. FRANK T. HINES, VETERANS ADMINISTRATOR TOLD THE NATIONAL REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION TODAY.

TO CUCE THESE MEN, GEN. HINES SAID, AND TO AVOID A "SHOCKING WASTE OF HUMAN RESOURCES THE INDIVIDUAL MUST BE FITTED TO HIS PROPER ENVIRONMENT AS WELL AS RESTORED TO HEALH.

THE ASSOCIATION ELECTED THE FOLLOWING BOARD OF DIRECTORS: HARRY BENE, ARIZONA; L. B. HARMON, UTAH; W. W. GRANT, IOWA; H. EARLE CORREVONT, MICHIGAN; S. W. HENDRIX, LA.; HENRY SMITH, TENN.; F. RAY POWER, W.VA.; E. A. STILES, VT. OTHER OFFICERSWILL BE ELECTED LATER.

FZ624PCW

EMPORIA, KAS., NO.3-(AP)-W.L.WHITE, WAR CORRESPONDENT AND ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE TRADITIONALLY REPUBLICAN EMPORIA GAZET ANNOUNCED IN A SIGNED EDITORIAL TODAY HE WAS SCRATCHING AN OTHERWISE STRAIGHT G.O.P. TICKET TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN THE NOV.7 ELECTION.

WHITE, SON OF THE LATE WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, FORMER EDITOR OF THE PAPER WHO SEVERAL TIMES WAS A DELEGATE TO REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS, SAID HE BELIEVED THE PRESIDENT WAS BEST EQUIPPED TO MEET THE RUSSIANS AT THE PEACE TABLE.

WHITE ASSERTED THAT UNLESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARE SKILLFULLY HANDLED, "OUR COUNTRY WILL BE IN GRAVE DANGER OF ANOTHER WAR WITHIN THE NEXT DECADE---A WAR MORE BLOODY THAN THAT WHICH IS NOT YET FINISHED, AND ONE WHICH WE WILL HAVE LESS CHANCE OF WINNING."

THE RUSSIANS, HIS EDITORIAL STATE, "X X X HAVE BELIEVED THAT THEIR FUTURE SAFETY DEPENDS UPON A SYSTEM OF BOLSHEVIZED OR COMMUNIS DOMINATED STATES, EXTENDING DEEP INTO THE HEART OF EUROPE. RATHER SLOWLY THEY ARE GIVING UP THIS IDEA BECAUSE THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION IS HANDLING THEM WITH A DELICATELY BALANCED MIXTURE O FRIENDLINESS AND FIRMNES "

EW910PCW

LOS ANGELES, NOV.3-(AP)-MRS.MANUEL QUEZON, WIDOW OF THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THEPHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH, ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO MAKE HER HOME.

WITH HER WERE HER SON, MANUEL, 18, AND DAUGHTERS, ZNAIDA, 20, AND MARIA, 21, WHO WILL ENTER SCHOOLS.

EW1500PCW

UNDATED JAPANESE--FIRST ADD AIR RAID FEARS. XX LEFT IN FLAMES

LATER, IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST, RADIO TOKYO REPORTED "SEVERAL" SUPERFORTRESSES RAIDED TRUK, IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS, WHILE TWO B-24S BOMBED MARCUS ISLAND, NORTHEAST OF THE MARIANAS, YESTERDAY.

TOKYO ALSO ANNOUNCED WIDESPREAD YANK AIR RAIDS IN THE SOUTHERN AREAS WEDNESDAY. IT SAID SOME 20 PLANES HIT CEBU, IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES WHILE 50 ATTACKED AMBOINA, IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. IT ADDED 80 SMALL AND MEDIUM PLANES BLASTED RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, WHERE THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN BYPASSED.

THE JAPANESE CLAIMED SIX AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AT AMBOINA AND ONE AT RABAUL.

UNDATED A , ELECTION
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH OTHER PREOCCUPATIONS THAN THE AMERICAN ELECTION, THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE RADIOS HAVE BEEN ALMOST SILENT ON THE ENEMY'S REACTION TO THE 1944 PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

RANDOM COMMENTS TODAY APPEARED GEARED ALMOST ENTIRELY TO THE NECESSITIES OF INTERNAL PROPAGANDA ON THE HOME FRONT. ONE EXPLANATION FOR THE PUCITY OF BERLIN AND TOKYO ECHOS TO THE CAMPAIGN MAY BE THAT THE ENEMY CAPITALS HAVE LITTLE OPPORTUNITY FOR DIRECT OBSERVATION OF ELECTION TRENDS.

IN CONTRAST TO 1940, WHEN THE BERLIN RADIO KEPT UP A LIVELY COMMEN A GERMAN-LAGUAGE BROADCAST FROM THE NAZI-CONTROLLED SLOVAK RADIO TODAY QUOTED THE DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG THUS:

"IT WILL NOT HAVE ESCAPED ATTENTIVE READERS THAT WE IN GERMANY HAVE NOT TAKEN MUCH NOTICE OF THE U.S.A. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. THAT IS SO BECAUSE WE REGARD ROOSEVELT'S RE-ELECTION AS A DEAD CERTAINTY."

THIS BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ADDED THAT:

"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN ORIGINALLY HOPED TO BE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE A VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION OF THE WAR IN EUROPE BEFORE THE ELECTION."

"THIS STRONGEST OF ALL POSSIBLE ELECTION TRICKS, HOWEVER, DID NOT COME OFF," IT SAID. "XXX CONSEQUENTLY ROOSEVELT, IN HIS CAPACITY AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF, HAS ORDERED TWO BIG MILITARY OPERATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT TO MAKE UP FOR THIS FAILURE."

ONE OF THESE, THE RADIO SAID, WAS IN THE PHILIPPINES, WHILE IN WESTERN EUROPE "THERE ARE A GROWING NUMBER OF INDICATIONS THE PRESIDENT WILL LAUNCH A GREAT OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST INTENDED TO DOMINA THE FRONT PAGES OF THE U.S.A.PAPERS THE DAY BEFORE THE ELEC

WESTERN EUROPE "THERE ARE A GROWING NUMBER OF INDICATIONS THE PRESIDENT WILL LAUNCH A GREAT OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST INTENDED TO DOMINATE THE FRONT PAGES OF THE U.S.A.PAPERS THE DAY BEFORE THE ELECTION AT THE LATEST."

DOMEI, IN AN ENGLISH BROADCAST FROM TOKYO RECORDED BY THE FFC, YESTERDAY, ALSO PICTURED MILITARY AFFAIRS AS BEING GUIDED BY POLITICAL EVENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

QUOTING THE NEWSPAPER CHUBU NIPPON, DOMEI DECLARED LEYTE GULF HAD BEEN TURNED INTO A "VERITABLE GRAVEYARD" FOR U.S.NAVAL FORCES AND THAT U.S.TROOPS ON LEYTE WERE "HOPELESSLY TRAPPED AND DOOMED," BUT ADDED THAT "ROOSEVELT IS IN FOR IT AND WOULD BY NO MEANS GIVE UP HIS COSTLY ADVENTURE AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES, AT LEAST UNTIL AFTER THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION."

30. 24 — 20,147

SAYING THIS WAS A RESULT OF "ABSOLUTE RECKLESSNESS" AND POOR TIMING, DOMEI DECLARED THE PRESIDENT WAS FORCED TO MAKE THE CHOICE OF THE TIME "WITH EYES ON HIS ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN, NOT ON THE REALITIES OF MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS."

"WHETHER OR NOT ROOSEVELT IS ELECTED ON NOV. 7," IT SAID, "THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN WILL GO DOWN IN AMERICAN HISTORY AS THE COSTLIEST ONE FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS IN TERMS OF BLOOD AND MONEY."

RQ1231PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV. 4,1918--AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ARMISTICE WITH ITALY BECAME EFFECTIVE AFTER ITALIANS CAPTURED 300,000. AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN MAAS REGION CONTINUED ADVANCE. BRITISH BOMBERS HIT GERMAN RAILWAYS AND HANGARS IN METZ REGION.

NOV.4,1940---RAF ATTACKED INVASION PORTS AND AIRDROMES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE. BRITISH FORCES LANDED ON CRETE. BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED SINKING BY TORPEDOES OF TWO BRITISH ARMED MERCHANT CRUISERS, 18,000-TON LAURENTIC AND 11,000-TON PATROCLUS.

DY1127PEW

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV.3, 1940--GREEKS ANNOUNCE VICTORY OVER ITALIAN TROOPS NEAR GREEK FRONTIER IN DRIVE TO SEIZE ALBANIAN TOWN OF KORITZA.

M515AEW

NOV 5 1944

Nazi Counter-Attack Wins Town Below Aachen, Fails Elsewhere; Red Tanks at Gates of Budapest

GERMANS LAUNCH ATTACK TO GUARD ROER RIVER LINE

LONG

American Planes Pummel Troops, Destroy Axis Tanks.

ENEMY POURS IN FORCES

Canadians Prepare for Knock Out Blow on Walcheren Island.

NOV 5 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 5.—(AP) The Germans slashed back today with a tank - led, artillery - support counterattack and recaptured the village of Schmidt to guard their Roer river stand before the Rhine, but almost as soon as they had won it American fighter-bombers ripped the town to pieces.

The German thrust gained a little more than a half-mile on a narrow front where capture of Schmidt the previous afternoon had carried the Doughboys within 1,000 yards of the Roer.

NIGHT

Bombers Attack Town

As the Americans pulled clear of the town a[illegible] the [illegible] surged in, 36 fighter - bombers screamed out of the clouds and in three attacks just before and just after noon hurled 48 tons of explosives into the streets and buildings.

The pilots reported good success. At least three tanks were destroyed and German troops were believed to have been pummeled badly.

There was no indication of how much additional force the Germans intended or had available to pour in.

Along the rest of the American First army's latest assault front north past Hurtgen, the fight had turned into a slugging match with both sides pounding away and no significant exchanges of ground.

The Canadian First army, which cleaned up 850 square miles and took 18,000 prisoners from Oct. 6 to Nov. 1, had the Nazis on flooded Walcheren island rocked back onto their heels and open for a knockout punch. The last cores of resistance were being sealed off and mostly squeezed back from the coast into an inundated zone.

South of the Maas the Germans also were pressed back into a belt only three to four miles wide and the fight there apparently was in its final hours.

Yanks Gain in Vosges

In France, the French First army within six miles of Gerardmer in the entrance to the Schlucht pass through the Vosges, capturing the villages of Rochesson, La Forge, Bouvochotte, La Tete de La Neuverche, Memaurupt and La Grande Pileifiang.

In a little over a month, the French First and the American Seventh armies pushed 15 to 22 miles east from Epinal and Remiremont, carrying them over a third of the way to the Rhine.

Through out the day, Allied medium and fighter bombers concentrated on blasting railyards and bridges along the whole northern half of the western battlefront.

The Second Tactical Air force scored 12 direct hits and started a fire in an attack on a factory at Utrecht, Holland, where the Germans are manufacturing their one-man human torpedoes. The fliers waited until after quitting time for Dutch workers before attacking.

Allies Gain in Holland

LONDON, Nov. 4. (AP).—Allied troops clearing the western flank in southwestern Holland pushed forward two miles today in a general advance that swept to within three miles of the last German escape bridge at Moredijk, now within easy artillery range.

A few thousand enemy rearguards were pressed into a strip

three miles deep on the southern bank of the Maas River, and these were under aerial assault as their transport columns jammed the roads.

The battle spread along the Maas nearly twenty miles east to a point west of 's Hertogenbosch, where the British, under a violent artillery barrage, broke across Aftwatering Canal and fought north more than a mile in a new drive to unhinge the enemy's east flank and shove the last German across the river.

United States infantrymen in eastern Holland, defying mud and mortars, plowed ahead more than two miles and recaptured Ospel, 16 miles southeast of the Allied base at Eindhoven, thereby erasing almost all the gains ground out by the abortive enemy offensive a week ago.

Maintaining a mile-a-day clip, the U. S. Seventh and French First armies in the Vosges fought on east through the mountains, deepening a wedge driven into German lines blocking the way to the two vital passes of Bussang and Schlucht. Five hundred prisoners were seized yesterday.

The First German counterattack on the First Army front was broken, but the enemy came back a second time with tanks and shoved the Americans out of Schmidt and back to positions about a half mile west, a front dispatch said.

Later in the day the Germans mounted a third attack northwest of the town, supported by at least ten tanks. But the Americans held firm at Vossenack, two miles north, and in their lines before Huttgen, to the north. Seven enemy tanks were destroyed.

Allied fighter-bombers hammered German infantry and tanks while medium bombers prowled the Rhine valley to the east, attacking enemy communication lines.

German lines along the Mark river five miles south of the Maas were crumbling fast, as the Poles threw two more bridgeheads across, captured Terheyden, and fought two miles northward, capturing Wagenburg within three miles of the Maas.

Three miles east, Den Hout, also three miles from the Maas, likewise fell. Americans, British and Canadians to the west vaulted the water barriers and deepened bridgeheads.

In gains of up to two miles, Americans and British striking out from their bridgeheads on the Mark river seized Fijnaart, 4 1-2 miles south of the Willemstad ferry, a second main enemy route of retreat, and pressed on north a half mile, well within artillery range.

Patrols to the east were stabbing out within a mile and a half of Klundert, within three miles of Hollandsch Diep, seaward arm of the Maas, and within five miles of both Moerdijk and Willemstad.

Canadians advancing on the west captured Steenbergen, nine miles southwest of Willemstad, and broke across the river of the same name. They were within two miles of the Maas outlet here.

On the extreme west, in occupying Nieuw Vossemeer and Kladde, opposite the reconquered Dutch island of Tholen, the Canadians found the Germans had pulled out of the area.

To the southwest, on Walcheren all coast guns which can fire on the Scheldt Estuary approach to Antwerp have been knocked out except those on two sites northeast of fallen Flushing and these were under assault. Fighter bombers and Typhoons joined the assault on these last-stand positions.

The western coast of the island was cleared with the junction of commandos from Westkapelle and the Allies at Vlissingen, where some snipers still were being hunted in the dock area.

The Germans unmasked some long-hidden artillery and attempted to blast the British and Canadians from their beachheads on the eastern shores of the island, and this dying effort brought down the wrath of Allied artillery and warplanes flying in good weather.

One other holdout position north of Domburg, in the northwestern part of the island, was under attack by British troops who advanced about a mile.

While the Americans in eastern Holland were ironing out the enemy salient around Ospel, the British to the northeast were being held in check around Meijel by mines and heavy artillery fire.

ENEMY ATTACK RETAKES TOWN IN AACHEN ZONE

Americans Give Up Schmidt but Hold Fast in the Other Sectors.

ALSO GAIN IN EAST HOLLAND

German Defenses Along the Meuse Soften as Troops Fall Back to Reich.

London, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—German counter-attacks supported by tanks recaptured the village of Schmidt, fifteen miles southeast of Aachen, today and forced American troops to fall back half a mile to the west.

The town was lost during a day of bitter but local enemy counterblows all through the area where infantrymen had pushed through forest lands toward the Cologne plain. Americans seized Schmidt yesterday. They knocked back one German infantry assault, but gave way before a second one spearheaded by tanks.

Late today a third German attack behind ten tanks hit the First Army lines northwest of Schmidt. At least seven enemy tanks were wrecked in the Schmidt sector.

Despite the Nazi comeback, the Americans maintained and strengthened their positions at Vossenack, and a light German attack near Hurtgen was broken.

In the Schmidt area, the First Army had thrust within 1,000 yards of the Roer River, the next and hardest enemy barrier on the way to the Rhine twenty-eight miles to the east.

To the northwest in Holland, Polish, American and British troops pushed closer toward the Maas River, and stormed within three miles of the Moerdijk Bridge, main escape span for enemy rearguards.

Poles Get Two More Crossings.

Polish troops threw two more bridges across the Mark Canal, captured Terheyden, and pushed on two miles. Farther west near the coast Canadians captured Steenbergen, six miles above Bergen op Zoom, and patrols were said to have advanced farther to within two miles of the lower Rhine.

Canadians occupied Nieuw Vossemeer and Kladde across from Tholen Island.

In other advances, Americans pushed to within a mile south and southwest of Klundert, a mile and a half south of the Maas and midway between the Moerdijk and Willemstad bridges. American and British forces pushed on 1,000 yards from newly-captured Fijmaart. The Polish troops also seized Wagenberg.

On Walcheren Island, the Allies forged a link between the eastern area and the causeway, and the bulk of perhaps 2,000 to 4,000 Germans on the island were hemmed in east of Middleburg under heavy fire from Allied land and naval guns.

German resistance on the 500-mile western front was greatest against the American plunge beyond Aachen.

Having rolled beyond the thickest forests in this area the Americans were advancing against hastily dug field defenses and natural obstacles—barriers which American officers believe may be tougher to crack than the beachhead concrete and steel belt of the Siegfried Line.

Assault on Limited Scale.

The assault was on a limited scale on a front of a little over 4,000 yards. But in the first two days of the drive the Americans made gains totaling almost four miles.

Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's infantry apparently was shouldering its way up to a jumpoff line on the Roer out of the forest belt and onto the edge of the Cologne plain where every hour would be one of grim menace to the German Army's uneasy line.

In the Maas (Meuse) River bulge of eastern Holland, American troops swarmed over the south Willems canal above Nederweert and drove the enemy back 4,000 yards, capturing Ospel and reaching the vicinity of Groenwood, in thrusts toward the German border at Venlo.

In western Holland American, Polish and British troops drove two miles deeper into the dwindling German bridgehead below the Maas and its seaward arm, the Hollandsch Diep.

Resistance south of the Maas slackened yesterday and a spokesman for the Allied Twenty-first Army group said that the enemy was pulling back, his transport jamming the roads.

The Allies entered the town of Fijnaart across the canal which forms a continuation of the Mark river and were four miles south of Willemstad, a ferry terminal on the Hollandsch Diep.

Gains At Mark River

A few miles to the west the battle for the approaches to the Moerdijk bridge north of Breda appeared to be entering its final stages. The Allied communique reported the bridgeheads over the Mark river were being extended in spite of heavy opposition.

The Polish and American bridgeheads northwest of Oosterhout once knocked out by the enemy, were reestablished and have now been consolidated in a single attack gaining ground toward Moerdijk.

The Walcheren Battle

On Walcheren Island, where the last phase of the battle to clear the Schelde estuary approach to Antwerp is being fought, Allied units moving west of Vlissingen linked with comrades coming down the coast from Westkapelle.

Fighting furiously the Germans still held half of what remains of flooded Walcheren. However, they were largely confined to the eastern end of the island and the central area around Middleburg.

Although Vlissingen was counted as captured, fighting still raged with snipers in the dock area there.

Nazi Guns Open Up Again

Allied units landing on the east side of Walcheren bumped into stiff opposition as German guns, long silent to avoid destruction by bombing, opened up from the middle of the island.

The enemy's coastal guns on Walcheren which had commanded the Schelde estuary were silent.

British troops operating around Meijel in eastern Holland made limited attacks. The principal action in the Maas bulge west of Venlo was the American attack above Nederweert. The communique said this action cleared the enemy from an area between the South Willems and Noorder Canals.

German Version

Although the German radio reported last night that the United States First Army was probing the German defenses with local attacks all along a 30-mile front north and south of Aachen, the Allied communique mentioned only the attack below Hurtgen, now in its third day.

In addition to capturing Schmidt, infantry forces in this operation are clearing out pillboxes in the forest south of Vossenack.

The United States Third Army front was quiet, but the American Seventh and French First armies struck forward steadily in the Vosges foothills, on a fog-ridden front where there is daylight only between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. One American division captured Reherry, Vaxainville and Reclonville, four to six miles north of Baccarat, and was maintaining a mile-a-day advance. This unit seized 300 prisoners and found several hundred German dead yesterday.

East of Remiremont to the south, the French lashed out at dawn yesterday in a new assault that deepened the wedge between the approaches to the Bussang and Schlucht passes through the Vosges.

In the Maritime Alps, Allied forces captured Sospel and several near-by villages overlooking the Italian frontier above Mentone.

Beheading Wire Used Again

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS, on the Western Front, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Germans are using on the western front the piano wire trick that they first pulled on the Americans in Italy. The wire is stretched tightly across roads at just the right height to decapitate American soldiers speeding by in jeeps. Troops reported that one, far behind the front lines, had probably been put up by civilians.

SOLDIERS WAGER TRENCHES ON VOTE

With the United States Fourth Armored Division, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—Sergt. Kenneth V. Feaster of Lincoln, Neb., will sweat it out if President Roosevelt is re-elected Tuesday, but Sergt. George S. Morrow of Detroit will sweat it out four times as badly if Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is the winner.

Feaster bet 100 slit trenches on the Republican candidate, against Morrow's 400 on the Democratic. If the President wins, Feaster must dig Morrow's next 100 slit trenches, and if Gov. Dewey is elected, Morrow must spade out the next 400 for Feaster.

It is agreed the bet carries over into the Orient if the unit goes that far, and if the war is over before the foxhole account is squared the loser must be the other's personal orderly on the homebound boat and work off the trenches at the rate of one day of service per trench.

DFC Awarded Wounded Private

With a United States Infantry Division in Germany, Oct. 19 (AP — Delayed) — Private Joe Marez, first aid man from Lamar, Col., who treated two American wounded despite a bullet in his head, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

In Normandy, under a hail of machinegun and rifle fire, Marez began to treat Sergt. Bert Murtha, of Exeter, Pa. Marez was struck in the head by a bullet. Ignoring his own wound, he finished applying a tourniquet to Murtha's leg, walked over to Pfc. Bert Weiss, of Averill Park, N. Y., and treated him, also. Then he collapsed

Third Army To Get News Of Election Wednesday

United States Army Headquarters, France, Nov. 4 (AP)—Most of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army soldiers will be asleep while the home folks are getting the returns from the Presidential election Tuesday, but they will get the reports by radio and army news sheets with their breakfast Wednesday.

Interest in the outcome does not appear to be intense, either along the static front or among real echelons, but tens of thousands of soldier votes have been cast.

The percentage of soldiers voting ranges from 20 per cent. in the Fifth Division, which has been overseas for three years, to around 60 per cent. in the Fourth Armored Division, which has not been away so long and has kept up better with home issues.

HERE'S MUD IN YOUR EYE

30. 24 — 20149

With the A. E. F. in France, Oct. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This is the sad story of Pfc. John A. Davyak of Slickville, Pa., who recently received a package containing a jar of cherries.

The cherries seemed to be surrounded by some preserving liquid so John efficiently drained it out on the ground before eating. Not until it was all drained out did he eat the first cherry and recognize the taste—the preserving liquid was good whisky.

Private Hanged in France

Killed Sergeant Who Advised Him Against Drinking

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP).—An attempt to persuade a soldier not to take another drink cost First Sergeant Paul M. Robinson, of Birmingham, Ala., his life, and the soldier, Private First Class Paul M. Kluxdal, thirty-seven years old, of Chicago, was hanged Oct. 31 after being convicted by a court martial of the murder of the sergeant.

According to court records, Robinson, seeing Kluxdal drinking, warned him he had better stop or he would get into trouble. On Kluxdal's refusal the sergeant attempted to take the bottle from him and was shot fatally.

Ex-Newspaperwoman Becomes WAC Major

Paris, Nov. 4 (AP)—Capt. Henrietta (Hank) Horak, former San Francisco (Cal.) and Seattle (Wash.) newspaperwoman who is now a press relations officer, has been promoted to a major in the WAC.

Lieut. Col. Herbert Hall, former Associated Press correspondent at Grand Rapids, Mich., head public relations officer, pinned on her gold leaves.

Lieut. Margaret Sherman, Des Moines (Iowa) newspaper and magazine editor, has been promoted to captain.

Major Day Weems, of New York, WAC personnel director, has been awarded the bronze star.

Holland Cities Polish Troops For Aid To Dutch

New York—The Dutch Government has cited Polish troops for making an "essential contribution" to the liberation of the Netherlands, a Polish Telegraph Agency dispatch from London reports.

In a message to Polish War Minister Kukiel, the Netherlands Minister of War, Johnheer Van Lidth de Jeude, referred to the special bravery of Polish airborne troops at Arnhem, and declared:

"Polish troops which entered Dutch territory have fought with conspicuous galantry and have been received by our population with the greatest enthusiasm. On behalf of the Royal Netherlands Government I wish to express my gratitude for the splendid achievements of Polish troops, who have contributed essentially to the liberation of the Netherlands."

Spanish Guerrillas Take 9 Towns, Report

NOV 5 1944

Paris, Nov. 4 (AP)—A correspondent for the newspaper *Combat* reported today from "inside Spain" that Spanish Republican guerrillas who struck across the French border had occupied at least nine villages of the Aran valley in the Pyrenees.

However, a dispatch from Barcelona, possibly later, said the military commander of the Catalonia region had just congratulated the 42nd Mountain Division on "their victory over Spanish Republicans, whom they recently expelled from the Aran Valley."

Combat published photographs purporting to show prisoners captured by the Republicans in Leis, one of the points reported captured, and Maquis pushing a mobile gun under a sign marking the village of Bosost.

railway on a 19-mile front in pursuit of the enemy retreating northward.

Cut Budapest Route

Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the fall of Szoinok, whose capture cut the enemy's direct escape route into Budapest and secured another valuable Tisza crossing for Red army reinforcements flowing into the Budapest battle.

A total of 40 Hungarian localities were swept up during the day, and Berlin said both sides were throwing in fresh troops.

Dispatches relayed from Stockholm said street fighting had broken out between Hungarian workers and Nazi SS troops inside the capital, and that the German commander, Gen. Alfred Jacob, was having considerable difficulty in maintaining order.

The admitted Russian penetration to Soroksar put Red army tanks within six miles of the heart of Budapest. Soroksar is on the east bank of the Danube due south of the city.

One German front report broadcast late last night said: "For hours now the Russians have been rushing up the roads to Budapest and against the German Danube bridgeheads. The Russians have strong numerical superiority."

Berlin announced that the Russians temporarily had seized Vecses and Ullo, only five and eight miles southeast of Budapest, but said they were then thrown out of those rail towns in fierce counter-attacks.

French radio broadcasts said Red army tank spearheads already had broken into Budapest's suburbs, but this was not confirmed by Moscow. However, dispatches from the Soviet capital and Berlin broadcasts said Russian artillery and planes were pumping explosives into the capital.

A Budapest dispatch relayed by Berlin said Soviet planes roared constantly over the Danube city, bombing and machinegunning streets clogged with German troop, tank and gun columns and knots of frantic civilians.

Long caravans of vehicles jammed with fugitives and their scanty possessions flowed westward across the Danube bridges out of Budapest as German reinforcements passed them en route to the battle line in the city's outskirts, a German broadcast said.

"Other districts of the city, however, seem almost deserted," said this report. "Many are staying indoors except for some dozens in queues before bread and tobacco shops."

Soviet front dispatches said large German tank formations had been destroyed in the Red Army's northward push between the Danube and Tisza Rivers. Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's troops were engaged in an operation similar to that outside Warsaw—whittling down German resistance east of the Hungarian capital before hurling their full weight on Budapest.

Besides the capture of the west bank Tisza stronghold of Szolnok, the Russians announced capture of Abony, eight miles to the west and also Cegled, another major stronghold on the railway eighteen miles west of Szolnok and thirty-four miles southeast of Budapest.

In German East Prussia, the Soviet communique said, General Ivan Cherniakhovsky's 3d White Russian Army troops successfully repulsed enemy infantry and tank attacks north and south of Goldap, nineteen miles inside the Reich, and improved their positions in successful counter-thrusts.

Berlin also told of heavy Russian attacks on a narrow front west of Ungvar, in Czechoslovakia, where General Ivan Petrov's 4th Ukraine Army last was reported six miles inside Slovakia after conquering Ruthenia.

Russians Hurled Back In Fight for Budapest

NOV 5 1944

HERCHER

Tank Battle Raging Mile Outside City; Szoinck Captured.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 5—(AP) Russian tanks yesterday crashed into Soroksar, only a mile outside shell-torn Budapest, and then were hurled back in a great armored battle flaming along the edge of the imperilled Hungarian capital, Budapest radio announced late last night in a broadcast describing the Axis situation as critical.

Fifty miles southeast of Budapest other Soviet troops toppled the Tisza river stronghold of Szoinok in a great wheeling movement that sent Red army units charging across the Budapest-Szoinok trunk

RUSSIANS PUSH TO OUTSKIRTS OF BUDAPEST

GILMORE

Smash Way Past Outer Line of Defense as Disorder Grips Capital.

THROWING RING AROUND CITY

Civilian Fugitives Are Reported Jamming Trains in Hope of Escaping to Vienna.

Moscow, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—Russian troops laid siege today to Budapest and front-line dispatches said that the German and Hungarian defenders had fallen back into the Hungarian capital itself.

Red Army tanks were said to be battering at the outskirts of Pest, which is the eastern half of the capital, lying on the opposite bank of the Danube from Buda. The battle was raging well within Budapest's outer defenses.

[A Reuters dispatch said that the Russians had hurled an armored column around north of the city in an encircling move. This column was said to be storming the approaches of Ujpest, on the east bank of the Danube two miles north of the capital.]

The capital itself was reported unofficially to be enveloped in wild disorder as the Nazi remnants poured through the streets. Hundreds of fugitives were said to be jamming the railways and highways toward Vienna, 140 miles to the north.

Red Star reported that the "field army" formed by the Hungarian puppet government had been routed outside the capital and that a captured captain said that out of one division only 200 men remained after three days of intensive battle.

Calls Enemy Losses Immense.

The newspaper describes German and Hungarian losses in manpower as immense, particularly near the tributary of the Danube just south of Budapest where Red troops wiped out 20 tanks in a great slaughter last night.

The capture of Pest appeared imminent but the fall of Buda on the west side of the Danube was another matter. The Danube River is broad and there was no word on whether the Russians had been able to seize any bridges.

The Soviet communique last night reported the capture of Alsonemedi, seven miles south of Budapest, as the nearest point to the capital reached by the Red forces sweeping across the boggy plains between the Danube and Tisza. It was one of 100 communities enveloped in the fast-moving offensive.

Front line dispatches reported severe fighting just outside the perimeter of the besieged capital but for practical military purposes the city appeared lost. The reportedly disorganized condition of the city's defenders presaged an early capitulation.

There was no intimation that the Red Army had trained its big guns on the capital itself, the inference being that the Russians will seek to take the capital by storm rather than subject it to a steady bombardment.

To the southeast Germans and Hungarians sought any means of transportation available to pull out of a huge pocket near Szolnok. With their way blocked into Pest the Nazis tried to make headway across the plains north of Szolnok to a highway which runs on the east side of the Danube to Vienna.

Red Army units pouring across the Tisza on a long front also raced for the highway.

Nearer Reich Homeland

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—Berlin today described the situation at Budapest as "critical." The battle for the Hungarian capital was for great stakes. Capture of the chief city of the last large Nazi vassal nation could raise the curtain on a Russian invasion of Hitler's homeland from the south over Austrain soil. Soviet troops at their nearest point were barely 90 miles from the Reich frontier.

A midnight supplement to the Soviet communique said the Nazis in a last-ditch effort to halt the Red army tide had hurled all available reserves into the battle—security units, rear garrisons and other groups, as well as artillery and tanks from other sectors of the front.

East Prussian Report

On the East Prussian front, the Russian communique said Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army had repulsed attacks by large enemy tank and infantry forces north and south of Goldap.

A Moscow broadcast last night said the Germans had been cleared from all the Baltic States "except for a patch around Liepaja, Latvian port, which is being mopped up."

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Romanian Government has resigned and has been reconstituted on a more democratic basis, the Bucharest radio said tonight. Gen. Konstantin Sanatescu remains at its head as president of the Council of Ministers and holds the additional portfolio of Interim Minister of War, the broadcast said.

RUSSIA HONORS ENVOYS

Ambassadors to U. S. and Britain Receive Order of Lenin

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP)—Andrei A. Gromyko and Fedor Guseff, Ambassadors respectively to the United States and Britain, received the Order of Lenin today for "outstanding services to the Soviet state and successful fulfillment of Government orders."

Solomon A. Lozovsky, Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, also received the decoration.

A. A. Petroff, chief of the Soviet Press Department, and N. G. Palgunoff, former chief and now director of Tass, the official news agency, received the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

NOV 6 1944

Russia Denies U.S., Iran Have Pact on Troops

Protest Over Oil Renewed; Americans Built Supply Line to Reds in 1942

LUCE

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP).—Renewing Soviet criticism of the Iranian government for refusing to discuss oil concessions to Russia until after the war, "Izvestia," government newspaper, declared here today that American troops were in Iran without any agreement with Iran.

[Presence of American service troops in Iran was disclosed in 1942. Their mission has been to supply war materials to Soviet Russia via the Persian Gulf route and the Trans-Iranian Railway, which American Army men operate and have virtually rebuilt, along with new highways. Immense quantities of American arms have gone to Russia over that route.

[Russia and Britain took over in Iran in the summer of 1941, dividing the country into northern and southern spheres of influence. Iran long has been regarded as potentially one of the world's rich sources of petroleum.]

"Izvestia" reviewed Iranian foreign policy throughout most of the twentieth century and asserted the Soviet Union took the lead in helping Iran abolish the old regime of capitulations.

The article said the Iranian newspaper published by Saed Zia-Zed-Din, identified by "Izvestia" as the Iranian Premier's chief parliamentary supporter, "has published a letter from the United States Ambassador to the Iranian government saying that the decision not to grant an American oil concession until the end of the war would not cause the American government regret or alarm because Iran is an independent country.

'Reactionary Elements' Attacked

"Izvestia" said the Soviet government "cannot fail to consider" that Iranian refusal of a Soviet oil offer "is a manifestation of reactionary Iranian elements which aim to prevent a rapprochement between the U. S. S. R. and Iran."

"The Saed government tried to explain that it is the same with regard to oil concessions proposed by Britain and the United States, but this is not convincing," Izvestia continued.

It said the British had extensive concessions in southern Iran and that in 1921, 1923 and 1927 Iran gave concessions in northern Iran to Standard, Sinclair and Delaware Oil Companies of the United States.

Yet, it continued, "when the Soviet Union made an offer Saed's government immediately adopted a negative attitude and desired not even to learn the conditions."

'Big Three' Talks On Iran Forecast

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—It was authoritatively reported in London tonight that the United States, Russia and Britain would hold special consultations to settle the question of Iranian oil concessions.

Thus far they have acted separately and there have been divergent views and actions.

Reports from Teheran indicated that an Iranian Government crisis resulting from refusal to grant Russia's request for oil concessions in northern Iran was fast approaching a climax.

Teheran correspondents reported that the Iranian capital was alive with rumors of the imminent resignation of Premier Mohammed Saed, who has been the target of Russian diplomatic and press attacks after his refusal to discuss the oil question.

Izvestia Hits Oil Stand Of Iran

Moscow, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* said today American troops were in Iran without any agreement with the Iran Government.

Izvestia said the Iran newspaper of Saed Zia-Zed-Din had "published a letter from the United States Ambassador to the Iran Government saying that the decision not to grant an American oil concession until the end of the war would not cause the American Government regret or alarm, because Iran is an independent country." *Izvestia* added:

"But nobody is fighting against the independence of Iran."

"Violent" In Attempt

The article said the newspaper, published by Premier Mohammed Saed's principal Parliamentary supporter, was "violent" in its attempt to connect the stay of foreign troops in Iran with the country's independence, and added:

"Beside the Soviet and British troops, whose presence is in conformity with the treaty of alliance, there are also American troops and these are in Iran without any agreement with the Iranian Government."

Izvestia said the Soviet Government considered rejection by Saed's Government of a Soviet oil offer a "manifestation of reactionary Iranian elements which aim to prevent a rapprochement between the USSR and Iran."

Concessions Cited

"We know that Britain has extensive oil concessions in southern Iran, why is the Soviet Union refused oil concessions in northern Iran?" Izvestia asked.

"We have seen that the Iran Government has willingly granted concessions in the past to American companies also, and has carried on negotiations with American and British companies for a concession in southern Iran.

"When the Soviet Union made an offer Saed's Government immediately adopted a negative attitude and desired not even to learn the conditions."

Negotiated for Two Years

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—It was learned in Washington today that the United States has been negotiating with Iran on a treaty regularizing the presence of American troops there. The Americans took over, at British request, the maintenance of the Middle Eastern supply road to Russia.

Just as the treaty was about to be signed last year, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Marshal Josef V. Stalin and President Roosevelt made the Declaration of Tehran, promising withdrawal of their troops from Iran six months after the end of hostilities.

The Iranians then delayed signing the treaty. Since then, they have indicated they want it to include clauses turning over gratis American military installations at the end of the war.

Two American companies, Standard-Vacuum and Sinclair, and Shell of Great Britain, had been negotiating for oil concessions in southeastern Iran since last January. Iranian Premier Mohammed Saed had just overcome parliamentary opposition to opening bids for these oil rights when the Russian request was presented.

The Iranian government's solution was to grant no concession during the war. Washington backed the decision.

Russia Rejects Swiss Bid for Diplomatic Ties

Says Policy Toward Soviets Remains Hostile; Break Followed Slaying in '23

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Russia has turned down Swiss proposals for re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations, after more than a twenty-year lapse, because "The Swiss government, up to now, in no way has disavowed itself from its former policy hostile to the Soviet Union," the Moscow radio declared tonight.

The broadcast, quoting a Soviet government reply, said it was "a generally known fact that for many years the Swiss government, contrary to its ancient Democratic traditions, has been pursuing a hostile pro-Fascist policy toward the Soviet which, together with other democratic countries, has been consistently fighting against Hitlerite Germany in the interests of peace-loving peoples."

The Moscow radio, on Oct. 29, announced Russia would not attend the Chicago international conference on civil aviation because "countries like Switzerland, Portugal and Spain, which for many years have conducted a pro-Fascist policy hostile to the Soviet Union, have also been invited."

Switzerland was among the first nations to recognize the U. S. S. R. in 1918, but relations later were broken off. The killing at Lausanne, Switzerland, of Vaslav Vorovsky, Soviet delegate to the Lausanne conference of 1923, contributed largely to the break.

Tonight's broadcast said the Swiss proposal for re-establishing relations was submitted by the Swiss Minister Plenipotentary at London on Oct. 11 and that the negative reply was given to him Nov. 1.

Early in 1941 Switzerland negotiated a trade agreement with Russia in the first formal contact since the suspension of relations.

Reds, Swiss Still At Odds

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that the Russian Government had rejected Switzerland's proposals for restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries because "the Swiss Government, up to now, in no way has disavowed itself from its former policy hostile to the Soviet Union."

Russia, in announcing a week ago that it was boycotting the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago, named Switzerland as one of the three "hostile" nations to whose presence it objected.

5,000 PLANES RAID REICH

11 German Industrial Cities Are Heavily Bombed

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—More than 5,000 Allied planes gave Germany a Blitz today, smashing at 11 Reich industrial cities and pouncing on Nazi troops along the Western front in day and night assaults.

The big day was rounded out by the attack tonight of more than 1,000 RAF heavy bombers against Bochum, important industrial city in the Ruhr.

During the day American heavyweights on widespread big-scale raids met no opposition from the *Luftwaffe*.

14 Planes Missing

United States Eighth Air Force bombers and fighters reported eight bombers and six fighters missing from a force of more than 1,900.

Through heavy clouds they bombed oil refineries in the Hamburg-Harburg area of northern Germany and at Misburg near Hanover, a synthetic oil plant at Gelsenkirchen and railway yards at Hanover and Saarbrucken. Intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered over Hanover and Gelsenkirchen.

Jet Planes Don't Attack

The Americans saw only a few German jet-propelled planes "which did not attack," a United States communique said.

In a coordinated strike, 800 bombers and 400 fighters of the Italy-based United States 15th Air Force struck oil plants at Regensburg and Augsburg and, banking off to the right, also hit rail yards at Munich and Linz.

RAF Lancasters during the afternoon attacked Solingen, city south of the Ruhr and famous for its light engineering industry.

Third In Four Days

Second Royal Air Force planes attacked German troops near the Moerdijk bridge in Holland; United States Ninth Air Force fighter bombers helped carve the way for American troops striking toward Cologne; Mosquitos gave Berlin its 182d raid of the war; and the German radio said more Allied planes were over Germany tonight.

Although the Eighth Air Force was idle Friday, the big Saturday punch was the third in four days, and already in November approximately 12,000 tons of explosives have been dumped on Germany by Liberators and Flying Fortresses alone.

Allies In 3-Way Air Attack On Reich

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—Germany was caught in a three-way attack today by 3,100 American planes and a force of RAF bombers and fighters that smashed 10 important industrial cities in the Reich.

The United States Eighth Air Force staged a mass attack on German synthetic oil industries and railways.

One force attacked oil plants and refineries in the twin cities of Hamburg-Harburg.

Another hit an oil plant at Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr. A third formation blasted military objectives in the Hanover region and a fourth flew southeast of Luxembourg against the railroad yards at Saarbrucken.

Raid On Berlin

The big daylight operation followed the sixth Mosquito raid on Berlin in nine nights.

The Mosquitos, usually operating in small forces and carrying one 4,000-pound bomb each for some specific target, again raced to the Reich capital and back without loss. Eighty-five of these 4,000-pounders were dumped on Berlin last month by the Mosquitos.

Small forces of Italian-based bombers, which flew through an Austrian sneak from part of the way, attacked targets in the Vienna, Munich and Klagenfurt areas yesterday.

Anti-aircraft fire was intense over some objectives, but only one German plane was sighted.

1,000 Sorties

Allied fighter-bombers based in France and Belgium, hampered several days by the weather, flew more than 1,000 sorties yesterday in support of troops in Holland and American forces charging deeper into Germany southeast of Aachen.

United States Ninth Air Force Thunderbolts broke up several enemy troops concentrations and sprayed a tank column. Havocs and Marauders attacked a score or more communications targets and bridges in the Rhine and Moselle valleys.

In Holland, British fighter bombers claimed two German tanks, nineteen motor vehicles, one locomotive, ten freight cars and one jet-propelled aircraft destroyed.

Mass Fighter Escort

One of the secrets of the RAF's reduction of heavy-bomber losses recently is the mass night fighter escort furnished by Mark VII Mosquitos.

The British heavies used to operate virtually without escort, but their losses mounted to a peak of 96 on one Nurnberg raid. The Mosquito escort was the answer. These plywood fighters have destroyed at least 130 German planes and damaged many more.

FLAK-TORN PLANE HAS WILD TRIP HOME

3 Engines Shot Out, 5 Of Crew Hit, She Makes It

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—Flak shot out three engines, wounded five men and wrecked the plane so badly that three too kto their parachutes when an all-star crew of 10 veteran Eighth Air Force airmen led a formation of bombers over Merseburg Thursday.

Boasting 364 operational missions among them, the volunteers tok "Satan's Lady II" up for a four-star performance and everything was strictly on the beam until——

Coming off the bomb run, flak got three engines and wounded the pilot, Major Ernest C. Hardin, Louisville, Ky., and the copilot, Col. James W. Wilson, Bowling Green, Ohio, striking them in the legs and feet.

Wounded, Gives First Aid

The same burst wounded Sergt. Charles M. Few, Water Valley, Miss., engineer and top-turret man who, unmindful of his own bleeding arm, took off the pilot's shoes and gave him first aid.

Capt. Erno A. Michelson, De Kalb, Ill, one of the hottest bombardiers in the Eighth, was hit just after he dropped the bombs. Ice collected on the wings near the Dutch border and the plane went into a spin. Major Hardin rang the bail-out bell. After three men had jumped, the pilot was able to right the ship, still flying on one engine.

Guns and ammunition were jettisoned in the Channel and the crew finally made a crash landing on an RAF field.

Other members of the crew who returned included Sergt. Monroe E. Goldstein, Cleveland, Ohio radio; Sergt. Robert L. Davidson Sims, Mont., waist gunner, and Lieut. Frank L. Fabec, Girard Ohio, technical observer.

Briton Sees U. S. Losing Post-War Aviation Race

Asserts Americans Mistake Servility for Service

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP).—One of Britain's leading specialists in civil aviation told a group of his fellow experts today "we shall beat him (the American competitor) because we know how to look after our customers better than he does, and we have the men to do it."

The speaker was Brigadier General A. C. Critchley, director general of the British Overseas Air Corporation. The discussion was arranged by the Royal Aeronautical Society on Civil Aviation.

"In America," said Critchley, "service means servility and they have no real idea of service to the passenger as we understand it."

He said "in the American make-up they all want to be President after selling newspapers."

He urged an emphasis on personnel, especially station managers, saying they are "rather a race apart." These, he explained, have to meet "kings, ambassadors, governors and even American business men.

"In communities such as say, Khartoum, Cairo, Karachi, Baghdad, Tehran or Bahrein a stupid or ignorant station manager could almost bring the empire into war."

Nazis Claim Capture Of Slovak Commander

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Germans declared tonight they had captured Gen. Rudolf Viest, commander in chief of Czechoslovak forces in Slovakia.

A German broadcast said Viest and a Brigadier General Golian were taken during "mopping-up" operations in central Slovakia.

Czechoslovaks in London identified Golian as deputy commander in chief of guerrill aforces in Slovakia.

REPORT TITO WOUNDED

London, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—A German short-wave propaganda broadcast heard today by the Associated Press said that Marshal Tito had been wounded by Serbian nationalists.

Yugoslav forces are besieging Skoplje, south Serbian rail center, and Bitolj, thirteen miles north of the Greek border, a Yugoslav communique said today.

Perast, a village in Kotor Bay, and Vrlika, in the upper Cetina valley, were captured, the broadcast bulletin said.

NAZIS ERECT DEFENSES IN NORTHERN NORWAY

LONDON, Nov. 4—(AP) Elaborate German defense preparations to meet expected Allied attacks in northern Norway are being completed at Narvik, Bodo and Tromso, the Norwegian government said today.

Narvik has been turned into a fortress, according to Norwegian underground intelligence advices. Bodo was declared bristling with defenses to challenge a possible Allied invasion from the west.

Using thousands of Norwegian, Polish, Russian and French prisoners, the Germans were reported to have completed an anti-tank ditch right through the town.

A Norwegian government spokesman said the road from Tromso to Narvik was marked by powerful and strongly guarded tank barriers and pillboxes.

kun quisling, the Germans' puppet kun guisling, the Germans' puppet premier of Norway, had gone to the north to inspect civilian evacuation, ordered to facilitate German troop movements in the area threatened by the Russian invasion from Finland.

Foe Fortifies Narvik.

London, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—The Germans were reported by the Norwegian Government today to have fortified the northern Norwegian port of Narvik and strengthened their garrison in anticipation of a Russian drive and a possible Allied invasion from the west. Norwegian underground intelligence reports, a Government spokesman said, described Narvik as a single fortified camp, ringed with concrete barriers and heavily mined.

Arctic Convoy Escort Sinks Three U-Boats

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—Three German U-boats which tried to break up a large convoy for England to Russia recently were sunk and several others were damaged, the Admiralty announced today, disclosing that the convoy reached port with the loss of one escort vessel.

One German aircraft, which attempted to shadow the convoy, was shot down.

All the sea and air engagements were fought within the Arctic Circle, and an Admiralty statement declared the fight "ranks among the greatest triumphs yet achieved by naval aircraft during an operation of this kind."

Post-U. S. Election Pole Move Seen

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—Poland's exiled Government will delay a decision on accepting Russia's terms for accord until after the United States Presidential election and then may press Washington for a clear-cut statement on its position, a Pole close to Government circles said today.

Usually reliable Polish quarters said Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Cabinet was reported split on the question of accepting the Curzon Line as an eastern border, basic condition in the Soviet's bill of settlement.

Want Independence Guarantees

But complete solidarity within the cabinet was reported on obtaining iron-clad guarantees from the three big powers of Poland's post-war sovereignity and independence—regardless of the decision in the territorial dispute.

The Polish informant, who cannot be identified by name, declared that Poland was confronted at the moment by a "choice of being murdered or of committing suicide."

"The result is the same in either case," he said, "so nothing is lost by remaining silent for the time being.

"Unless Poland can be guaranteed her independence—and to be frank, be sure she will not have Communism imposed upon her—it would be foolish for the Government to act. It would be suicide."

Look To U. S., Britain

From other Polish quarters came indications that Mikolajczyk and the Cabinet were pinning their hope upon the possibility of American and British pressure upon Russia to withdraw her backing of the Polish National Liberation Committee at Lublin.

A chance that this pressure may be applied, perhaps at the next Big-Three meeting, was indicated this week by the *Economist*, British conservative weekly. It urged Britain and America to "bring all their influence to bear on Russia to secure the disappearance of the discreditable Lublin experiment."

Eden Returns to Britain.

London, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden returned home by plane today from Italy, where he had paused on his way back from Moscow.

Smearing Of 'America' Statues Irks Yanks

London, Nov. 4 (AP)—Two eight-foot marble figures, representing America, at the Albert Memorial in London's West End, were found smeared with red paint today and on their pedestal was scrawled the word "hideous." Ons statue of a woman holding a laurel wreath and baton was completely smeared.

The British Press Asociation, reporting the defacement, said American soldiers were "furious." The press association quoted one soldier: "What is the point of it? If we could get hold of the fool who did it you wouldn't see him for red paint."

The press association said soldiers who attempted to photograph cleaners removing the stains were forbidden by police.

Lord Winster Demands Streamlined Diplomacy

Hull, England, Nov. 4 (AP)—The methods of traditional diplomacy need streamlining, Lord Winster said today, and the diplomat of the future will have to be more than a gentleman of high character with a knowledge of languages.

Insisting that Britain's Foreign Office must change its ways, he said "the circumlocution is tremendous" and the atmosphere is that of sand instead of blotting paper, of candlelight yielding reluctantly to gas, of dispatches copied by hand on paper with three-inch margins before being conveyed across Europe in a coach."

Britain Warned Nazis Will Use New Weapons

Hull, England, Nov. 4 (AP)—Britain must be prepared for use by the Germans of new weapons which will be militarily less futile than the flying bomb, Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair, said in an address today.

"The German beast is desperate," he said. "In the last six months the (RAF) bomber command dropped as big a tonnage of bombs as it had dropped in all the previous months of the war. . . .

"We are watching them, and they won't take us by surprise, as we have taken them."

ALLIES STALLED BY MUD IN ITALY

ROME, Nov. 4—(AP) The muddy battle line in Italy barely moved today, but behind it Allied engineers were performing prodigies of road and bridge building to keep open the lines of supply and communications for the forward troops.

Rope bridges, assault boats and ferries are being used to supply troops in some places on the front, which stretches across some of the most forbidding Apennine peaks into marshy ground in the southeastern corner of the Po river plain.

In one minor action in the Stefano area of the Adriatic coastal sector today 25 Germans were captured. Activity generally was confined to patrols.

It was announced officially that Allied casualties from May 11, start of the big push that took Rome, to Nov. 4 were 116,150. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in Italy, told correspondents a few days ago that German casualties since May 11 had reached 194,000.

Allies Bomb Reich And Austria

Rome, Nov. 4 (AP)—Flying through a heavy overcast which obscured the targets, United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers attacked military targets in Austria and southern Germany today.

At the same time RAF Mustangs struck at rail centers in Zagreb, Croatian capital, and the Maribor area of Yugoslavia, while United States Thunderbolts took a heavy toll of Nazi rolling stock in Italy's Po Valley.

The Liberators which bombed Germany and Austria encountered few fighters. They struck at the Regensburg, Munich and Augsburg areas of the Reich and at Linz in Austria. Flying Fortresses attacking at Regensburg used pathfinder instruments to locate their targets.

Mud Stalls Troops

Aground, the battle of Italy, which it was announced has taken a total of 116,150 Allied casualties since the opening of the offensive at Cassino on May 11, was stalled in the mud of the Po Valley approaches.

An Allied communique said activity was confined to patrolling and a few desultory clashes in the rain.

General Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander, announced recently that German casualties dating from May 11 were 194,000.

Kesselring "Badly Hurt"

Bern, Switzerland, Nov. 4 (AP)—The *Gazette de Laussane* reported today in a dispatch from the Italian frontier that Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, German commander in Italy, had been "very seriously" wounded, requiring long hospitalization.

Information from Italy on Thursday said Kesselring was wounded when his automobile overturned near Bologna after being machine-gunned by an Allied plane.

More Interested In Warmth

Rome, Nov. 4 (AP)—American soldiers on the Italian front, more concerned with keeping warm than with the Presidential election, will get the returns Wednesday by Army newspapers and radios which are all set to get the news to them in a hurry.

The army newspaper, *Stars and Stripes*, plans an extra and has asked for facilities to fly copies to the front.

The voting officer of a division which bore the main burden in the drive toward Bologna estimated that 30 per cent. of his men had cast ballots. Voting has been light among all the troops in Italy.

Duce Looked 'Very Tired'

Rome, Nov. 4 (AP)—A Polish officer whose unit recently captured Predappio, in the Forli sector of Italy, said today Benito Mussolini last August visited the chapel there, where the Fascist leader's mother, father and son Bruno are buried. The officer quoted a priest as saying Mussolini looked "very tired, old, depressed and ill."

A fourth grave at the chapel is intended for Mussolini himself.

Monarchy Leaflets Starts Fights in Rome

Rome, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—Fist fights broke out today as hundreds of pro-monarchy leaflets were showered on spectators at the conclusion of an Italian Armistice Day address by former Premier Vittorio Emanuel Orlando in a Rome theater. The disorders abated without police intervention.

Italy signed an armistice with Austria-Hungary in the first world war on November 4, 1918.

The leaflets credited King Vittorio Emanuele with freeing the Italians "from Fascist tyranny."

Rome Gives Roosevelt Honorary Citizenship

Rome, Nov. 4 (AP)—The municipal government of Rome announced today that President Roosevelt had been made an honorary citizen of the Eternal City as an Italian Armistice Day gesture of recognition for "his constant friendliness toward Italy."

"Even during the Fascist war," the citation said, Mr. Roosevelt "did not confuse our country with the tyrannical regime which oppressed it."

China Recognizes Italy Regime

Rome, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Italian Government announced tonight that China officially had informed Premier Ivanoe Bonomi that it had decided to resume normal diplomatic relations with Italy.

GREEK BLITZ OUSTS NAZIS

Hellas Cleared Of Invaders In 38-Day Campaign

Rome, Nov. 4 (AP)—British troops and Greek Patriots have driven the Germans completely from Greece in a whirlwind campaign that was little less speedy that the lightning Nazi conquest of 1941, Allied headquarters announced today.

An RAF officer said it was believed the last German rear guards crossed over into Yugoslavia Thursday night—38 days after British troops landed on the rocky western coast of the Peloponnesus September 26. It took the Germans 27 days to overrun the little country in the spring of 1941.

An Almost Bloodless Victory

It was an almost bloodless victory for Allied arms, for so anxious were the Germans to clear out and so well did the guerrillas do their work, that British ground forces were unable to bring the rear guards to battle until they overhauled the retreating columns in northern Greece.

Before that sharp, short engagement at Kozane, 58 miles southwest of the port of Salonika, British and Patriots had swept across the Peloponnesus and on October 14 seized the capital of Athens by a combined

assault from sea and air in which American transport planes took part.

An Allied announcement today said additional British troops had landed near Salonika, which previously was freed by Patriots and other Tommies moving up to the northern Greek port by land, and these forces reported also that no German troops remained on the mainland except a few stragglers.

On Run In Albania And Serbia

Tonight the Germans, who may never get back to the fatherland in view of the strong Yugoslav and Russian army positions in Yugoslavia, were still on the run out of Albania and Serbia.

A German broadcast said Nazi troops had strong positions in northern Albania, and were engaged in street fighting with "Communist elements" in the capital of Tirana itself.

Those Germans who fell back into Yugoslavia were under attack from Yugoslav Partisans at Bitolj, 13 miles north of the Greek border, and at Skoplje, 70 miles farther north, Marshal Tito's headquarters announced. Both towns were declared under siege.

Not A Nazi Spotted In Greece

Reconnaissance pilots who went out looking for Germans in Greece were unable to find any, they reported, but in the last 24 hours small columns were spotted near Lake Prespa, just across the border in Albania.

"It is fairly certain that all Germans are now out of Greece," the RAF officer said. "We believe rear guards went over the Greece-Serbian border Thursday night."

Germans Leave Greece; British At Salonika

Rome, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Germans have been completely cleared from Greece and British troops have landed on the Greek mainland in the vicinity of Salonika, already freed by the action of Greek Partisans, it was announced today.

No German troops remained anywhere on the Greek mainland except a few stray parties, it was announced.

Pilots Report No Trace

RAF pilots on reconnaissance flights reported they were unable to find any traces of Nazis who occupied the country early in 1941.

The Germans, seeking to escape the closing Allied trap, have been fleeing into Serbia and Albania. In the last 24 hours small enemy columns were seen in the vicinity of Lake Prespa, just across the Greek border in Albania.

Nazis Blow Up Bridges

"We believe German rear guards went over into Serbi.. Thursday night," an RAF officer said.

In their retreat up the Vardar Valley toward the Serbian city of Skoplje the Germans blew up many road and rail bridges in an effort to delay the pursuing British. A communique from Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisan headquarters said the Patriots were besieging Bitolj, 13 miles above the Greek border, and Skoplje, 70 miles farther north.

Perast, a village in Kotor Bay, and Vrlika, in the upper Cetina Valley, were captured, the broadcast bulletin said.

Port Of Valona Captured

A German broadcast said Nazi forces had evacuated the port of Valona, on the Albanian coast, and had moved to "strong barrier positions in northern Albania to protect the road to Scutari, which is under constant threat from Bolshevist forces." Scutari is in extreme northern Albania.

The Germans said Nazi troops were fighting "Communist elements" which had infiltrated into Tirana, capital of Albania.

Greek Rule Facing Test In Salonika

Athens, Nov. 4 (AP)—Premier George Papandreou's Government may be facing its toughest political problem of the Greek liberation in dealing with the self-constituted authorities of Salonika.

Salonika is almost entirely in the hands of the extreme left wing Elas. Red flags dominate even the Greek blue and white. The problem is different from that at Athens, which was divided between political successors of rival resistance groups.

The Elas at Salonika are well disciplined, better armed and better equipped than elsewhere in Greece.

At present the Elas are actively engaged in restoring Salonika's port under direction of a small party of British experts. In Salonika Bay, Partisan fishing schooners already have begun to minesweep with ordinary trawling nets. Sponge divers remove explosive charges from mine fields.

Salonika's Parade Ruined—Nazis Also

Athens, Nov. 3 (AP—Delayed)—Chasing Germans with Salonika's fire engines ruined the citizens' triumphal parade, but added another fantastic episode to the adventures of the reconnaissance party which liberated the Greek port.

Maj. Andy Lassen, of the British Army's special boat service had other ideas than stopping at the town hall and replying to speeches of welcome when the city was freed last Sunday. He told the helmeted fire brigade drivers to step on the gas, and the procession went roaring through the city.

The Salonikans were celebrating the departure of the enemy, but Lassen had a hunch he could catch some Germans on the outskirts.

He was right. He found a convoy of 25 trucks with a German demolition party at a Socony Vacuum installation. Lassen went into action with ten of his special boat servicemen and the Germans suffered 22 casualties, mostly dead, before they could get away.

JAPS MAY QUIT NORTH BURMA

Rapid Allied Advances Hint Planned Withdrawal

New Delhi, Nov. 4 (AP)—Allied forces are advancing so rapidly in north Burma against so little opposition as to raise the question of when and where the Japanese plan to put up further resistance.

Points raised are:

1. Has the beating the Japanese have taken in Burma this year weakened them so that they must select a defense line farther south, where they would be less extended and their supply work easier?

2. Are they fearful of a sea strike by the British Eastern Fleet at Rangoon and are they pulling southward for that?

3. Has the whole Japanese situation deteriorated so badly on account of American successes in the Pacific that they are assembling in south Burma for a possible total withdrawal?

The Japanese long ago evidently accepted defeat in the air over Burma, but in recent months they have taken a land beating as well. Certainly the pounding of their supply lines throughout Burma has complicated their strategy.

Move Along Railroad

During the past month of steady advance the British 36th Division has moved southward from the Mogaung vicinity along the main railroad line until it now is at Mawlu, 35 miles northwest of Katha.

Katha is an important Irrawaddy river port and rail head 100 miles southwest of Myitkyina, which finally was taken from the Japanese August 4.

During the same time Chinese forces operating more directly southward from Myitkyina have reached within 15 miles of Bhamo, important Irrawaddy river station.

Bhamo and Katha are almost on the line east and west, but both are on the winding Irrawaddy.

Joined By Spur Line

From Bhamo the river swings westward in a big "S" to Katha, where it is joined by a spur line to the central Burma railroad. River and railroad then follow a parallel course down the Irrawaddy Valley to Mandalay.

Chinese and British forces advancing southward on roughly parallel lines about 70 miles apart have covered almost one third of the distance to Mandalay. Repeatedly they have crossed streams and other natural defense points where the Japanese might have put up a stout defense if they had been able or eager, but little opposition was found.

The Chinese walked into the town of Myothit and a small Japanese patrol fled. Thus the Chinese found themselves within easy striking distance of Bhamo.

Encounter No Outposts

The Japanese have an excellent river defense position directly across the lines of the Chinese-British advance, but nothing approximating outposts had been encountered.

The Japanese suffered heavy losses on the two Burma fronts this past spring and summer. The British estimated that approximately 50,000 were killed on the Imphal-Kohima-Tiddim front, while Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell estimated he got only slightly fewer in the north Burma campaign which cleared the Ledo road as far as Myitkyina.

Other Japanese were killed by Chinese advancing from Yunnan across the Salween river into northeast Burma. That represents the killing of six or seven whole divisions, without counting the number wounded or dying of disease. The number of prisoners taken would not change the total much.

Advance Along Chindwin

In addition the British forces which beat the Japanese back from Imphal now are advancing into Burma along the Chindwin river and a spearhead has reached a point about 200 miles southwest of Katha.

It is still a long way for British forces hoping to make it by way of Mandalay and Rangoon. Nevertheless, the Japanese swept Burma clean of Allied forces in a period of weeks. The British and Chinese then had almost no air support and few reserves.

Now the Allies have air supremacy, available reserves, and there are indications that the Burmese, who before were either apathetic or hostile, now are changing their attitude because they are convinced their friends of the greater East Asia coprosperity sphere are losing the war.

road runs on through Kalemyo to Kalewa on the Chindwin river and is the enemy's main escape route from this entire region.

In northern Burma British troops patrolled south of Mawlu on the Myitkyina-Mandalay railroad and to the East Chinese troops continued patrol activity along the Taping river near Myothit.

Allied aircraft were active. They bombed airfields in central Burma and supported the Tiddim area ground action.

Superforts Take Biggest Load Yet

Colombo, Ceylon, Nov. 4 (AP)—Superfortresses flying the first mission with fighter escort from the Eastern Air Command dropped the greatest bomb load ever carried in this theater on enemy installations in Rangoon and the vicinity, it was announced here today.

[The attack was announced Friday by the War Department in Washington.]

The rolling aerial circus attack, carried out early yesterday pinned down Japanese aircraft on fields over almost all of lower Burma.

The bombing was concentrated in railway marshalling yards at Mahlwagon, two miles from Rangoon in the first B-29 operation against Burma targets. The Superfortresses made a comparatively short round trip of 1,400 miles and were able because of short distance to carry extraordinarily heavy bomb loads.

Few Japanese fighters were seen and none challenged the big bombers and their fighter escorts.

Preceding the Superfortresses, Thunderbolts dived from 25,000 and 11,000-foot levels shooting up hangars and shelters at Hmabi airfield, 24 miles northeast of Rangoon. Mingaladon airfield, eight miles north of Rangoon, was strafed from tree-top level.

ALLIES OVERRUN JAP POSITIONS NEAR TIDDIM

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 4—(AP) Indian troops overran strong Japanese defenses around the so-called "vital corner" on the Fort White road southeast of Tiddim in northwestern Burma yesterday and sent the defending garrison fleeing to the south and east, the Allied command announced today.

Units of the Fifth Indian division killed at least 100 of the enemy in the operation, the daily communique said, and then advanced along the road to within a mile of Kennedy peak. The Tiddim-Fort White

JAPANESE RETREAT ACROSS YUNNAN

CHUNGKING, Nov. 4.—(AP) The Japanese who lost the Burma road city of Lungling to the Chinese were fleeing across difficult mountain trails today with the Chinese in pursuit and pressing the enemy rear guard at Changchingshaw, three miles southwest of Lungling, the Chinese High command announced.

The Chinese command singled out for special mention the U. S. 14th Air force fighterbombers which it said gave "excellent close support to our attacking forces" in the wild country of China's Yunnan province near the Burma border.

Reviewing the campaign for Lungling, the Chinese command said the Chinese occupied most of the city on June 10 but withdrew June 17 in the face of heavy Japanese reinforcements, then resumed the offenive on July 5 and took positions on three sides of the stronghold.

In August, however, the Japanese again were heavily reinforced, recaptured several positions and regained control of the Lungling terminus of the road to Tengchung on the north.

"Fighting back," the communique said, "our troops took the old town of Lungling, just north of the city proper, as well as hill positions dominating the Tengchung road. On Oct. 29 our attacks were resumed in strength, resulting in the ultimate withdrawal of enemy forces from the sector on Nov. 3."

JAPANESE ENTER KWEILIN SUBURB

CHUNGKING, Nov. 4—(AP) There is fighting in the eastern, northern and western suburbs of Kweilin, strategic Kwangsi province city which the Japanese are striving to envelop, the Chinese high command announced today in a communique reporting worsening of the military situation in South China.

Besides the suburban fighting, a Japanese column from the east which had by-passed Kweilin made further progress down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway towards Liuchow, reaching a point 18 miles southwest of Kweilin and 90 northeast of Liuchow. Brisk fighting was reported in progress.

With Kweilin so closely invested, Liuchow now is the most important railway center in free China.

The Chinese announced one success against the invaders: Recapture of all the strongpoints in the western suburbs of Tungan, on the railway 90 miles northeast of Kweilin. The Chinese have been attacking there to try to disrupt Japanese supply lines to the Kweilin battle zone.

The U. S. 14th air force announced that P-40 and P-51 planes bombing and strafing the enemy around Kweilin Thursday and Friday killed more than 450 Japanese troops and 115 horses and damaged eight tanks. Weather reduced the air operations.

Japs Penetrate Suburbs Of Kweilin

San Francisco, Nov. 4 (AP)—Romania has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Japan, the Japanese Domei news agency reported today in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Chungking, Nov. 4 (AP)—Japanese troops have penetrated Kweilin's eastern, western and northern suburbs and intense fighting is raging there, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

An enemy column which bypassed that defense pivot in south central China struck down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway toward Liuchow and reached a point six miles from Yungfu, 33 miles southwest of Kweilin.

Main Rail Center

Liuchow now is the most important rail center in all free China, also the site of an advanced American air base.

In Yunnan province, where the

Chinese Salween river offensive has overrun important Lungling on the Burma road, the Japanese retreated southwestward. Chinese troops were given close support by United States 14th Air Force fighter-bombers.

Active Over Kweilin

Fourteenth Air Force flyers also were active over the Kweilin area. Despite adverse weather conditions, P-40s and P-51s attacked advancing Japanese columns near Kweilin, killing more than 450 enemy troops and 115 horses and damaging eight tanks.

P-40s also struck a concentration of 1,500 enemy troops and 300 horses near Yungfu, on the railroad 20 miles south of Kweilin, killing 300 troops and 115 horses and damaging three tanks.

AMERICANS DRIVE FOR PINAMOPOAN

Japs Mass Around Ormoc For Last-Ditch Leyte Stand

MACARTHUR

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Sunday, Nov. 5 (AP)—Fifty-seven Japanese planes were wiped out on the ground and ten more shot down in sky battles as American planes stepped up their attacks on Cebu and Negros islands west of Leyte, headquarters announced today.

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, *Sunday*, Nov. 5 (AP)—Veterans of the 24th Division drove by land and sea yesterday against Pinamopoan, key highway terminus on Carigara Bay, in preparation for a larger scale assault against Ormoc, 20 miles southward, where the Japanese have prepared new defenses for a last-ditch stand.

Hard-fighting "Victory" troops of the division smashed forward from Carigara, seven miles eastward, in the land assault, while small boats threaded the narrow San Juancio Strait, on the east coast, an dswept across the island's hump to the beach at Pinamopoan.

Japs Put Up Strong Resistance

The Japanese strongly resisted all attempts to break their stubborn road block at Pinamopoan, which stands guard at the northern end of the narrow Ormoc valley corridor. A highway runs through the mountains from Pinamopoan to Ormoc, where mechanized Japanese reinforcements have been landed and started north.

Earlier small-scale American attacks were repulsed.

The Nipponese struck back with a counterattack in some force at Capoocan, midway between Carigara and Pinamopoan, but they were repulsed "bloodily," today's communique reported.

Fred Hampson, Associated Press war correspondent with the 24th Infantry Division, said the fight was bitter there in hills flanking Capoocan village.

One Yank company weathered a *Banzai* charge killing ten Japanese who penetrated a company command post.

Two patrols of the same company descended into a gully where the Japanese had set up machine guns and mortars to fire on the coastal road. The veterans slugged it out in a draw 30 feet wide and 400 feet long.

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"Our Losses Severe, But—"

"Our losses were severe," Hampson said, "but more than 30 Japs died in their dugouts along the banks."

The 24th, victors in the bloodiest battle of the Leyte campaign just prior to their entry into Carigara town, were making a characteristic double time march toward Pinamopoan to meet the Japanese reinforcements.

The greatest difficulty faced was the rebuilding of bridges over two wide streams, necessary to get heavy artillery up to support the infantry.

"At midafternoon we had made no contact with the Jap reinforcements," Hampson said in a November 4 dispatch from the field.

Airmen Strafe Jap Convoys

Mechanized Japanese columns continued to move along the Ormoc Valley road, lashed continually by American fighter planes, evidently attempting to bulwark crumbling Carigara Bay lines around Pinamopoan.

American fighters continued low-level strafing attacks on these motorized convoys, the communique reported, "forcing continual dispersal of troops and vehicles and effectively preventing organized movement along the highway.

"The enemy has lost heavily in armored vehicles, trucks and artillery landed as part of his latest reinforcements," the communique said.

The Japanese also have "prepared hasty defensive positions in the hills fronting the plains north of Ormoc and is ende avoring to protect his last remaining foothold on Leyte Island," the communique added.

These plains curve in a semi-circle about four miles wide around American-threatened Ormoc, ending in the hills.

Erection of the Japanese positions appeared to be an attempt to prepare a last stand at Ormoc, the final major Japanese base on Leyte.

Fighting along Carigara Bay was on a local scale, despite its intensity, and does not mean the Americans have established contact with the potentially formidable Japanese mechanized column moving northward from Ormoc, reported Murlin Spencer, Associated Press war correspondent.

A headquarters spokesman said there has been no report the two forces have been in contact.

Newly arrived Warhawk fighters joined the intensive American aerial attack on the convoys moving through Ormoc Valley, strafing and dive bombing the Japanese.

Elements of the Seventh Division in the central Leyte Valley near the east coast readily repulsed Japanese infiltration movements west of Dagami.

Quiet In Other Sectors

Elsewhere the battle fronts were quiet. No report has been made for several days on movements of another Seventh Division element which reached the west coast at Baybay, 26 miles south of Ormoc.

The Japanese continued to launch what the communique called "harassing" night air raids. Damage was negligible but the assaults, aided by brilliant moonlight, were made at 15 to 40 minute intervals by from one to eight planes.

What these planes lacked in numbers they compensated in persistency and cunning, in assaulting shipping, airfields and shore installations from dusk until dawn.

JAPS REINFORCE TROOPS ON LEYTE FOR HARD BATTLE

SPENCER

Enemy Lands Tanks and Big Guns at Ormoc Despite Heavy Air Attack.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—The aroused Japanese, defying superior forces of American men and guns on the move north and south of Ormoc, marshalled reinforcements today under a hail of aerial bombs for a finish fight on western Leyte.

Reports for the last twenty-four hours told of the enemy on the recoil. Nipponese airmen made more than thirty-five low-level attacks on eastern Leyte airfields and docks, blew up an ammunition dump and set a merchant ship afire. The fire was extinguished.

At Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that Nipponese planes attacked an aircraft carrier group of the Third fleet, which has been supporting the Philippines reinvasion, and damaged several ships.

Enemy tanks, troops and artillery have been landed at Ormoc from a convoy which lost two transports and twenty-five covering planes in a fierce battle with the Forty-ninth Fighter Group, record-breaking squadron of the Far Eastern Army Air Force.

The Forty-ninth, which has shot down 530 Japanese planes during the war and boasts America's ace of aces in Major Richard I. Bong, of Poplar, Wis., with a bag of thirty-three, later spotted a ten-mile-long motor convoy rolling north from Ormoc.

The planes swept down to tree-top level over the mechanized reinforcements, blasting thirty trucks, at least two tanks, equipment and supplies.

"We could see the bodies blown into the air," Major Thomas B. Maguire, of San Antonio, Tex., told Richard Bergholz, Associated Press War Correspondent, at a Leyte airfield.

The bady cut up Japanese column was trying to reach Carigara Bay on Leyte's northwest coast by way of a twenty-mile road from Ormoc and bulwark Nipponese retreating before the Tenth Corps of Major-Gen. Franklin C. Sibert.

At the north end of that road where it emerges from Ormoc Valley, 155S and eight - inch howitzers were wheeled in position to lay down just such a withering fire as the eighteen - hour barrage which crushed the bloodiest resistance of the Leyte campaign before Carigara town.

[Capt. Robert W. Webster of Columbia, Tenn., returning from an Army observation mission on Leyte, told Charles H. McMurtry, Associated Press Bureau chief at Honolulu, that the Japanese particularly feared American heavy artillery.]

Sibert's Twenty-fourth Infantry Division and First Cavalry Division approached the road's terminus at Pinamopoan after rolling five miles west of smouldering Carigara.

The Japanese High Command risked sending the reinforcements up the Ormoc Valley despite the possibility of their being bottled up by the Seventh Infantry Division of Major-Gen. Archibald V. Arnold driving in behind them.

Crossed Central Leyte.

The Seventh was disclosed yesterday by Gen. MacArthur to have crossed central Leyte to Baybay, twenty-six miles down the west coast from Ormoc. Nothing more has been said about movements of the Seventh, which has a good coastal road ahead of it to Ormoc.

Indicating the determination of the enemy to stay on Leyte, fifty first-line planes, piloted by some of the ablest Nipponese airmen encountered in the Pacific, flew tight cover over the four large transports and escorting destroyers which carried in the re-enforcements.

American Lightnings and bomb-carrying Warhawks tore into the aerial screen and weaved through heavy flak to score a partial success, but the convoy got men ashore during the darkness Wednesday night and early Thursday.

Admiral Nimitz at Pearl Harbor, without specifying the locale of the enemy divebomber attack on the Third Fleet carrier group, which occurred Thursday, Philippines time, said that the raiders caused "some damage to several ships and light personnel casualties." Ten raiders were downed.

Ten more were shot down during enemy raids on American Leyte airfields and docks, five by ground crews, which threw up the heaviest anti-aircraft curtain yet unloosed on Leyte. One American plane was lost as the Yanks bagged five.

Another ten enemy planes were accounted for by American raids west of Leyte—five on the ground on Cebu, five in the air over Negros. Four United States bombers were lost.

On Luzon, main Philippine Island, air patrols bombed and derailed a Japanese troop train.

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GIs Find Leyte Island Most Miserable Yet

By Leif Erickson

Dulag, Leyte Island, Philippines, Oct. 31 (AP—Delayed)—Life for a "Joe Blow" in this flat, undrained eastern Leyte valley is just a continuous, miserable round of work—in rain, mud or dust—and flopping down in the dirt in the chow line every time a low-flying Japanese plane buzzes the tree tops.

It is difficult to imagine a form of discomfort that Leyte does not have. The GI Joes and navy beach party sailors will talk long and loudly about what a hell hole Leyte was.

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When it rains here the wind lashes a torrent of water through the trees and tents with the force of a hose.

The typhoon winds circle the compass. They start from the west and swing to the south, then blow from the northeast. No corner in the tent will stay dry.

Rest Impossible

Rest is impossible. If the tent stays up you are worn out from the suspense of lying awake waiting for it to collapse.

If it does come down, you wrap the folds around you and try to sleep. It is futile to try a salvage operation while the gale howls.

If you have a shelter half over a slit trench, you likely will be sitting in three feet of water by morning.

And after the rain there is the mud. This valley, running northwest the length of the island, is covered with silt from countless years of floods. The one road west from Coastal Dulag approximates a second class American highway. It is the sector's only passable road inland.

Drive Through Soup

"Alligators," "Weasels" and trucks, trying to break through to supply the infantry, churn through a soupy mixture about the consistency of freshly poured concrete.

Around the camp the mud clings to your shoes like lead. Each time a Japanese plane approaches you dive into a foxhole knee-deep in mud or dust—depending upon the weather—and more dirt grinds into your skin and green fatigue suit.

A bulk of the supplies for the 7th and 9tl. Divisions through the valley campaign was moved inland over the Dulag-Burauben road which is barely wide enough for two-lane traffic. Actually it carried four lines of traffic. In addition to trucks, caterpillars and ammunition cars moving back and forth from the front there were two lines of civilians, in family files, complete with carabao (water buffalo), goats or pigs.

Refugees Return

As the Yanks captured *Barrios* (villages) in their westward drive, the Filipino refugees on the east coast started returning to their homes. At the same time civilians in battle sectors fled eastward to the coast.

Traffic congestion was stupendous. But the military kept it moving.

When it didn't rain for as long as two days a thick fog of dust rose up and settled gray layers of dirt everywhere.

Surfs Pound Beach

After a night typhoon the surf pounded Dulag beach where LSTs were unloading. To get the trucks in and out of the LSTs long lines of men tossed sandbags into the foaming water under the first ramps. The men on the outer edges of the sandbag lines were working shoulder deep in Leyte Gulf. Steel nets were laid on top of the sandbags to keep them from washing away.

None of this is nice work. But there's plenty of it for the Yanks of the Leyte invasion expedition.

Officer Earns Nickname

With the 24th Division, Leyte Valley, Philippines, Oct. 30 (AP—Delayed)—"Get the hell off this beach."

With those words Col. A. S. Newman, redheaded former Olympic athlete, rallied his men from artillery fire that raked the Palo end of the Leyte beachhead on D-day, October 20.

When Newman reached the beach his men were barricaded behind hummocks and palm logs. He strode forward upright, scanned the situation, walked through them and yelled:

"Come on, follow me. Let's get the hell off this beach."

To a man, the GI's arose and followed him against enemy positions

at a coconut grove which commanded the beach. In half an hour the foe was cleaned out.

Newman, who was graduated from West Point in 1925 and represented the United States in the Olympics at Amsterdam in 1928, emerged without a scratch.

His nickname now is "Get the Hell Off the Beach" Newman.

Bulldozer Dumps Pillbox On Japs

With 24th Division, Leyte Valley, Philippines, Nov. 1 (AP—Delayed)—Using a commandeered bulldozer, its blade held high to shield him, Lieut. Robert B. Chapman, of Chicago, smashed a Japanese pillbox that had held up the Americans' advance for 24 hours and had exacted heavy casualties.

The pillbox was built of reinforced concrete and covered with palm logs and earth. It had with stood point-blank fire from a 75-mm. gun.

Makes Several Attempts

Lieutenant Chapman commandeered the bulldozer and worked it around to the rear of the pillbox. After repeated attempts he finally pushed it in on the Japanese occupants.

"Twice I backed away and crawled forward to determine how best to tackle the job," Chapman said. "When my engine was idling I could hear the Japs chanting a singsong chorus inside.

"Then I heard a succession of muffled explosions and there was no more singing," he said. "I went ahead and collapsed the fortification anyhow."

163 Japs Killed For Each American

With the 24th Division, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 1 (AP—Delayed)—This division's 19th Regiment, which spearheaded the powerful Leyte Valley drive, cutting across the mid-island, has an enviable record of killing 1,300 Japanese, while losing eight of its own men.

Commanded by Lieut. Col. G. H. Chapman, of Evaston, Wyo., the regiment distinguished itself during the Hollandia campaign with expert patrol work.

Strafing Of Japs Like Gunnery Practice

A Leyte Air Base, P. I., Nov. 3 (AP—Delayed)—First Lieutenant Charles McElroy, of Shreveport, La., said the strafing of a ten-mile-long reinforcement column of Japanese vehicles being brought up from Ormoc today "was like the gunnery practice we got during training."

"We formed a regular traffic pattern. Make your strafing run, wheel to the right, circle back and wait your turn to make another run," McElroy said. "Every vehicle in the convoy must have taken at least one hit."

The fighters ran out of ammunition just as about 20 enemy planes attempted interception, and the Americans withdrew.

Well-Seasoned Jap Troops On Leyte

Army Headquarters, Pacific Ocean Areas, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Japanese on Leyte in the Philippines are well-seasoned, well-trained troops who make only a few small scale *Banzai* (shouting attacks and then with good objectives.

That is the report made today at a press conference by Capt. Robert W. Webster, 25, of Columbia, Tenn., army observer.

The Japanese on Leyte appeared most to fear American heavy artillery which was made the chief objective of the *Banzai* charges, Webster said.

The Japanese attempted to blow up the artillery with magnetic mines.

"Unnerving To The Men"

Webster told of one such *Banzai* charge which reached the 24th Corps service area and "was unnerving to the men there, but the Yanks killed 28 out of the 50 attacking Japanese.

The next night the Japanese returned but the Americans repulsed them with more ease, while losing three men.

Webster said the Japanese sniper fire was accurate, which is unusual in the Pacific to date. Some snipers killed Americans at 500 yards.

The Nipponese used both dumdum and wooden bullets, Webster said. But wooden bullets generally were considered ineffective.

Very few men ever saw the Japanese on Leyte, Webster said. "They are masters of camouflage and concealment."

Rear-Guard Operation

He explained that the Leyte campaign was largely a rear-guard type of operation, in which the withdrawing Japanese tried to trap pursuing Yanks.

Webster compared the Leyte landing with that at Normandy because it was made on such a large scale along the 16-mile Philippine beach, but said resistance was slight and the invasion was not nearly as tough as those of other Pacific islands.

Filipino Guerrillas will continue to play a great role in future, and perhaps increasingly more difficult, invasions of other Philippine islands, Webster predicted.

Planes Blast Two Enemy Ships

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 4 (AP).—Marine Corsair planes heavily damaged two small Japanese cargo ships near Babelthuap Island, in the Palau group, Nov. 1, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The Corsair raiders also hit Yap Island, northeast of the Palaus. Enemy barges and trucks were destroyed by marine bombs and strafing at both places, Nimitz's communique said.

Army Thunderbolt fighter-bombers attacked Pagan Island in the Marianas Nov. 2 destroying a Japanese twin-engine bomber. Other marine Corsairs strafed enemy gun emplacements on Rota Island in the Marianas while the Army planes worked over Pagan.

Army Liberator heavy bombers blasted the airstrip on Marcus Island Nov. 1 and 2; a Navy Catalina patrol plane bombed Nauru, phosphate-producing island in the Gilbert group, the night of Nov. 1, and Corsairs strafed and bombed Japanese positions in the Marshall Islands Nov. 2.

Japs Raid U. S. Airfields.

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—Following closely unconfirmed enemy reports that Superfortresses flew over Tokyo this week from bases in the Marianas, a force of Japanese planes raided two American airfields in the Marianas Wednesday and Thursday.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique last night that nine twin - engined Nipponese bombers caused minor damage on Isely airfield at Saipan and another base on northern Tinian. Three enemy bombers were downed. One killed four Americans and seriously injured a fifth when it crashed.

There has been no Allied confirmation that the B-29s flew on reconnaissance over Tokyo or that any of the big bombers are based in the Marianas.

American air blows announced by Admiral Nimitz included the bombing of four cargo ships, all of them hit and one sunk, at Chichi in the Volcano Islands, 615 miles south of Tokyo, Wednesday.

Princeton Kayoed By Single Bomb

San Francisco, Nov. 4—A single bomb which landed on the flight deck of the Princeton during the naval battle off the Philippines caused damage which later forced the sinking of the carrier, survivors related on a National Broadcasting Company program originating at Guam today.

Charles J. Donovan, of Philadelphia, an aviation machinists' mate (first class), said some of the Princeton's planes had just landed when two bombs fell from an attacking Japanese aircraft. "One was a narrow miss; the other landed on deck," Donovan said.

Ammunition Explodes

"Smoke and flame rose on the flight deck and soon was so bad that men on the port side of the flight deck fighting the flames were given permission to abandon ship," Marine Captain Joseph Trumpeter, Rapid City, S. D., related. "Ammunition on our anti-aircraft guns exploded from the heat. Ten minutes later there was another explosion. It was apparent that both decks were aflame. A few minutes later there was another explosion and orders were given to abandon ship."

L. F. Moloff, Los Angeles, a gun captain, said he believed American pilots downed the attacking plane as it moved away from the carrier.

Withdrawal Orderly

The withdrawal of personnel from the ship was very orderly, Ensign Frank S. Goodrich, of Iron Mountain, Mich., reported. "I went over the side with the others," he said. "A destroyer was drawing alongside and I was caught between the two ships, but managed to get free."

A short while later the *coup de grace* was administered the badly damaged carrier by American ships, the man said.

Molina Seeks To Form Government In Exile

San Jose, Costa Rica, Nov. 4 (AP). Miguel Tomas Molina, proclaimed the legitimate President of Salvador by three members of the Supreme Court, was reported today to be meeting in Guatemala with Slavadorian diplomats in an effort to form a government in exile.

Riots which broke out in Santa Ana after Molina was proclaimed President were reported continuing.

Reports from Guatemala said Molina planned to seek recognition from the United States and several other American nations.

The revolutionary government of Col. Osmin Aguirre Salinas has not been recognized.

'Round-World Air Route Officially Open

Montreal, Nov. 4 (AP)—The British completed the official opening of a 'round-the-world military air route today with the arrival in Sydney, Australia, of an RAF transport plane from Montreal.

Opening a regular British ferrying service between Montreal and Sydney, the transport left here Tuesday on her journey of 11,520 miles, flying by way of California, Honolulu, Canton Island, Fiji and Auckland, New Zealand.

Several flights a week are planned.

The transport, a Liberator, was piloted by Commodore G. J. Powell, senior air staff officer at the Montreal headquarters of the RAF Transport Command.

Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Of Britain, Dies In Washington

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Joint Staff Mission in the United States, died tonight in Walter Reed Army Hospital. He had been ill for several months with anemia.

The British Information Service issued the following announcement:

"The British Joint Staff Mission deeply regrets to announce that Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington, and representative in the United States of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, in his capacity as Minister of Defense, died tonight in Walter Reed Hospital.

Victim Of Anemia

"For some months the field marshal had been fighting a refractory type of anemia, for which no specific treatment is yet known to medical science.

"In spite of repeated transfusions of blood, in the long run the strain of this disorder proved too great for his constitution."

Sir John was 63 years old.

He retired as chief of the British Imperial General Army three years ago and served as governor of Bombay until his assignment to Washington.

He is survived by his widow, Lady Dill, one son by a previous marriage, Major John de Guerin Dill, of the British Royal Artillery, now serving in the central Mediterranean, and by a stepdaughter, Miss Sonia Furlong, of Washington.

Secretary of War Stimson, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, United States Army, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, of the Army Air Forces, issuel statements paying tribute to the British officer.

Sir John had been called by British admirers "our best general since Marlborough," and during the early days of the war a German commentator once referred to him as the only British general "worthy of our steel."

Recalled To England

An Irishman from Belfast, he was educated at Cheltenham College and Sandhurst, the British military college. He served in the Boer War as a junior officer and in World War I as a brigade major.

Peacetime tours of duty at posts in India and Palestine were followed by his recall to England in 1937 to take charge of the huge infantry base at Aldershot. The same year he was promoted to full general and knighted.

At the outbreak of the second World War he went to France as a corps commander, but before the German smash into France was recalled to England and made vice-chief of the imperial staff. In May, 1940, he was appointed chief of staff.

DeGaulle Is Given Use Of French Funds In U. S.

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—The newly recognized French Government will be allowed to dip freely into its own money bags in this country, Treasury officials said today.

Uncle Sam will keep hold of the draw strings for the present. French funds are still officially frozen. But the de Gaulle Government can use its assets under licensing by the Treasury. And the licensing will be liberal.

The liberality doesn't apply to funds owned by private French interests. Those assets are still tied up tightly.

Unfreezing Considered

Unfreezing of the French assets, which amount to $1,400,000,000—public and private—is under consideration by this Government. But Treasury officials said "a number of problems" must be worked out first.

There are problems to be met before private trade between France and the United States can be resumed. Some officials think it will be many months, maybe more than a year—even though the announced policy of the United States Government is to restore trade to private trade channels as soon as possible.

An important step was taken today when the United States began regular postal service (up to one ounce) with France. Until today, you could send only postal cards and write about personal matters—no business allowed.

Can't Send Money

Now you can exchange all sorts of business information with Frenchmen, just so you don't accomplish any financial transactions. You can't send a check or money order, but you can negotiate for future trade deals, send bank statements and documents such as birth and death certificates.

You can even send a cable (but don't expect fast handling, because facilities are limited). You can't yet send a letter air mail or registered mail, and you can't send anything parcel post.

The value of the French Government's assets in this country has never been announced. They have been estimated roughly and unofficially at somewhere between $800,000,000 and a billion dollars most of it probably in gold.

BRITAIN TO OPEN DRIVE TO BOOST FOREIGN TRADE

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Informs U. S. Cash Is Needed for Imports Required by Her Civilians.

WOULD RELAX LEND-LEASE

Officials Say They Are Turning Down Orders for Goods Lest Borrowed Material Be Used.

Washington, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—British officials have informed the United States that the United Kingdom intends to drive vigorously for increased exports in the Pacific stage of the war, it was learned today.

To push up exports so cash can be obtained for needed civilian imports the British are discussing with American officials proposals for relaxing regulations which they maintain hamper their foreign trade.

Both British and American officials affirm that lend-lease or similar goods will not be re-exported for sale by the British. However, it is extremely difficult to trace the origin of all materials in finished products.

The British say they have been turning down possible foreign trade because of the possibility that some lend-lease material might be involved. With tentative lend-lease estimates for 1945 at about half this year's expected $10 billion mark, the London Government is said to feel it can be more lenient with its own manufacturers, without relaxing precautions against re-export of lend-lease.

Must Buy for Cash.

At present United Kingdom exports amount to 30 per cent of their pre-war level, and this percentage includes credits to Russia and some muntions. A British official said that the aim is to push them up to 70 per cent, although this must be gradual because reconversion has not yet begun in England and only 2 per cent of British man power is available to work in foreign industries.

The London stand is that exports are essential if Britain is to be able to obtain civilian supplies its population needs—beyond lend-lease.

These supplies must be bought for cash, officials said, adding that capital goods purchased by the United Kingdom, such as machine tools, have been paid for on the line.

Parallel to scaling down their lend-lease requests for next year to between five and six billion dollars, British officials said they believed about one-fourth of Britain's war production could be reconverted when the war shifts to the Pacific.

Present estimates are that twelve months after the defeat of Germany Britain still will have to maintain at least half her war production.

Toll In Transport Sinking Revealed

NOV 5 1944

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—Details of the sinking of an American transport by an Axis submarine in the North Atlantic with heavy loss of life early in 1943 were revealed for the first time today.

The vessel, the liner Henry R. Mallory, which in peactime flew the Clyde-Mallory flag in the New York-Galveston run, was in a convoy carrying army, navy and Marine Corps personnel to Iceland when attacked during a snowstorm and heavy seas.

Nearly 300 servicemen were missing when survivors were rescued by the Coast Guard cutters George M. Bibb and Ingram. Thirty-eight members of the ship's crew of 71, including the master, also were lost.

Many servicemen were killed below decks by the explosion of the torpedo. The heavy weather made launching of lifeboats and rafts difficult and several were smashed while being lowered.

Details of the sinking were reported by the War Shipping Administration in announcing payment of $428,333 to Agwilines, Inc., New York, for the loss of the vessel.

The navy on February 22, 1943, announced the loss of two ships in the North Atlantic with heavy loss of life, but did not identify them. The Henry R. Mallory presumable is one of them.

U. S. DIPLOMATS TO GO TO RUMANIA, BULGARIA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The State Department has decided to send political representatives to the former Axis satellites, Bulgaria and Rumania, it was learned today.

Maynard B. Barnes is slated to go to Bulgaria and Burton Berry, American Consul General at Istanbul, Turkey, is to go to Rumania. Each will have the personal rank of Minister.

The War Department is still working on appointments to the Allied Control Commissions.

No action has yet been taken on permitting Bulgarian and Rumanian representatives to come to Washington.

While dispatch of the two United States representatives does not mean establishment of formal diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and Rumania, it is an opening step in that direction.

UNRRA SOON TO SEND DELEGATES TO POLAND

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—UNNRA announced tonight that it would send a delegation into liberated Poland soon to arrange for shipment and distribution of relief supplies.

This is the first announcement of plans for the dispatch of a United Nations group—including non-Russian representatives—into that politically complicated area. It is interpreted here as meaning that the political conflict in which the Poles are living will not be permitted to bar them from receiving help from outside.

Although the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announcement made no mention of the fact, the decision to send the delegation was made in agreement with the Russian Government. Russia, which has military jurisdiction of the Eastern Front on behalf of all the Allied powers, is sponsoring the Lublin de facto administration of Poland.

The Polish Government in exile in London, which is recognized by Great Britain and the United States, is reported to have consented weeks ago to the relief mission's trip, even though it necessarily must work with the Lublin group.

The initial job will be to estimate needs. It is known that the need for medical supplies is acute, food and clothing are very short and substantial amounts of fertilizers and agricultural tools will be needed.

334,618 War Prisoners In U. S.

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—There were 334,618 war prisoners in this country as of November 1, the War Department announced today. German prisoners led the list with a total of 281,344. Japanese prisoners totaled only 2,242. Italians totaled 51,032.

Large U. S.-Soviet Trade After War Predicted

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—Russia will be able to export on an average at least $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 in goods annually for ten years when conditions are normal, a United States official estimates.

The figures are those of E. C. Ropes, chief of the Russian unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, who predicts in "world economics" that American-Soviet trade after the war will be large.

GOAL MISSED IN MUNITIONS

September 4 Per Cent. Below Schedule, WPB Reports

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—Munitions production fell 4 per cent. below the goal for September with only one major category meeting its schedule.

September output, valued at $5,300,000,000, was 2 per cent. below the monthly average for the year, the War Production Board reported today.

"Other equipment and supplies," which brings up the rear of the major categories, increased 4 per cent. over August and exceeded the September schedule by 1 per cent. Ammunition, up 3 per cent., was the only other category to increase from the preceding month.

By Major Classifications

September production compared with August and to September schedules, on a dollar basis, for the major classifications:

Aircraft (airframes, engines, propellors, spare parts, and equipment), down 5 per cent. and 5 per cent. below schedule.

Ships (value of work done on army, navy and Maritime Commission ships, including maintenance and repair), down 3 per cent., 11 per cent. below.

Guns and fire control, down 9 per cent. and 6 per cent. below.

Ammunition, up 3 per cent. and 1 per cent. below.

Combat and motor vehicles, down 4 per cent. and 9 per cent. below.

Communication and electronic equipment, no change and 5 per cent below.

Other equipment and supplies, up 4 per cent. and 1 per cent. above.

For the first time, both of the plants turning out engines for super-bombers exceeded schedule. Production of all plane engines, however, missed schedule by 6 per cent. and fell 12 per cent. below the record reached in August.

Heavy Field Artillery

The heavy field artillery schedule was met, but the WPB cautioned that the September rate must be maintained to meet requirements for the remainder of the year.

1945 Warplane Quota Cut Another 5 Per Cent.

NOV 5 1944

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—The aircraft production program for next year has been cut another five per cent., it was learned today, under a new schedule calling for about 75,000 planes, compared with this year's 100,000.

The drop was attributed to the continued lower-than-anticipated losses in all combat zones and to the general shift in production emphasis to air craft adapted to the Pacific theater of war.

Despite the overall cut in both tonnage and numbers, the adjustment was reported by informed sources to include a stepup in the planned production of super-bombers and at least one type of large transport plane.

October Output On Schedule

An October output of 7,429 planes was reported yesterday by J. A. Krug, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board. This was on schedule," Krug said. The output was 169 planes lower than in September.

Lags were reported in some of the most urgently needed types—including super-bombers and long-range transports.

Some plants "fell down badly," Krug reported, at a time when manufacturers' schedules have been trimmed so stringently that "below-schedule output on a particular model is bound to hamper planned military operations."

All-Out Effort Needed

"While the October production was good, continued all-out effort must be exerted to meet service requirements, particularly for the new improved types incorporating the improvements dictated by battle experience," he said.

The new 1945 schedule, it was reported, calls for a gradual decline as the year advances, having small effect on the aircraft industry for the first six months or so but tapering to around 6,000 planes a month by December, 1945.

The original objective for 1945, as drawn early this year, was around 120,000 planes. This has been pared down at least three times, the last previous schedule calling for output hovering around 8,000 a month throughout the year.

Ship Production Improved

Ship production for October, reported by the Maritime Commission, showed an improved output of the assault cargo ships and transports urgently needed for Pacific operations. Of the 145 ships delivered by merchant yards, 53 were military types; and of the latter, more than half were "combat loaders" or navy transports.

Total 1944 production of around 16,000,000 deadweight tons in merchant shipyards was indicated. Last year 19,000,000 tons were delivered. The difference is attributed to the higher proportion of fast vessels which are slower to build but better adapted to use in the Pacific war and post-war commercial operations.

$146,853,000 Surplus Property Sent Agencies

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—The War Department reported today that it turned over to Government disposal agencies during September surplus property valued orginally at $146,853,000.

Property still on hand at disposal centers at the end of September was valued at $407,553,000, the army said. The material ranges from non-technical aircraft to snowshoes.

Conflict Rises on Loans In 'G. I. Bill of Rights'

Amendment Held Probable on Compensation Attachment

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—The "G. I. Bill of Rights" appears to be headed back to Congress for amendment even as the Veterans' Administration sends forms for G. I. loans to the government printer.

A conflict has developed on a critical point—whether a veteran's disability compensation may be attached by the Federal government if he is unable to keep up his payments on a home, farm or business for which he obtained a G. I. loan.

The Veterans Administration disclosed today that under its interpretation of the Law, such attachment is possible. The American Legion, which sponsored the measure, said the Legion never had planned, approved or had any knowledge that such action would be permitted.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark, (Democrat-Missouri), who was active in the Senate debate, said today such attachment was the intent of Congress. Senator Clark was reached at St. Louis. Representative Bernard Kearney, (Republican-New York), of the House Veterans Committee, said Congress had no such plan and that he will introduce counteractive legislation immediately after the election. He stated his position by telephone from Gloversville, N. Y.

Generally the V. A. interpretation is that if a disabled veteran becomes unable to pay a G. I. loan for a home, farm or business, the government may foreclose on the property and in addition, divert the veteran's disability payment to the debt until it has been paid. The interpretation was disclosed in a form to be read to or by a veteran-applicant for a loan.

Campaign Role Of Insurance Firms Studied

Senators May Also Inquire Into Talks by Sponsored Commentators on Radio

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee disclosed today it is making preliminary inquiries into allegations of partisan political activity by insurance companies and by radio commentators on sponsored broadcasts.

"Inquiries are being made at the present time into a complaint that insurance companies have been actively engaged in political activity, to determine whether or not the facts warrant a full-scale investigation," Robert T. Murphy, committee counsel, said in a statement.

"Similar inquiries are being made on a tentative basis to determine whether or not the committee would be justified in studying sponsored radio broadcasts purporting to be impartial news commentaries and which are alleged to be, in fact, highly partisan."

In a lengthy review of the committee's investigations, Mr. Murphy also reported that newspaper clippings were being gathered with a view to studying the objectivity of the campaign news coverage. His statement said:

"The committee has accumulated thousands of newspaper clippings which may later form a basis for an effort on the part of the committee to evaluate newspaper coverage of the campaign in terms of relative objectivity.

"This particular project has not yet been presented to the full committee and may not materialize because of the obvious difficulties, both in time and judgment."

Mr. Murphy declined to identify the radio broadcasters under committee scrutiny, but named several insurance companies and officials against whose activities he said complaints had been filed. They included:

The Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia, which Mr. Murphy said was asserted by a complainant to have distributed literature supporting Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee.

H. K. Dent, of Seattle, Wash., president of the General Insurance Company of America and two associated companies, said by Mr. Murphy to have distributed to stockholders and employees of the companies a letter declaring a Communist-sponsored "revolution by ballot" was under way. The letter mentioned no candidate or party, however, and bore a notation by Mr. Dent that he had written the letter as a private citizen.

The People's Committee to defend Life Insurance and Savings, with headquarters at 116 Nassau Street in New York City, which Mr. Murphy said had sponsored Dewey-Bricker rallies in various states.

Making it clear that the committee headed by Senator Theodore L. Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, would continue to function after Tuesday's election, Mr. Murphy said it may recommend various changes in Federal and state corrupt practices laws.

Smith Expenses Probe Is Sought By Opponent

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Justice Department was requested today to look into campaign expenditures of Representatives Smith (D., Va.).

Mrs. Elizabeth Chilton Murray, independent Democratic candidate opposing Smith's reelection, wrote Attorney General Francis Biddle that Smith reported to the House clerk on October 28 he had made no campaign contributions to that date.

She asserted, however, that during a House campaign expenditures hearing this week Smith stated he had made a small contribution to the campaign treasurer of Charlottesville on October 26 and had mad commitments to "underwrite a portion of the campaign expenses in Arlington county and to underwrite all the expenses of a headquarters in Alexandria."

LABOR TO PLAY BIGGEST ROLE

Unprecedented Vote By The Union Man Is Seen

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP)—One thing about next Tuesday's election is certain right now: labor will be playing its biggest role, after a history of "bit" parts in amateurish support of the stars.

Labor organizations leaped into the middle of the campaign to goad the working man and woman to register and vote, at a time when ever-all balloting promised to drop sharply because about 10,000,000 citizens are absent from their usual voting places or are even far away from their native shores.

Estimates of the percentage of servicemen and women who will vote range from 20 to 50 per cent., leaving a sizable dent in the potential vote which could only be filled by making sure those left at home cast ballots.

CIO Has Biggest Part

The most insistent claim to credit for this vote drive is filed by the CIO's Political Action Committee. All labor elements, however, were galvanized into action.

The bigger unions, by speeches and through their official newspapers and publications, have been loudly imploring members to get to the polls.

Some of these advise their readers which candidates in the Presidential and Congressional contest to vote for, but all have one thing in common: they beseech labor to get that vote out.

The answer to how effective this drive has been will be found in the size of the vote cast. PAC's chairman, Sidney Hillman, predicts it will be at least as great as in 1940. In a speech before the National Press Club last Monday he indicated a belief that the 50,000,000 mark may be passed.

Something New

This is something new for labor. In the past some great labor organizations have indorsed candidates and gone through the motions of supporting them. But never before have these same organizations, plus others which traditionally keep hands off politics, been so intent on getting their members to enter the polls.

The labor vote, like the soldier vote, might swing the election. The fact that a majority of union leaders have swung behind the President for a fourth term does not make it safe to predict that labor will vote overwhelmingly for President Roosevelt.

Some leaders, notably John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, have supported Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Lewis supporters claim to have broken the hold the New Deal had on coal miner votes in the past.

Among the topflight AFL leadership, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany has maintained an eloquent silence while those about him, like President William Green, Dan Tobin of the Teamsters (602,900 paying members) and Harvey Brown of the Machinists (350,000) are shouting support for Roosevelt.

Says Troops Back Roosevelt

Louisiana Representative Tells of Overseas Interviews

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Representative Henry D. Larcade jr., Democrat of Louisiana, just back from oyerseas, said today he believes American soldiers on front-line duty in the European theater overwhelmingly favor re-election of President Roosevelt.

Representative Larcade said he interviewed hundreds of American service men of all ranks and believes "at least" 75 per cent have cast their ballots for their present Commander in Chief. If the Presidential election turns on the soldier vote, the Louisianian said in a statement, "it is my opinion President Roosevelt will be re-elected without doubt."

DEWEY CONTENDS VICTORY DELAYED BY NEW DEAL RULE

NOV 5 1944

'Incompetence in Washington' Costing Lives in War, He Says.

SPEAKS IN NEW YORK

G. O. P. Nominee, Wildly Cheered at Garden, Blasts Morgenthau Plan.

(Address on Page 5, Third Section)

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, Nov. 4—(AP) Declaring the war must be won on the home front as well as on the battlefields, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey said tonight that incompetence in Washington "is costing the lives of American men and delaying the day of final victory."

The Republican candidate for President returned to the city of his racket-busting triumphs to address a wildly cheering crowd in the closing phase of his campaign.

Swinging verbal blows that brought shouts as thunderous as those that ever cheered on a prize fighter in this vast arena, Dewey assailed what he called the "capricious, personal government" of his opponent and said:

"For 12 years we have watched the shifty, slippery nature of the present national administration. It has stood for no principle except self-perpetuation in power."

Streets Blocked

Streets around the Garden were blocked off by police long before Dewey's appearance on the flag-bedecked platform. In addition to the approximately 22,000 persons inside, Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., estimated there were 10,000 outside.

Babe Ruth and Adolphe Menjou were among the celebrities who shared the speaking program. Ruth, who registered as a voter in New York this year for the first time, rumbled out that "some people put scripts in front of people to say what they want them to say, but I don't have to do that—I can say what I think myself." Then he called for Dewey's election.

Menjou, fingering a pair of horn rimmed spectacles, drew thunderous applause when he declared he had "converted a half a dozen New Dealers" in his two days here.

Growing restless as the time for Dewey's appearance approached, the crowd surged to its feet and beban chanting "we want Dewey—we want Dewey."

Then there was an ear-splitting din that rose and swelled for nearly five minutes when the candidate emerged into view, waving and grinning. An almost solid bank of policemen formed in front of the big stage at the rear of the arena.

The New York Governor declared publication of what he called the "private plan" of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau "for disposing of the German people after the war" was "as good as 10 fresh German divisions" to the enemy.

"It put fight back into the German army," Dewey declared. "It stiffened the will of the German nation to resist. Almost overnight, the headlong retreat of the Germans stopped. They stood and fought fanatically."

On Sept. 1, Dewey said, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower "renewed his earlier prophecy that Germany could be beaten in 1944 if everyone at home would do his part. Yet last Thursday, Mr. Roosevelt decided to tell us that the war had still a long way to go."

"What has happened in two months to cancel General Eisenhower's prediction?" the governor asked. He said the President "has not told us the whole story, but part of it we know."

Instead of the Secretary of State or Secretary of War, Mr. Roosevelt took to the Quebec conference Secretary Morgenthau "with his private plan for disposing of the German people after the war," Dewey said.

'Plan Was Clumsy'

"That plan was so clumsy," he continued, "that Mr. Roosevelt himself finally dropped it—but the damage was done."

The Morgenthau plan was described in published reports as calling for reduction of Germany to an agricultural state. It raised a sharp issue between Morgenthau and Secretaries Hull and Stimson.

President Roosevelt was asked about this split at his news conference Sept. 29 and called it a newspaper story. Asked whether he meant there was no foundation for the report of the split, he said no, that every story that had come out about it was essentially untrue in basic facts. He emphasized basic but did not name the facts he considered untrue.

"The publishing of this plan while everything else was kept secret," Dewey said, "was just what the Nazi propagandists needed."

Alluding sarcastically to Morgenthau as "that master of military strategy and foreign affairs, the candidate asserted there had been "tragic consequences of this blunder."

Dewey quoted published stories to the effect that American troops overseas had found stiffened resistance by the Nazis and wondered if this had been caused by announcement of plans at home of what might be done with a defeated Germany.

"What does this mean?" Dewey demanded. "It means that the blood of our fighting men is paying for this improvised meddling which is so much a part and parcel of the Roosevelt administration."

"And at the very moment when his own confused incompetence has thus prolonged the war in Europe," the nominee continued, "Franklin Roosevelt goes on the radio and claims for himself the credit for everything our engineers, our war workers, our industry, our farmers and our fighting sons have done.

"We are advancing and shall reach our goals. Once rid of capricious, personal government, once we give our whole, our united thoughts to victory, we shall reach Berlin and Tokyo quicker—with less cost."

Sums Up Credo

Dewey summed up the credo of his campaign in these words:

"Openly and in plain words John Bricker and I, in the name of the Republican party, are dedicated to these propositions:

"1. To speed total victory and the prompt return of our fighting men by putting energy and competence in Washington behind the magnificent effort of our military command.

"2. To provide American leadership in the world for an effective organization among all nations to prevent future wars.

"3. To direct all government policies in the peacetime years ahead to achieving jobs and opportunity for every American."

To these ends, Dewey pledged:

"We shall restore honesty and integrity to our national government.

"We shall put an end to one-man rule.

"We shall unite our people in teamwork and harmony behind a president and a Congress that can and will work together to realize the limitless promise of America."

He said these objectives could never be obtained "under the tired and quarrelsome administration that has been in office for 12 long years" but only by "a new, vigorous administration that comes fresh from the people."

"That's why all over the country the people are saying it's time for a change," Dewey said.

Asserting that "as recently as Sept. 1 General Eisenhower renewed his earlier prophecy that Germany could be beaten in 1944 if everyone at home would do his part," the G.O.P. nominee continued:

"Yet last Thursday Mr. Roosevelt decided to tell us that the war still had a long way to go.

"What has happened in two months to cancel General Eisenhower's prediction? Mr. Roosevelt has not told us the whole story, but part of it we know."

Dewey then criticized the President for taking Morgenthau to Quebec instead of the secretary of state or secretary of war.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—(AP) Following is the text of Governor Thomas E. Dewey's broadcast tonight from Madison Square Garden.

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All over the world tonight Americans are fighting for the right of free men to govern themselves. Here at home we are waging a political campaign to make secure the liberties for which they fight.

Openly and in plain words John Bricker and I, in the name of the Republican party, are dedicated to these propositions:

Speedy Return of Soldiers

1. To speed total victory and the prompt return of our fighting men by putting energy and competence in Washington behind the magnificent effort of our military command.

2. To provide American leadership in the world for an effective organization among all nations to prevent future wars.

3. To direct all government policies in the peace-time years ahead to achieving jobs and opportunities for every American.

To these ends:

We shall restore honesty and integrity to our National government.

We shall put an end to one-man rule.

We shall unite our people in teamwork and harmony behind a President and a Congress that can and will work together to realize

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the limitless promise of America.

Objectives of People

These are no partisan objectives. They are in truth the objectives of the American people. They can never be attained under the tired and quarrelsome Administration that has been in office for 12 long years.

They can only be obtained under a new, vigorous administration that comes fresh from the people. That's why all over the country the people are saying it's time for a change.

America is determined to win a speedy and overwhelming victory in this war. All of us have perfect confidence in our military and naval commanders. But this war cannot be won alone upon the battlefronts. It must also be won at home. And each of us must play his part.

FDR Sees Long War

As recently as Sept. 1 General Eisenhower renewed his earlier prophecy that Germany could be beaten in 1944 if everyone at home would do his part. Yet last Thursday Mr. Roosevelt decided to tell us that the war had still a long way to go.

What has happened in two months to cancel General Eisenhower's prediction? Mr. Roosevelt has not told us the whole story, but part of it we know.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill held a conference in Quebec. Our Secretary of State was absent. Our Secretary of War was absent. In their stead Mr. Roosevelt took with him that master of military strategy and foreign affairs, the Secretary of the Treasury, with his private plan for disposing of the German people after the war. That plan was so clumsy that Mr. Roosevelt himself finally dropped it—but the damage was done.

Plan Prolonged War

The publishing of this plan while everything else was kept secret was just what the Nazis needed. That was as good as ten fresh German divisions. It put fight back into the German army; it stiffened the will of the German nation to resist. Almost overnight the headlong retreat of the Germans stopped. They stood and fought fanatically.

Here is how the military expert of Newsweek described the tragic consequences of this blunder—"this necromancy ruined General Dwight D. Eisenhower's campaign now he finds himself faced by resistance he never expected and which, in my opinion, would never have materialized had Allied political warfare been astute instead of idiotic." So says the military expert.

UP Raps Plan

Here's the report from the front by the United Press: "The Home Front talk about stern treatment for a defeated Germany has inspired bitter and fanatical resistance among German troops, in this sector at least, and the GI's are a little bitter about it. Sometimes the Doughboys who are fighting and dying in the mud on this side of the Moselle wish people at home would quit announcing what they think should be done about a defeated Germany. Some soldiers said today that they thought it might be better to win the war first."

What does this mean? It means that the blood of our fighting men is paying for this impoverished meddling which is so much a part and parcel of the Roosevelt administration. And at the very moment when his own confused incompetence has thus prolonged the war in Europe, Franklin Roosevelt goes on the radio and claims for himself the credit for everything our engineers, our war workers, our industry, our farmers and our fighting sons have done.

Will Reach Berlin, Tokyo

We are advancing and we shall reach our goals. Once rid of capricious, personal government, once we give our whole, our united thoughts to victory, we shall reach Berlin and Tokyo quicker—with less cost.

Let me make one thing clear: Your next Administration will never claim personal or political profit from the achievements of the American people or from the sacrifices of their sons and daughters. But it will put a stop to the incompetence in Washington which is costing the lives of American men and delaying the day of final victory.

That's why it's time for a change.

Must Be Last War

The people of this country are determined that we shall not again go through the heartache and sacrifice of these past three years. This war must be the last war. We shall take the lead in the formation of a world organization to prevent future wars. And we know that effort can never be the work of one man or of one nation. It can never be the product of secret agreements worked out in secret conferences between two or three rulers. For the United States, this great effort must have the support and understanding of all our people. And it must, under our constitution, have the support and approval of the people's representatives in Congress.

Yet, Mr. Roosevelt, year after year, has systematically abused and insulted the members of Congress. Having already alienated his own leaders in Congress, he has now gratuitously insulted the Republican leaders of the Senate and the House. Those leaders joined with me in an effort to lift the program for lasting peace above partisanship. They publicly pledged themselves to support the program for world peace on which Secretary Hull and I had cooperated. But this harmonious non-political approach was not politically profitable to Mr. Rooseevit, so he denounced the Republican members of Congress and accused them of erecting "a party spite fence between us and the peace."

Must End Name Calling

The time has come to bring an end to this name calling and abuse. American participation in a world organization for peace can only be built by a President and a Congress—Republicans and Democrats alike—working together in harmony and mutual respect. To achieve that harmony, we must have a new Chief Executive who believes in that fundamental principle and practices it. That's another reason why it's time for a change.

When victory is won, 11 million Americans will return from our fighting forces. They will be looking for jobs and opportunity.

They will want to marry, go to work and get ahead. Twenty million war workers will be looking for jobs in peacetime industries. If we are not to betray those who have fought and worked for victory in this war, we must have here in America a land of opportunity, a land of full employment at high wages, with a rising standard of living.

FDR Made Depression Last

My opponent talks once again of jobs in the future, but he offers us nothing except a repetition of the New Deal policies which failed for eight straight years. This Administration took office when the world-wide depression was nearly four years old. No previous depression in one hundred years of our history had lasted more than five years yet Mr. Roosevelt contrived to make that depression last eleven years—twice as long as any depression in a century.

He had unlimited power; he spent 58 billion dollars; yet in March, 1940, there were still ten million unemployed. Under the New Deal it took a war to get jobs.

We dare not, we must not risk the future of our country in the hands of those who never succeeded in eight peacetime years in even approaching full employment. We need to sweep away the strangling mass of rules and regulations, of petty bureaucratic interferences. We need to sweep away the old dank, wretched atmosphere of hostility and abuse. We need once more to let the American people—industry, labor and agriculture—know that their government believes with them in the American tradition of opportunity for all.

Must Help Little Business

We need an Administration that cares more about little business than it does about big government. We need an Administration that will not be afraid of peace—that will want to bring our fighting men home when victory is achieved—and will keep its promise to do so. And that's another reason why it's time for a change.

There are other reasons. For twelve years we have watched the shifty, slippery nature of the present National administration. It has stood for no principle except self-perpetuation in power. The result has been decay of the moral fibre of government. That decay reached its logical result when Franklin Roosevelt was compelled to admit that it was he himself who sponsored the One Thousand club. This is the scheme which offers in writing for $1,000, "special privileges" and a voice "in the formulation of Administration policies."

Hits New Deal Corruption

Never in our history has corruption been so brazen. Never before has a president admitted sponsorship of such a scheme.

All this is the inevitable result of too many years in power—and the desire for perpetual office. It is precisely what every great American beginning with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson warned against. It is inevitable that it should have produced political leadership which today publicly defines politics as the science of "how who gets what, when and why." I say the young men of America are not fighting and dying for these corrupt and decadent practices. In the name of those men, the American people will rise up and repudiate that whole philosophy of government. The time has come to put an end to government by "who gets what, when and why." That's why it's time for a change.

Party on Auction Block

Today, the great Democratic party, weakened by 12 years of one man rule, is being leased out to men who boast that they owe no allegiance to that party or its principles. It has been put on the auction block, for sale to the highest bidder, and the highest bidders are Sidney Hillman's Political Action committee and Earl Browder's Communists. There is only one way for the real members of the Democratic party to win in this election. That is to join with Republicans in defeating the New Dealers, the Political Action Committee and the Communists. That's why those who believe in our system of government, Republicans and Democrats alike, agree today that it's time for a change.

In this campaign I have set forth a constructive program for the years ahead built soundly, brick by brick. It shows how we can achieve our objectives—each of them, including full employment, high, stable income for labor, agriculture and business, broader old age benefits, tax reduction with an increased national income and freedom of both labor and business from crippling government regimentation.

No Program Offered by FDR

My opponent has offered no program because the New Deal has nothing to offer save more of the same quarreling and vacillation which has marked it longer for 12 long years. We can no longer afford the luxury of a government which spends half its time quarreling with itself and the other half quarreling with one segment or another of our people. In the years immediately ahead, we need new hands to steer the ship steadily through the balance of the war, then into quiet peacetime waters where we can again make progress. We need to learn to work together, again, in unity. We need above all to renew our faith: Faith in the good will of our fellow men regardless of race, color or creed, faith in the limitless future of our country.

Our nation was founded and built by men of great faith and good will, who came here to do great things. They created our institutions in the image of their beliefs. First of all, they believed in almighty God. That was the rock on which they built. They believed in the moral law. They believed in the dignity of man. In the Bill of Rights, they consecrated and established that dignity of man, without distinction of race, creed or color. They believed that man should be free—free to worship after the dictates of his own conscience, free to live in his own home, to raise a family—free to speak his own mind without fear or favor, free to get ahead in the world. They believed that government should be the servant, not the master of the people. Because they believed those things and built upon them, this nation has been richly blest of God.

U. S. Will Fight to End

Our people have known hardship but they have never despaired. They have faced great odds, but they have never known defeat. To them the difficult is never too difficult. With them the impossible can be brought to pass.

Let us in this election send a ringing affirmation to all the world that the love of freedom is still strong in the hearts of the American people. Let us register our faith that in America there is no indispensable man. Let us prove that free government still lives. Let us send the thrilling message around the world that America has changed administrations in order to speed victory and ensure lasting peace — that freedom is the most vital thing in the world—that we intend to have it—to hold it forever.

SOLDIER VOTE IS EMPHASIZED

Role Of Fighting Men May Be Decisive Factor

New York, Nov. 4 (AP)—For the first time since the Civil War, great numbers of fighting men will take part next Tuesday in the election of a President of the United States.

There is every indication that their part will be a major one.

Somewhere between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 servicemen—and women of the auxiliary services—will vote by absentee ballot, according to estimates by State election officials. Forecasts of the total vote range from 39,500,000 to 50,000,000.

Civil War Totals

By comparison, members of the Union army cast 150,635 of the 4,024,792 votes in the Civil War election of 1864. Abraham Lincoln received 116,887 of the soldier votes to Gen. George B. McClellan's 33,748.

The soldier vote in that election did not affect the result in any of the Northern States participating. In this election, however, officials of at least 11 States—with 206 of the 531 electoral votes—have expressed the opinion that it could be decisive.

Each of ten other States, with 112 electoral votes among them, expects a soldier vote larger than the plurality it gave to President Roosevelt or to Wendell L. Willkie, his Republican opponent, in 1940.

Importance Emphasized

Thus the soldier vote appears likely to be an important if not a decisive factor in determining whether the 318 electoral votes of 21 States will go to Roosevelt or to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Either candidate needs 266 votes to win.

Although a few States will count soldier ballots received as late as December 5, the deadline for receiving them in most States is election day, and the great majority already have been returned.

How the service men and women will vote is, of course, one of the great questions of the campaign. Four nation-wide polls have predicted that civilian voters will be almost evenly divided between Dewey and Roosevelt, but sampling of servicemen's political opinion is prohibited by law.

Votes Not To Be Separated

In most States the service vote will not be tabulated separately from the civilian vote, and thus the total number of service men and women voting for Roosevelt or Dewey never will be known.

Eleven States will count some or all of their military ballots after election day, giving rise to the possibility that, in the event of a very close election, the outcome might be in doubt for several days or even weeks.

If, for example, either candidate needed Pennsylvania's 35 electoral votes to win, the outcome might not be known until November 22, when Pennsylvania begins to count its estimated 250,000 soldier votes.

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Soldier Vote Estimates

New York, Nov. 4 (AP)—Here, in box score form, is the soldier vote picture in its relation to the 1940 election result. Estimates of this year's soldier vote are based on latest information from State election officials. States carried four years ago by Roosevelt are those marked (R) in the 1940 plurality column. Those carried by Willkie are marked (W).

	State Electoral Votes	1940 Vote	1940 Plurality	1944 Soldier Vote (Estimate)	Date of Soldier Vote Count
Alabama	11	294,219	208,552*	12,000	Nov. 7
Arizona	4	150,039	41,237*	6,000	Nov. 7
Arkansas	9	200,743	116,501*	30,000	Nov. 7
California	25	3,268,791	526,199*	240,000	Nov. 24
Colorado	6	549,004	14,022†	30,000	Nov. 22
Connecticut	8	781,502	55,802*	50,000	Nov. 7
Delaware	3	136,374	13,159*	4,000	Nov. 7
Florida	8	485,492	233,176*	35,000	Nov. 8
Georgia	12	312,539	218,832*	50,000	Nov. 7
Idaho	4	235,168	21,289*	10,000	Nov. 7
Illinois	28	4,217,935	95,694*	300,000	Nov. 7
Indiana	13	1,782,747	25,403†	100,000	Nov. 7
Iowa	10	1,215,430	53,570†	50,000	Nov. 7
Kansas	8	860,297	124,444†	55,000	Nov. 7
Kentucky	11	970,063	146,838*	35,000	Nov. 7
Louisiana	10	372,305	267,305*	30,000	Nov. 7
Maine	5	320,840	7,473†	30,000	Nov. 7
Maryland	8	660,104	115,012*	50,000	Nov. 9
Massachusetts	16	2,026,993	136,822*	150,000	Nov. 7
Michigan	19	2,085,925	6,926†	150,000	Nov. 7
Minnesota	11	1,251,188	47,922*	100,000	Nov. 7
Mississippi	9	175,824	160,888*	25,000	Nov. 7
Missouri	15	1,833,729	87,467*	85,000	Nov. 10
Montana	4	274,873	46,119*	9,000	Nov. 7
Nebraska	6	615,878	88,524†	25,000	Nov.13-Dec.1
Nevada	3	53,174	10,716*	3,500	Nov. 7
N. Hampshire	4	235,419	15,165*	15,000	Nov. 7
New Jersey	16	1,972,552	71,528*	280,000	Nov. 7
New Mexico	4	183,014	24,384*	7,500	Nov. 7
New York	47	6,301,596	224,440*	420,000	Nov. 7
N. Carolina	14	822,648	395,362*	75,000	Nov. 7
North Dakota	4	280,775	30,554†	12,000	Nov.7-Dec.5
Ohio	25	3,319,912	146,366*	150,000	Nov. 7
Oklahoma	10	826,212	125,441*	40,000	Nov. 7
Oregon	6	481,240	38,860*	35,000	Nov. 7
Pennsylvania	35	4,078,714	281,187*	250,000	Nov. 22
Rhode Island	4	319,649	43,529*	25,000	Dec. 5
South Carolina	8	99,830	93,743*	20,000	Nov. 7
South Dakota	4	308,427	45,703†	10,000	Nov. 7
Tennessee	12	522,823	182,448*	35,000	Nov. 7
Texas	23	1,041,168	640,999*	75,000	Nov. 7
Utah	4	247,817	61,126*	15,000	Nov.7-12
Vermont	3	143,062	14,102†	10,000	Nov. 7
Virginia	11	346,607	126,598*	40,000	Nov. 7
Washington	8	793,833	140,022*	50,000	Nov.27-Dec.5
West Virginia	8	868,076	123,248*	30,000	Nov. 7
Wisconsin	12	1,405,522	25,615*	100,000	Nov. 7
Wyoming	3	112,240	6,654*	10,000	Nov. 7
Totals	531	49,815,312	5,726,986	3,369,000	

*Roosevelt. †Willkie.

PARTY CHIEFS VIE IN CLAIMS

Brownell, Hannegan Issue Usual Last-Minute Statements

New York, Nov. 4 (AP)—Chairmen of both major parties flatly claimed victory for their national tickets in traditional pre-election predictions tonight.

Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., declaring that "at this moment I cannot concede a single State outside the solid South," forecast "a sweeping Republican victory."

Robert E. Hannegan, the Democratic national chairman, announced himself as "more confident than ever of my prediction that Candidate Dewey will do less well than the Republican candidate in 1940—that he will carry fewer States, that both his popular vote and his electoral college vote will be less."

Brownell Sees GOP Trend

Brownell said there had been a steady trend toward the Republican ticket and that it had taken on propositions of "a tidal sweep" in the past few days.

"This has been due to several reasons," he said, "namely: the exposure of the unfitness of the Democratic candidate for Vice President, Senator Truman.

"The shallowness of the New Deal campaign with its cynical failure to offer anything like a constructive program.

"The ludicrous efforts to patch up the differences between Democratic National Chairman Hannegan and Sidney Hillman.

Walsh's Rejection

"Senator Walsh's rejection of leading New Dealers to speak on the air.

"The devastating effect of prolonging the war, resulting from Mr. Roosevelt's blessing of Secretary Morgenthau's plan for the treatment of occupied Germany.

"The bewildering crisis in China, revealing more bungling of the war effort in Washington."

He said "the effect of all this" was that last-minute reports from Mascsachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania indicated that these battlegrounds States now would "be carried with substantial pluralities" by the Republicans.

Foresees "Spontaneous Move"

"There is a spontaneous move afoot to win the war quicker with Dewey and Bricker," he said.

Hannegan said "every day accentuates the trend to the Roosevelt-Truman ticket from coast to coast, and particularly in the Middle West, where Republican strength is ebbing rapidly.

"The farmers," said Hannegan, "have looked Dewey's Trojan gift horse in the mouth and seen some very suspicious characters tucked away inside—all of the 'farmers' friends' from Wall Street, who would erect a high protective tariff to give themselves a favored position and let farm prices fall so that wages can be reduced and margins of speculative profit widened."

"Tricks Prove Boomerang"

"And," the Democratic chairman continued, "from reports flooding into my office, it is obvious that the 'clear it with Sidney' lie, the attempted Klan smear on Senator Truman, the repeated falsehood that men will be kept in the armed services longe rthan required for military purposes (disproved by the official demobilization plan worked out under that great patriot and life-long Republican, Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War), the desperate use of the old Red bogeyman and assorted scare crows—all these and other tricks have proved a boomerang to the Republican cause."

"Independents Alienated"

"This ruthless and dangerous technique of attempting to pit group against group, has alienated the great body of thoughtful and fair-minded independents as well as a large and growing number of good Republicans who put the interests of their country above mean party advantage.

"I personally have received thousands of letters from such patriots, and our State chairmen have received even more. Millions of devoted followers of the late Wendell Willkie have been particularly outraged, and many are now actively campaigning for our cause."

Allies Converging On Nazi Industry

By Robert N. Cool

New York, Nov. 4 (AP) — From the German point of view, no threat can seem so grave as that which the Allies are launching against the northern third of the Siegfried Line and the less formal fortifications in Holland.

On the east and south, Allied armies have forced the *Wehrmacht* back into vital territory. But in the west, alone, a sword has already reached to the industrial heart of Germany and seemingly awaits only a mammoth thrust to be driven home.

Two powerful Allied armies are fighting less than 50 miles from the Ruhr — main German industrial center. Against them the Germans have strong defenses which they are manning with fanatical determination, but many observers believe that an all-out Allied offensive will crash across the Rhine and into the Ruhr as spectacularly as the Normandy offensive succeeded once it got up steam.

Possible Directions Seen

That is not to discount the obstacles of weather, forts and terrain which the last-ditch Nazis may be counted upon to exploit to the utmost. But if progress has seemed slow in this sector, it may reasonably be assumed that the problem of accumulating armor and supplies has had a lot to do with it. There was a long wait in Normandy, too, while a breakthrough was in the making.

Two salients indicate the possible direction of Allied operations. At Aachen, Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodge's United States First Army has wrested an important strong point of the Siegfried Line from the enemy. From Aachen excellent highways lead to Cologne, a major German city at the southern border of the Ruhr. A big rail town, Cologne has been blasted ever since the beginning of the war. It stands on the west bank of the Rhine and for this reason might be easier to take than, say, Dusseldorf.

British Have Good Start

The other Allied salient probes through Holland to a point just north of the West Wall's tip at Cleve. If the British airborne landings at Arnhem had wholly succeeded last September, this salient would then have almost flanked the line. As it is, Lieutenant General Sir Miles Dempsey's British Second Army has a good start for a swinging movement into the Ruhr from the north.

In such an operation Dortmund, on the super-highway to Berlin, might be a logical objective. Or else the drive might be aimed down the Rhine to Duisburg, a key center in the crowded Ruhr constellation.

When the Allies do sweep ahead on this front, they will encounter stiff resistance. But, due to the proximity of Hitler's heavy industries, every mile gained here equals a dozen on any other front the Germans have to watch.

Argentina Will Attend Business Conference

New York, Nov. 4 (AP)—Argentine business representatives will take part in the international business conference of 50 nations at Rye, N. Y., November 10 to 18, it was announced today.

There was some doubt as to whether Argentine business would be represented because of President Roosevelt's expression of "concern" in September over "the growth of Nazi-Fascist influence in that country," as statement from conference headquarters said.

The Argentine group, however, decided to attend because the conference is of a business, not a political nature, it continued. Their decision, it said, was based on the President's statement that "we all are quite aware that the vast majority of the people of Argentina have remained steadfast in their faith in their own free democratic traditions."

Sidney Clears A Photo

New York, Nov. 4 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO-Political Action Committee, made public today a photograph which, he said, showed Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate, at a 1937 mass meeting in honor of Louis Weinstock, a member of the executive board of the National Communist Political Association.

Hillman said Weinstock sent the photograph to the CIO-PAC because he was "simply fed up with the vicious drivel and anti-Communist filth that is now being circulated by this same Mr. Dewey" and because the picture offered "visual proof of the spiritual insincerity of the Republican candidate."

Officials of the Republican National Committee in New York could not be reached immediately for comment.

ROOSEVELT TELLS BOSTON AUDIENCE HE 'WANTS TO WIN'

He Asks Support as Answer to 'Campaign of Misrepresentation.'

WINDS UP CAMPAIGN

Declares 'Racial, Religious Intolerance' Issue Raised by Opponents

(Address on Pafe 8, Second Section)

BOSTON, Nov. 4 — (AP) President Roosevelt closed his campaign tonight, admittedly anxious to win, but leaving it to millions of voters to judge between his administration and what he termed "a political party which works both sides of the street."

Fighting for a fourth term and New England support, Mr. Roosevelt said he had been "reluctant" to run but now is 'most anxious to win'—for the reason that "never before in my life-time has a campaign been filled with such misrepresentation, distortion and falsehood."

"Never since 1928 have there been so many attempts to stimulate in America racial or religious intolerance," the President said.

To thousands of howling, applauding Bostonians crammed into Fenway baseball park, and to his countrymen by radio, the chief executive delivered the final major speech of his campaign.

Thus, except for a flurry of activity among his Hudson Valley homefolks Monday, he finished writing a record on which he pinned his hopes for four more years in the White House.

In the same city where Thomas E. Dewey declared only three nights ago that Communists are seizing the New Deal and aiming at control of the government, the President sternly asserted:

"When any political candidate stands up and says, solemnly, that there is danger that the government of the United States — your government—could be sold out to the Communists—then I say that that candidate reveals a shocking lack of trust in America.

"He reveals a shocking lack of faith in Democracy—in the spiritual strength of our people."

Seated in an open car, floodlights beating down on him, Mr. Roosevelt spoke on war and peace.

He was sure, he said, that any real American would have chosen, as did the government, to fight when a sneak attack was made on our soil.

"Would Choose Same Thing"

"As for myself, under the same circumstances," he asserted, "I would choose to do the same thing—again and again and again."

All day long, in talks enroute here, the President had been saying he was "very confident" of victory Tuesday.

And, while thousands of prospective voters whooped it up here in the stands, he called for a record outpouring of ballots—at least 50,000,000 of them.

"The American people," he said, "are quite competent to judge a political party which works both sides of the street—a party which has one candidate making campaign promises of all kinds of added government expenditures in the west while a running mate demands less government expenditures in the east."

Police superintendent Edward W. Fallon estimated 40,000 people were in the ball park when Mr. Roosevelt drove through a gateway, hat aloft in greeting. Seated beside him, looking over one shoulder at the manuscript, was National Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan.

Sen. Walsh Absent

Among the absentees was Senator David I. Walsh (D-Mass.).

The heavily populated stands

broke into a salvo of applause when Mr. Roosevelt mentioned the late Al Smith at the start, and again a minute later when the chief executive spoke of his own health.

But there was a bigger hand a few moments later for his "again and again and again" remark about going to war.

Cheers echoed through the park when the President listed fortifications he said had been erected to protect the American people—among them bulwarks to guard the rights of labor.

"No, no!" thundered the crowd when the chief executive asked:

"Can it be that those who financed the bitter opposition to the New Deal have made an about-face and are now willing and able to fight for the objectives of the New Deal?"

His pledge to bring fighting men home as soon as possible—to jobs, farms and businesses—brought on another outburst of applause.

But it couldn't compare with the one that greeted his declaration that "whether I win or lose, I want to see a turnout next Tuesday of the biggest vote in our American history."

Crowd Laughs

The crowd laughed with him when he nodded his head in emphasis and observed that "just the other day you people here in Boston witnessed an amazing demonstration of talking out of both sides of the mouth" and went on to talk of a Boston appearance of "a Republican candidate."

But one of the biggest roars of noise went up when the chief executive said he was "most anxious to win" this year's election.

His "shocking lack of trust" reference got almost as big a volley, however.

As he concluded the crowd cheered again, setting up a chant of:

"We want Roosevelt."

At the end of his speech the President's car circled the ball park twice before leaving by an exit under the stands.

The chief executive's last big campaign address covered his past record, his health, his answers to some Republican campaign arguments and an expression of his aims for a "clean, shining America" after the war.

This, he said, is really a funny campaign. And he elaborated:

"I think I heard some campaign orator say that Secretary Hull and the rest of us had done such a fine job with the good neighbor policy and our plans for a world peace—that it is time for a change.

"I believe I heard some campaign orator say that this incompetent administration had developed a program which was so good for the farmers and the businessmen and the workers of the nation—that it is time for a change.

"I think I heard some campaign orator say that we have so thoroughly shifted the control over our banks from Wall street and State street to the capital of the United States—that it is time for a change.

"And I am quite sure I heard somebody say that this 'chaotic' administration has done such an amazing job of war production — that it is time for a change.

"I think I even heard somebody say that those 'tired, quarrelsome' old men—are waging such a victorious war—that it is time for a change.

"Well—if it is time for a change—the way to get it in this Democracy is by means of votes. Whether I win or lose, I want to see a turnout next Tuesday of the biggest vote in our American history.

"And that means at least fifty million votes."

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Speaks of Health

Right at the start, the President spoke of his health. In the 1928 campaign when he was running for governor of New York, he said, people even then were "saying that my health would not permit me to discharge the duties of public office."

"I think that it is by now a pretty well established fact," he remarked, "that I managed to survive my four years as governor of New York."

He said the Democratic presidential nominee, the late Al Smith, remarked publicly in 1928 that the governor "does not have to be an acrobat."

And not many months ago, the President said, Smith told him in Washington that "it is perfectly evident you do not have to be an acrobat to be President either."

All of the bigots were gunning for Smith, the Chief Executive said.

He related how boys of all religious and racial origins were fighting now for their country and declared it "our duty to them to make sure that, big as this country is, there is no room in it for racial or religious intolerance—and that there is no room for snobbers."

Admits Mistakes

Mr. Roosevelt conceded that his administration had made mistakes But he said he thanked God it could not be charged that it made the mistake of "forgetting our sacred obligation to the American people."

For veterans, when they come trudging home from fighting fronts, he promised "honest, self-respecting jobs," a real chance to settle on their own land for those seeking farms, a fair opportunity to others to go into business.

He swung, then, into his discussion of a party which he said works both sides of the street, saying it was "a party which has one candidate making campaign promises of all kinds of added government expenditures in the East."

For the second time during the day—he had done it earlier at Springfield—the Chief Executive gave his answer to Republican contentions that he had broken a 1940 campaign promise made here in Boston.

It was in Boston that the Chief Executive said four years ago that he would say "again and again, your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars."

We got into the war because the Japanese attacked us and Germany and Italy declared war on us, Mr. Roosevelt said, adding:

"I am sure that any real American would have chosen, as this government did, to fight when our own soil was made the object of a sneak attack. As for myself, under the same circumstances, I would choose to do the same thing—again and again and again."

Tracing the administration's pre-Pearl Harbor program, the chief executive said America was better prepared for this war than for any in history, with 2,000,000 men in service at the time of Pearl Harbor, war production rolling, the Navy building, and the nation equipped with "spiritual preparedness."

Furthermore, he said, many fortifications have been erected at home since 1933 to protect bank deposits, living standards, labor rights, natural resources, and to guard against unemployment and old age hazards and against inflation and runaway prices.

BOSTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Following is the complete text of President Roosevelt's address in Fenway Park here tonight:

My good friend Mayor Tobin and my old friends of Boston:

This is not my first visit to Boston and therefore I shall not review all my previous visits. I should have to go on talking for several days to do that—and radio time costs a lot of money.

But I want to recall one visit, back in October, 1928, when I came here to urge you to vote for a great American, a great American, named Al Smith.

And you did vote for that eternally "happy warrior."

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts—and your good neighbor, Rhode Island—both went Democratic in 1928—four years before the rest of the nation did.

And this year—and I am making no predictions, I just have a little hope—this year we would like to welcome into the family Maine and Vermont.

And while I am speaking of that campaign of 1928, let me remind you that, having nominated Al Smith for the second time for the Presidency, I was then running at his request for the Governorship of New York, and people were then—even then—saying that my health would not permit me to discharge the duties of public office.

Well, you know I think that it is by now a pretty well established fact that I managed to survive my four years as Governor of New York. At the end of that time I went elsewhere.

In this connection, in 1928, that first year that I ran for Governor, Al Smith remarked publicly that the Governor of New York does not have to be an acrobat. And not many months before his untimely death, he remarked to me in my office in Washington: "It is perfectly evident that you do not have to be an acrobat to be President."

Assails Intolerance

When I talked here in Boston in 1928 I talked about racial and religious intolerance which was then—as unfortunately it still is to some extent—"a menace to the liberties of America."

And all the bigots in those days were gunning for Al Smith.

Religious intolerance, social intolerance and political intolerance have no place in our American life.

And thinking back a good many hundred years, here in New England you have been fighting bigotry and intolerance for centuries. I reminded a geneological society, I think they are called ancestor worshipers, I said to them that they knew that all of our people, all over the country, all except pure-blooded Indians—are immigrants or descendants of immigrants, including even those who came over here on the Mayflower.

Today, in this war, our fine boys are fighting magnificently all over the world and among those boys are the Murphys, and the Kellys, the Smiths and the Joneses, the Cohens, the Carusos, the Kowalskis, the Schultzes, the Olsens, the Swobodas, and—right in with all the rest of them—the Cabots and the Lowells.

Now all of these and others like them are the life-blood of America. They are the hope of the world.

And it is our duty to them to make sure that, big as this country is, there is no room in it for racial or religious intolerance, and that there is no room for snobbery.

Our young men and our young women are fighting not only for their existence, and their homes and their families. They also are fighting for a country and a world where men and women of all races, colors and creeds can live and work, and speak and worship—in peace and freedom and security.

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'Hard Road to Victory'

If we can shorten the war by one month—even by one minute—we shall have saved the lives of some of our young men and women. We must not let our comforts or conveniences, our politics or our prejudices, stand in the way of our determination to drive—to drive relentlessly and unflinchingly—over the hard road to final victory.

You and I—all of us who are war workers—must stay on the job.

Now although victory over the Nazis and the Japanese is certain and inevitable—and I for one have never had one moment's doubt of our ultimate victory—the war is still far from over. There is tough, hard bloody fighting ahead.

We got into this war because we were attacked by the Japanese—we all know that—and because they and their Axis partners, Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, declared war on us.

I am sure that any real American—any real red-blooded American—would have chosen, as this government did, to fight when our own soil was made the object of a sneak attack. As for myself, under the same circumstances, I would choose to do the same thing—again and again and again.

And when our enemies flung the gage of battle at us, we elected to fight them in the American way, which meant that we went after them—and we started punching—and we are still punching—and we have driven our enemies into their own corner.

Well it is like a sport in the Navy called a free-for-all. One of the tyrants, Mussolini, has been knocked out for the count and the others are getting groggier every day.

We are made happy by the fact that the Italian people—our long-time friends—are started once again along the paths of freedom and peace.

I think that history will say that we were better prepared for this war than for any previous war in all our history.

On the day of Pearl Harbor, the day before the declaration of war, we had more than 2,000,000 men in our armed forces.

Our war production, started a year and a half before that, was rolling toward the gigantic volume of output that has been achieved.

Our Navy was building for the first time of any length since 1933. It had been building, it started to build up again and we know why it went down. When I first used P. W. A. employment funds to start a naval building program that included our first modern carriers. One of those carirers, by the way, that you've read of, authorized ten years ago, was the Enterprise, a name well known throughout New England, an original Enterprise being hero of the War of 1812. But this new Enterprise, a grand and gallant ship has covered herself with glory all through this war and was in there fighting last week in the great victory in Philippine waters.

But in addition to our physical preparedness we had something far more important—spiritual preparedness.

The American people were ready for it. On the day of Pearl Harbor they rose up as one man with a mighty shout—a shout heard 'round the world—a shout of —"Let's go!"

And we went!

Recalls Days of 1929

Everywhere I go I find that the American citizen is doing some hard thinking these days of what sort of government he wants during the next four years.

The memory of our people is not short. The years from 1929 to 1933 are thoroughly and grimly remembered by millions of our citizens—by workers who lost their jobs and their homes, by farmers who lost their crops and their farms, by families who lost their savings.

Since those dark days early in 1933, many fortifications have been built to protect the people of this country—just as we promised that there would be.

What kind of fortification? Well fortifications, for example, have provided protection for your bank deposits and your investments—your standard of living—your right to organize unions and to bargain collectively with your employers.

Your fortifications protect your soil and rivers and trees—your heritage of natural resources. They provide you with protection against the hazards of unemployment and old age—they protect you against inflation and runaway prices.

Now these fortifications, they are manned by zealous defenders, and these defenders are not Communists and these defenders are not fossils.

Can the citizens of the nation now afford to turn over these bulwarks to the men who raised every possible obstacle to their original construction?

Does the average American believe that those who fought tooth and nail against progressive legislation during the past twelve years can be trusted to cherish and preserve that legislation?

Chides Anti-New Dealers

Can it be that those who financed the bitter opposition to the New Deal through all these years have made an about-face and are now willing and able to fight for the objectives of the New Deal?

We have all heard Republican orators in this campaign call this administration everything under the sun and they promise that they, if elected—and oh, my friends, what a big "if" that is—they promise that if elected they would institute the biggest house-cleaning in history. And it sort of brings to my mind that's just the thing that the outs always say.

What a job that would be, what it would be, that house-cleaning. It would mean, among other things, sweeping out with my administration the most efficient and most patriotic Republicans that could be found in the whole country.

But—despite these campaign promises of wholesale house-cleaning—have you heard one word of specific criticism of any of the progressive [illegible] administration has enacted?

Have you [illegible] sweeping out [illegible]

...ing out any of the agencies which administer them?

...Concerning that subject the Republican politicians are very uncharacteristically silent.

...administration has made mistakes. That I freely assert ...I hope my friends of the ...s will not change that to ...mit." But, my friends, I ...nk it's a pretty good batting ...erage. Our mistakes have been honestly made during sincere efforts to help the great mass of citizens of our civilization. Never have we made the inexcusable mistake, we know some who have, of substituting talk for action when farms were being foreclosed, homes were being sold at auction and people were standing in breadlines.

Pledges Jobs for Veterans

I thank God that it cannot be charged that at any time, under any circumstances, have we made the mistake of forgetting our sacred obligation to the American people.

And, I might add, never will we make that kind of mistake.

Is it conceivable to you that this administration with its record of very deep concern for human welfare could ever be guilty of neglect of the welfare of our fighting men?

When your sons, and my sons, come home from the battle fronts—and they are coming home just as quickly as they are no longer needed for the essential job of this war—we are going to see that they have work—honest, self-respecting jobs.

We are going to see to it that those of them seeking farms, for instance, get a real chance to settle on land of their own.

We are going to see to it that those who hope to establish businesses have a legitimate and fair opportunity to do so.

The American people are quite competent to judge a political party that works on both sides of the street—a party which has one candidate making campaign promises of all kinds of added government expenditures in the West, while a running-mate of his demands less government expenditures in the East.

You know—just as an aside, and I think I can speak freely to my old friends here in Boston—this is really a funny campaign.

Replies to Republicans

I think I heard some campaign orator say that Secretary Hull and the rest of us had done such a fine job with the good neighbor policy and our plans for world peace—that it is time for a change.

I believe I heard some campaign orator say that this "incompetent" administration had developed a program that was so good for the farmers and the business men and the workers of the nation—that it is time for a change.

I think I heard some campaign orator—you can identify him—say that we have so thoroughly shifted the control over the banks from Wall Street and State Street to Washington, that it is time for a change.

And I am quite sure that I heard somebody say that this "chaotic" administration has done such an amazing job of war production—that it is time for a change.

Well—if it is time for a change—the way to get it in this democracy is by means of votes. Whether I win or lose, I want to see a turnout next Tuesday of the biggest vote in all American history.

And that means at least 50,000,000 votes.

We could not find a better way to tell our boys overseas that the country that they are fighting for is still going strong.

Just the other day you people here in Boston witnessed an amazing demonstration of talking out of both sides of the mouth.

Speaking here in Boston, a Republican candidate said—and pardon me if I quote him correctly—that happens to be an old habit of mine. He said that "the Communists are seizing control of the New Deal, through which they aim to control the government of the United States."

However, on that very same day that very same candidate had spoken in Worcester and he said that with Republican victory in November "we can end one-man government, and we can forever remove the threat of monarchy in the United States."

Now, really—which is it—Communism or monarchy

I do not think we could have both in this country, even if we wanted either—which we do not.

No, we want neither Communism nor monarchy. We want to live under our Constitution—which has served pretty well for one hundred and fifty-five years. And if this were a banquet hall instead of a ball park, I would propose a toast that we will continue to live under this Constitution for another one hundred and fifty-five years.

I must confess that often in this campaign, I have been tempted to speak my mind with sharper vigor and greater indignation.

Everybody knows that I was reluctant to run for the Presidency again this year. But since this campaign developed I tell you frankly that I have become most anxious to win—and I say that for the reason that never before in my lifetime has a campaign been filled with such misrepresentation, distortion and falsehood.

Never since 1928 have there been so many attempts to stimulate in America racial or religious intolerance.

When any politician, any political candidate stands up and says, solemnly, that there is danger that the government of the United States—your government—could be sold out to the Communists—then I say that that candidate reveals, and I'll be polite, a shocking lack of trust in America.

He reveals a shocking lack of faith in democracy—in the spiritual strength of our people.

Then, if ever there was a time in which the spiritual strength was put to the test, that time was in the terrible depression of 1929 to 1933.

Our people in those days might have turned to alien ideologies—like Communism or Fascism.

But—our democratic faith was too sturdy. What the American people demanded in 1933 was not less democracy—but more democracy—and that is what they got.

Yes, the American people proved in the black days of depression—as they have proved again in this war—that there is no chink in the armor of democracy.

On this subject—and on all subjects—I say to you, my friends, what I said when first you conferred upon me the exalted honor of the Presidency;

"We have nothing to fear but fear itself."

And today I can add a corollary to that.

And I do not think you will ever cast the majority of your votes for fearful men.

We now face the enormous and complex problems of building with our allies a strong world structure of peace.

In doing that historic job we shall be standing before a mighty bar of judgment—the judgment of all of those who have fought, who have fought and died in this war—the judgment of generations yet unborn—the very judgment of God.

I believe that we Americans will want the peace to be built by men who have shown foresight rather than hindsight.

Peace, no less than war, must offer a spirit of comradeship, a spirit of achievement, a spirit of unselfishness, and indomitable will to victory.

We in this country for generations have waged war against the wilderness—against the mountains and the rivers—against the droughts and the storms. We have waged war against ignorance—against oppression—against intolerance.

We have waged war against poverty—against disease.

Why we fought the Revolutionary War for the principle that all men are created equal—and in those days we pledged "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

This war, which we are now fighting, has been an interruption in the story of our forward progress; but it has also opened a new chapter—a chapter which it is now for us living to begin.

At the end of this war this country will have the greatest material power of any nation in the world.

It will be a clean, shining America—richer than any other in skilled workers, engineers, farmers, business men, scientists.

It will be an America in which there is a genuine partnership between the farmer and the worker and the business man—in which there are abundant jobs and an expanding economy of peace.

Yes, all around us we see an unfinished world—a world of awakened peoples struggling to set themselves on the path of civilization—people struggling everywhere to achieve a higher cultural and material standard of living.

I say we must wage the coming battle for America and for civilization on a scale worthy of the way that we have unitedly waged the battles against tyranny and reaction and wage it through all the difficulties and disappointments that may ever clog the wheels of progress.

And I say that we must wage it in association with the United Nations with whom we have stood and fought—with that association ever growing.

I say that we must wage a peace to attract the highest hearts, the most competent hands and brains.

That, my friends, is the conception I have of the meaning of total victory.

And that conception is founded upon faith—faith in the unlimited destiny—the unconquerable spirit—of the United States of America.

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NEW DEAL POLICY ABROAD ASSAILED

Philadelphia, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—Dr. Felix Morley, president of Haverford College, former editor of the Washington Post and chairman of the Independent Citizens Committee for Dewey and Bricker, said today in a speech prepared for radio broadcast that the American people have been deceived and bamboozled by the administration's foreign policy.

Describing himself as "one of the tens of thousands of Democrats all over the country who have changed their political allegiance since Mr. Roosevelt broke the two-term tradition," Dr. Morley stated that "the mess made by the administration of our foreign policy must be cleared up, if the war is not to lead to greater tragedy and leave us facing international anarchy, even when the present shooting stops."

Of the Chinese situation he said: "Mr. Roosevelt and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek are now in serious and open disagreement. As a result, we confront a very unfortunate situation in the Far East, one which threatens to cancel out all the gains accomplished by our heroic naval and military victories in the Philippines."

Concluding, he said "the charge that isolationism controls the Republican party is utterly baseless. What is not baseless is the probability that four more years of Mr. Roosevelt's personal diplomacy would produce such hopeless international confusion that the American people, embittered and disillusioned, would really turn isolationist, far more profoundly than was the case after the last war."

Communist Plot In Union Alleged

Pittsburgh, Nov. 4 (AP)—Sixteen executive officers of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America were described as "Communist conspirators" whose aim is "to destroy the American system of free enterprise" and set up a "Communistic dictatorship" in a suit in equity filed in Common Pleas Court here today.

The suit was filed by Harry Alan Sherman, former business agent for the union, who was ousted from the union by the executive board in March of 1943 for what he termed "openly opposing the Communistic activities of the officers."

Seeks Reinstatement

In his suit, Sherman is seeking reinstatement.

Sherman said the defendants in the suit "conspired, confederated and agreed together to achieve complete and absolute control" of the Congress for Industrial Organization through controlled delegates to the conventions" and "affiliated labor organizations which are now under complete control of the said Communist conspirators."

Among the members listed by Sherman were Albert J. Fitzgerald, of Lynn, Mass., general president of the union, and Julius Emspak, of New York, general secretary-treasurer.

"Instrument Of Revolution"

The officers, Sherman charged, have perverted the purpose of the union without the knowledge or consent of the membership "into an instrument of revolution." And to those who oppose them, he said, they have "threatened death," forced them out of the union, and prevented them from working in their chosen fields.

The general executive board, Sherman said in his suit, has "openly admitted" it is using the union, whose membership is 800,000, as a "vast political machine, primarily to undermine the Congress of the United States."

BRICKER SEES A 'NEW U. S.'

Vice-Presidential Nominee Concludes His Campaign

Cleveland, Nov. 4 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, concluding his campaign for the Vice Presidency, declared tonight that a Republican victory on Tuesday would "bring a return of confidence and enterprise" to the American people.

The Republican candidate, back on his home grounds after eight weeks in which he traveled 16,000 miles through 31 States and made 173 speeches, said he was confident that at the polls "this long-suffering nation will free itself from the depressing regimentation of the New Deal."

On State-Wide Broadcast

The Ohio Governor appeared here for a State-wide broadcast after delivering speeches earlier in the day at Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Kent and Akron.

Anticipating victory for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican nominee for President, Bricker added in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff:

"That happy event will bring a return of confidence and enterprise to our people everywhere. We shall see an emergence of new inventions and the creation of new shops and factories for making the new products already developed by our industrial laboratories. We shall see money now idle seeking investment in productive enterprise. We shall see our returning soldiers and sailors establishing themselves on farms and in industry and starting businesses of their own. We shall see men from the ranks of labor becoming proprietors of their own businesses.

Sees Jobs Multiplying

"We shall see the expansion of large concerns and the establishment of thousands of small businesses. eW shall see jobs multiplying everywhere because of spreading economic opportunity. We shall see good wages that will purchase at fair prices the products of farm and factory. We shall see a resurgence in the individual citizen of vision and initiative and hard work, constructive planning, willingness to assume risks and unlimited faith in the future of America.

What We'll See, In Short

"In short, we shall again see a hopeful, forward looking and dynamic America."

Bricker asserted that "it is highly essential that Ohio have a Governor whose principles are akin to those of Mr. Dewey," and added that Mayor James Garfield Stewart, of Cincinnati, the Republican nominee, was such a man.

Colored Ink Business Wrested From Germany

Miami, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP)—The United States has wrested control

of the colored ink business in Latin America from Germany, and should retain the market after the war, George R. Foster, president of the Lithography Company, of Havana, said today.

Foster left here this morning for Cuba after a month's vacation in Washington, D. C.

The scarcity of materials such as ink, film and paper has meant business headaches for lithographic industry, Foster stated, but his company nevertheless makes most of the wrappers for Cuban cigars. Cigar wrappers get priority over other contracts, he explained, because of the high percentage of overseas distribution.

U. S.-Latin America Travel Wave Forecast

Miami, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP)—Thousands of Latin Americans will visit the United States as soon as possible after the war, Augustin Aquero, technical adviser to the Tourist and Travel Commission of Cuba, predicts.

Aquero, who arrived in Miami last night, said the United States would take Europe's place as a tourist haven for Central and South American citizens.

The travel wave will go both ways, with United States tourists flooding the countries to the south, he said.

"The Cuban Government soon will open tourist information offices in the larger cities of the United States, with branches from New York to Miami," he declared.

TIRED HERO HOME

Miami, Fla., Nov. 4 (A. P.).—Pfc. John H. Zawacki was home from battle today.

The 39-year-old Erie, Pa., soldier's unpressed pants were stuffed into scuffed boots when he stepped off an air transport command plane here yesterday.

Hours of squinting for Nazi snipers had etched crow's feet under his eyes. He was unshaven and admitted he was tired—tired of two years on the battlefield in North Africa, in Italy and in France.

Winner of the Silver Star for gallantry in action, Soldier Zawacki mumbled: "Aw, I just held my gun on them until the rest of my buddies came up." He captured fifty Germans single-handed, the Army reported.

ARMY SEIZES 7 WAR PLANTS

Men In Toledo Factories Are Ordered Back Monday

Detroit, Nov. 4 (AP)—The army today took over seven Toledo war plants and the shell division of another because, an army officer asserted, strikes have "stopped the flow of ammunition, guns, trucks and tanks to General Eisenhower and General MacArthur."

Immediately following the seizure, Matthew Smith, general secretary of the unaffiliated Mechanics Educational Society of America, members of which have walked out in Detroit as well as Toledo, summoned a meeting of his organization's executive committee.

He declined to say what action might be taken at the committee meeting which he described as a "huddle."

Up To Employes

"We are aware that it is against the law to agitate work stoppages in plants seized by the Government," he said. "If the employes want to return to work without settlement of our dispute with the United Automobile Workers (CIO), that will be a question for them to decide."

The Toledo plants were taken over by Col. Phillip R. Faymonville, who sent groups of three officers into each plant to inform the management the army was taking over. He said production would be resumed in all the plants Monday morning and that all employes, regardless of their union affiliation, were to report for duty.

Colonel Faymonville indicated that any employe capable of reporting for work who fails to return would face prompt reclassification by his local draft board.

Those Taken Over

The plants taken over today under Presidential order were Baker Brothers, Great Lakes Stamping Company, Ohio Tool and Die Company, Inshield Products Company, Crescent Engineering Corporation, Toledo Steel Tube Company, Wayne Metal Products Company and the shell division of Willys Overland Motors, Inc.

They were among 52 plants in the Detroit and Toledo areas affected by the MESA strike which stemmed from a jurisdictional dispute between that organization and the UWA. The strikes began with a walkout of 350 employes of the Electric Auto-Lite Company in Toledo on October 24 after six employes, members of the MESA, were discharged because, Smith said, they had failed to maintain membership in the UAW. The UAW had a contract with the management of Auto-Lite covering all production employes.

Auto-Lite Not Involved

Auto-Lite was not involved in today's plant seizures.

About 4,500 MESA members were involved in the Toledo strikes that affected a total of more than a score of factories. In the Detroit area an estimated 8,000 members of the union joined in the work stoppage.

Meanwhile MESA officials said approximately 25,000 members of the union in 15 Cleveland area plants had voted their willingness to join in the work stoppages Monday. Smith emphasized, however, that no order had been given for the Cleveland workers to join in the strike.

Ford Advocates Free Industry To Aid Veterans

Says War Controls Should Be Lifted Early to Give Peace-Time Job Chances

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (AP).—Henry Ford advocated today the earliest possible elimination of wartime controls over materials, production and distribution and asserted that the future is "none too bright as things stand right now" for "the millions of young men and women whose world this will be in a few years."

In a statement given out at his office in near-by Dearborn, Mr. Ford said:

"The inspiration to work hard, to compete strongly with the other fellow in the same business, has almost been destroyed. Wartime controls that tie up raw materials, restrict production and limit the distribution of goods have got to be discontinued as rapidly as possible after the war if our American system of living and doing business is to be resumed.

Prescribes "American Way"

"Today we find some disciples of government preaching a doctrine of continued control over private enterprise and that means control over individual initiative. We had more than 150 years of the American way of life before we began to hear this kind of talk. It must be stopped now."

Mr. Ford said that not all of the problems of today and tomorrow lie with government or business. "A good portion of it," he said, "lies with those who work in the shops and factories of the country."

Asserting that "no real American workman wants anything for nothing; what he wants is a chance to work and to get ahead on his own ability," Mr. Ford continued:

"Idleness is the reason for many of our troubles. My thoughts today are with the young men who are coming home from war with a blank wall of inopportunity facing them. We owe these men, the ones who have been sent abroad, everything we can think of in the way of help and encouragement. They will want this help in the form of a chance to show what they can do—not in the form of a patronizing gift obtained by heavy taxes on their own families.

Hits 'Line Up and Wait' Plan

"What chance, under our present system, have these young men, should they want to express their individual ambition and spirit of invention, or their mere willingness to work hard at a good job? They must, according to current rules, get in line and wait their turn.

"In a land which is distinguished for freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear, any lack of a freedom of job opportunity isn't going to set well with the men who have fought to save us on the battlefields of the world.

"I hope, and I'm sure, that these men and their brothers and sisters at home are going to ask a lot of questions. They are going to want to know the why of everything that has been going on here. And they will get the answers, too. No one else can do it. They alone can put an end to top-heavy governing systems, to restrictive laws which serve no purpose in a nation built upon freedom."

AIR PLAN DROPS SOVIET ROUTES

Deletions Noted In U. S. Outline Submitted At Chicago

Chicago, Nov. 4 (AP)—The United States, which has taken the position that seats in the executive council of a proposed world air authority should be available to Russia if she wants them, has nonetheless deleted the Soviet from her program for desirable air routes.

This was shown today in a comparison of the 20 routes submitted to the International Civil Aviation Conference with the corresponding list of routes made public by the Civil Aeronautics Board last June as a world pattern of 140,000 miles of American-flag skyways.

The submission of the route pattern to the conference committee dealing with routes followed the presentation of a draft convention or proposed multilateral treaty to the committee in that field in which provision was made for two seats for Russia, a representation equal to that of either the entire British empire or the United States.

New Stops In Three Countries

Along with the removal of points in Russia from its air-transport pattern deemed desirable for American operation, the revised draft showed the addition of stops in Spain, the Netherlands and Romania.

Amsterdam and Bucharest were added to routes extending from New York to Cairo by way of New Foundland or Labrador, Eire, England, the Netherlands, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Romania and Iran.

Helsinki, Leningrad, Moscow, Teheran and Basra were cut off another route originating in New York and reaching Stockholm by way of New Foundland or Labrador, Greenland, Iceland and Oslo.

A proposed route from New York to Madrid was extended to Barcelona; Madrid was added to a segment of a route between Lisbon and Algiers, and Seville and Barcelona were added as stops on a route segment from Natal to Paris.

One Route Segment Dropped

An entire route segment branching out from Alaska to Calcutta was eliminated, apparently because it called for stops in Russia. That route, as announced in June, would have provided for stops at an unnamed point in Siberia, Vladivostok, Mukden, Shanghai, Hongkong or Canton and Hanoi. A leg of the route from Mukden to Peiping and Chungking also was deleted.

The current route pattern retains, however, the segment originating in Alaska and reaching either Hongkong or Canton by way of Unalaska, Kiska, Paramushiro, Tokyo and Shanghai.

The addition of cities in Spain probably resulted from an agreement worked out with that Government by a special mission which went overseas last summer.

Called "Hostile" By Russia

Spain is one of the three countries described as "hostile" in Russia's explanation of her decision to stay away from the conference.

The United States action with respect to routes undoubtedly is tied up with a geographic situation whereby it is not necessary to cross Russia to reach another country. A similar geographic situation exists with respect to Argentina, which was not invited to Chicago. However, the proposed pattern for American flag lines does not add substantially to routes in Latin America already being kown by Pan American Airways and Pan American-Grace Airways, which includes service to Buenos Aires. Additional routes in Latin America are being sought by various United States airlines.

Berle Response To Charge

A story in the Chicago *Tribune* today charging Adolf A. Berle, Jr., chairman of the American delegation, with backing a plan that would "sell out" United States interests in aviation drew from him this press-conference statement in response to a request:

"I don't have to inform you gentlemen that there is a national election on and a campaign incident thereto, and that a certain local newspaper has taken a very vivid interest therein."

Asked for comment on what has been done in the conference thus far, Berle said that "the greatest goodwill has obtained among all the delegates and officers of the conference so that the overlapping is rapidly being ironed out. In my limited experience I have never seen a group that worked more happily together."

Route Allocation Is Issue

A fundamental difference remains between this country and Canada, primarily the issue of route allocations by an international authority as proposed by Canada, but it appeared that the effort to reach common ground would be centered on the dominion. Canada already has receded from her original position on rate fixing.

In the matter of route allocations it is conceivable that the United States could be brought to some concessions so long as the vast pattern of international air operations built up at great expense before the war is not disturbed.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., chief of the host delegation, made a strong point of each nation's equity in such routes when he outlined the United States' position Thursday.

Provisional Basis

He said today that this country's position with respect to the routes which it is asking be put into operation as quickly as the military situation permits is that they be provisional and be "merged or dealt with under the convention," which eventually should result from the conference.

The conference has completed the outline of its organization and will be ready by Monday to break up into numerous subcommittees serving under four main committees.

Hint Of U. S. Air Concessions

Chicago, Nov. 4 (AP)—A hint that the United States might be prepared to make concessions appeared today in unofficial expressions of attitude toward the Canadian draft of a world air authority presented formally to the International Civil Aviation Conference.

Of the four major plans before the No. 1 committee, the group dealing with a multilateral convention on air navigation, the Canadian plan is the nearest to that of the United States. Next to it, but still some distance off, is the United Kingdom proposal, and far beyond that is the joint Australian-New Zealand demand for internationalization of air transport.

Truman Closes Tour With Talk In Home Town

Tells Independence, Mo., Crowd It Is Vital to Send Roosevelt to Peace Table

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 4 (AP).—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, closed his nation-wide campaign tour tonight with an appeal to residents of his home town to "send Franklin D. Roosevelt to the peace table" and "not betray American boys who have made the greatest sacrifice a man can make for his country."

"Ask yourselves if you want a man with no experience to sit at the peace table with Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek," he told a crowd gathered to welcome him home from his stumping trip.

"Or do you want a man to r

resent you who can meet these leaders on equal terms, a man who knows these men, a man who has been a member of the team that is winning the war, who knows the innermost thoughts of his teammates, and who is determined to see that his own people gets the best deal?"

Senator Truman told his audience that America won a war in 1918, and continued: "We lost the peace in 1920 when we were misled by the promises of a candidate for the Presidency—Warren G. Harding—who solemnly assured the country he was for a society of nations to preserve the peace.

"History gives us the answer to Harding's promises. His failure is the reason our boys are now dying again on the battlefields of the world. We dare not make that mistake again—we cannot afford to rely on promises—promises of another candidate of the party of Harding, a candidate with no foreign policy of his own, but who, for reasons of political expediency, has been forced to give lip service to the foreign policy of the Roosevelt administration."

Senator Truman said that under Roosevelt leadership America, by January of this year, "had built more than one-third of all the merchant marine tonnage of the world," and enlarged the Navy until it is larger than the world's other combined fleets.

"We are producing planes in quantities of over 100,000 a year. Our tanks are superior to anything produced by Germany, and even more effective than those of Great Britain and Russia.

"The farmer knows that his government has done more to help him than was done by any other administration in our history. The benefits the farmer has received were bitterly opposed by those in Congress who were supporting Mr. Dewey.

"It is your solemn duty to do your part. Go to the polls on Nov. 7 and re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt."

NATIONAL ODDS UNCHANGED

Dewey Gains In 5 Of 6 States In Which Line Is Altered

St. Louis, Nov. 4 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey gained in five of six States in which election odds changed this week, but national odds announced today by James J. Carroll, betting commissioner, remain unchanged at 5 to 17 for President Roosevelt and 3 to 1 against the New York Governor.

Dewey advanced in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Missouri where the President is favored, and in Michigan, but lost his favored status in Illinois where neither candidate has an edge.

Receding Favorite

In New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts the odds on Roosevelt dropped from 9 to 5 (wager $9 to net $5) to 8 to 5, while odds on Dewey changed from 8 to 5 against him (wager $5 to net $8) to 7 to 5.

Dewey became an even bet in Missouri as compared with 6 to 5 against him last week (bet $5 to win $6). Roosevelt changed from 5 to 7 (bet $5 to win $7) to 3 to 4.

GOP Stronger In Michigan

The GOP nominee advanced in Michigan from 5 to 8 to 5 to 9 (bet $9 to win $5) while odds on Roosevelt changed from 7 to 5 to 8 to 5 (bet $5 to win $8).

The President gained support in Illinois, where the race is now 5 to 6 (bet $6 to n et5$) and pick your man. Previous State odds listed him at even money and Dewey at 5 to 6.

Carroll's listings show Roosevelt a favorite in 32 States, Dewey in 15, with no choice in Illinois.

New A-26 Invader Called Best U. S. Attack Bomber

Army Says Plane Has Proved Deadly in Battle

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 4 (AP).—The new A-26 Invader has gone into battle, the Army announced today, and has proved itself the speediest, deadliest and most versatile American-built attack bomber in the skies.

The report was made to a group of newspaper men invited to Tulsa's big Douglas aircraft plant, from which the bulk of the Invaders ordered by the Army Air Forces are being turned out.

Details of the plane's speed, fire power and bomb capacity were not released by Army authorities conducting the press tour but they declared the A-26 had proved in battle that it could fly with the speed of a fighter, carry the load of a heavy bomber, do the work of a torpedo plane, match the destructiveness of the dive-bomber, hop across oceans and shoot it out with anything on the wing.

The Invader is heavily armored, powered by twin 2,000-horsepower engines and designed to carry an extremely flexible selection of guns, cannon, bombs or fuel which makes its offensive striking power adaptable in almost any combat situation.

One of its most unusual features is an "all-purpose" nose which allows the plane to be equipped on the production line for special missions, avoiding a trip to a modification center.

Its first test flight was in July, 1942. The Tulsa plant now has 15,000 workers employed on a fast-moving production line and has sent out a call for 9,000 more. The plane also is being produced at the Douglas plant in Long Beach, Calif.

Landon Finds Roosevelt Inept In Diplomacy

Cites China as Example; Declares President Has 'Ambition of a Caesar'

OAKLAND, Neb., Nov. 4 (AP).—Alfred M. Landon declared here tonight that President Roosevelt "has the ambition of a Caesar" but in handling foreign affairs has "fizzled . . . the same as he has in domestic affairs."

"China is the latest demonstration of the blundering and ineptness of his one-man diplomatic system," the former Kansas Governor and 1936 Republican Presidential nominee said in a speech at a Republican rally here.

The China situation, "along with Morgenthau's ghastly plan, has prolonged the war many months and cost many thousands of needless casualties," Mr. Landon said.

The President's "quips have become dangerous in international relations," the Kansan said.

"For instance, at a press interview the other day, obviously referring to the fact that the Finnish government had on June 15 punctually paid to the United States the annual installment due on its debt, he stated that 'American foreign policy is not for sale at $160,000.'

"In this statement he expressed a disparagement of honesty itself. It was a needless insult to a tired and imperiled people. . . . The President implies in his slur that the Finnish government met its obligation in order to purchase our support."

Willkie's '44 Committee Urges Dewey's Election

Cake's Statement Approves Republican Policies

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4 (AP).—The executive committee of Wendell Willkie's 1944 campaign urged Mr. Willkie's supporters today to vote for Thomas E. Dewey.

"We have not attempted, we can not and will not attempt to speak for our late and beloved friend, Wendell Willkie," said a statement released by Ralph Cake, of Portland, Mr. Willkie's former campaign manager.

Mr. Dewey, "in an executive position second in importance only to that of President," has proved his ability to bring unity to the government, the statement said. "We sincerely believe his proven leadership in domestic matters and his definitely expressed policies on international affairs will more nearly achieve our objectives than the policies of the present outworn and disunited Administration."

ADD LONDON XXX MINED

SEVERAL THOUSAND FOREIGN WORKERS FOR THE PAST SIX WEEKS HAVE BEEN BUILDING NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

THE SWEDISH RADIO SAID MAJ. VIDKUN QUISLING, NORWEGIAN PUPPET PREMIER, HAD ARRIVED IN NORTHERN NORWAY TO INSPECT THE EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS, ORDERED AT THE REQUEST OF THE GERMANS TO FACILITATE TROOP MOVEMENTS AND BILLETING FOR THE EXPECTED RUSSIAN DRIVE.

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N923AEW

ADD LONDON XX QUESTION

THE RUMORS ACCOMPANIED A TEHRAN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT IRANIAN AMBASSADORS TO LONDON, ANKARA AND MOSCOW HAD MET RECENTLY AT THE ROYAL PALACE IN TEHRAN TO "DRAFT A REPORT ON IMPORTANT ISSUES CONCERNING IRAN." THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT HAS BEEN MEETING TWICE DAILY.

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SAED HAS SAID THAT IRAN CHOOSES TO DELAY CONSIDERATION OF FURTHER FOREIGN OIL CONCESSIONS UNTIL AFTER THE WAR. THE AMERICAN AND

BRITISH AMBASSADORS IN TEHRAN SAID THAT IRAN AS AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY MAY DO AS SHE LIKES ABOUT THIS, BUT MOSCOW, WHICH SOUGHT CONCESSIONS, HAS REACTED VIGOROUSLY.

WD558PEW

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ADD LONDON - CHERKEZ ... ITEMS

GERMAN TROOPS SENT SPINNING INTO RETREAT NORTH OF THE RAILWAY WERE THREATENED WITH ENTRAPMENT BY OTHER SOVIET FORCES ATTACKING ALONG THE TISZA RIVER ABOVE SZOLNOK. BERLIN SAID AT LEAST SEVEN TANK DIVISIONS ALONE WERE HAMMERING GERMAN POSITIONS IN THAT AREA.

A DIRECT RETREAT INTO BUDAPEST FOR THESE NAZI TROOPS WAS IMPOSSIBLE AND THEY WERE EXPECTED EVENTUALLY TO FALL BACK INTO CENTRAL SLOVAKIA.

HUNGARIAN CAPTIVES WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THAT PRIME MINISTER FERENC SZALASI'S RECENTLY FORMED "FIELD ARMY" WHICH HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE BATTLE OUTSIDE BUDAPEST HAD BEEN WIPED OUT OR ROUTED. A GERMAN BATTALION WHICH ARRIVED JUST A FEW DAYS AGO FROM GERMANY ALSO WAS SENT FLEEING BACK INTO BUDAPEST'S IMMEDIATE FORTIFICATIONS.

GERMAN SS ELITE TROOPS WERE REPORTED FORTIFYING BUILDINGS INSIDE VULNERABLE BUDAPEST, WHICH, LIES MOSTLY ON THE EAST BANK OF DANUBE IN THE DIRECT PATH OF THE RUSSIAN ASSAULT ARC.

ADD LONDON - (CAMEJOH) 1K MORE

"IT WAS MIGHTY COLD ON TOP OF THOSE CLOUDS," SAID A PILOT, CAPT.CECIL E.FIEDLER OF ROCKY FORD, CALIF., UPON HIS RETURN TO BASE, "BUT I GUARANTEE IT WAS PLENTY HOT DOWN BELOW WHEN WE LEFT."

LONDON--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD ROMANIA X X X

BROADCAST SAID.

THIS RECASTING OF THE GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY REPRESENTED ANATESCU'S EFFORT TO MEET DEMANDS FOR PURGING FASCISM.

HE NAMED AS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL PETRU GROZA, WHO HELD SEVERAL CABINET POSTS IN PRE-WAR GOVERNMENTS.

3. 24 — 20163

CONSTANTIN BRATIANU, MEMBER OF A WELL-KNOWN ROMANIAN POLITICAL FAMILY, WAS NAMED MINISTER FOR WAR PRODUCTION. NEARLY SO, HE IS A LIBERAL AND WAS PREMIER OF ROMANIA FOR 12 YEARS.

CONSTANTIN VISOIANU, VETERAN DIPLOMAT AND MEMBER OF THE RECENT ROMANIAN ARMISTICE DELEGATION TO MOSCOW, WAS NAMED FOREIGN MINISTER.

LOTAR RADACEANU, A LEADER IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY AND A LEADER IN ROMANIAN TRADE UNIONS, WAS NAMED MINISTER OF LABOR.

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--DASH--

THE BUCHAREST RADIO, IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, NAMED OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CABINET AS FOLLOWS: LUCRETIU PATRASCANU, REAPPOINTED MINISTER OF JUSTICE; GEORGE POP, CULTURE AND ARTS, A NEW POST; NICOLAE PENESCU, HOME AFFAIRS.

MIHAI ROMNICEANU, FINANCE; DANIEL DANIELOPOL, HEALTH AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, A NEW POST; AUREL LEUCUTIA, NATIONAL ECONOMY, AND ION CUCILA, AGRICULTURE.

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STEFAN VOITEC, EDUCATION; GEORGE NICOLAU, SOCIAL INSURANCE, A NEW POST; GEORGE GHEORGIU-DEJ, COMMUNICATIONS; VIRGIL SOLOMON, PUBLIC WORKS; GEORGE POTINO, COOPERATIVES, A NEW POST AND GEORGE VLADESCU-ROCOASA, MINORITIES, A NEW POST.

GEN.DIMITRIE DAMACEANU, AN UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE NEW CABINET, WILL ASSUME THE WORK OF "LIAISON WITH THE ALLIES AND FULFILLMENT OF THE ARMISTICE," THE BROADCAST SAID.

(NO PICKUP)

WEX3PEW

PRESS ASSOCIATED

Rec'd 6/11/44

NYK

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OBRIENS SECOND 1540 BUCHAREST 4/11 GOVERNMENT LIST IS PREMIER GENERAL SANATESCU COMMA PETRE GROZA DEMOCRATIC FRONT COMMA FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONSTANTIN VISHOIANU NEUTRAL COMMA INTERIOR NICOLAS PENESCU NATIONAL PEASANT COMMA FINANCE MIHAIL ROMNICEANU LIBERAL COMMA ECONOMY AUREL LEUCUTSIA NATIONAL PEASANT COMMA AGRICULTURE ION HUDITSA NATIONAL PEASANT COMMA JUSTICE PATRANSCANU COMMUNIST COMMA LABOR LOTAR RADACEANU SOCIALIST COMMA EDUCATION STEFAN VOITEC SOCIALIST COMMA COMMUNICATIONS GEROGE GEROGHIU HYPHEN DEJ COMMUNIST COMMA MINORITIES GEROGE VLADESCU RACOASA DEMOCRATIC FRONT COMMA COOPERATION GEOGE FOTINO NEUTRAL COMMA SOCIAL WELFARE GEROGE NIKOLAU DEMOCRATIC FRONT COMMA HEALTH DANIEL DANIELOPOLU LIBERAL COMMA RELIGION AND ARTS GHITSA POP NATIONAL PEASANT COMMA PUBLIC WORKS VIRGIL SOLOMON NATIONAL PEASANT COMMA WAR GENERAL VASILIU RAZCANU COMMA WAR PRODUCTION CONSTANTINE BRATIANU LIBERAL NEPHEW LIBERAL PARTY LEADER CONSTANTINE BRATIANU PARA

VITAL POLICE AND SECRET POLICE UNDERSECRETARIAT OF MINISTRY INTERIOR OVER WHICH MODERATES LEFT DISPUTED PAST WEEK GIVEN POLITICALLY NEUTRAL GENERAL STANESCU VIRGIL STOP OTHER UNDERSECRETARIAT INTERIOR SPLIT INTO TWO POSTS BOTH CALLED ADMINISTRATION ONE GOING TO COMMUNIST OTHER TO LIBERAL STOP RUMANIAS LIBERAL PARTY IS ACTUALLY COUNTRYS STRONGHOLD CONSERVATISM NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY OCCUPYING USUAL LIBERAL POSITION PARA

HIGHLIGHT NEW GOVERNMENT IS VISHOIANUS ACCEPTANCE FOREIGN MINISTRY STOP HE LIKED RESPECTED BY ALLIED OFFICIALS WITH WHOM NEGOTIATED ARMISTICE CAIRO HE LOOKED TO CARRY MAIN BURDEN SMOOTHING RUMANIAN RUSSIAN RELATIONS STOP MOST MEMBERS NEW CABINET KNOWN FOR HONESTY EFFICIENCY PRIVATE BUSINESS OPEN MINDED POLITICAL APPROACH STOP TEST NEW GOVERNMENT FORMATION WHICH MICHAEL LENT HAND BREAKING POLITICAL DEADLOCKS WHICH SEVERAL OCCASIONS APPEARED ALMOST UNSHAKEABLE WILL BE ABILITY WIN SOVIET CONFIDENCE IN APPLICATION ARMISTICE AND NATIONAL POLITICAL SOCIAL CLEANUP WHICH OUTGOING GOVERNMENT FAILED

OS/1017A

ADD LONDON - (FRYE) AA MENTONE

ALTHOUGH THE AMERICANS WERE ONLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM THE ROER, GERMAN TROOPS ON THE OPPOSITE BANK WERE DUG IN STRONGLY AND WERE WELL ARMED WITH ARTILLERY AND MORTARS. THE CAPTURE OF SCHMIDT CAME AFTER A TWO-MILE ADVANCE SOUTHEAST OF FALLEN VOSSENACK.

FOUR MILES NORTH OF SCHMIDT, ENEMY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE KEPT OTHER ELEMENTS OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' U.S.FIRST ARMY OUT OF THE TOWN OF HURTGEN, WHICH WAS REACHED IN THE OPENING PHASES OF THE ASSAULT THURSDAY.

GERMAN ACCOUNTS SAID THAT THUS FAR ONLY TWO U.S.REGIMENTS HAD BEEN COMMITTED IN THE PUSH SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN BUT DECLARED A MAJOR AMERICA OFFENSIVE MIGHT EXPLODE ALONG A FRONT EXTENDING FROM THE FOCAL POINT OF THE PRESENT FIGHTING TO WALDENRATH, 30 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST. A GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SPOKESMAN SAID THE AMERICANS NOW WERE MAKING LOCAL JABS ALONG THIS FRONT.

A GERMAN BROADCAST PREDICTED THAT THE ALLIES WOULD LAUNCH A THREE-WAY ASSAULT, HITTING OUT IN HOLLAND, IN THE AACHEN AREA AND IN LORRAINE. DECLARING THAT ALLIED OPERATIONS WERE FOUR WEEKS BEHIND SCHEDULE SINCE THE DEFEAT AT ARNHEM, THE ENEMY BROADCAST SAID:

"THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THIS WAR WILL FLARE UP VERY SHORTLY. IT WILL NOT BE EASY FOR US, BUT GEN.(DWIGHT D.) EISENHOWER DOES NOT FACE A SINGLE GERMAN ARMY ON A WIDE FRONT. HE FACES A SINGLE GERMAN FORTRESS."

THE FACT THAT NAZI UNITS WERE FALLING BACK BEFORE THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS IN EASTERN HOLLAND ALSO SEEMED TO SHOW THAT THE GERMANS EXPECTED THE ALLIES TO OPEN A MAJOR OFFENSIVE SOON.

THE LAST OF THE GERMANS' BIG GUNS ON WALCHEREN ISLAND WERE SILENCED --POSSIBLY ALL OF THEM KNOCKED OUT OR CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS.

GERMAN TROOPS STILL WERE RESISTING IN EASTERN WALCHEREN NEAR THE CAUSEWAY FROM SOUTH BEVELAND. THE ALLIED UNITS WHICH CAPTURED VLISSINGEN (FLUSHING) NEARED A JUNCTION WITH OTHER FORCES WHICH CLEARED WALCHEREN'S WEST COAST FOR A DISTANCE OF MORE THAN NINE MILES. THESE TWO FORCES TOOK 600 PRISONERS YESTERDAY.

THE MOP UP OF WALCHEREN ENDS THE BATTLE FOR THE APPROACHES TO THE GREAT BELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP.

KK446AEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, NOV. 5-(AP)-LONDON HAD A FLYING BOMB ALERT LAST NIGHT, THE FIRST SINCE EARLY LAST TUESDAY WHEN TWO WARNINGS WERE SOUNDED.

RESIDENTS OF ONE EAST COAST TOWN GATHERED IN THE STREETS CHEERING AND COUNTING AS GUNNERS KNOCKED FLYING BOMBS INTO THE SEA. A FIGHTER PLANE SHOT DOWN ANOTHER ROBOT CAUGHT IN THE GLARE OF SEARCH-LIGHT BATTERIES.

ONE BOMB WHICH GOT INTO SOUTHERN ENGLAND FELL IN OPEN GROUND AND SEVERAL HOUSES WERE DAMAGED BY THE BLAST.

JR115AEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, NOV. 5-(AP)-A SOVIET NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN, QUOTED BY REUTERS, SAID TODAY THAT IRAN'S PREMIER MOHAMED SAED WILL SEND A DELEGATION TO MOSCOW NEXT WEEK TO DISCUSS THE DISPUTE OVER OIL CONCESSIONS.

GEN.YAZDAN ~~PANAH ZAND~~ AND HOMAYUN JA, DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WERE NAMED ON THE DELEGATION, ~~THE~~ DISPATCH SAID.

VS1252AEW

LONDON, NOV 4-(AP)-BRITISH OPINION WAS FAR FROM ENTHUSIASTIC TODAY ABOUT THE AMERICAN PLAN FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY PUT FORWARD AT THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

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WHILE THE BRITISH PRESS MADE NO EDITORIAL COMMENT THIS MORNING, DISPATCHES FROM SOME ENGLISH CORRESPONDENTS COVERING THE CONFERENCE SAID FLATLY THAT THE PLAN, AS IT STOOD, WAS NOT SATISFACTORY.

UNDER THE HEADLINE "EMPIRE AIR DELEGATES UPSET BY U.S. PLAN," THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID "IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE COMMONWEALTH DELEGATIONS WILL VOTE EN BLOC AGAINST SUCH A PLAN." IT ADDED:

"MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS COMMONWEALTH AND UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATIONS PREPARED TO ASK WHETHER THE BRITISH NATIONS, REPRESENTING ONE-FIFTH OF THE WORLD'S SURFACE AND COVERING BOTH HEMISPHERES, WERE TO BE REPRESENTED UNDER THE UNITED STATES PLAN IN THE PORTION OF TWO TO ONE TO A NATION OF SUCH RELATIVELY SMALL INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE AS BRAZIL."

THE DAILY MIRROR'S FRONT-PAGE HEADLINE READ "BRITAIN IS 'DEMOTED' BY U.S.AIR PROPOSALS."

THE DAILY HERALD DESCRIBED THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS AS "IN MARKED CONTRAST TO THE BRITISH IDEAS."

MK621AEW

LONDON, NOV 4-(AP)-THE NEWLY-ORGANIZED 11TH ARMY GROUP, OPERATING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND INCLUDING SOME AMERICAN TROOPS FORMERLY LED BY GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL, WAS PLACED TODAY UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. GEN. SIR OLIVER W. H. LEESE.

LT.GEN.SIR RICHARD J.MCCREERY, 46, WAS NAMED TO SUCCEED LEESE AS COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY.

IN HIS NEW POST, LEESE WILL SERVE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN. HE SUCCEEDS GEN.SIR GEORGE GIFFARD IN THE 11TH GROUP COMMAND.

THE ONLY PART OF THE 11TH GROUP SO FAR PUBLICLY IDENTIFIED IS THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY, BUT IT IS KNOWN THAT AMERICAN AND CHINESE FORCES LED BY GEN.STILWELL IN NORTHERN BURMA ALSO WILL COME UNDER LEESE'S COMMAND.

MK629AEW

LONDON NOV 4-(AP)-PARTISAN FORCES HAVE ENTERED TIRANA, ALBANIAN CAPITAL, AND GERMAN TROOPS HAVE TAKEN UP POSITIONS IN THE NORTHERN P OF THAT COUNTRY IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP THE ROAD OPEN FROM THE ADRIATIC PORT OF SCUTARI, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY.

KK1041PEW

LONDON, NOV. 4--(AP)--BRITAIN ENJOYED ITS SECOND QUIET NIGHT IN A

ROW LAST NIGHT WITH NO FLYING BOMBS SEEN OR HEARD.

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LAP/0944/THO/458A

LONDON NOV 4-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS DROVE OVER NAZI DEFENSES WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF BUDAPEST TODAY AND THE FATE OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL

30. 24— 20165

HUNG IN THE BALANCE.

REINFORCED GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN DEFENSE FORCES FOUGHT DESPERATELY IN HASTILY-DUG TRENCHES ON THE CITY'S EDGE.

BRUSHING ASIDE ENEMY REARGUARD RESISTANCE, A RED ARMY SWEPT ACROSS THE PLAINS BETWEEN THE DANUBE AND TISZA RIVERS, CAPTURING 100 VILLAGES IN 24 HOURS, INCLUDING ALSONEMEDI, SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF BUDAPEST, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED.

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(THE NAZI CONTROLLED BUDAPEST RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT THAT TWO MECHANIZED SOVIET DIVISIONS HAD REACHED THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS OF THE CAPITAL, BUT THAT NAZI SS ELITE GUARDS AND TIGER TANK REINFORCEMENTS HAD "WARDED OFF THE ACUTE DANGER TEMPORARILY.")

REPORTS TO THE TURKISH PRESS FROM CORRESPONDENTS IN BUDAPEST SAID THE CAPITAL WAS BEING BOMBED INCESSANTLY.

THERE WERE UNVERIFIED REPORTS THAT CIVIL WAR AND WIDESPREAD LOOTING HAD BROKEN OUT IN THE CITY.

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BESIDES CAPTURING ALSONEMEDI IN A 19-MILE THRUST ALONG THE MAIN HIGHWAY FROM KECSKEMET, THE RUSSIANS SEIZED SZALKSZENTMARTON AND BUNAVECSE, ON THE DANUBE 31 AND 35 MILES SOUTH OF THE MAGYAR CAPITAL.

ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE TISZA RIVER ON THE EASTERN END OF THE BUDAPEST FRONT THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED TOSZEG, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF SZOLNOK, AXIS RAILWAY STRONGHOLD, AROUND WHICH BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGED BITTER FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS.

EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ENGLAND, NOV 4-(AP)-DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES WERE PINNED ON THREE FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE TODAY FOR THEIR PART IN BREAKING UP GERMAN AIR ATTACKS ON AMERICAN BOMBER FORMATIONS IN THURSDAY'S GREAT AIR BATTLE OVER MERSEBURG,

GERMANY.

APPROXIMATELY 500 ENEMY FIGHTERS WHICH SOUGHT TO AVOID ESCORT CRAFT AND SMASH FORMATIONS TOTALLING 1,100 HEAVY AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE FRUSTRATED AND 208 WERE DESTROYED. FIGHTERS BAGGED 130, BOMBERS KNOCKED DOWN 53, AND STRAFING DESTROYED 25 ON THE GROUND.

DECORATED WERE: LT.COL.ROBERT P.MONTGOMERY, 1953 EATON AVE., BETHLEHEM,PA.: CAPT.RAY WETMORE, KERMAN, CALIF., AND CAPT.DONALD S. BRYAN, OF PAICINES, CALIF., WHOSE WIFE, FRANCES, LIVES AT 2803 MORRISON AVE., TAMPA, FLA.

MONTGOMERY LED HIS SECTION OF EIGHT MUSTANGS THROUGH A FORMATION OF 200 MESSERSCHMITT 109S, SPLIT IT WIDE OPEN AND LEFT IT DISORGANIZED.

MONTGOMERY SHOT DOWN ONE PLANE IN THAT GROUP. HIS OWN GROUP WAS DISPERSED, BUT HE FLEW ALONE AGAINST TWO ADDITIONAL STRONG FORCES, SHOOTING ONE PLANE OUT OF EACH FORMATION AND DIVERTING THEIR ATTENTION FROM THE BOMBERS. THE REST OF HIS SECTION MEANTIME DESTROYED 25 ADDITIONAL ENEMY CRAFT.

BRYAN, WHO HAS A TOTAL OF 13 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, GOT FIVE OF THEM IN THIS FIGHT AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS. HE TANGLED WITH 50 FIGHTERS, BROKE AWAY, AND FOUGHT A SHARP DOGFIGHT WITH EIGHT MESSERSCHMITTS, KNOCKING DOWN TWO. HE THEN WENT THROUGH A CONSTANT SERIES OF INDIVIDUAL FIGHTS, DESTROYING THREE OTHERS.

WETMORE FOUND FOU OF HIS GUNS FROZEN AT 33,000 FEET, BUT JUMPED A FORMATION OF ENEMY CRAFT. ALTHOUGH ONLY TWO GUNS WERE FIRING, HE DESTROYED TWO ATTACKERS, KEPT THE ENEMY FORMATION AWAY FROM THE BOMBERS AND CAME OUT OF THE DOGFIGHT AT THE TREETOP LEVEL OF 50 FEET.

HE HAS A RECORD OF 15 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN.

WETMORE AND BRYAN HAVE COMPLETED ONE TOUR OF 50 MISSIONS AND ARE ON THEIR SECOND. MONTGOMERY WAS SAVED AFTER HE WAS SHOT DOWN IN FRANCE BEFORE D DAY AND ON HIS FIRST FLIGHT AFTER HOME LEAVE MADE A CRASH LANDING BEHIND THE ALLIED LINES.

LT.GEN.CARL SPAATZ ALSO PRESENTED THESE DECORATIONS:

CAPT.LOWELL K.BRUELAND, CALLENDER, IOWA, DSC, FOR LEADING AN EIGHT-PLANE FIGHTER FORMATION AGAINST 60 ENEMY AIRCRAFT HEADED FOR THE ST.LO AREA JULY 28, DRIVING THEM OFF. HE SHOT DOWN THREE PLANES AND DAMAGED ANOTHER.

CAPT.LAWRENCE E.BLUMER, SEATTLE, WASH., DSC, FOR LEADING HIS FIGHTER FORMATION TO THE ASSISTANCE OF ANOTHER UNDER ATTACK NEAR SAN QUENTIN, DESTROYING FIVE PLANES HIMSELF.

CAPT.JAMES A.COBB, PETERSBURG, VA. DFC FO BLOCKING THE RETREAT OF ENEMY TANKS, TRUCKS AND GUNS BY ACCURATELY DIVEBOMBING A BRIDGE DESPITE WITHERING GROUND FIRE WHICH CARRIED AWAY MOST OF HIS RUDDER.

LT.HANLON A.HILLEBRAND, FARIBAULT,MINN., DSC FOR HIS ATTACK ON THE LEUNA OIL REFINERY JULY 28 DURING WHICH HIS HEAVY BOMBER HAD THE TWO PORTSIDE ENGINES AND ITS NOSE SHOT OFF. HILLEBRAND BROUGHT THE PLANE HOME OVER 550 MILES OF HEAVILY DEFENDED TERRITORY AT AN ALTITUDE OF ONLY 200 FEET.

LT.ROYCE W.PRIEST, SAN ANTONIO,TEXAS, DSC FOR LANDING BEHIND ENEMY LINES AND RESCUING HIS SQUADRON COMMANDER WHOSE PLANE HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN BY FLAK.

LT.WILLIAM J.KEMP, EAST PEORIA,ILL., DSC FOR FEINTING AN ENGAGEMENT WITH A FORMATION OF 30 ENEMY AIRCRAFT SEEKING TO ATTACK A FRIENDLY BOMBER FORMATION, ALTHOUGH HE WAS WOUNDED AND COMPLETELY OUT OF AMMUN-

ITION. THE ENEMY WAS DISPERSED.

COL.ALFRED R.MAXWELL, PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF., DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, USSTAF IN EUROPE, LEGION OF MERIT FOR HIS BOMBARDMENT AND AUTOMATIC FLIGHT CONTROL DEVICES "WHICH HAVE HAD A PROFOUND INFLUENCE ON THE COURSE OF THE WAR."

MAJOR DAVID ROWLAND, BUFFALO,N.Y., OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR BOMBER ATTACKS ON KONINGSBURG, BERLIN AND POLITZ, GERMANY.

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COL.WILLIAM E.TOBB, GONZALES, TEX., DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS, EIGHTH AIR FORCE, DSM BY PRESIDENTIAL ORDER FOR OUTSTANDING ORGANIZATIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE NEW HEBRIDES-SOLOMON ISLANDS SECTION, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER.

BN520PEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS EAST OF BRUYERES, OCT. 31-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE "LOST BATTALION" OF THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY WAS RESCUED IN THE NICK OF TIME TODAY AFTER BEING ENCIRCLED BY GERMANS FOR A WEEK IN THE VOSGES FOOTHILLS.

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DURING THE ISOLATION OF LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S DOUGHBOYS, THEY HUDDLED IN COLD FOXHOLES AND FOUGHT OFF NUMEROUS ENEMY PATROLS. THEY WERE HIT BY ONLY ONE SERIOUS ATTACK DURING THEIR SEPARATION FROM MAIN UNITS AND THAT WAS ON THE LAST DAY WHEN THE GERMANS APPARENTLY FIRST BECAME AWARE OF THE SIZE OF THE FORCE.

THE YANKS WENT FIVE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD RATIONS. MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION FINALLY WERE PARACHUTED IN FROM THUNDERBOLTS AND FIRED IN WITH ARTILLERY SHELLS.

THE 2,270 MEN WERE TRAPPED WHEN THEY DROVE UP A WOODED SLOPE OCTOBER 23 AND THE GERMANS CUT IN BEHIND THEM.

OTHER SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH TO THE BATTALION YESTERDAY. TODAY, THE MEN WERE BROUGHT OUT OF THE WOODS, WHICH WERE STREWN WITH NAZI DEAD. THE ENEMY LOST TEN MEN FOR EVERY ONE OF OUR CASUALTIES.

THE RESCUED MEN TOLD HOW THEY SAWED WITH POCKET KNIVES FOR HOURS TO FELL TREES FOR FOXHOLE COVERS, WORKING SO SILENTLY THAT THE GERMANS WERE PREVENTED FROM REALIZING THE SUCCESS OF THEIR TRAP.

"THEY NEVER WERE QUITE SURE," LT.MARTIN HIGGINS OF 239 UNION STREET, JERSEY CITY, N.J., SAID. "THE FIRST NIGHT WE GOT A BAD SHELLING AND FIGURED WE'D CATCH IT FROM THEN ON, BUT WE DIDNST."

LT.JOSEPH KIMBLE OF 123 NORTH CAMERON AVENUE, SCRANTON, PA., SAID THE DROPPING OF SUPPLIES MUST HAVE GIVEN THEIR POSITION AWAY IF THE GERMANS HAD NOT KNOWN IT EARLIER AND "WE WERE RELIEVED JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME. WE WERE JUST HOLDING OUR OWN WHEN THE TROOPS CAME. THE GERMANS WERE BORING IN FROM ALL SIDES AND WE WERE HOLDING THEM OFF WITH GRENADES AND BAZOOKAS."

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WE1015PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

AT A 35TH DIVISION COMMAND POST, NOV 4-(AP)-NIGHT PATROLING IS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS OF AN INFANTRYMAN'S JOBS, BUT IT CAN HAVE ITS MOMENTS OF GROTESQUE HUMOR, AS LT.CONSTANTINE MIMS, JR., 22, OF LAREDO, TEX., DISCOVERED A FEW NIGHTS AGO.

"OUR REGIMENT, THE 137TH INFANTRY, NEEDED INFORMATION ON GERMAN POSITIONS ACROSS A VALLEY FROM A RIDGE WE WERE HOLDING," HE EXPLAINED, "SO I WAS SENT OUT WITH FIVE MEN TO RECONNOITER THE LINES AND BRING BACK

A PRISONER.

"WEARING THE DARKEST CLOTHES WE COULD FIND, AND EACH CARRYING A TOMMYGUN, A FRAGMENTATION GRENADE AND A SMOKE GRENADE, WE MOVED A FEW FEET AT A TIME. IT TOOK US NEARLY THREE HOURS TO COVER LESS THAN TWO MILES.

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"AFTER MOVING THE LAST COUPLE OF HUNDRED YARDS ACROSS A PLOWED FIELD TO THE EDGE OF AN ORCHARD WHERE WE THOUGHT THE GERMANS MUST BE WE CROUCHED MOTIONLESS FOR FIVE MINUTES ABOUT FOUR OR FIVE YARDS FROM THE TREES, WHILE I WAS NO MORE THAN THAT MANY FEET FROM A BUSH AT THE EDGE OF THE ORCHARD.

"FINALLY I MOVED OVER BY THE BUSH, AND THERE WAS A GERMAN HALF-HIDDEN IN THE UNCOVERED END OF A TWO-MAN DUGOUT. HE WAS STANDING AND AWAKE, BUT STILL HADN'T SEEN US UNTIL I THRUST A TOMMYGUN AGAINST HIM AND SAID, 'HAENDE HOCH', THE ONLY GERMAN PHRASE I KNEW. HE THREW HIS HANDS UP, BUT STARTED YELLING AND KICKING AT HIS BUDDY, APPARENTLY ASLEEP IN THE COVERED PART OF THE DUGOUT, URGING HIM TO COME OUT.

"AS SOON AS HE STARTED THIS FUSS I SENT OUT FLANKERS TO WATCH FOR ANY GERMANS COMING UP, AND WE EXPECTED TO BE FIRED ON IMMEDIATELY. BUT SGT. DAVE BRIGGS OF 344 WEST 11TH ST., CLAREMONT, CALIF., AND I STAYED THERE TRYING TO PULL THE GERMAN OUT AS A PRISONER. HE REFUSED COME AND KEPT YELLING FOR HELP SO FINALLY I HAD TO SHOOT HIM.

"WE WENT TO WORK ON THE MAN IN THE COVERED PART OF THE DUGOUT. I KICKED HIS RIFLE OUT OF REACH. HE SHOWED NO FIGHT, BUT JUST PASSIVE RESISTED WITH HIS WEIGHT, AND HE MUST HAVE WEIGHED OVER 200 POUNDS. FINALLY WE TORE THE PLANKING AND SHEETMETAL TOP FROM THE DUG-OUT, MAKING AS MUCH NOISE AS IF TEARING DOWN A HOUSE, BUT STILL WE DRE NO FIRE. THE JERRY JUST SLUMPED DOWN AND WAS SO HEAVY WE COULDN'T LIFT HIM OUT.

"AFTER AT LEAST 15 MINUTES OF THIS NOISE-MAKING, WE CONVINCED THE GERMAN HE HAD TO GO WITH US OR BE KILLED. BUT JUST AS WE STARTED BACK OVER THE PLOWED FIELD HIS PALS OPENED UP WITH THREE OR FOUR MACHINE-GUNS, HALF A DOZEN MACHINE PISTOLS AND A FEW RIFLES FROM THE ORCHARDS ON BOTH SIDES OF US.

"THEIR TRACERS WERE CONVERGING RIGHT OVER OUR HEADS, BUT TOO HIGH. WE REALLY SWEAT IT OUT CRAWLING ACROSS THE FIELD. AT THE START I WAS IN ONE FURROW, REACHING ACROSS TO THE NEXT, HOLDING THE GERMAN BY THE HAIR AND ALMOST LITERALLY DRAGGING HIM INCH BY INCH. THEN WHEN BULLETS BEGAN ZIPPING ALONG MY FURROW I GOT OVER TO HIS, AND CRAWLED BACKWARD, HOLDING A PISTOL BETWEEN HIS EYES.

"BY THEN WE WERE GETTING NEAR THE CREST OF THE RIDGE AND A ROAD RUNNING TO A VILLAGE THE GERMANS HELD. WE WERE AFRAID THEY MIGHT HAVE A PARTY COMING OUT TO INTERCEPT US, SO I ORDERED THE MEN TO THROW THEIR SMOKE GRENADES AS A TARGET, AND WE SOON HAD A FINE SMOKESCREEN.

"AS WE BROKE AND RAN FOR IT, THAT STUBBORN GERMAN WRENCHED HIMSELF AWAY AND RAN BACK INTO THE SMOKE AND INTO HIS OWN FIRE, WHICH WAS COMING DOWN LOWER AND HEAVIER BY THEN SO WE KNEW IT WAS NO GOOD TRYING TO CHASE HIM.

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"WE RAN ON UNTIL WE REACHED THE RELATIVE SAFETY OF A ROAD NEAR OUR CAMP, AND FLOPPED DOWN AND LAUGHED ABOUT THE WHOLE SPECTACLE OF TRYING TO MOVE AND CAPTURE THAT GERMAN. WE'RE CONVINCED NOW THAT IF ALL GERMANS WERE AS STUBBORN AS THAT JERRY, THERE WOULD BE FEW PRISONERS TAKEN BY NIGHT PATROLS. IF THEY WANT TO COME, THEY WILL, BUT IF NOT YOU'LL HAVE A DEVIL OF A TIME MAKING THEM. IT'S EASY TO KILL THEM BUT HARD TO CAPTURE THEM. WE HAD NO CASUALTIES, AND WE LEARNED PLENTY ABOUT PATROLING."

30. 2x— 20169

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

LUXEMBOURG, OCT 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG, SCATTERED DURING THE YEARS OF GERMAN DOMINATION, IS FUNCTIONING ONCE MORE WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF AN ALLIED CIVIL AFFAIRS MISSION SENT HERE BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

UNLIKE THE OTHER CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMISSIONS DISPATCHED BY SHAEF THE LUXEMBOURG MISSION IS HEADED BY A U.S.ARMY OFFICER.

HE IS COL.FRANK E.FRASER, 726 NORTH CENTRAL AVE., PHOENIX, ARIZ., WHO HAS BEEN IN THE CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH OF THE ARMY LONGER THAN ANY OTHER MAN. BRITISH OFFICERS SERVE AS CHIEFS OF ALL THE OTHER ALLIED CIVIL AFFAIRS MISSIONS.

IN FACT A BRITISH BRIGADIER ORIGINALLY WAS SCHEDULED TO HEAD THE SETUP HERE, BUT PRINCE FELIX PERSONALLY ASKED GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY TO ASSIGN AN AMERICAN BECAUSE THE YANKS LIBERATED THE COUNTRY.

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"WE DON'T RUN THE COUNTRY FOR THESE PEOPLE," FRASER SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "WE MERELY SERVE AS A LIAISON BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MILITARY."

LUXEMBOURG IS A DEMOCRACY OPERATING UNDER A SOVEREIGN, THERE HAS BEEN NO GENERAL ELECTION SINCE 1940. GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE, WHO ESCAPED WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY WHEN THE GERMANS OVERRAN THE COUNTRY IN 1940, STILL IS IN BRITAIN.

PRINCE JOHN, HEIR APPARENT AND THE OTHER CHILDREN ARE IN THE UNITED STATES. FELIX, PRINCE CONSORT, IS LIVING ON THE CONTINENT AND MAKES FREQUENT VISITS TO THE CAPITAL.

OF THE FIVE REGULAR CABINET MINISTERS FOUR ARE NOW BACK ON THE JOB. THE FIFTH, NICHOLAS MARGUE, MINISTER OF INSTRUCTION, WAS TAKEN TO GERMANY BY THE NAZIS, BUT IS BELIEVED TO BE ALIVE.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES HAS NOT BEEN IN SESSION SINCE JULY, 1940, AND ONLY 24 OF THE REGULAR 52 DEPUTIES ARE AVAILABLE. YET ALL BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE IN OPERATION, SOME WITH SUBSTITUTE PERSONNEL.

NO ELECTION WILL BE HELD UNTIL ALL LIVING MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT RETURN.

"ODDLY ENOUGH THIS WAS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN EUROPE THAT PREPARED FOR INVASION BY THE GERMANS AND THAT WAS FORTUNATE FROM OUR STANDPOINT," FRASER SAID.

"THEY WERE PREPARING FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING OVERRUN BY THE GERMANS AS EARLY AS MAY, 1939--A YEAR BEFORE THE INVASION CAME. THEY GRANTED EMERGENCY POWERS TO THE MINISTERS, PLANNED A GOVERNMENT IN EXILE AND DECLARED A STATE OF SIEGE, WHICH INCIDENTALLY STILL EXISTS.

"WE HAVE HAD TO MAKE MANY APPOINTMENTS TO GET THE GOVERNMENT GOING AGAIN, BUT IT WAS AN EASY MATTER BECAUSE OF THE FORETHOUGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE INVASION."

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FRASER DISCLOSED THAT AS EARLY AS 1938 THE GOVERNMENT BEGAN SHIFTING MONEY AND SECURITIES OUT OF THE COUNTRY AND BUILDING UP LARGE CASH CREDITS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

"THEN DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION LUXEMBOURGERS CONTINUALLY PREPARED FOR THE DAY OF LIBERATION," FRASER CONTINUED. "WHEN THE GERMANS DEPARTED THEY TOOK ALL THE RECORDS, THINKING THEY'D THROW THE COUNTRY INTO A TAILSPIN. BUT WHEN WE ARRIVED WE FOUND THESE PEOPLE HAD MADE DUPLICATES OF ALL RECORDS SECRETLY.

"BY CLEVERLY JUGGLING THE BOOKS THEY WITHHELD MILLIONS OF MARKS WHICH THEY SALTED AWAY AND BROUGHT OUT WITH THE CORRECT ACCOUNTS WHEN

THE AMERICANS CAME."

THE GERMANS, WHO CONSIDERED LUXEMBOURG A PART OF GERMANY, INSTALLED THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT, MONETARY AND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

"THEY INTENDED TO WIPE OUT LUXEMBOURG AS SUCH," FRASER SAID. "NOW WE MUST WIPE OUT EVERYTHING GERMAN AND REESTABLISH THE ORIGINAL SYSTEMS.

"WE DEAL DIRECTLY WITH THE VARIOUS MINISTERS CONCERNING PROBLEMS IN THEIR DEPARTMENTS. THEY ISSUE DECREES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DESIRES OF THE MILITARY COMMANDERS."

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VIRTUALLY EVERYTHING IS OPERATED BY THE GOVERNMENT ALTHOUGH THE ARMY KEEPS A CLOSE WATCH ON ANYTHING INVOLVING MILITARY SECURITY.

WHILE ALL UTILITIES ARE PRIVATELY OWNED, THE GOVERNMENT NOW CONTROLS THE RAILROADS BECAUSE OF THE SUPPLY SITUATION. THERE IS PLENTY OF FOOD HERE, BUT THE PEOPLE NEED CLOTHING AND COAL. STILL THE SITUATION IS BETTER THAN IN FRANCE OR BELGIUM.

THE MISSION IS COMPOSED OF BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS. THE OTHER AMERICANS ARE CAPT.CLAUDE E.BROOM, FORMER DETROIT POLICE INSPECTOR, WHO HANDLES MATTERS RELATING TO PUBLIC SAFETY; CAPT.ALLEN K.BRAMKAMP, MOUNT HEALTHY, CINCINNATI, O., WHO IS IN CHARGE OF TRADE, INDUSTRIES, UTILITIES, COMMUNICATIONS AND SUPPLIES, AND CAPT.FRANK S. AINSA, 1220 REYNOLDS BLVD., EL PASO, TEX., LEGAL OFFICERS.

FRASER ASKED FOR ASSIGNMENT WITH THE LUXEMBOURG MISSION BECAUSE AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE LAST WAR HE SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME HERE BEFORE AND AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

THE 49-YEAR-OLD COLONEL, WHO RECENTLY BECAME A GRANDFATHER, WAS DIRECTOR OF EXCISE TAXES IN ARIZONA, MILITARY AIDE TO THE GOVERNOR, AND HEAD OF THE PERSONNEL SECTION OF THE 45TH NATIONAL GUARD DIVISION IN 1940.

HE RETURNED TO THE ARMY WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR AND WAS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE PERSONNEL SECTION FOR THE THIRD ARMY AT SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHEN GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER ASKED HIM TO DRAW UP PLANS FOR A CIVIL AFFAIRS PROGRAM.

THIS HE DID AND WHEN EISENHOWER FIRST ARRIVED IN ENGLAND IN MAY, 1942, HE ASKED THAT THE PROGRAM BE PUT INTO OPERATION. FRASER JOINED EISENHOWER'S CIVIL AFFAIRS STAFF. HE LATER WENT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN IN CONNECTION WITH CIVIL AFFAIRS WORK AND THEN TO WASHINGTON. HE RETURNED TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER IN JANUARY, 1943.

HIS WIFE AND A DAUGHTER, MRS.IVAN MESSER LIVE IN PHOENIX. A SON FRANK, JR., IS A 15TH AIR FORCE LIBERATOR PILOT, AND IS NOW ENROUTE HOME AFTER COMPLETION OF HIS COMBAT TOUR. ANOTHER SON, WILLIAM S. FRASER, IS IN THE MARINES.

NOV 5 1944

SW1156AEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

WITH THE NINTH AIR FORCE IN LUXEMBOURG NOV 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN PILOTS ARE ENCOUNTERING INCREASING NUMBERS OF GERMAN JET AND ROCKET PROPELLED PLANES IN THE SKIES OVER THE WESTERN FRONT.

AT LEAST 80 OF THESE CRAFT HAVE BEEN SIGHTED SINCE THEY FIRST APPEARED IN THE FRONT LINE AREA A MONTH AGO, A NINTH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. FIVE WERE SEEN EARLY TODAY NEAR COLOGNE, NINE WERE SPOTTED SATURDAY NIGHT IN THE SAME VICINITY, AND FIVE WERE COUNTED EARLY WEDNESDAY EAST OF AACHEN.

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LT.EDGAR MERRIMAN, OF SOUTH BEND, IND., A MEMBER OF A NIGHT FIGHTER SQUADRON, SAID HE SAW TWO HEADED EAST ABOUT 1 A.M.WEDNESDAY WITH THEIR

30.24— 20171

JETS SHOWING PINKISH RED.

LT.ROBERT TEETER, MARION, N.C., WHO GOT A GOOD LOOK AT ONE ME-262, SAID "WHEN I WAS OVER TOP OF THE PLANE IT SUDDENLY ISSUED WHITE SMOKE FROM ITS TWO NACELLES, GATHERED SPEED, WENT ALMOST STRAIGHT UP TO 9,000 FEET, AND LEFT US FAR BEHIND."

NOV 5 1944

KK603AEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U.S. SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, FRANCE, OCT 31-(DELAYED)-(AP) LT.VYRONE ANDERSON IS BACK ON DUTY WITH THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION AFTER A CAPTIVITY STARTED AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF MURDER, CONTINUED THROUGH A TERRIFYING ALLIED AIR, LAND AND SEA BOMBARDMENT, AND TERMINATED UNDER AMERICAN RIFLE FIRE.

ANDERSON, WHO WAS GRADUATED FROM IOWA STATE COLLEGE IN 1942, WAS AMBUSHED AND CAPTURED LAST MONTH WEST OF PONTIVY ON THE BRITTANY PENINSULA, WHEN HIS DIVISION WAS DRIVING AGAINST BREST. ONE OF HIS FIVE COMPANIONS WAS WOUNDED FATALLY WHEN THEIR VEHICLES WERE TORN BY GERMAN FIRE.

HE SAID THAT A SHORT TIME LATER THE PRISONERS SAW THREE CAPTIVE FREE FRENCH SOLDIERS BEING FORCED TO DIG GRAVES FOR TWO DEAD GERMANS.

"YOU CAN IMAGINE HOW WE FELT WHEN WE HAD TO STAND BY AND WATCH THE GERMANS SHOOT THOSE FRENCHMEN AFTER THEY HAD DUG THE GRAVES," ANDERSON SAID.

THEY ALL THOUGHT THEY MIGHT BE DEALT WITH IMMEDIATELY IN THE SAME MANNER, BUT INSTEAD THE AMERICANS WERE LOADED INTO HORSE-DRAWN CARTS, GIVEN BLANKETS AND STARTED TOWARD BREST. THEY REACHED THAT DOOMED CITY AFTER TAKING FOUR DAYS TO COVER 60 MILES, NEVER KNOWING WHEN THE SWIFT AMERICAN COLUMNS MIGHT BLOW THE CARAVAN TO BITS.

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"WE WERE PUT IN A CHATEAU ABOUT 200 YARDS FROM THE DOCKS," SAID ANDERSON, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 816 DUFF AVE., AMES, IOWA. "BUT WE WERE LUCKY AND ONLY ONE BOMBING DAMAGED THE CHATEAU. BUT DON'T THINK WE DIDN'T KEEP UNDER COVER.

"THE FOOD WAS BAD, WITH COFFEE FOR BREAKFAST, SOUP FOR DINNER AND POOR SAUSAGE FOR SUPPER, BUT THE GERMANS WEREN'T DOING ANY BETTER DURING THE LATTER PART OF OUR 30 DAYS IN BREST."

AFTER THESE WEEKS OF DREADING SWIFT DESTRUCTION BY AMERICAN BOMBS OR SHELLS, THE PRISONERS WERE MOVED ACROSS TO THE CROZON PENINSULA SOUTH OF BREST, AND AFTERWARDS WERE LIBERATED BY ADVANCING U.S. FORCES.

ANDERSON'S PARENTS ARE MR. AND MRS.WALTER ANDERSON, WHO LIVE AT 510 SOUTH 18TH ST., FORT DODGE, IOWA.

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DN118PEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

WITH AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS, FRANCE, OCT. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)- PVT.HORACE MALE'S FIRST WEEK IN THE WAR WAS ONE OF THE ROUGHEST EVER VISITED UPON A ROOKIE.

HE PASSED IT "QUIETLY" BY BEING CUT OFF BY THE GERMANS WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY'S LOST BATTALION, BY BEING SHELLED BY AMERICANS AND NAZIS AND BY WANDERING FOR FIVE DAYS BEHIND ENEMY LINES WHERE HIS LIFE WAS IN DANGER EVERY MOMENT.

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MALE, WHO IS 37 YEAR OLD AND WHO COMES FROM 130 NORTH ELLSWORTH ST., ALLENTOWN, PA., HAD HIS FIRST DAY OF COMBAT OCT. 23, AND A FEW

HOURS AFTERWARD THE BATTALION WAS CUT OFF. MALE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST MEMBERS OF THE LOST BATTALION BACK TODAY. HE WAS IN A PATROL PARTY SENT OUT TO TRY TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH THE RESCUING BATTALION.

MALE'S FIRST CONCERN WAS THAT HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION AND HE DID NOT WANT TO WORRY HIS WIFE "BECAUSE WE ALWAYS GOT ALONG SO WELL THESE PAST 15 YEARS."

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WE1020PEW

ADD MOSCOW — (LEAD) XXX CONDITIONS

"BUT NOBODY IS FIGHTING AGAINST THE INDEPENDENCE OF IRAN. THE MATTER REFERRED TO OIL CONCESSIONS FOR THE SOVIET UNION IN NORTHERN IRAN."

(U.S. AMBASSADOR LELAND B.MORRIS LAST WEDNESDAY RECOGNIZED THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO POSTPONE OIL TALKS UNTIL AFTER THE WAR, AND THE BRITISH MINISTER, SIR READER BULLARD, LIKEWISE RAISED NO OBJECTION TO THE POSTPONEMENT. RUSSIA, HOWEVER, HAS CLAMORED AGAINST THE DECISION SINCE IT WAS ANNOUNCED OCT. 19.)

IZVESTIA WENT ON TODAY TO SAY THAT THE IRANIAN PAPER FROM WHICH IT QUOTED, AND WHICH IT SAID WAS PUBLISHED BY THE LEADING SUPPORTER OF PREMIER MOHAMMED SAED, WAS VIOLENT ABOUT "HOW TO CONNECT (RECONCILE) THE FACT OF THE STAY OF FOREIGN TROOPS IN IRANIAN TERRITORY WITH THE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF IRAN."

IT SAID THE PRESENCE OF SOVIET AND BRITISH TROOPS WAS IN CONFORMITY WITH TREATY BUT "THERE ARE ALSO AMERICAN TROOPS, AND THESE ARE IN IRAN WITHOUT ANY AGREEMENT WITH THE IRANIAN GOVERNMEN."

"THE GREAT MASSES OF IRANIAN PUBLIC OPINION UNDERSTAND THAT SAED IS TRYING TO PUSH IRAN TOWARDS WORSENING RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING ALLIED COUNTRIES, THANKS TO WHOM IRAN HAD ACQUIRED HER INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY."

IZVESTIA REPEATED PREVIOUS SOVIET PRESS ASSERTIONS THAT THERE HAD BEEN MANY MASS DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE SAED GOVERNMENT IN IRAN AND THAT IRANIAN PAPERS HAVE ATTACKED THE PREMIER, ALL DEMANDING A GOVERNMENT CHANGE.

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"TRYING TO CLAIM HE IS A FRIEND OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ALLIES," IZVESTIA STATED, "HE HAS PROVED HIMSELF HYPOCRITICAL AND DOUBLE-FACED.

"WHEN MEMBERS OF THE PRO-FASCIST MELLIUN NATIONALIST PARTY WERE ARRESTED, HE OPPOSED THEIR PUNISHMENT. HE FAILED TO PROSECUTE COMPLAINTS THAT THEY HAD INTERFERED WITH COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT. PEOPLE WHO STOLE MASSES OF WAR MATERIALS CROSSING IRAN WERE UNPUNISHED."

(IRAN, IN ITS PASSIVE ROLE AS A SUPPLY ROUTE FOR AMERICAMVIATOOVV

(IRAN, IN ITS PASSIVE ROLE AS A SUPPLY ROUTE FOR AMERICAN MATERIALS TO RUSSIA, JOINED THE UNITED NATIONS ONLY IN SEPTEMBER, 1943.

(WHEN PREMIER SAED ANNOUNCED POSTPONEMENT OF ANY OIL DISCUSSIONS UNTIL AFTER THE WAR, HE EXPLAINED THAT THE OIL QUESTION HAD CAUSED THE DOWNFALL OF THE CABINET THAT PRECEDED HIS OWN.

(SERGEI KAVTARADZE, VICE COMMISSAR OF SOVIET FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DECLARED IN TEHERAN ON OCT.24 THAT SAED WAS "DISLOYAL AND UNFRIENDLY TO THE SOVIET UNION," AND PREDICTED THAT THE OBSTACLES TO RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENT OF IRANIAN OIL "WILL BE REMOVED.")

DN446PEW NOV 5 1944

128) ROME (HEINZERLING) XX NIGHT

IN THE RETREAT UP THE VARDAR VALLEY TOWARD SKOPLJE, THE GERMANS LEFT A TRAIL OF BLOWN ROAD AND RAILWAY BRIDGES TO DELAY THE PURSUING BRITISH, BUT IT WAS NOT YET CERTAIN THAT THE TOMMIES HAD CROSSED INTO THE BALKAN COUNTRY.

THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE MENTIONED ONLY PATROLING "TOWARD THE GREEK-YUGOSLAVIA FRONTIER."

(THE BRITISH RADIO SAID THAT LIBERATED GREECE HAD LIFTED ALL BLACKOUT REGULATIONS, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION REPORTED.)

THE RECONQUEST OF GREECE ENDED THREE YEARS AND SIX MONTHS OF NAZI RULE DURING WHICH IT WAS ESTIMATED 500,000 GREEKS DIED FROM STARVATION, EXECUTIONS AND MISTREATMENT.

IT WAS ON APRIL 6, 1941, THAT ADOLF HITLER STRUCK WITHOUT WARNING AT THE BACK OF THE LITTLE COUNTRY, WHICH SINCE OCT. 28 OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR HAD NOT ONLY HELD OFF AN ITALIAN INVASION BUT HAD CHASED MUSSOLINI'S WARRIORS BACK INTO ALBANIA.

THE BRITISH SENT IN SMALL FORCES, WHICH WERE SUFFICIENT ONLY TO FIGHT A DELAYING ACTION AND ON MAY 2, OF THAT YEAR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ANNOUNCED THAT THE BRITISH HAD WITHDRAWN AND THE BATTLE FOR GREECE WAS OVER.

GREEK SOLDIERS AND OTHER PATRIOTS WENT UNDERGROUND AND KEPT UP FORAYS AGAINST THEIR CONQUERORS. WHEN THE BRITISH CAME BACK SEPT. 26, LANDING AT KATAKOLON ON THE WESTERN SHORES OF THE PELOPONNESUS, THEY FOUND THE PATRIOTS HAD THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

HJ1216PEW

ROME NOV 4-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF MULTI-COLORED LEAFLETS PRINTED BY ADVOCATES OF THE MONARCHY WERE SHOWERED ON THE AUDIENCE IN A ROME THEATER TODAY AT THE CONCLUSION OF AN ARMISTICE DAY ADDRESS BY FORMER PREMIER VITTORIO EMANUEL ORLANDO. THE LEAFLETS WERE THROWN BY YOUTHS IN THE BALCONIES WHO CRIED, "LONG LIVE THE KING."

ALTHOUGH THE CROWD WAS THROWN INTO DISORDER AND A NUMBER OF FIST FIGHTS ENSUED, ORDER WAS RESTORED WITHOUT POLICE INTERVENTION.

THE LEAFLETS CREDITED KING VITTORIO EMANUELE WITH FREEING ITALY FROM "FASCIST TYRANNY" AND SAID THAT IT WAS HE AND NOT THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WHO HAD OVERTHROWN MUSSOLINI.

KK1042PEW

JERUSALEM OCT 4-(AP)-A BAND OF 971 JEWISH REFUGEES ARRIVED AT HAIFA TODAY BY RAIL AND SEA ROUTES. THE MAJORITY OF THE NEWCOMERS WERE ORGANIZED ZIONISTS BETWEEN 14 AND 20 YEARS OLD. MOST OF THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WERE REPRESENTED.

KK1040PEW

ADD COLOMBO XX LEVEL

OTHER AIR FIELDS ATTACKED WERE ZAYATKWIN, 26 MILES NORTHEAST OF RANGOON; AND NAWNGHKIC NORTHEAST OF MANDALAY. NOV 5 1944

ALLIED FIGHTERS, INCLUDING RAF AND AMERICAN, DESTROYED ONE ENEMY PLANE AND DAMAGED FOUR. THREE ALLIED FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED MISSING.

"THEY LEFT THE SKY TO US AND LEFT THE DEFENSE OF THE AIR FIELDS TO ACK ACK GUNS," ONE RETURNING PILOT SAID.

B245PEW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, NOV 4-(AP)-INDIAN TROOPS OF THE BRITISH ARMY HAVE OVERRUN JAPANESE DEFENSES AT "VITAL CORNER," A BOTTLENECK ON THE ROAD FROM TIDDIM TO FORT WHITE IN THE CHIN HILLS OF NORTH WESTERN BURMA, AND ARE WITHIN A MILE OF KENMEDY PEAK, ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY. NOV 5 1944

AIRCRAFT OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND DESTROYED AND DAMAGED A NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES IN ATTACKS ON AIRFIELDS AT RANGOON YESTERDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

(A WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY SAID 20TH BOMBER COMMAND SUPERFORTRESSES, CARRYING THE GREATEST LOADS OF EXPLOSIVES EVER LIFTED OFF THE GROUND BY PLANES, ATTACKED RANGOON. THEY WERE ACCOMPANIED BY PLANES FROM THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND.)

KA1038AEW

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD CHINESE X X THREE TANKS.

LIUCHOW ALSO IS MENACED BY ANOTHER PUSH FROM THE WEST RIVER AREA, WHICH HAS PLACED MOSUN, 45 MILES SOUTH, UNDER A DIRECT ASSAULT.

THE CHINESE, IN THEIR SINGLE SUCCESS IN SOUTH CENTRAL CHINA

30. 24— 20 173

YESTERDAY, RECAPTURED ALL STRONGPOINTS IN THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN SUBURBS OF TUNGAN, RAILWAY TOWN 90 MILES NORTHEAST OF KWEILIN.

N941AEW

ADD MACARTHUR'S HQ -(MCDANIEL) XXX DAWN.

ONE JAPANESE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN DURING THESE NERVE-RACKING RAIDS WHICH APPARENTLY ARE INTENDED, PARTIALLY AT LEAST, TO INTERRUPT CONSTRUCTION OF AMERICAN INSTALLATIONS.

THE JAPANESE LANDED THEIR REINFORCEMENTS AT ORMOC WEDNESDAY NIGHT AND THURSDAY MORNING AND IMMEDIATELY DISPATCHED THE FIRST OF SEVERAL CONVOYS NORTHWARD ALONG THE ORMOC VALLEY ROAD.

USING TRANSPORTS AND BARGES, THE ENEMY AT GREAT COST IS DEFYING AMERICAN AIR AND SEA MIGHT TO LAND REPLACEMENTS AT ORMOC, ON THE ISLAND'S WEST CENTRAL COAST.

INCREASED JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY DEALT BLOWS AT AMERICAN INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPPING, BOTH MACARTHUR AND ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ REPORTED YESTERDAY.

NIMITZ ANNOUNCED NIPPONESE PLANES DAMAGED "SEVERAL SHIPS" IN AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER GROUP OF THE THIRD U.S. FLEET. HE DID NOT SAY WHERE THE ATTACKS OCCURRED. TEN OF THE ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. NOV 5 1944

MACARTHUR SAID THE JAPANESE MADE 35 LOW-LEVEL AIR SALLIES AGAINST DOCKS AND INSTALLATIONS ON LEYTE'S EAST COAST, BLOWING UP AN AMMUNITION DUMP AND SETTING A MERCHANT SHIP AFIRE. THE NIPPONESE PAID WITH 10 PLANES. ONE AMERICAN PLANE WAS LOST.

THE JAPANESE AT ORMOC, UNDER THE LASH OF AMERICAN AIRCRAFT FIRE, ALSO MUST MEET THE THRUSTS OF TWO OVERWHELMING YANK FORCES OPERATING NORTH AND SOUTH TOWARD THE ENEMY-HELD TOWN.

AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN, SUPPORTED BY A GREAT WEIGHT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY, PRESSED FORWARD TO CAPTURE PINAMOPOAN, NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE ROAD WHICH EXTENDS 26 MILES FROM ORMOC TO CARIGARA BAY.

MACARTHUR SAID YESTERDAY THE YANK DOUGHBOYS WERE FIVE MILES WEST OF CARIGARA, CAPTURED THURSDAY, WHICH WOULD PLACE THEM WITHIN TWO MILES OF PINAMOPOAN.

TO THE SOUTH, UNITS OF THE 7TH AMERICAN DIVISION WERE ON THE COAST AND POSSIBLY HAD MOVED NORTHWARD TOWARD ORMOC. THE 7TH DIVISION REACHED BAYBAY, 26 MILES SOUTH OF ORMOC. A GOOD ROAD LINKS IT WITH ORMOC.

FOLLOWING MACARTHUR'S FRIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE END OF THE LEYTE-SAMAR CAMPAIGN WAS NEARING, THE JAPANESE SENT A CONVOY OF FOUR SHIPS WITH PROTECTING PLANES AND DESTROYERS INTO ORMOC BAY.

AMERICAN AIRMEN HIT THE CONVOY, SINKING TWO TRANSPORTS AND DOWNING 25 ENEMY PLANES. BUT THE TWO OTHER SHIPS SUCCEEDED IN PUTTING JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND EQUIPMENT ASHORE WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

SOME OF THESE REINFORCEMENTS WERE SPOTTED THE NEXT DAY MOVING UP ORMOC VALLEY, AND AT LEAST 30 TRUCKS AND TWO TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT BY FIGHTER PLANES.

NN230PCW NM ASKED

MACARTHUR'S HDQ,PHILIPPINES--FIRST ADD CEBU-NEGROS XXX TODAY.

TEN MORE NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT PROBABLY WERE ERASED ON THE GROUND, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED IN A COMMUNIQUE ON AERIAL ACTION SUPPLEMENTING HIS DAILY ONE ON THE GROUND OFFENSIVE.

LEYTE-BASED FIGHTERS OF THE 49TH SQUADRON, FAR EASTERN AIRFORCE, WHICH HAVE DOWNED MORE THAN 500 ENEMY PLANES SINCE THE START OF THE WAR, TORE INTO AIRDROMES ON THE TWO ISLANDS AT TREETOP LEVEL. THE ATTACK COST FOUR AMERICAN PLANES.

IN THE SAME AREA, OFF THE ISLAND OF MASBATE, AIR PATROLS SCORED DAMAGING BOMB HITS ON A 3,000-TON ENEMY FREIGHTER TRANSPORT.

FATTENING THE AERIAL BAG, RAIDERS DESTROYED A NIPPONESE FLOATPLANE AT PALAWAN.

MITCHELL BOMBERS DROPPED 57 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE AIRDROME AT DAVAO ON THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES ISLAND OF MINDANAO. AN 8,000-TON ENEMY TRANSPORT WAS DAMAGED AT JOLO.

IN THE ISLANDS TO THE SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINES, LIBERATORS STARTED HUGE FIRES DURING A 36-TON BOMBING OF MAKASSAR ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF DUTCH CELEBES.

A 1,000-TON FREIGHTER WAS SUNK IN THE NORTHERN MOLUCCAS AREA. AIRDROME AND INSTALLATION RAIDS WERE MADE AGAINST CERAM, BOEROE, TIMOR, NEW GUINEA, NEW IRELAND, NEW BRITAIN AND BOUGAINVILLE.

EA734PPW NM

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ADD LEYTE AIRBASE ... WITHDREW

OTHER PILOTS WHO MADE THE ATTACK INCLUDED 1ST LTS.BERNARD (CABLE COPY) ARANKOWITZ, (50 VALLEY ST.) NEWARK,N.J.; WARREN B.CURTON, SPRING CITY, TENN.; DONALD W.FISHER, (106 SOUTH EVERGREEN ST.) ONARGA, ILL., AND FREDERICK W.HELTERLINE, WATERVILLE, N.Y.

GG721ACW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON LEYTE ISLAND, SUNDAY,NOV.5-(AP)-JAPANESE AIR RAIDS AGAINST AMERICAN LIBERATION FORCES STARTED APPARENTLY AS HAPHAZARD NUISANCE ASSAULTS, BUT THEY HAVE DEVELOPED INTO SMARTLY-COORDINATED ATTACKS ON AIRFIELDS, SHIPPING AND SHORE INSTALLATIONS.

THE COMMUNIQUE STILL CALLS THEM "NIGHT HARASSING RAIDS."

IN TERMS OF PLANES, THE ASSAULTS ARE LIGHT BUT THEY HAVE A HARASSING EFFECT INCOMMENSURATE WITH THE WEIGHT OF BOMBS OR THE ACTUAL DAMAGE DONE.

THEY ARE LAUNCHED AT INTERVALS OF FROM 15 TO 40 MINUTES, FROM DUSK TO SUNRISE. THE JAPANESE ARE AIDED BY THE LIGHT OF A FATTENING TROPIC MOONLIGHT AND THE LIMITED NUMBER OF TARGETS, WWHICH CAN BE HIT WITH PINPOINT CONCENTRATION.

THE NIPPONESE HAVE WAITED LONG FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO HIT THE AMERICANS FROM NEARBY LAND BASES. THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE OR WILLING TO RISK LARGE BOMBER FORMATIONS, BUT WHAT THEIR ATTACKS HAVE LACKED IN NUMBERS HAS BEEN COMPENSATED FOR IN PERSISTENCY AND CUNNING.

ALL TOO OFTEN THEIR TACTICS HAVE FOXED OUR GUNS ASHORE AND ABOARD SHIP INTO SPITTING THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS OF EAR-CRACKING EXPLOSIVE MISSILES INTO BLACK SPACES IN THE SKY.

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FILIPINO CIVILIANS HAVE LEFT CERTAIN SECTORS, BUT THE TROOPS AND CORRESPONDENTS HAVE TO STAY AND TAKE IT.

COMING IN FROM ALL QUARTERS SIMULTANEOUSLY OR AT SHORT INTERVALS, IN ONES AND TWOS, THE JAPANESE HAVE MIXED HIGH AND LOW-LEVEL BOMBING WITH ROOF--TOP STRAFING RUNS. LATELY, THEY HAVE THROWN IN A FEW STICKS OF PHOSPEROUS BOMBS FOR GOOD MEASURE.

FJ952PCW

Y REMBERT JAMES

ABOARD A CARRIER WITH THE THIRD FLEET,OCT.30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IGHT AMERICAN PILOTS, WHO UNHESITATINGLY ATTACKED A FLIGHT OF FROM O TO 75 JAPANESE PLANES, SAVED TWO CRIPPLED AMERICAN WARSHIPS URING EARLY OCTOBER BATTLE OFF FORMOSA AND ROUTED THE ENTIRE ENEMY ORMATION AFTER SHOOTING DOWN 26.

OUTNUMBERED APPROXIMATELY NINE TO ONE, THE AMERICANS LOST ONE LANE AND THE PILOT OF THAT SHIP, ENS.ROBERT B.WILLIAMS, 20, F LOS ANGELES, WAS RESCUED WITH A SINGED EYEBROW AS HIS ONLY HURT.

THREE NEW ACES WERE MADE ON THE BRIGHT, SUNNY OCTOBER AFTERNOON HAT THE EIGHT NAVY PILOTS, ALL FROM THIS FLATTOP OF THE THIRD FLEET'S AST CARRIER LINE FORCE, SAW THE HUGE FORMATION OF ENEMY PLANES PEEDING TOWARD TWO AMERICAN MEDIUM WARSHIPS BEING TOWED FROM THE CENE OF THE FORMOSA STRIKE BY A LIGHT ESCORT.

THERE WERE ALL TYPES OF JAPANESE PLANES--BOTH FIGHTERS AND OMBERS--FLYING IN LAYERS.

ONE OF THE NEW ACES, LIEUT.ALFRED FECKE, 26, OF DUXBURY,MASS., A ORMER UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FOOTBALL PLAYER, LED THE ATTACK.

"IT WAS 1:30 O'CLOCK P.M. AND TWO CRIPPLED MEDIUM AMERICAN WARSHIPS WERE UNDER TOW IN THE OPEN SEA, AT FOUR KNOTS," HE SAID, TELLING HIS STORY TODAY.

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"BEHIND THEM FOR 40 MILES STRETCHED A GREAT OIL SLICK THAT WAS AN EASY TRAIL FOR JAPANESE BOMBERS FROM NEARBY FORMOSA OR CHINA TO FOLLOW.

"FOR 30 HOURS THESE SHIPS HAD BEEN THERE, BARELY OUT OF SIGHT OF ASIA AND WITHIN EASY RANGE OF THE JAPANESE LAND-PLANES.

"WE HAD EIGHT FIGHTERS UP, AND THE JAPS WERE FROM EIGHT TO 15 MILES AWAY. WE MOVED TOWARD THEM, AT ABOUT 10,000 FEET ALTITUDE.

"THE JAPS WERE IN LAYERS FROM 5,000 TO 10,000 FEET--ALL KINDS OF PLANES STRETCHING FOR MILES WITH FIGHTERS ABOVE AND SLIGHTLY AHEAD OF BOMBERS.

"FOUR OF US HEADED FOR THE JAP FIGHTERS AND THE OTHER FOUR WENT BELOW TO HIT THE BOMBERS.

30.24 — 20175

"THE AMERICAN ATTACK WAS SO VIOLENT THE JAPANESE BECAME DISORGANIZED AND SOME GROUPS SCATTERED. WITHIN TWO OR THREE MINUTES OUR FOUR PLANES HAD COME THROUGH THE ENEMY FIGHTERS AND WHEELED AROUND TO DIVE ON THE BOMBERS, FROM THE REAR. THE BOMBERS, MEANWHILE, HAD GONE BELOW THE CLOUD COVER."

FECKE AND HIS THREE COMPANIONS CAME THROUGH THE CLOUDS TO FIND A WILD MELEE IN PROGRESS. JAPANESE PLANES WERE SMOKING, FLAMING AND DROPPING INTO THE SEA.

A GROUP OF AMERICANS HEADED BY LIEUT.MAX C.BARNES OF OLYMPIA, WASH., HAD HIT THE BOMBERS WITH A VENGEANCE THAT EQUALLED THAT OF FECKE'S ASSAULT.

THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS DIVED AND REENGAGED THE AMERICANS.

TWO OF THEM CHASED ONE BOMBER INTO A CLOUD AND LOST IT BUT THERE WAS AN AMERICAN TORPEDO BOMBER ON PATROL, ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CLOUD, PILOTED BY ENS. R. J. MAGHAN OF BRAINERD, MINN., AND HE SPOTTED THE ENEMY.

"I DON'T BELIEVE THE JAP EVER SAW ME," SAID MAGHAN.

HE GOT BEHIND THE ENEMY, FOLLOWED IT 12 MINUTES AND THEN GAVE IT A BURST, SENDING IT DOWN IN FLAMES.

BESIDES THE 26 PLANES THE PILOTS OF THIS CARRIER SHOT DOWN, AN AIR GROUP FROM ANOTHER CARRIER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SHOT DOWN NINE ADDITIONAL BOMBERS FROM THE SAME ENEMY FLIGHT.

THIS CARRIER'S SCORE WAS: FECKE, FIVE; ENSIGN R. L. BUCHANAN OF CLEMENTON, N.., FIVE; ENS. IRL V. SONNER, PETALUMA, CALIF., FOUR; ENS. ROBERT MURRAY (310 S.NICHOLS), MUNCIE, IND., FOUR; LIEUT. (JG) WALTER D. BISHOP, KANSAS CITY, THREE; LIEUT.BARNES, TWO; ENS. HENRY W. BALSIGER, LOS ANGELES, FORMER SANTA MONICA, CALIF., JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENT, TWO, AND ENSIGN WILLIAMS ONE.

FECKE, WHO HAD SHOT DOWN A PLANE THE DAY BEFORE, AND BUCHANAN AND MURRAY BECAME ACES.

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DV1124PCW

MEXICO CITY,NOV 4 (AP)-WHO RULES IN EL SALVADOR IS A MATTER OF RUMOR AND SPECULATION AMONG REVOLUTIONARY ADHERENTS HERE BUT NO DEFINITE AUTHENTIC NEWS HAS BEEN RECEIVED BEYOND THE REPORTS OF "MASSACRE" UNDER THE AGUIRRE REGIME.

MAX P.BRANNON, WHO RESIGNED AS AMBASSADOR FROM EL SALVADOR IN PROTEST AGAINST THE AGUIRRE GOVERNMENT, SAID TODAY THAT THE CONFUSED RUMORS CURRENT HERE ARE OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN AND LACK SUBSTANCE.

ONE OF THE REPORTS IS THAT MIGUEL TOMAS MOLINA, PRESIDENT OF THE EL SALVADOR SUPREME COURT, AFTER CLEIMING POWER AS LEGAL SUCCESSOR TO THE OLD GOVERNMENT, TOOK POWER WHEN AGUIRRE RESIGNED. ANOTHER REPORT IS THAT MOLINA FLED TO GUATEMALA WITH MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

BRANNON, WHO HAS BEEN IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR, SAID TODAY HE WOULD LEAVE FOR GUATEMALA TOMORROW, THUS SHOWING HIS DISBELIEF IN THE UMORS THAT THE AGUIRRE GOVERNMENT HAD RESIGNED OR BEEN OUSTED.

NEVERTHELESS BRANNON REMAINS CONFIDENT THAT THE POPULATION OF EL SALVADOR IS STRONGLY AGAINST AGUIRRE AND THAT PASSIVE RESISTANCE AND OPEN OPPOSITION SOON WILL FORCE HIM OUT.

GG1248PCW

OTTAWA, NOV. 4-(AP)-A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED BY THE R.C.A.F. TODAY LISTED FO.HAROLD EARL BROWN, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.H.E.BROWN LIVES AT ROLLA, N.D., AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS.

FLT.SGT.ODESSEY STEPHAN MANAS STAMATIS, WHOSE FATHER GEORGE STAMATIS LIVES AT 1594 ALI AVE., SEATTLE, WASH., IS LISTED AS SERIOUSLY ILL AS A RESULT OF INJURIES SUSTAINED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

JS228AEW

OTTAWA, NOV. 4-(AP)-AN R.C.A.F. CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY LISTED FLIGHT OFFICER RONALD FREDERICK JOSEPH MACDONALD (CAP D), WHOSE WIFE, RS.R.F.J.MACDONALD, LIVES AT 222 N.WASHINGTON ST., ROME N.Y., AS SERIOUSLY ILL AS A RESULT OF INJURIES SUSTAINED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

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JS223AEW

(ADVANCE).. OTTAWA, NOV. 4-(AP)-PVT. DOUGLAS HENDERSON, A MEMBER A QUEBEC REGIMENT, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. ERMINNIE HENDERSON LIVES WHITINSVILLE, MASS., IS LISTED AS KILLED IN ACTION IN A CANADIAN Y CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. JS330AEW

BOSTON,NOV.4-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TONIGHT AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL POSTHUMOUSLY TO SIR JOHN DILL, SENIOR BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF, WHO DIED IN WASHINGTON TODAY.

"I AM DEEPLY DISTRESSED TO LEARN OF THE DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL," THE PRESIDENT SAID IN A STATEMENT ISSUED ON HIS TRAIN HERE AFTER HE COMPLETED HIS BOSTON CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT:

"I AM DEEPLY DISTRESSED TO LEARN OF THE DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL WHOM I HAVE LONG REGARDED NOT ONLY AS A GREAT SOLDIER AND A GREAT FRIEND BUT AS A MOST IMPORTANT FIGURE IN THE REMARKABLE ACCORD WHICH HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN THE COMBINED OPERATIONS OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

"IN DEPLORING HIS LOSS AND EXPRESSING OUR SYMPATHY TO HIS WIDOW, LADY DILL, I HAVE DIRECTED THE AWARD OF A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO HIM, WITH THE FOLLOWING CITATION."

CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

"WHILE SERVING AS CHIEF OF THE BRITISH JOINT STAFF MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AND SENIOR BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF FROM DECEMBER, 1941, TO THE HOUR OF HIS DEATH, FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN GREEN DILL, K.C.B., G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., RENDERED A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO THE COMMON CAUSE OF THE ALLIES. IN THE CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON, AND AT CASABLANCA, QUEBEC, CAIRO, AND TEHERAN, HIS SERVICES WERE OF FIRST IMPORTANCE IN SECURING THE NECESSARY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES AS REPRESENTED BY THEIR CHIEFS OF STAFF.

"THE GOOD WILL AND CONCERT OF ACTION WHICH HAVE CHARACTERIZED THE COMBINED ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED FORCES MUST BE ATTRIBUTED IN AN IMPORTANT MEASURE TO HIS INTEGRITY OF PURPOSE, HIS FREEDOM FROM PREJUDICE AND HIS SELFLESS DEVOTION TO THE COMMON CAUSE, TOGETHER WITH THE WARM HUMANITY WHICH CHARACTERIZED ALL HIS ACTIONS. POSSESSED OF THESE RARE QUALITIES, SIR JOHN DILL MADE AN ENDURING CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION OF THE WAR AND ALSO TO THAT HARMONY OF PURPOSE WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO OUR SECURITY IN THE YEARS TO COME."

ES 1113PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.4-(AP)-THIS MEMORANDUM, ADDRESSED TO THE BRITISH CHIEFS OF STAFF, WAS MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN DILL:

THE UNITED STATES CHIEFS OF STAFF FEEL THEY SHARE EQUALLY WITH YOU THE LOSS TO OUR COMBINED WAR EFFORT RESULTING FROM THE DEATH OF FIELD MARSHALL SIR JOHN DILL. HIS CHARACTER AND WISDOM, HIS SELF-LESS DEVOTION TO THE ALLIED CAUSE, MADE HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMBINED BRITISH-AMERICAN WAR EFFORT OF OUTSTANDING IMPORTANCE. IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY THAT PROBABLY NO OTHER INDIVIDUAL WAS MORE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF COMPLETE COOPERATION IN THE WORK OF THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF.

DURING THE DARK PERIOD WHEN WE WERE ON THE DEFENSIVE ON ALL FRONTS AND CONTINUING THROUGH THE RISING TIDE OF VICTORIES, WE HAVE LOOKED TO HIM WITH COMPLETE CONFIDENCE AS A LEADER IN OUR COMBINED DELIBER-ATIONS. HE HAS BEEN A PERSONAL FRIEND OF ALL OF US AND A KEYSTONE IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN COOPERATION WHICH IS NOW SWEEPING US TO VICTORY. WE MOURN WITH YOU THE PASSING OF A GREAT AND WISE SOLDIER, AND A GREAT GENTLEMAN. HIS TASK IN THIS WAR HAS BEEN WELL DONE.

(END TEXT).

EQ 057PEW WH

NOV 5 1943

WASHINGTON,NOV.4-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT BY GENERAL WH.ARNOLD, COMMANDING GENERAL U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, ON THE DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL:

FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL HAS NOT LIVED TO SEE HIS BRILLIANT AND DEVOTED WORK CROWNED WITH ULTIMATE TRIUMPH. BUT HE HAS LIVED LONG ENOUGH TO SHARE OUR CERTAINTY THAT THE FALL OF A CORNERED AND DESPERATE GERMANY IS NOW ONLY A MATTER OF TIME--OF A RELATIVELY SORT TIME.

HE DIED SECURE IN THAT KNOWLEDGE. FOR THIS, AT ANY RATE, WE

MUST BE THANKFUL.

IN THE COURSE OF THE PAST THREE YEARS, WE OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES SHOULD PERHAPS HAVE GROWN INURED TO THE DEATH OF FRIENDS. WE HAVE NOT. WE NEVER SHALL. SIR JOHN'S DEATH AFFECTS US ALL AS A BITTER AND PERSONAL LOSS.

WE KNOW THAT SIR JOHN WILL BE SUCCEEDED. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED, BUT NOT REPLACED. PEOPLE LIKE HIM CAN NEVER BE REPLACED. IN HIM, THE ARMY AIR FORCES HAS LOST A RARE AND UNDERSTANDING FRIEND, AS WELL AS A GIFTED AND VALIANT COMRADE IN ARMS. WE SHALL MOURN HIS PASSING IN THE MANNER THAT GREAT SOLDIERS WISH TO SEE THEIR PASSING MOURNED. THE VICTORY HE WORKED FOR WILL BE OURS.

(END STATEMENT)

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VH830PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.4-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT BY GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF, U.S. ARMY, ON THE DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL:

THE FACT THAT ALLIED FORCES STAND POISED AT THE GATES OF GERMANY IS DUE IN NO SMALL MEASURE TO THE BREADTH OF VISION AND THE SELFLESS DEVOTION OF FIELD MARSHALL SIR JOHN DILL TO OUR COMMON CAUSE.

I KNOW OF NO MAN WHO HAS MADE A GREATER CONTRIBUTION TO THAT MOST VITAL REQUIREMENT TO AN ALLIED VICTORY, THE COMPLETE MILITARY COOPERATION BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES. HIS DEATH SIGNALS A LOSS OF NO LESS MAGNITUDE FOR THE UNITED STATES THAN FOR HIS OWN COUNTRY, FOR THE DIRECTION OF HIS MATCHLESS EFFORTS TOWARDS COMBINED VICTORY GAVE HIM STRENGTH TO LAY ASIDE ALL OTHER CONSIDERATION

I SPEAK FOR ALL RANKS OF THE ARMY IN MOURNING HIM AS A GREAT SOLDIER AND MILITARY STATESMAN, ONE TO WHOM BOTH NATIONS COULD LOOK TO FOR WISDOM AND GUIDANCE THROUGH DIFFICULT DAYS. I SPEAK FOR MYSELF IN MOURNING THE LOSS OF A DEAR FRIEND.

(END STATEMENT)

VH824PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.4-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE HENRY L.STIMSON, SECRETARY OF WAR, ON THE DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL:

HUMANITY STANDS INDEBTED TO FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL FOR HIS INCOMPARABLE SERVICE IN THE COMMON CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BOTH IN WAR AND IN PLANS FOR A LASTING PEACE.

HIS DEATH DEPRIVES US OF THE HAND THAT PLAYED A MAJOR PART IN FORGING THE ALLIED MILITARY MACHINE AND IN THE APPLICATION OF ITS TREMENDOUS FORCE. FROM THE TIME OF HIS ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES THREE YEARS AGO, HIS HIGH PROFESSIONAL SKILL, HIS INTEGRITY, HIS KINDLINESS AND GENEROSITY OF SPIRIT COMBINE TO LEAD HIM TO CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN PROMOTING COOPERATION AMONG THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF.

THE EFFECTS OF HIS WORK WILL BE FELT IN THE FIRM PEACE WHICH MUST FOLLOW FROM THIS WAR, FOR IN HIMSELF HE EMBODIED THE VERY FUNDAMENTAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING UPON WHICH A PEACE MUST BE ESTABLISHED. THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE LOST ONE OF THEIR STRONGEST FRIENDS.

(END STATEMENT)

3 30 24 — 20 1 77

WASHINGTON,NOV.4-(AP)-LT. GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF AN ARMY CORPS IN NEW GUINEA HAS BEEN AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR ORGANIZING AND TRAININ JUNGLE TROOPS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

VH1016PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.4-(AP)-THE POLISH FIRST ARMORED DIVISION WHICH CAPTURED STRATEGIC BREDA IN HOLLAND THIS WEEK IN THE ALLIES' BATTLE FOR ANTWERP IS EQUIPPED WITH AMERICAN LEND-LEASE SHERMAN TANKS.

THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, DISCLOSING THIS TONIGHT, SAID THAT THE NUCLEUS OF THIS DVISION WAS ONE OF THE ONLY TWO MOTORIZE BRIGADES POLAND HAD WHEN GERMAN ARMOR ROLLED OVER THE NATION FIVE YEARS AGO. IT HAD ONLY A FEW BABY TANKS AND OTHER INADEQUATE EQUIPMENT.

THE COMBACK OF THIS DIVISION, FEA ADMINISTRATOR LEO T.CROWLEY SAID, "IS TYPICAL OF OVER 150,000 OTHER POLISH FIGHTING MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO RETURN TO THE FIGHT BECAUSE OF THEIR OWN INDOMITABLE BRAVERY AND BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN EQUIPPED THROUGH LEND-LEASE, MUTUAL AID AND SIMILAR ARRANGEMENTS."

VH1015PEW

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, NOV 4-(AP)-LEO T. CROWLEY, U.S. FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATOR, SAID TODAY BRITISH AND AMERICAN AID HAS ENABLED MORE THAN 150,000 POLES TO RETURN TO WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

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"MOST OF THE EQUIPMENT USED AGAINST THE GERMANS BY THE POLISH ARMY AND AIR FORCES FIGHTING IN THE EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN THEATE HAS BEEN PROVIDED FROM BRITISH PRODUCTION," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT ON LEND-LEASE AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS AID TO POLAND.

"MOST OF THE TANKS AND TRUCKS AND SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY, TOGETHER WITH SOME OTHER ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT HAS COME FROM THE UNITED STATES UNDER LEND-LEASE."

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HE CITED THE POLISH FIRST ARMORED DIVISION AS TYPIFYING THE POLISH COMEBACK BY ITS CAPTURE THIS WEEK OF BREDA.

"THE GERMANS THOUGHT POLAND WAS FINISHED IN SEPTEMBER, 1939," CROWLEY SAID. "THEY RECKONED WITHOUT THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SYSTEM OF LEND-LEASE AND MUTUAL AID THROUGH WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE SO EFFECTIVELY COMBINED THEIR RESOURCES IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, NOV. 5)

SU1256PEW

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, NOV 5-(AP)-A SURVEY BY THE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY LIBERATED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE WERE CONVINCED GERMANY MUST BE DEPRIVED OF ITS "POTENTIAL MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SUPREMACY ON THE CONTINENT."

THIS WAS DESCRIBED AS "THE PRICE OF FUTURE SECURITY OF EUROPE, AND THEREFORE OF THE WORLD, FROM NEW GERMAN ATTACKS.

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"FORCED TO DECIDE BETWEEN LARGE-SCALE REPARATION AND A DEINDUSTRIALIZED GERMANY, MOST OF THE CONTINENTAL ALLIES DO NOT HESITATE TO CHOOSE THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL," THE SURVEY SAID.

"AT THE RISK OF HAVING TO PAY FOR THE GREATER SHARE OF THEIR OWN RECONSTRUCTION, THEREFORE, THE EUROPEAN NATIONS STAND FOR THE PLAN WHICH SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU IS REPORTED TO HAVE SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LAST SEPTEMBER."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, NOV 6)

SU1232PEW

BOSTON, NOV. 4-(AP)-JOHN G. WINANT, US. AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, SAYS THAT "NO ONE LIVING CAN DO SO MUCH TO INSURE LASTING PEACE AS FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT IF HE CONTINUES AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

"THAT", SAID THE THREE TIMES GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, "IS WHY I SHALL VOTE FOR HIM ON NOVEMBER SEVENTH."

IN A NATIONWIDE RADIO (CBS) ADRESS, DELIVERED OVER STATION WEEI AND SPONSORED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS INDEPENDENT VOTERS COMMITTEE FOR ROOSEVELT AND TRUMAN, WINANT SAID THAT THE WAR IN THE EUROPEAN AREA XXX HAS BEEN AWLY ACCOMPLISHED WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD OF PARTISAN POLITICS OR ADVANTAGES.

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO BELIEVE THE CHARGE THAT THERE HAS BEEN INEFFICIENCY AT HOME," HE ADDED.

"THE COMPOTTENCE OF OUR ARMED FORCES, THE LIMITLESS SUPPLIES OF FOOD STUFFS AND WAR MATERIALS, THE EXTRAORDINARYLX SKILL IN COORDINATION AND COMMAND, WHICH CULMINATED IN THE CHANNEL CROSSING AND THE SUCCESSFUL INVASION OF FRANCE, SURPASSED MILITARY FEATS OFF AL TIMES.

"ANYONE WHO HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF SEEING ANY PART OF THOSE STUPENDOUS OPERATIONS WAS FORCED TO RECOGNIZE THE CAREFUL PLANNING THAT LAY BEHIND IT, AND NO ONE KNOWS THE PROBLEMS OF WAR, REACHING WAY BEYOND THE IMMEDIATE AREA OF BATTLE, BACK INTO OTHER COUNTRIESAND AFFECTING OTHER POINTS, COULD HELP BUT REALIZE THE POLITICAL STATESMANSHIP AS WELL AS THE MILITARY SKILL INVOLVED IN THE HISTORIC EXPEDITION."

WINANT POINTED OUT THAT HE HAD SERVED AS AMBASSADOR FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS AND HAD "SEEN AT CLOSE RANGE THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR EFFORT IN THE EUROPEAN AREA."

ANSWERING CHARGES BY REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD NOT PREPARED THE COUNTRY FOR WAR, WINANT DECLARED:

"THERE ARE THOSE WHO NOW SAY THAT THE PRESIDENT DID NOT GIVE US SUFFICIENT WARNING AND DID NOT DO ENOUGH TO AROUSE US TO OUR DANGER. BUT LOOKING BACK, I AM STRUCK WITH HIS COURAGE AND VISION."

TURNING TO THE PEACE TO COME, THE AMBASSADOR SAID THAT "IF WE ARE TO SERVE THE CHILDREN OF THE FUTURE, THE WAR AND THE PEACE ARE THE GREAT ISSUES OF OUR GENERATION.

"THERE IS ANOTHER PROBLEM THAT STEMS OUT OF PEACE," HE CONTINUED. "IT HAS TO DO WITH JOB SECURITY. I REMEMBER SPEAKING EIGHT YEARS AGO FROM THIS STATION IN BOSTON IN DEFENSE OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.

"BOTH PARTIES HAD SUPPORTED THE LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS, BUT THE CANDIDATE OF ONE REPUDIATED IT IN THE MIDST OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AND SENT THE CHAIRMAN OF HIS POLITICAL PARTY HERE TO TELL YOU THAT IT WAS A "CRUEL HOAX" IMPOSED UPON THE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

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"I HAD HELPED WRITE THAT ACT. I WAS CHAIRMAN AND THE MINORITY MEMBER OF A NON-PARTISAN BOARD APPOINTED TO ADMINISTER IT. I HAD WORKED OVER 20 YEARS TO GET IT WRITTEN INTO LAW.

"I RESIGNED MY POSITION ON THE BOARD AND CAME OUT FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHO SUPPORTED IT. I WAS CONVINCED THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD DETERMINED TO ASSIST DEPENDENT PEOPLE, TO HELP THE JOBLESS AND TO USE THE POWERS OF THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION TO INCLUDE OUT IN OUR BILL OF RIGHTS 'FREEDOM FROM WANT', WHICH INCLUDES THE RIGHT TO WORK.

"IN THESE BELIEFS HE NEVER CHANGED.

"TODAY BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES SUPPORT THIS LEGISLATION."

AJ445AEW

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV.4-(AP)-WAR LEGISLATION TO BE PLACED BEFORE THE JAPANESE DIET HELD THE ATTENTION OF PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO AND HIS CABINET DURING A THREE-AND-ONE-HALF HOURS MEETING TODAY, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED.

LEGISLATIVE BILLS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE FORTHCOMING 86TH DIET SESSION WILL BE LIMITED TO THOSE "DIRECTLY RELATED TO PROSECUTION OF THE WAR," SAID THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS.

TOKYO RADIO ALSO TOLD OF A GREAT CELEBRATION SCHEDULED THROUGHOUT JAPANESE-CONTROLLED AREAS NEXT MONDAY TO HAIL THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF "THE JOINT DECLARATION OF GREATER EAST ASIA."

THE DECLARATION, PRODUCED AT A TOKYO CONFERENCE LAST YEAR BY HEADS OF THE PUPPET ASIATIC STATES, PROCLAIMED A POLICY OF "SELF-INDEPENDENCE AND MUTUAL PROSPERITY."

A SPEECH BY KOISO HEADS THE ANNIVERSARY BROADCASTING PROGRAM WHICH ALSO LISTS THE CHIEFS OF PUPPET STATES.

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FJDV957PCW

UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOR THE SECOND TIME WITHIN A WEEK, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED ALLIED PENETRATION OF THE SKIES OVER HONSHU, THE ISLAND ON WHICH TOKYO IS SITUATED. IT SAID "ONE ENEMY PLANE" ENTERED THE AREA AT MIDMORNING SUNDAY (TOKYO TIME) BUT DROPPED NO BOMBS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE PLANE WAS "FORCED BACK BY OUR STRONG AERIAL DEFENSES WITHOUT DROPPING ANY BOMBS.

THE REPORT, NOT CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES, SAID THE PLANE APPEARED OVER THE TOKAIDO AREA. THIS AREA COMPRISES THE EAST SEACOAST OF HONSHU. IT CONTAINS TOKYO AND CONSIDERABLE HEAVY INDUSTRY.

THE REPORT, IF CONFIRMED, SUGGESTED A CONTINUATION OF AMERICAN AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE OVER TOKYO.

LAST MIDWEEK THE JAPANESE RADIO WOUND UP A SERIES OF CONFUSING AND CONTRADICTORY REPORTS BY CONCLUDING THAT SEVERAL B-29S WERE OVER THE TOKYO AREA WEDNESDAY ON A RECONNAISSANCE MISSION FROM BASES IN THE MARIANAS. THESE REPORTS ALSO NEVER HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES.

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UNDATED BUDAPEST
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BESIEGED BUDAPEST, WITH A POPULATION OF 1,115,000, CAPITAL AND CHIEF CITY OF HUNGARY, STRADDLES THE WIDE DANUBE RIVER AND INCLUDES THE FORMER TOWNS OF BUDA AND O-BUDA ON THE RIGHT (WEST) BANK AND PEST, TOGETHER WITH KOBANYA, ON THE LEFT.

O-BUDA WAS A ROMAN EMPIRE OUTPOST UNTIL 376 A.D., WHEN IT FELL BEFORE THE ASSAULTS OF BARBARIANS. TOWARDS THE CLOSE OF THE NINTH CENTURY THE MAGYAR INVADERS FOUND SLAVONIC SETTLEMENTS ON BOTH THE PRESENT SITES OF BUDA AND PEST.

MODERN BUDA WAS FOUNDED IN 1247. IT BECAME THE CAPITAL OF HUNGARY IN 1361 AND IN 1872 BUDA AND PEST, WHICH HAD DEVELOPED RAPIDLY AS A COMMERCE CENTER, WERE JOINED INTO ONE MUNICIPALITY, BUDAPEST, WHICH BECAME THE POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL CENTER OF HUNGARY.

JS746AEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN).
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM VISTULA NORTH OF WARSAW).
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA).

MK603AEW

3. 24— 20-79

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NOV.4, 1940---BRITISH FORCES LAND ON CRETE. RAF AIRCRAFT ATTACK PORTS AND AIRDROMES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE.
MK604AEW

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B-29s Bomb Singapore, City's First Raid; Nazis Report Allied Chutists at Arnhem, Say Russians Battle Way Into Budapest

NOV 6

B-29s Raid Singapore, Sumatra in Twin Blow

NOV 6 1944

Pound Naval Installations at Port, Blast Oil Refinery.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 — (AP) B-29 Superfortresses thundered a mighty double strike at Japanese power today, hitting Singapore naval installations and the second biggest airplane fuel source in the Far East.

A communique from the 20th airforce which flies the air giants on their world-wide missions called bombing results "good to excellent" both at the former bulwark of British sea power on the tip of the Malay peninsula, and at the Pangkalan-Brandon oil refinery on the north coast of Sumatra.

Hit Naval Installations

The primary blow, in "substantial force" was against dockyard and repair facilities at Singapore, [illegible] the Japanese are understood to have converted into the chief brace of their navy in the south.

The presumption was strong that a main purpose of the Singapora attack was to hamper the refitting of Nipponese warships which may have escaped in that direction from the great naval battles in Philippine waters.

That theory was supported by the language of the communique which mentioned two direct hits on a "Japanese ship that was in the drydock for repairs." Other direct hits were reported on a control house at the largest drydock and "other vital points." Bombing there was visible.

The flight, from India bases, was reported by the 20th airforce as the longest daylight mission ever flown by military planes. The only longer one—and that by only a few miles — was the August 10 night blow by the same bomber command against the Pladjoe refinery at Palembang, Sumatra.

At least one bomb dropped square on the refinery in the Sumatra strike, the communique said. The 20th airforce described Pangkalan-Brandon as the second most important high octane gasoline source in the Far East, probably exceeded only by the Pladjoe refinery hammered in August.

Meet Weak Opposition

"Only "weak" fighter plane opposition was reported. Anti-aircraft fire was called "moderate" over both targets, and none of the American craft was reported lost in either strike.

The headquarters of the big bombers said nothing about Japanese radio reports of "enemy planes" in unspecified numbers scouting over the eastern seacoast of the main Japanese home island of Honshu.

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The Japanese guessed that the reconnaissance flights over the home islands came from the Mariana islands.

Most of the eastern seacoast of Honshu, where Tokyo and most of Japan's heavy industry are located, was covered by the scouting planes, radio Tokyo said.

The text of 20th airforce communique No. 20:

"In the longest daylight mission ever flown by military planes, B-29 aircraft of the 20th airforce today bombed the dockyards and repair facilities of the great Singapore naval base, on the southern tip of the Malay peninsula.

"The strike was made by a substantial force of the 20th bomber command from India bases. It was exceeded in length by only a few miles on Aug. 10, 1944, when the same bomber command conducted a night mission from India against the Pladjoe refinery at Palembang, Sumatra.

"Coincidentally with the attack on Singapore, some elements hit

the Pangkalan-Brandon oil refinery on the Japanese-dominated isle of Sumatra.

Good Results Reported

"Good to excellent results were reported at both primary and secondary targets. At Singapore, the former British naval base now in Japanese hands, the weather was clear enough for visual bombing and direct hits were observed on a control house in the largest drydock and on other vital points. In addition, two direct hits were scored on a Japanese ship that was in the drydock for repairs.

"At Pangkalan-Brandon at least one direct hit was observed on the refinery and other strikes were made within the bombing area. Pangkalan-Brandon is situated on the north coast of Sumatra, just north of the city of Medan. It is probably exceeded only by the Pladjoe refinery as a supplier of high-octane aviation gasoline in the Far East.

"Our planes encountered only weak enemy fighter plane opposition. Anti-aircraft fire at both Singapore and Pangkalan-Brandon was moderate. None of our aircraft was lost to enemy action at either target."

SKY TROOPS DROP BEHIND GERMANS AT VITAL BRIDGE

Two Allied Armies Reach Maas River on 40-Mile Front.

YANKS CAPTURE BERG

Battle to Clear Antwerp Nears End, Walcheren Guns Silenced.

LONDON, Nov. 5—(AP) Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery launched a new assault today near Arnhem—scene of the gallant British Airborne division's stand—and dropped "sabotage parachutists" behind the vital Arnhem bridge, Berlin radio declared tonight.

This unconfirmed report came as two Allied armies punched up to the Maas river to the southwest on a 40-mile front, reaching the river at two points, and virtually ending the bloody battle to clear Antwerp harbor as a supply springboard for offensives into Germany.

Big Guns Silenced

Only two isolated pockets of Nazis remained on Walcheren island, and all big guns there were silenced. Save for minesweeping, the water route to Antwerp had been opened.

There was no Allied word on any operations at Arnhem, a city on the Neder Rhine guarding the northern approach to the Reich.

Berlin said Montgomery's forces attacked the Germans' Arnhem bridgehead under heavy aerial support. The broadcast declared all the parachutists dropped to disrupt German communications had been killed or captured. German strength at Arnhem recently was estimated at five divisions and some armor.

Southeast of Aachen, tank-supported U. S. infantry fought back 500 yards almost to the edge of Schmidt in a bitter battle to regain that bomb-levelled village, and rewon two-thirds of the ground lost earlier to heavy German counterattacks.

The U. S. Third army, lashing out on a long-dormant sector 100 miles below Aachen, knocked the Germans from Berg, eight miles northeast of Thionville, and near the juncture of the French, German and Luxembourg borders.

The grimmest battle was fought by the First army in see-saw actions in the deep-shadowed Hurtgen forest region.

Doughboys driven out of Schmidt Saturday struck back with the reinforcing weight of tanks and mobile artillery. They repulsed new German counterattacks, and made limited advances against strong resistance.

Yanks Bomb Schmidt

Air forces teamed with the ground troops, hurling bombs on already-rubbled Schmidt and then strafing the Germans holding the town. Pilots claimed destruction of 10 enemy armored vehicles, and estimated 12 to 15 German tanks were damaged.

Northwest of Schmidt, the Americans inched ahead against Germans stubbornly determined to prevent an advance to the Roer river, one of the last barriers before Cologne. Minefields and artillery barrages slowed progress. Near Germeter, infantrymen encircled one small but strongly-entrenched German force.

On a 40-mile front along soggy Dutch terrain, the Allies had reached the Maas river at two crossings, and were closing in on the fleeing Germans elsewhere.

The German sack below the river was collapsing rapidly, and a 21st army group officer in the field declared "the Boche obviously has pulled out to the north."

Polish vanguards of the Canadian First army struck to the river at Geertruidenberg, a main crossing point. Fifteen miles to the east, a swift British army advance behind flame-throwing tanks had crushed the last strong German pocket, and drove to the Maas at Heusden, taking that river town.

Seizing village after village, Canadian, American and British troops under Canadian army command were slogging up to the Maas on a 25-mile sector from Geertruidenberg westward to Moerdijk and Willemstad and beyond. Allied troops were reported within half a mile or less of Moerdijk, a main crossing which was seized by German parachutists in the lowlands invasion of 1940.

Field dispatches reported indications the Germans would continue the withdrawal above the Maas and across the Waal Rhine before pegging a main defense line for Rotterdam and central Holland.

On Walcheren island, the Allies had completely won Vlissingen (Flushing) and knocked out all German guns controlling the Scheldt estuary to Antwerp.

Tighten Noose on Middelburg

Scots drew a net tighter on one last German pocket at the city of Middelburg, reaching its outskirts. Other Allied forces closed in on Germans isolated northeast of Domberg.

Supreme headquarters disclosed that the British Marine landing at Westkapelle on Walcheren had been one of the costliest attacks of the Western front, with severe losses in personnel, landing craft and support craft due to point-blank fire of big German coastal batteries. Weather prevented Allied planes from knocking out these guns at the last moment.

Tholen island, northeast of Walcheren, has been in Canadian hands for four days, a field dispatch disclosed.

In the southeastern corner of Holland, British-American troops edged closer to the enemy fortress town of Meijel, 12 miles from the important German-Dutch border city of Venlo. Thickly-studded guns protecting the approaches to the Reich's frontier made progress slow.

Walcheren Landing Costly

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 5 (AP).—The landing by British marines at Westkapelle, on Walcheren Island, was one of the costliest attacks of the western front, with "severe" loss in naval and marine personnel, Supreme Headquarters disclosed today.

Twenty of twenty-five gun-mounting close-support craft and an unspecified number of troop-landing craft were lost to the point-blank fire of German shore batteries, the announcement said.

The landing force had to smash its way ashore head-on against the giant coastal batteries because at the last minute bad weather prevented the Allied air force from carrying out rocket-firing attacks designed to shield the assault.

Supreme headquarters did not reveal the actual losses in men. Although the personnel landing craft probably were less hard hit than the gun-support boats, it was known that the landing craft suffered heavily.

Berlin Says Spearhead Broke Through Suburbs

Romanian Radio Also Describes Dash Of Red Armor Around City To North

London, *Monday*, Nov. 6 (AP)—The German radio announced early today that Russian tank spearheads had crashed through Budapest's suburbs and reached the southern metropolitan limits, only two miles from the heart of the Hungarian capital torn by Red army siege guns and planes and Axis demolitions.

A Bucharest broadcast said that other Soviet troops, racing around the eastern side of the city, had smashed into the capital from the north and also penetrated 12 miles beyond.

Hungarian reports quoted by Bucharest indicated that the bulk of the German forces already were fleeing across the Danube to the western side, giving up the greater part of Budapest.

Tells Of Rail Towns

Moscow's bulletin did not confirm these reports, but announced the slashing of a main segment of the enemy's defenses on the southeast along the Budapest-Cegled trunk line with the capture of Ullo, rail town eight miles from the city.

It was along this railway and highway from Ullo that the German transocean broadcast said the Soviet penetration was made, despite "tenacious German and Hungarian resistance."

Berlin said the Russians were using at least 600 tanks and 65,000 men in the assault—three tank brigades, four rifle divisions, a detachment of heavy Stalin tanks and a mechanized corps.

Besides toppling Ullo the Russians announced the capture of Vasad, four miles southeast of Ullo and near the trunk railway, and also Taksony, six miles from Budapest. Taksony was taken by units driving on the city along the eastern bank of the Danube.

Indicates Evacuation

The Budapest radio late last night ordered all owners of small and large trucks to proceed to places assigned them for "prescribed tasks," indicating a total evacuation of the capital was near despite the announcer's assertion that all Russian frontal assaults on the city had been repulsed.

The speaker declared that Russian losses were 50 per cent. of the troops thrown against Budapest.

Capture Budapest Suburbs

A late Soviet bulletin said the Russians had captured a number of enemy fortifications nine miles from Budapest and overcome an intricate Nazi defense system based on a network of canals manned by four German tank divisions and one SS elite troops mechanized division hurled into battle as reinforcements.

A regiment of 3,000 men was wiped out by the Red army units in one day and 28 tanks wrecked, the Bulletin said, in telling of particularly fierce resistance along the highways leading into Budapest from Cegled and Kecskemet.

In heavy fighting around Goldap in German East Prussia the Russians said their troops killed 2,000 Germans in two days and destroyed dozens of tanks, self-propelled guns and armored carriers.

Berlin claimed that German troops had broken into Goldap, 19 miles inside the Reich from the Lithuanian border, and were beginning to wipe out its Soviet captors. Moscow however said the Germans were repulsed there.

The Bucharest radio, attributing part of its information to the Hungarian radio itself, said that Russian tanks had penetrated southern Budapest, and that the German and Hungarian troops were concentrating most of their forces in Buda, the hilly part of the capital on the western side of the Danube.

Capture Another 3,000

The Soviet communique announced capture of 3,000 more Axis troops, making a total of 10,518 since the offensive aimed at knocking Hungary out of the war began a week ago.

Reports via Turkey said many Hungarian troops had turned on the Germans inside the city, and that three great premature explosions on Saturday had destroyed St. Margaret's Bridge across the Danube, hurling refugee-packed street cars, automobiles and pedestrians into the river.

The Budapest correspondent of the Turkish news agency told of the blowing up of St. Margaret's Bridge, one of six spans connecting Pest, the larger district of the capital on the eastern side of the Danube, with Buda on the west.

Blast Believed Accident

"Boats of all kinds went to the assistance of the victims," he said. "The number of casualties is not yet known. It is believed that charges of dynamite, placed at vital points of the bridge to destroy it in case of necessity, exploded by accident."

The bridge connects both sides of the Danube with Margaret Island, a famous spa and park playground of the wealthy, and is only a short distance from Parliament Building on the east bank.

Telling of "indescribable chaos" in Budapest, the Ankara radio in a broadcast said:

"Hungarians are fleeing the town in haste, and it becomes clear the Hungarian army and people wish to cut away from the Germans. The Germans have been talking of attacks on Germans by Hungarian troops. This situation has compelled the Germans to disarm some Hungarians. Only four divisions have remained faithful."

Gestapo Posts On Border

A Moscow broadcast said Gestapo posts had been placed on the Austrian border, 90 miles west of Budapest, "to stop fleeing Hungarians from spreading panic among the Austrians," and to impress refugees into fortification work along the frontier.

In heavy fighting around Goldap in German East Prussia, the Russians said their troops killed 2,000 Germans in two days and destroyed dozens of tanks, self-propelled guns and armored carriers.

Berlin claimed that German troops had broken into Goldap, 19 miles inside the Reich from the Lithuanian border, and were beginning to wipe out its Soviet captors. Moscow, however, said the Germans were repulsed there.

The Germans told of new Russian gains in western Latvia, a front which Moscow did not mention. Berlin said the Russians had breached Nazi lines north of Vainode, 32 miles east of the Baltic port of Liepaja, but that "tough hand-to-hand fighting and forest battles localized the breaches."

Battle Of Annihilation

Moscow, Nov. 5 (AP)—The newspaper *Red Fleet* reported today that a battle of annihilation was being waged against German forces cornered on the Latvian west coast.

"Locked between Liepaja and Ventspils, German divisions are dying without glory under blows from land, air and sea," said an article by I. Yeremashev, the first information from a Russian source of recent developments on the Latvian front.

5 REICH CITIES BOMB TARGETS

2,500 U. S. And British Heavyweights In Raids

London, Nov. 5 (AP)—More than 2,500 United States and British heavy bombers braved bad weather and heavy flak barrages today and pounded five German industrial cities, maintaining an aerial assault for November that may outweigh any yet hurled against the Reich.

British-based American warplanes lost 30 bombers and 23 fighters from the air fleets that roared over Germany, an Eighth Air Force communique announced.

No Nazi Fighters Attack

These were brought down by the anti-aircraft barrage, for the war

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bulletin said that not a single enemy plane chose to attack in the bad weather. A number of the missing planes, including at least six fighters, were believed to have landed on friendly soil, the Eighth Air Force command reported.

Meanwhile, United States 15th Air Force Fortresses and Liberators flew through a thick overcast to bomb targets in the Vienna area. They also encountered heavy flak and a few enemy fighters.

American Mitchells and Marauders attacked the Brenner Pass railway between Italy and Austria and the two railways connecting northern Italy with Yugoslavia. One Marauder formation was attacked by a group of 12 to 15 Messerschmitts, but results were not disclosed.

Frankfurt, Ludwigshaven and Karlsruhe, with their railway yards and supply depots feeding the southern sector of the Siegfried Line facing the United States Third Army, were plastered by 3,500 tons of bombs loosed by 1,200 Liberators and Flying Fortresses.

RAF Lancasters hammered the industrial city of Solingen, south of the Ruhr, for the second day in a row, while 900 United States heavyweights from Italy struck military targets of Vienna.

Another force of RAF planes blew to bits a torpedo factory at Utrecht, coming over after the Dutch workers had gone off duty.

Pound Dunkerque Garrison

RAF fighters and fighter bombers struck hard at the German holdout garrison at Dunkerque, hitting ammunition dumps, farmhouses and slit trenches with 1,000-pound bombs.

At Ludwigshafen, several Messerschmitt jet-propelled interceptors darted up from their bases, took one look at the 650 Mustangs and Thunderbolts covering the attack, and scooted for the clouds.

Strafe Motor Convoys

The fighter cover for the Vienna raiders had so much idle time on its hands that pilots dropped down below the clouds and shot up motor convoys along the roads leading into the Brenner Pass.

Spitfires running interference for the Solingen raiders again met no fighter opposition, as was the case in yesterday's attacks on the city.

Pilots back from today's Rhineland raids said they met a terrific anti-aircraft barrage over Ludwigshaven, on the west bank of the Rhine. One pilot described it as being "just plain hell for the five minutes we were over the target."

Karlsruhe, to the south, was blanketed by clouds, but the I. G. Farbenindustrie chemical and synthetic oil plant at Ludwigshaven stretched for three clear miles beneath the sights of American bombardiers and made a good target.

Frankfurt Also Visible

The inland port of Frankfurt, largest distributor of oil in western Germany, also was visible through breaks in the clouds and bombardiers watched as river installations and railway yards capable of handling 2,500 freight cars daily went up in giant puffs of smoke and flame.

These attacks came as German industrial cities still blazed from explosives dumped by some 5,000 planes yesterday and last night.

Bochum, coal and iron center in the Ruhr, was hard hit by 1,000 planes, whose bombs last night left fires visible for more than 50 miles. Pilots reported there were three great explosions and then the city became a mass of flames.

34 Lost In Night Operations

Hannover and other objectives in western Germany were also attacked, an Air Ministry communique reported. The British lost 34 bombers in the night's operations.

A Stockholm dispatch said Allied planes were believed to have swept over the Kattegat and attacked German shipping off the Swedish port of Varberg yesterday.

The newspaper *Aftonbladet* said reports from the west coast told of heavy explosions which shook houses in Varberg and of tracer bullets arching across the sky.

Cologne Is Reported 80 Per Cent. Wrecked

Somewhere in Holland, Nov. 5 (AP)—A German traveler who left Cologne two weeks ago said today that in his opinion the great Rhine industrial city, which is being progressively obliterated by Allied air power, was then about 80 per cent. destroyed.

An army air corps officer pointed out that since then an additional 11,500 tons of bombs have been dumped on the city. Eight of these continuing raids were of 1,000 plane strength in October.

The traveler expressed the belief that about one half of the city's normal population of more than 700,000 had been evacuated. He said most persons remaining in Cologne were foreign workers forced to remain on the job.

'Scarecrow' Planes Used by Germans

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP).—The Germans fired "scarecrow" dummy airplanes which explode with a sheet of flame and dense black smoke at British Lancaster planes bombing Solingen yesterday, pilots said.

Hurled into bomber formations the "scarecrows" are intended to give the impression of an aircraft blowing up in the air. They are usually reserved for night use.

PLANES STRANGELY JOLTED

U.S. Attack Fliers, Bombing Nazi Arms Depot, Report Phenomenon

UNITED STATES NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, France, Nov. 5 (AP)—American Marauders and Havocs bombed a big ordnance depot at Homburg today and crews experienced a unique sensation, caused probably by unusual atmospheric conditions but possibly, according to the fliers, by some new German secret weapon. All the planes returned safely.

The pilots said their planes bounced up and down from the time they left the target until they crossed the German border back over France. None of them was able to explain the terrific jolts, and no explanation of the phenomenon was forthcoming headquarters.

The attackers bombed warehouses, ammunition dumps and stockpiles at Homburg, fifteen miles northeast of Saarbrucken, without encountering Nazi fighters or flak.

Himmler Implants Hope

Says Nazis Will Get Their Living Space "Now or Later"

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP).—The German official news agency, D. N. B., said today that Heinrich Himmler, replacing Adolf Hitler as speaker at a celebration in Poznon, declared: "Now or later, we shall again extend over our frontiers and secure the living space which our Germanic country needs."

The "London Daily Mail" radio station, which intercepted Himmler's broadcast speech, said he was given a reception previously accorded only to Hitler himself and that he was introduced as "Reichsfuehrer."

DOORS CLOSED TO NEUTRALS

No Seats For Them At Peace Table, Says Vansittart

London, Nov. 5 (AP)—Lord Robert G. Vansittart, who advocates a hard peace for Germany, today said there would be no peace conference seats for neutral nations—not even those whose neutrality was beyond question.

Lord Vansittart, questioned about reports in the London press that Generalissimo Francisco Franco felt Spain should have a seat at the peace table, said any suggestion that Spain be admitted to the peace talks "is altogether fantastic and reminded that Spain was a signatory of the anti-Comintern pact.

Others Besides Spain

His reply to the direct question about Spain thus included Sweden, Eire, Portugal, Switzerland and Turkey. The member of Parliament did not mention the other neutrals by name, but said the British Parliament had decided they should have no part in the framing of the peace.

Franco was denounced editorially in three London papers.

The Laborite *Daily Herald* in an editorial entitled "The Hitchhiker" declared "removal of Franco's regime is the price of Spain's reentry into the assembly of free nations."

Other Papers Denounce Franco

The *Daily Mail*, blasting Franco for what it called "brazen effrontery," declared that Britain "will not forget the substantial help given by Franco's Spain to Germany."

The *News-Chronicle* said "if we made any deal with, or showed any favors to, Franco we should lose the good will of all who are finest in the new France . . . and destroy any chance of friendship and true collaboration with Russia."

SPAIN SEEKS PLACE AT PEACE CONFERENCE

MADRID, Nov. 5—(AP) The Spanish National weekly El Espanol, which often reflects official Spanish government opinions, today demanded a seat at the peace conference for Spain, and in preliminary postwar discussions.

The newspaper said the peace would not last if "the conquering peoples merely impose their will on the rest of the world" for the collaboration of all the nations particularly the neutrals like Spain was necessary.

El Espanol again held out a hand to the United States saying "the international principles of the United States as officially stated are absolutely unopposed by Spanish ideology."

Liberated Nations Seen In Favor of Harsh Peace

Foreign Policy Association Reports on Study

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP).—Liberated European countries feel that the price of peace is "a settlement that deprives Germany of its potential economic and military supremacy" in Europe, the Foreign Policy Association asserted today.

This viewpoint was reflected in a study made by Mrs. Winifred N. Hadsel, of the association's research staff.

"Anything less, in their opinion, will merely invite a repetition of the events of 1939-'44 in an even more disastrous form, particularly for those nations which are unfortunate enough to be Germany's neighbors," she wrote.

Even at the risk of having to pay for the greater share of their own reconstruction, the "European nations stand for the plan which Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is reported to have submitted to President Roosevelt last September," Mrs. Hadsel said.

"Forced to decide between large-scale reparations and a de-industrialized Germany," she added, "most of the continental Allies do not hesitate to choose the destruction of Germany's industrial potential."

But Germany's neighbors, Mrs. Hadsel reported, believe that it would not be necessary to remove all German industries, since not all of them would have the same potential military value.

Mrs. Hadsel said, "If all the tertorial changes proposed by the French, Dutch and the rival Polish groups were carried into effect, Germany would lose approximately one-fifth of its pre-1938 area.

Labor Administration Forecast For Britain

Bolton, England, Nov. 5 (AP)—Manuel Shinwell, member of Parliament from Seaham, forecast a Labor administration for Britain after the European war ends and said in a speech that Prime Minister Churchill, a Conservative, should be its Defense Minister.

"The war against Japan will not be over next year," he said. "We must make certain that our military affairs are wisely directed, and there is no reason why a Labor government should not include him."

Britain's national election has been deferred until Germany's defeat.

Doughboys Break German Ring To Free 270 Trapped Eight Days

Ten Enemy Casualties for Each One of Ours in Vosges Foothills—Men Without Food 5 Days, Cut Trees With Pocket Knives

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS, East of Bruyéres, France, Oct. 31 (Delayed) (AP)—Trapped behind German lines in the Vosges foothills for more than a week, 270 American infantrymen of the Seventh Army were rescued today by other doughboys who fought their way through the German encirclement ring.

The battalion was trapped Oct. 23 when German troops cut in behind them. The rescuing Yanks said the surrounding woods were full of dead Germans and that the enemy paid ten to one of our casualties.

[A dispatch from Ninth United States Army Air Force headquarters in France said the incident occurred in the Demanaile-de-Champ forest, seven miles southeast of St. Dié, and that the troops were isolated more than 2,000 yards from the main Seventh Army force.]

The isolated doughboys huddled in coid foxholes and fought off numerous attacks but apparently the enemy did did realize the Americans' desperate plight because they made only one determined assault, and that on the last day, just before rescuers reached the unit.

The Americans were without food for five days. Rations and medical supplies finally were parachuted to them from low-flying Thunderbolts and fired in by artillery shells.

To form cover for foxholes the men cut down five-inch-thick trees with pocket knives.

"They [the Germans] never were quite sure," commented Lieut. Martin J. Higgins of 239 Union Street, Jersey City, N. J. "The first night we had a bad shelling and figured we'd catch it the next day, but from then on we didn't have a battle until yesterday, when it looked as though they were coming to get us."

Lieut. Joseph Kimble of Scranton, Pa., said the dropping of supplies gave the Americans' position away and "we were relieved just in the nick of time. We were just holding our own when the troops came. The Germans were boring in from all sides and we were holding them off with grenades and bazookas."

After five days without food, Col. George Lynch of Orlando, Fla., ordered an artillery battery commanded by Maj. Luther Orrick of Italy, Tex., to fire rations to the trapped men.

"We just crouched in our foxholes and sweated out the attack' like we would have done if the Germans had been shelling us," said Lieut. Higgins. "Those shells may have had chocolate in them, but they could have killed you when they landed."

After several failures because of bad weather, Thunderbolt pilots parachuted food and water to the men on Oct. 28. The next day they dropped medical supplies, plasma and ammunition. One water bag caught in a tree and Pvt. Peter Bondor of Utica, N. Y., and a sergeant volunteered to climb the tree and cut it down.

"The men almost cried when the planes came over and dropped food," said Sgt. William Bandork of Scranton.

One pilot dropped food right on the target and Sgt. James McLimore of Owensboro, Ky., said, "We were all shouting, give that guy a Congressional Medal."

COAL DUG NEAR FRONT

Mine Near Alsdorf Opened by Allied Military Government

WITH AMERICAN FIRST ARMY in Germany, Nov. 5 (AP)—A front line coal mine in Germany partly in enemy-held territory and partly behind the American lines has been put into operation by the Allied Military Government detachment attached to the American First Army.

The main opening of the mine is in Alsdorf but there is one shaft opening into territory held by the Germans. This tunnel is sealed off by a twenty-foot bulkhead and while fighting goes on a few hundred yards away civilian miners are digging coal.

Bishop Hobson To Visit First Army Units Soon

With the United States Army, Nov. 5 (AP)—Bishop Henry W. Hobson, of the Southern Protestant Episcopal Diocese, will visit First Army units in Belgium and Germany this week.

The Bishop plans to meet Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, First Army commander, conduct service near headquarters, and confer with many First Army chaplains. Then he will visit an evacuation hospital, many of whose personnel are from St. Luke's Hospital, in New York.

U. S. 20th Army Corps Wins Legion Of Honor

New York, Nov. 5—The United States 20th Army Corps today received the French order of the Legion of Honor from the prefect of the department of the Upper Marne, the London radio reported.

The 20th Corps led the American Third Army in its 600-mile drive through France and fought at Chateau Thierry and Verdun.

Paris to Base Newsprint On Papers' Circulation

French to Get Semi-Monthly Reports of Comparative Sales

PARIS, Nov. 5 (AP).—Taking the first step to adjust the distribution of a limited quantity of newsprint among France's papers, the Ministry of Information has instituted a system of semi-monthly circulation reports to gauge the newspapers' popularity.

With liberation, when fifteen dailies sprouted at Paris alone, an emergency system of approximately equal distribution of newsprint was adopted. Many papers have been complaining that they thus were prevented from meeting popular demand while less successful papers continued to receive excess newsprint.

All metropolitan papers are sold at the government-fixed price of two francs (four cents). They still are receiving only enough newsprint for a single sheet, two-page issue.

Spanish Refugees Use French Plan As Model

Paris, Nov. 5 (AP)—The refugee Spanish Republican "Union Nacional Espanola" voted today to form an enlarged national liberation committee which delegates hoped would be recognized by the Allied powers in the same manner in which the French National Committee in Algiers was recognized before the liberation of France.

As the union's three-day congress closed at Toulouse, the union offered a committee seat to each political party and another seat for Spanish refugees in France under the presidency of Gen. Jose Riquelme. Such a committee would be the executive board for the "Junta Suprema" underground Republican headquarters reported operating in Madrid.

Spanish Republicans in Paris interpreted this as a step toward establishment of a government in exile in opposition to the Franco regime.

Again, along French lines, the union voted to convoke a "consultative assembly" of delegates from inside Spain plus refugee groups to act as a legislature in framing a new Spanish charter.

The congress asked the Allied nations to break relations with Franco, according to the Agence France Presse.

Italian Fighting Is Left To Patrols

Rome, Nov. 5 (AP)—Activity on the Italian battle front was confined mainly to patrol operations, Allied headquarters said today, although both American Fifth Army and British Eighth Army troops made minor improvements in their positions.

The weather over the entire front cleared somewhat after several weeks of heavy rains but mud and flooded streams still hampered operations.

Negro troops of the American Fifth Army in the central sector moved up on a 1,000-foot hill where the Germans are using a church as a strongpoint. The hill is just east of Mount Belmonte which was captured last week by American troops.

British On Forli Airfield

British troops on the Adriatic sector strengthened their positions, although forward elements were under constant German artillery fire. The British gained control of the southern end of the Forli airfields in a 500-yard advance.

Clearing weather enabled fighter-bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force to resume attacks on enemy communications and battle front positions. Shipping in the Adriatic also was attacked.

FASCIST RADIO MAN HELD

Commentator Arrested in Rome Hospital Under Assumed Name

ROME, Nov. 5 (AP)—Mario Appelius, Fascist radio commentator, was arrested last night by the political section of the Rome police in a hospital where he was said to be in a serious condition suffering from a brain tumor.

Appelius, who was transferred today to another hospital under guard, had been living in Rome under an assumed name since the Allies occupied the city June 4.

Before the war Appelius was a foreign correspondent for Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, and became a commentator for the Rome radio when Italy entered the conflict. He was one of the most violent of the fascist propagandists.

U. S. Mediterranean Ace Honored For Heroism

Rome, Nov. 5 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Herschel Green, of Mayfield, Ky., the leading American fighter pilot ace in the Mediterranean with 18 victories, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross today for extraordinary heroism during a strafing attack on the Hajdu Boszormeny airfield in Hungary August 21.

The Legion of Merit was awarded to Sergt. Paul L. Crosson, of Templeton, Ind., and the Silver Star was presented to Lieut. A. Parker, of Milford, N. H.

Brig. Gen. Dean C. Strother, of Austin, Texas, commanding general of the fighter command of the 15th Air Force, was presented the Silver Star for gallantry in action as pilot of a Mustang and task force commander of the Italy-to-Russia shuttle in July. The task force destroyed 120 enemy aircraft in the air and on the ground, the citation said.

Ten To Be Tried For Treason

New York, Nov. 5 (AP)—Ten members of the former "Quisling" Greek Government and high-ranking officers will be tried on charges of high treason before a special military tribunal in Greece, the Cairo radio said tonight in a broadcast reported by the FCC.

600 Collaborators Arrested In Salonika

Salonika, Greece, Nov. 5 (AP)—Capt. Marcos Velfiades, one of the first resistance organizers in Greece, is busy today rounding up former Axis collaborators—more than 600 already have been arrested—in this bomb-scarred city. His staff includes a former major in the German army who deserted the day the Nazis pulled out.

200 Jews Left of 60,000

Few Remain in Salonika After Job By Nazi 'Specialists'

SALONIKA, Greece, Nov. 5 (AP).—Salonika's 60,000 Jews have vanished almost completely. The number remaining is estimated at less than 200, but an accurate count has not been made because some of the survivors, hiding for the last eighteen months, have not yet reappeared.

The Germans used special troops to fight the extermination battle against the Jews. They were men from the Rosenberg Division named for the Jew-baiter Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi Minister for Civil Administration of German-occupied regions in Eastern Europe.

Finns Disband Home Guard

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 5 (AP)—Finland's home guard was officially disbanded today under terms of the armistice with Russia, Helsinki dispatches said.

BULGARIAN TERMS GOOD

SOFIA, Nov. 4.—(Delayed)—(AP) Armistice conditions offered to Bulgaria were described as the best possible under the conditions by the chief of the Bulgarian delegates in negotiations, Foreign Minister Petko Stainoff, before a cheering crowd last night on his return from Moscow.

Soviet Press Assails Romania On Armistice

Moscow, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Russian news agency Tass declared today that the Romanian Government appeared to be in no hurry to fulfill armistice terms under which "all property stolen from the U. S. S. R. would be returned without delay."

Its dispatch from the Romanian capital of Bucharest also complained that the present Government had failed to intern German and Hungarian nationals and freeze their assets. It said the Allied Control Commission had handed the Romanians a memorandum covering both complaints.

REDS SAY RIOTING CONTINUES IN IRAN

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 — (AP) The Soviet news agency Tass in a dispatch from Teheran today said agitation was continuing in northern Iran for the ouster of Premier Mohammed Saed and that one person was killed and another wounded when Iran soldiers fired upon a "peaceful demonstration" against the present government at Tabriz last week.

The dispatch was published in all Soviet newspapers but there was no further reference in the Russian press to the presence of U. S. troops in Iran. Izvestia, the official Soviet government newspaper, declared yesterday U. S. troops were in the country without any agreement with Iran.

(Russia has been critical of the Saed regime since it announced Oct. 19 that all discussion of oil concessions to the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain would be postponed until after the war. U. S. and British representatives in the country raised no objections.

(The presence of American troops in Iran, potentially one of the world's richest sources of oil, was announced in 1942. The troops, sent to Iran to aid in furnishing Russia with war supplies via the Persian gulf route, have transported huge quantities of war supplies to Russia.

(Russia and Britain assumed control in Iran in the Summer of 1941, dividing the country into southern and northern spheres of occupation after ousting the pro-Nazi regime.)

Izvestia yesterday said Britain had oil concessions in southern Iran, and Americans had negotiated for concessions, but when Soviet Russia made an offer the Iran government did not even seek to learn the terms.

Besides the shooting at Tabriz "bloody events" occurred at Isfaha and Shahrud, the Tass report said.

Tass claimed 30,000 demonstrators at Geshed, near the Caspian Sea, demanded Saed's replacement and the "establishment of genuine friendly relations with the Soviet Union." Similar resolutions were reported adopted at Resht, Pahlevi and other towns in the Caspian zone.

[A Soviet dispatch from Teheran was reported earlier today in London by Reuters as saying Saed will send a delegation to Moscow next week to discuss the dispute over the oil concessions with the Russian Government.]

Kalinin Honors Stalin With Order Of Victory

London, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that President Michael Kalinin had decorated Premier Stalin with the Order of Victory for "exceptional merit in organizing and executing the offensive operations of the Red army which brought about the great defeat of the German army and a fundamental change in the war in favor of the Red army."

The radio said Stalin also was invested with the Order of the Red Banner for "long service with the Red army."

Russian Ration-Free Stores Slash Prices

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 (AP).—Russian commercial stores, whose entire stocks are excluded from rationing controls, reduced the prices of all articles by 30 per cent today as the nation prepared to celebrate next Tuesday the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

The commercial stores first opened early in 1944, selling commodities at many times the price of those obtainable with ration cards.

Rangoon Outskirts Bombed

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 5 (AP)—Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command yesterday attacked railway targets at Insein on the outskirts of Rangoon, Burma, it was announced.

The bombers had fighter escort. Other aircraft attacked shipyards and an airfield at Vinh on the gulf of Tongking in French Indo-China.

AMERICAN TROOPS DESTROY BIG AIR BASE AT KWEILIN

KWELIN, China, Oct. 28.—(Delayed)—(AP) The principal advanced base for U. S. air power in the Orient blew up tonight in a series of mighty explosions, touched off by Americans pulling out of Kweilin ahead of the oncoming Japanese.

Brig. Gen. Clinton D. Vincent, commander of the 14th air force Eastern composite wing, gave the order to set the fuses.

Unused Since Sept.

Except for the last-minute delivery of arms to the Chinese at Kweilin, and occasional staging of emergency landings for fighters and bombers, Yangtang airfield near Kweilin had been unused since mid-September. Buried in the field were 218 tons of bombs, ready for the demolition work.

These preparations had been made since the night of Sept. 16, when secondary installations of the base—runways, taxiways, dumps and buildings at Ehrtang and Lichiachen and the adjacent fighter strip at Yangtang—were destroyed.

The code word "Marblehead" — the signal to demolish the field — was received in the communications cave overlooking the Yangtang strip.

Vincent had chosen it in casual conversation with Col. Alton Kenerson, district engineer. Vincent decided the name of Kenerson's home town, Marblehead, Mass., should be the touch-off signal.

The last transport plane into Yangtang carried Capt. Gerald James McAllister, wing public relations officer; John W. Randolph, Birmingham, Ala., OWI correspondent; Technical Sergeant Harold E. Geer, White Plains, N. Y., combat cameraman; Sergt. Selig Soidlir, Jamaica, N. Y., combat cameraman, and myself.

The plane was loaded with radio equipment from the communications cave while we joined one of the demolition teams. Except for the C-64 that carried McAllister, Randolph and the two cameramen away late in the afternoon, the transport that brought our party was the last to leave Yangtang.

"Bitter-Enders" Use Jeeps

Once the radio station was dismantled, the base was out of touch with the outside world and the most pressing concern of the "bitter-enders," as they called themselves, was to destroy the place without destroying themselves. Since there was no chance of aerial rescue with the field blown, they had to hit the road in jeeps.

Our jeep was en route to Kweilin when the field blew up, showering the sky with explosives, debris and dust and sending gusts of wind bowling through the valley.

Leave in Jeeps

We were at the edge of Kweilin, where we were to take the road south, our six jeeps forming a little convoy. Each jeep had three men armed with rifles, carbines, Bren guns, tommyguns and pistols. No one knew whether the road south was still free of the enemy.

The bombs let go one after another over a space of ten minutes.

Leader of the demolition detail

was 2nd Lt. Hubert F. Mulcahy, Worcester, Mass. He was a driver short and asked me to drive one jeep. We had to hurry for the runway because the explosives' fuse was already burning.

We went along a curving road past big shallow trenches, where the bombs were laid out, stopping every few hundred yards to let men out to set the fuses.

Finally, alone in the jeep, I reached the appointed intersection where another jeep driven by Tech. Sgt. Robert W. Kelsey, Colorado Springs, Colo., was waiting in the darkness.

I waited for his shout that his fuse was attached. I stood in the headlight of the jeep, eyeing my wrist watch for three minutes to make sure everyone else had time to tape their fuses.

At 5:35 p. m. I fired a red parachute flare Mulcahy had given me, a signal for everybody to pull the igniters. Then I drove slowly back over the same route, making sure to pick up everyone I let off.

Destruction of the Kweilin base permits the disclosure that at the Yangtang main field the radio station and fighter control room was in a house built inside a cave. This also was demolished.

The radio crew, one of the last to be flown out, was Lt. Kenneth A. Mangels, Silva, Kas., and Master Sgt. Leonard Dubuc, 265 Colony avenue, Meriden, Conn.

The final burning and demolition work was given to a handful of picked men under Capt. Albert W. Klika, Green Bay, Wis., resident engineer, and Lieut. Norwood Wilson, of Olanta, S. C., base commander.

Meanwhile the communications cave was hollowed out with a tremendous roar and miscellaneous buildings along the airstrip broke into flames.

Recreation Hall Burned

McAllister caught the contagion of destructiveness and suggested, "Let's burn the recreation hall. It's getting late anyway and I've sat through a year of lousy movies there."

We went to the building, piled bamboo chairs and tables to the ceiling, rolled a gasoline drum to the center, unscrewed the plug and retreated. McAllister tossed a flaming rag through the door and ran.

JAPANESE PRESS CLOSER TO RAIL

CITY OF LIUCHOW

NOV 6 1944

CHUNGKING, Nov. 5.—(AP) Japanese pressing their South China offensive converged on the Kwangsi province railway city of Liuchow from three directions today with the nearest column only 45 miles away on the southeast.

The hard-pressed Chinese still held the Japanese back at Kweilin, 95 miles to the northeast, where the enemy had fought into the eastern, western and northern suburbs.

With the complete destruction of the big air base near Kweilin—a Kweilin dispatch said the demolition charges which blew up the runways were set off Oct. 28—that city lost its military importance, but Liuchow was a strategic prize, since it controls all the main railways in Kwangsi province.

The Chinese high command admitted that the Japanese stormed into Yungfu, 30 miles southwest of Kweilin, and sent a bypassing column 12 miles farther south along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway to within 53 miles northeast of Liuchow.

Japanese forces, seizing Laipo, 75 miles northwest of Liuchow, fought on west to within four miles of Hsiujen, 47 miles from the railway city. Savage fighting was raging on this sector, the Chinese said.

Another Japanese column, advancing 16 miles, fought into the suburbs of the railway town of Mosun, 45 miles southeast of Liuchow.

An independent Japanese drive in southern Kwangsi province, developing along the West river, was intercepted after it had overrun the river port town of Kweinsien, 90 miles southeast of Liuchow.

The Japanese here may be trying to push on 100 miles to the former provincial capital of Nanning and link with forces in Indo-China. The Indo-China border is 80 miles west of Nanning.

CHIANG DECLARES ACCORD REACHED BY U.S. AND CHINA

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, in his first statement for publication on the withdrawal of Gen. Joseph Stilwell from the China-Burma-India theater, said in a message to the Associated Press that the "prospects of effective and close Chinese-American military, political and economic cooperation are now excellent."

Sent by radio from Chungking and addressed to Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, the Generalissimo's message was received at the New York office of the A.P. yesterday (Sunday). It's text follows:

"Kent Cooper, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

"Telegram dated Nov. 1, received Nov. 3. Thank you for expression of interest in this situation. According to press reports received here President Roosevelt has already given adequate explanation General Stilwell's transfer to which I have nothing to add. Prospects effective and close Chinese American military political and economic cooperation now excellent."

"Chiang Kai-Shek."

The Generalissimo's statement was in response to a direct request for his views on the Stilwell case and other elements of the China situation, following public discussion of the American general's withdrawal and the publication of stories detailing the background of Chinese-American relations.

Chiang's position that President Roosevelt "has already given adequate explanation" of the reasons for General Stilwell's transfer referred to the President's statement that it was due to a clash of personalities between the General and the Generalissimo, and that it had no connection with matters of strategy or policy in China. Mr. Roosevent's comment was made at a White House news conference on Tuesday, Oct. 31.

"Additionally," Mr. Cooper's message to Chiang said, "the President referred to stories written by newspapermen serving as correspondents in the China-Burma-India theater, these stories purporting to set forth conditions and arrangements respecting China's part in the war and referring particularly to your government's attitude as respects the organization and activities of Chinese communists.

"In view of these public statements and stories I ask and earnestly hope that you will give me for publication through the Associated Press your personal statement on the Stilwell case and any comment you deem desirable on other matters under public discussion, since I believe your views carry the deepest public interest everywhere and will serve to present the situation affecting China in the clearest possible light."

The Generalissimo's personal statement did not refer to the Communist situation, which Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, on Nov. 3, told correspondents was an internal problem of China and respected as such by the United States. Soong acknowledged, however, that the matter of cooperation between Chiang's government and the Chinese Communists had been the subject of "friendly discussion" during the negotiations at Chungking in which Donald M. Nelson and Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley represented the United States.

British Army Newspaper Pays Tribute To Stilwell

Calcutta, India, Nov. 5 (AP)—The British army newspaper *SEAC* today paid high tribute to Gen. Joseph Stilwell, who was recalled to Washington from the China-Burma theater, and said Admiral Louis Mountbatten, head of the Southeast Asia Command, was the "sorriest man" in the territory to see Stilwell leave.

"All admired Stilwell and many loved that caustic, craggy, tough old bird," the newspaper said.

"Stilwell scorned all who scoffed at talk of a road back to Burma over the mountains beyond Ledo, and history will decide the value of that road, for without it the Japanese still would hold Mogaung and Myitkyina."

U.S. TROOPS TAKE KEY LEYTE TOWN

NOV 6 1944

U. S. Forces Smash Southward Toward Besieged Ormoc Sector.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Monday, Nov. 6—(AP) Battle veterans of the American 24th division yesterday captured Pinamopoan, strategic town on Leyte island's northwest coast, and immediately turned southward toward the besieged Ormoc sector, which Yank long-range artillery began shelling.

Advance units of the division were reported in contact with patrols of the mechanized Japanese reinforcements which two days ago moved northward along the Ormoc-Pinamopoan highway, under ceaseless aerial assault.

No large scale fighting has developed, but a headquarters spokesman said this Japanese force was insufficient to require a determined American effort to rout it.

Meanwhile, a communique reported, elements of the 7th division of the 24th corps punched 14 miles northward along the Baybay-Ormoc coastal highway, reaching a point some 12 miles south of the last major Japanese escape port.

As the 24th division moved through Pinamopoan, 155 MM artillery was brought up, and Japanese positions throughout the Ormoc sector came under fire of the "Long Toms" for the first time.

The climactic battle for Leyte appeared imminent, although the spokesman said it would be necessary to await further developments to determine what the Japanese will do.

Bitterly-defended Ponamopoan fell to infantrymen driving by land from Carigara, seven miles eastward along Carigara bay.

Earlier, a coordinated Yank amphibious assault on the village had been beaten back by determined Japanese rearguards, defending this northern terminus of the key Ormoc valley highway.

All precautions are being taken, the headquarters spokesman said, to prepare against any possible Japanese landing attempts on Carigara bay.

The 7th division's advance from Baybay tightened the squeeze on Ormoc, likely locale of the Japanese last-ditch fight for Leyte. Infantrymen, who reached Baybay after slicing across the island from Abuyogn also pushed southward of that coastal town.

Enemy air activities have dwindled, the communique added, and "were light and ineffectual."

Japanese reinforcements during the past three days have been sent northward along the Pinamopoan-Ormoc highway, under constant American aerial strafing. Yanks of the 24th division apparently were headed toward a direct clash with them.

This northward movement of recently landed Nipponese reinforcements, headquarters has announced, was an attempt to break American encirclement of Ormoc. The Japanese also have prepared hasty defense positions in the hills flanking four-mile wide plains which surround this port.

JAP PLANE LOSSES HIT 167 IN 5 DAYS

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Monday, Nov. 6.—(AP) American airmen, repeatedly hitting Japanese airfields in the Central Philippines, destroyed or damaged 167 planes in five days, blunting the edge of enemy plane attacks on Yank ground troops pressing forward on Leyte island.

While veterans of the 24th U. S. Division assault a bitterly resisting enemy manning the roadblocks on the north coast route to Ormoc, their aerial teammates range from Leyte to Cebu and Negros islands, cratering Japanese airfields and smothering air opposition.

(Tokyo radio today reported a force of about 300 planes, apparently from aircraft carriers, raided Manila, Clark field and Legaspi, all on Luzon island north of Leyte. There was no U. S. confirmation of the raid.)

Gen. Douglas MacArthur yesterday reported 57 enemy planes destroyed on the ground, 10 probably destroyed and 10 more shot down in American fighter plane attacks at treetop-level on airdromes on Negros and Cebu islands, west of Leyte.

On Negros are located Alicanee and Bacolod airfields, the latter one of the major enemy air bases in the Central Philippines.

The score announced by MacArthur yesterday brought to 137 the total of Japanese aircraft destroyed, as reported in his communiques of Nov. 1 to 5. In addition, his tabulations listed 10 more probably destroyed and another 20 damaged or destroyed by American carrier-based planes.

Announced American losses during this period totaled 11 aircraft.

8 NAVY FLIERS BAG 26; SAVE TOWED WARSHIPS

ABOARD A UNITED STATES CARRIER, With the Third Fleet, Oct. 30 (Delayed) (AP)—Eight American pilots, who unhesitatingly attacked a flight of sixty to seventy-five Japanese planes, saved two crippled American warships during the early October battle off Formosa and routed the entire enemy formation after shooting down twenty-six planes.

The Americans lost one plane and the pilot of that aircraft, Ensign Robert B. Williams, 20, of Los Angeles, was rescued with a singed eyebrow as his only injury.

Three new aces were made on the sunny October afternoon that the eight Navy pilots, all from this flat-top of the Third Fleet's carrier line force, saw the huge formation of enemy planes speeding toward two American medium-sized warships that were being towed with a light escort from the scene of the Formosa strike.

All types of Japanese planes, both fighters and bombers, flying in layers, made the attack, and our defense fliers were led by one of the new aces, Lieut. Alfred Fecke, 26, of Duxbury, Mass., a former University of New Hampshire football player.

"Four of us headed for the Jap fighters and the other four went below to hit the bombers," said Lieutenant Fecke.

"The American attack was so violent the Japanese became disorganized and some groups scattered. Within two or three minutes our four planes had gone through the enemy fighters and wheeled around to dive on the bombers from the rear."

Besides Lieutenant Fecke the new aces were Ensign R. L. Buchanan of Clementon, N. J., and Ensign Robert Murray of Muncie, Ind.

Liberators Attack Jap Convoy In Bonin Group

Pacific Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 5 (AP)—American Liberator bombers on Thursday attacked nine transports and two destroyers at Chichi Island and one large transport at Haha Island, all in the Bonin group some 600 miles southeast of Tokyo, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Results of the raids were not observed.

Nimitz gave no indication in his communique whether any of the shipping was hit. The presumption remained that bombs were dropped from such an altitude by the Seventh Air Force bombers that observation was impossible.

The presence of so many transports—one large, four medium and four small—in Chichi harbor indicates the Japanese are reinforcing their garrison in the heart of the enemy's only remaining sizable outpost in the far Western Pacific.

That many ships could carry several thousand troops.

Iwo Airstrip Bombed

The transports probably arrived recently in a convoy, since recent communiques have not mentioned any such shipping in the Bonins.

A navy search Liberator and Seventh AAF Liberators bombed the Iwo Island airstrip on Friday, destroying two planes on the ground and probably a third. Six to eight Japanese fighters took the air, but did not attack. Five Liberators were damaged by anti-aircraft fire, however.

Other Liberators started fires and set off explosions in a heavy attack on Koror Island in the northern Palaus Thursday. Accompanied by Thunderbolts, the big four-engined bombers also raided Pagan Island in the Marianas both Thursday and Friday, damaging the airfield.

Rota, northeast of Guam, and Yap, to the southwest, also were attacked.

Pacific Sailors Assured Of Thanksgiving Turkey

940,000 Pounds Moving Out to Ships and Shore Bases

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 5 (AP).—A Thanksgiving turkey dinner for every American naval officer and man in the Pacific area, afloat or ashore, is the ambition of the Navy service force.

About 940,000 pounds of turkey, with all the trimmings, is moving out to fighting and supply ships and to the men at shore establishments in the Marianas, Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert and Hawaiian Islands.

Other arrangements have been made independently to see to it that men with the southwest Pacific naval force under General Douglas MacArthur and those in the Alaskan theater also get their full share of the holiday goodies.

Navy supply officers handling Thanksgiving dinner arrangements have co-ordinated their plans with those of the Army quartermasters. The latter plan to ship 240,000 pounds of turkey and all the trimmings to various central Pacific bases.

Honshu Scouted, Says Toyko

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said that "enemy planes" in unspecified numbers and of unnamed design scouted over the eastern sea coast of the main Japanese home island of Honshu today.

The Japanese guessed that the reconnaissance flights over the home islands came from the Marianas Islands.

Most of the eastern sea coast of Honshu, where Tokyo and most of Japan's heavy industry is located, was covered by the scouting planes, Tokyo said.

["With this raid, it seems that the enemy completed his objective of scouting for the most part," the broadcast said, according to the Office of War Information. The Japanese recently reported a reconnaissance flight over the Tokyo area. In today's reconnaissance the planes were over the Tokaido area for about an hour, according to the Japanese.

[A Japanese broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said that "approximately 300" planes raided Japanese-held Manila, Clark Field and the Legaspi area Sunday. The broadcast said that the planes "appeared to have come from carriers of an enemy task force operating in waters east of Luzon Island."]

Japanese Cabinet Has Meeting With Advisers

San Francisco, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet and its recently appointed advisory group held a two and one half hours' "general discussion" meeting today at Premier Kuniaki Koiso's official resident, Tokyo radio reported.

Nine of the 12 advisers, chosen by Koiso late last month to help the Cabinet deal with pressing war problems, attended the meeting, said the broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

Koiso opened the session with a speech requesting the "cooperation of the members" for the successful operation of the new advisory system.

Churchill Plane Opens London-Sydney Route

Wellington, N. Z., Nov. 5 (AP)—A plane used by Prime Minister Winston Churchill on important United Nations missions flew into Auckland, N. Z., today, inaugurating British military air service between London and Sydney.

The new route will be flown twice weekly each day between Sydney and Montreal, where it will connect with the North Atlantic daily service to London.

F.D.R. AND HULL ASKED TO PARIS

French Provisional Government Extends Invitation

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—The French Provisional Government invited President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull to visit Paris the State Department disclosed tonight.

The invitation was extended yesterday in a letter to Hull from Henri Hoppenot, French Minister and delegate to this country.

Hoppenot said that the French Government "as an expression of the appreciation" of the French people for American aid in the liberation would "be happy to receive" the President in Paris.

The letter added that the French "would be particularly happy" if Hull could accompany the Chief Executive.

Hoppenot said the French were hopeful of a favorable reply and asked, in that event, when the visit could be made.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, president of the French Provisional Government, visited President Roosevelt last July. At the time, de Gaulle was head of the French National Committee.

Linked With Big 3 Meeting

There has been speculation on an impending "Big Three" meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. The French invitation raised the possibility that the President might include a Paris visit on a trip to such a conference.

However, unsettled conditions in France and its capital might preclude any visit there.

BRITISH AIR PLAN OPPOSED

19 Latin-American Nations To Offer Own Proposals

Chicago, Nov. 5 (AP)—Nineteen Latin-American countries organized tonight in opposition to British Empire proposals for a world air transport authority with economic powers, and announced they would offer a plan of their own.

The position taken by the Latin-American nations is basically in support of the United States draft, but some differences are apparent and cannot be fully known until the text of their proposal has been completed.

Criticized Interim Plan

The Central and South American republics were frankly critical of the United States outline of an interim executive committee of 15 members.

They joined in support of the idea of an international air navigation council which would be "purely of a technical, consultative and advisory nature," much as Adolf A. Berle, Jr., chief of the United States delegation, outlined in an address to the conference Wednesday.

Statement Issued

Luis Machado, a technical adviser of the Cuban delegation, issued this statement on behalf of the 19 republics which participated in the session, held on a day when no other meeting of the conference was scheduled:

"The Latin-American republics unanimously oppose the establishment of an international air transport authority which would infringe upon their sovereign rights.

"The Latin-American republics, however, are prepared to cooperate in the creation of an interim air navigation council whose sole function shall be purely of a technical, consultative and advisory nature.

"The Latin-American republics are firmly opposed to the proposed executive committee of 15 members permanently chosen primarily by the major powers with double voting powers. This would constitute a discrimination against the smaller nations, a procedure contrary to international precedent.

Submitting Alternate Plan

"The Latin-American republics are jointly submitting an alternative proposal for the establishment of an interim council on aerial navigation, on which every nation shall have its seat and equal voting power."

The executive council to which the statement referred was outlined by Mr. Berle as an interim body of 15 members, comprising two each from the United States, the British empire and Russia, one each from Brazil, China and France, and six chosen from countries not otherwise represented. A similar council would be established under the permanent authority plan to sit constantly and be responsible to the assembly, on which each nation would be represented.

Brazil In Opposition

It is understood that Brazil, despite having an assured seat on the council, was one of the leaders of opposition to it, feeling that her interests would be served better through a plan which would give all of her sister republics seats.

The statement's reference to infringement upon "sovereign rights" may mean lack of complete satisfaction with the United States' proposal for a general exchange of the right to make operational or non-commercial stops in the course of scheduled flights pursuant to agreements between other countries. Panama has stated, for example, that it wants to deal on a recripocal basis.

Meeting Harmonious

The meeting was described as enthusiastic and completely harmonious. The countries represented, most of them by more than one delegate, were Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvadore, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezula.

The International Civil Aviation Conference, which began November 1, has virtually completed its organization work, and will be ready tomorrow to begin detailed discussions in numerous subcommittees established to handle specific phases of the over-all problem.

RUSSIA EXCLUDED FROM U.S. AIR PLAN

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 — The United States, which has taken the position that seats in the executive council of a proposed world air authority should be available to Russia if she wants them, has nonetheless deleted the Soviet from her program for desirable air routes.

This was shown today in a comparison of the 20 routes submitted to the International Civil Aviation conference with the corresponding list of routes made public by the Civil Aeronautics board last June as a world pattern of 140,000 miles of American flag skyways.

The submission of the route pattern to the conference committee dealing with them followed presentation of a draft convention or proposed multilateral treaty to the committee in that field in which provision was made for two seats for Russia, a representation equal to that of either the entire British empire or the United States.

Along with the removal of points in Russia from its air transport pattern deemed desirable for American operation, the revised draft showed the addition of stops in Spain, the Netherlands and Romania.

Pravda Says U. S. Press, Radio Okay Air Stand

Moscow, Nov. 5 (AP)—The official Communist newspaper *Pravda* declared today that press and radio comment in the United States showed an understanding and approval of the Soviet Union's refusal to participate in the international civil aviation conference at Chicago attended by three powers the Russians consider unfriendly—Spain, Portugal and Switzerland.

Pravda cited a statement by one American radio commentator that Generalissimo Francisco Franco, of Spain, openly was preaching war against Russia in defense of Fascism.

Cites Argentina Stand

The newspaper said "some American commentators in approving the position of the U. S. S. R. pointed out that similar motives induced the United States not to send an invitation to Argentina."

Pravda declared the Washington correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* said that Washington circles "understand the charges against Spain, but not against Portugal and such a 'democratic country like Switzerland'."

"The correspondent," the *Pravda* article continued, "ought to recall the circumstances wherein Finland always appeared in the role of 'an old democratic country,' but this did not prevent her from becoming one of Hitler's most eager satellites.

"Likewise, a democratic reputation did not prevent Switzerland from conducting a pro-Fascist and hostile policy against the Soviet Union for many years.

"This also is why the Soviet Government refused to accept the Swiss Government's offer to resume diplomatic and other relations. The Soviet Union judges the positions assumed by countries first of all by their deeds and not by words."

U. S. May Call Conferences on Foreign Trade

Seek Formation of Board as Front for America's International Commerce

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP).—More international commercial conferences and establishment of a policy-making United States Board of Trade are being discussed by Commerce Department officials.

The idea is to clear the way, step by step, for a better commercial understanding among nations and to focus all angles of this country's international commerce in one agency.

Three particular international sessions under discussion would:

Draft reductions in tariff barriers throughout the world.

Discuss commodity agreements and establish some kind of international commodity organization to deal with surpluses and promote new industrial uses of such primary products as cotton, wheat, rubber, petroleum, tin and copper.

Discuss cartel problems, the most urgent question being elimination of restrictive practices to which our Justice Department has objected in past cartel agreements.

The suggested international conference on cartels, officials believe, is basic to any post-war pronouncement of United States' policy regarding participation by American private companies in international agreements.

Lacking such a clear-cut policy, some officials fear many of our biggest companies might be enticed by proposals being made to them privately from the British Empire, to shift their main operations to British dominions.

Focal point of national commercial planning, in the program under consideration, would be a group similar to the British Board of Trade, which could serve as a solid front for American business in international trading.

Such a board, it is suggested, should include the Secretaries of Commerce, Treasury, Agriculture, State, the Attorney General and others officials whose agencies now deal with world trade problems.

4 DAYS IN SEA, SAILOR SAVED

Survivor Of Destroyer Sunk Off Samar Tells Story

San Francisco, Nov. 5 (AP)—Quartermaster Third Class Neil Dethless, 20, of Olympia, Wash., survived the naval battle of Samar, after floating in the water four days when his destroyer was sunk, Reg Harris, Australian correspondent, reported today from the Philippines in a press broadcast to three Australian papers.

Delirious and weak, Dethless finally reached the Samar coast, the last of a group of crewmen who started to swim for the island, Harris said in a dispatch to the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, the Brisbane *Courier-Mail* and the Melbourne *Sun-Pictorial*.

Bracketed By Big Guns

Dethless was aboard a destroyer in a United States fleet unit which fought a Japanese force of four battleships, nine cruisers and 12 destroyers.

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"The Japs o pened fire from 15 miles range," Dethless was quoted as saying, "and kept up a terrific barrage as they closed in. Our force was straddled by 16, 14 and 8-inch shells as we fought back.

"My ship (unidentified) was hit first under the bridge, with a lot of casualties. This hit threw our bridge steering gear out of order, and we had to steer by the auxiliary at the stern. Another sashed our port screws, reducing our speed to 16 knots.

Hit In Magazine, Sets Fire

"The third got our magazine and set the ship afire, but we still continued to fight back, with the destroyer a shambles.

"We sustained seven direct hits before we were ordered to abandon ship. Most of our life boats and rafts had been smashed.

"We jumped overboard and swam like hell, to get away from the burning derelict, which the Japs continued to shell while we were in the water.

"I jumped overboard at noon on the 25th and woke up on the beach at noon the 29th. I had been in the water four days."

On Raft At First Seen

At first, Dethless said, he was on a raft with other crewmen, but left it while trying to rescue another sailor.

"During the second day," he continued, "thirty of us in the water together sighted Samar and started to swim for it. It seemed about 16 miles away.

"In the darkness that night we got separated, and at dawn there was only one man with me. Later I lost him too."

Dethless related that Filipino natives found him and took him to the home of a Filipino woman whose husband, now dead, had been an American navy lieutenant and later an American army captain.

A guerrilla leader took him to the Americans on Leyte.

2d Hospital for War Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The second general hospital in the United States to be designated for exclusive care of wounded German prisoners of war has been stablishd at Camp Forrest, Tnn., the War Department announced today. The first was Glennon General Hospital at Okmulgee, Okla., which has been in operation for several months.

TOLEDO, DETROIT WORKERS ORDERED TO RETURN TO JOBS

Independent Union Leaders Call on Several Thousand to Resume Work.

52 PLANTS AFFECTED

Action Follows All-Night Parley After Army Takes Over Eight Concerns.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 5—(AP) Mechanics Educational Society of America officials today ordered all idle members of the independent union to return to their jobs at war plants in Detroit and Toledo.

In a formal statement, George White, MESA national president and Matthew Smith, national secretary, urged the 4,500 idle unionists in Toledo and the 7,000 to 10,000 striking workers in Detroit to return to work at starting time of their shirts Monday.

Follows All-Night Meeting

The statement was issued early today after an all-night meeting in which Smith and Earl Streeter, local MESA secretary, conferred with Maj. Daniel L. Bolin, Army labor advisor here.

"Settlemen of the Toledo strike has been arranged," the statement, addressed to all MESA members, said, "and as the settlement is considered adequate by your national officers we therefore call on all members on strike in Toledo and Detroit to return to their jobs Monday at starting time of their regular shifts."

Smith called on fellow unionists to "restore full production as soon as possible."

There was no indication of the terms of the settlement, which began Oct. 24 in the Electric Auto-Lite Co. plant and led to army seizure of eight Toledo concerns yesterday.

Ordered to Jobs Today

Col. Philip R. Faymonville, who directed the Army seizures, ordered all employes, regardless of their union affiliations, to report on regular shifts Monday.

"The full resources of the government will be directed against those (employes) who fail to return," Colonel Faymonville stated.

Fifty-two plants in the Detroit and Toledo area were affected by the strike called in sympathy with 350 Auto-Lite workers who protested discharge of six fellow unionists. A company spokesman said the six MESA members were dismissed from a department in which the CIO-United Automobile Workers held bargaining rights, under a maintenance of membership clause in the CIO-UAW contract.

SOVIET ORGAN CITES 'PHONY' PLOT RUMOR

Izvestia Says GOP May Stage Fake Dewey Assassination Attempt

Moscow, Nov. 5 (AP)—*Izvestia*, Soviet Government newspaper, in an article headlined: "The election of President Roosevelt is guaranteed," said today there was a rumor that Republican interests were plotting a fake assassination attempt against Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to sway American voters.

[Governor Dewey, reached in Albany, had no comment to make on the Russian newspaper's story. President Roosevelt was in seclusion at his Hdye Park home.]

"One should not forget that history includes a number of such insolent, crude provocations, beginning with a faked document ascribed to Communists, which appear on the eve of parliamentary election in some democratic countries up to the burning of the Reichstag in Germany," said *Izvestia*.

[An Associated Press article on Russian newspapers in 1932, described *Izvestia* as "the official daily of the Soviet Government," as distinguished from Pravda, "the official organ of the Communist party." The article said Pravda led all other Russian newspapers in circulation with 2,200,000 while *Izvestia* was second with 2,000,000 circulation.

Again in 1937 and in 1942, dispatches from Moscow termed *Izvestia*, the "organ of the Soviet Government, as distinguished from the party prints.]

Says Result Is Sure

In an unsigned article of two columns long at the top of its third page, the paper declared "never before in the history of the United States have observers on the eve of a Presidential election been so sure of the results as they are now because so clear is the composition of forces supporting each of the two candidates. . . . The chances of the second candidate, Dewey, have been melting before one's eyes."

Izvestia, said Republican hopes were dashed when preliminary data indicated the number of voters this year would at least equal the 50,000,000 in 1940.

"At the beginning of the campaign the Republicans believed 30,000,000 would be cast," the paper reported.

GOP Split Held Growing

"Because of the unfavorable course of the election campaign the split increased in the Republican party" it added, citing the pro-Roosevelt stand of Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.).

"Dewey attempted to divide himself from defeatist, isolationist conceptions and the most compromised pro-Fascist elements such as Hamilton Fish and Gerald K. Smith," the paper said, "but still the pro-Fascist, pro-German ties of those who formed the core of the Republican staff who financed Dewey's election campaign are well known.

"The Hearst newspapers and the publications of McCormick, Patterson and Gannett carried on a campaign for Dewey and simultaneously this campaign was converted into a defeatest, even a pro-Hitlerite agitation. The support of these newspapers betrayed Dewey. Obviously his shattered position induced Dewey to resort to the old method of uttermost reaction—'scare people with the Communist danger.'

"This hopeless attempt by the Republican party is made to cover with scarecrow rags their own political nakedness and lack of a positive program to attract voters. The investment of millions of dollars by Republican headquarters will not bring any political or economic interest.

"In circles of the Republican bosses a feeling of alarm reigns. They understand failure is imminent. Under these circumstances it is no wonder, according to rumors circulating among foreign correspondents, that the Republicans in despair might resort to a big adventure.

"According to these rumors a fake 'plot' against Dewey is being prepared by the Republican party with responsibility for the plot to be fixed on American Communists. The reason for this provocation is clear—to make millions of voters jump in a different direction.

"It has been reported this fake plot will be realized at the very last moment before election with the purpose of leaving no time for denial or investigation."

FRENCH NEWSPAPER FAVORS FDR ELECTION

PARIS, Nov. 5.—(AP) France's leading conservative newspaper "Figaro" said today it favored the election of President Roosevelt and gave as its reason its fear that isolation otherwise might creep back into American policy.

It was the first important French daily to express an opinion although the French press has given the campaign much attention.

BRITISH SEE F.D.R. FAVORITE

Correspondents In U. S. Comment On Campaign

London, *Monday*, Nov. 6 (AP)—Dispatches from British correspondents in the United States said this morning that President Roosevelt was a favorite to win reelection.

They quoted all kinds of polls and other barometers of public opinion in America, and a few of the correspondents tossed in their own private predictions.

"Odds now are 3-1 on Roosevelt," read a headline in the London *News Chronicle*.

"F. D. R. Will Win, Say 56 Experts," was the London *Daily Mail's* caption on a full-column story.

Gripped Imagination

The American Presidential campaign has gripped the imagination of the average Englishman more than ever before.

The British press generally has refrained from taking sides and there has been only sparse editorial comment. Newspapers seemed to be adopting a cautious policy to avoid any accusation of interference.

The Yorkshire *Post* said editorially this morning, however, "Most of us will be glad when this long hard-hitting contest is over and the American President, whether his name be Roosevelt or Dewey, is free from its distractions and can give his mind to the supreme tasks that face statesmanship."

Comment By Post

"Fortunately," said the *Post*, "both candidates have made it clear from the start that they advocate American participation in schemes for the establishment of a sound system of world security. This in itself is a reassuring demonstration of the international trend of American opinion.

". . . One of the greatest points of weakness in Mr. Dewey's platform has been the isolationist record of the Republican party. . . . Roosevelt's conduct of the war has not "been seriously assailed and there will be a strong body of opinion among the civilian population as well as among the service men and women in favor of keeping the war leader in office until victory is won. . . ."

Correspondents' Opinions

The London *Daily Express'* C. V. R. Thompson, cabled the "professional 'pollsters' have begged off this time. I don't blame them: There are too many 'ifs.' If I were asked who I thought would win—and I am asked by Americans hundreds of times a day—I would say it is F. D. R. again. But I am not at all sure that I would lay the current odds of 12 shillings to win four to back my hunch."

The London *Daily Mail* correspondent, Don Iddon, commenting on Roosevelt's appearance in Boston and Dewey's Madison Square Garden rally, said:

"I listened to both speeches, and my own view is that the President's was the more effective—a slick compound of all-out electioneering emotionalism and jingoism tempered by passages which had the mark of statesmanship.

"Dewey, while vigorous and penetrating, lacked the actor's skill of capturing the heart of his audience."

BOTH CANDIDATES EXPECTED TO URGE TURNOUT AT POLLS

President Returns to Hyde Park to Vote; Dewey to Speak from Albany.

CLOSE RACE SEEN

Polls Leave Outcome in Question with Soldier Vote Likely to Decide It.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey, after a hard-punching campaign finish, settled back yesterday to await the verdict in what may prove the closest election since the 1916 Wilson-Hughes contest.

As the slam-bang campaign came to a close, the rival party chairman put forward the usual pre-election claims of sweeping victory. Republican Herbert Brownell, Jr., said he wouldn't concede a single state outside the Solid South. Democrat Robert E. Hannegan said Dewey would carry fewer states (10) than Wendell Willkie did in 1940.

But the poll takers frankly were throwing up their hands. It was too close, most of them agreed, to make any flat predictions. And most agreed, too, that the Republicans had good reasons for higher hopes at this stage than in any election year since 1928.

Roosevelt at Hyde Park

President Roosevelt went to his Hyde Park, N. Y., home after winding up his campaign before a roaring crowd in Boston's Fenway Park Saturday night. His cheering party members heard him accuse the Republicans of working "both sides of the street" and declare that "never before in my lifetime has a campaign been filled with such misrepresentation, distortion and falsehood."

Today, the President plans to visit with his Hudson Valley neighbors. He will address his supporters by radio tonight and remain at Hyde Park to cast his vote tomorrow.

Governor Dewey, back in Albany, also will make a radio speech tonight. He formally ended his campaign Saturday night in New York's Madison Square Garden where he declared that President Roosevelt's "incompetence" is prolonging the war. The Governor votes in New York City and will go there tomorrow.

One factor troubling the poll takers in this first wartime election since 1864 is the soldier vote. By law, no poll could be made of political views of those in the armed services and state officials estimate 3,462,000 service men and women will vote.

Their votes could be decisive in a dozen or more key states. Conceivably they could result, if the race is close, in delaying final determination of the presidential winner for days, or even weeks. Eleven states, with 123 electoral votes, will not count all their military ballots on election night.

Pennsylvania, whose 35 electoral votes may determine the election in the opinion of some forecasters, will not count its soldier vote until Nov. 22. California, with 25 electoral votes, counts service ballots Nov. 24. The other states with delayed counts are Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah and Washington. Altogether, these states expect a total of 824,500 service votes.

44 Million to Vote

Along with a President and Vice President, the 44,000,000 or more citizens expected to ballot tomorrow will be choosing 31 governors, 36 senators—three to fill out unexpired terms—and 432 members of the house of representatives. Maine elected a Republican governor and three Republican House members in September.

With Senate Democrats having a holdover membership of 36, Republicans are claiming only a fighting chance to win control of that body. Both sides are claiming they will control the House, but privately some concede that its political complexion probably will turn on the outcome of the presidential race.

All the figuring about the outcome of the presidential race usually started with the assumption that President Roosevelt will get the electoral votes of the "Solid South."

Electors May Bolt

In Mississippi, however, where the fourth term has been a hot issue, the voters will have opportunity to cast ballots for three electors listed on one Democratic slate who have declared that if elected they will vote in the Electoral College for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

As the campaign wound-up, both sides appeared to be agreed that the major issues are which party gives greatest assurance of a speedy victory, a lasting peace, and productive employment in the postwar years.

So far as the Democrats are concerned, the argument is that there should be no change of leaders in the midst of war, or for the peace negotiations after the war. They contend that Dewey has not had sufficient experience in dealing with national and international affairs. And they say that plans already are well-advanced for meeting postwar economic problems.

The Republican argument runs that the administration is "old, tired and quarrelsome," that Dewey could achieve those aims by getting along better with Congress than President Roosevelt has, that the President, so far as the war and peace are concerned, has bungled things by keeping too much in his own hands; that the Democrats did not produce prosperity in their peacetime years.

A lot of hard words, name-calling and a great deal of stumping went into the development of those arguments. Dewey traveled 20,000 miles in a coast-to-coast swing. Gov. John W. Bricker, his running mate, also made a cros country tour as did Senator Harry S. Truman, the No. 2 man on the Democratic ticket. President Roosevelt made three campaign trips—to New York, to Philadelphia and Chicago, and finally to Boston.

President to Visit Nearby Towns Today

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 5.—(AP) President Roosevelt, home to cast his fourth-term ballot, laid campaigning aside today to spend a quiet Sunday at his Hyde Park estate.

The President came to the Hudson Valley overnight from Boston where he delivered his climactic campaign speech to a shouting, cheering throng in Fenway Park Saturday night.

In that speech—his last major address—he poked fun at the Republican campaign phrase, "it's time for a change," and referred to his opposition as a political party working "both sides of the street" in its effort to capture the presidency.

Although there was no public campaigning in store for today, the Chief Executive will make his traditional trip through the Hudson Valley tomorrow in an election-eve round of speaking.

Many of the political advisors and party officials who accompanied him to Boston left the train upon its arrival here and, for the most part, only White House aides remained with the Chief Executive over the week-end.

To Visit Towns

As he has done in all campaigns, the President tomorrow will visit such nearby neighborhood communities as Beacon, Kingston and Newburgh, the latter in the congressional district of Representative Fish (R-NY), who has been a frequent target of presidential jibes in past campaigns.

Mr. Roosevelt is expected to make brief talks in the three communities before he reaches Poughkeepsie, where he is scheduled for a speech from the post office at 5:30 p. m. His last campaign appearance will be on a nation-wide radio hookup on the four major networks from 10 to 11 p. m. (EWT) tomorrow night. The Democratic National committee, sponsoring the program, said the President would make a brief address during the hour-long program.

Most of his Monday talks are expected to be pleas for a big vote. He told his Boston audience Saturday he is anxious to win reelection—although he entered the race reluctantly—because "never before in my lifetime has a campaign been filled with such misrepresentation, distortion and falsehood.

"Never before since 1928," he said, "have there been so many attempts to stimulate in America racial and religious intolerance."

Speaking in the same city which four years ago heard him say "your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars," the President declared last night this country chose war because it had no other choice.

We got into the war, he said, because we were attacked and the Axis declared war on us.

"I am sure," he declared, "that any real American would have chosen as this government did, to fight when our own soil was made the object of a sneak attack. As for myself, under the same circumstances, I would choose to do the same thing—again and again and again.

Dewey Prepares Final Broadcast

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey composed the final broadcast of his presidential campaign tonight after disclosing his voice almost failed him during the final phase of his drive for votes.

Dewey remarked during an impromptu postscript to his Madison Square Garden broadcast in New York city last night that he had "almost lost" his voice in Pennsylvania, despite the careful spacing of his speeches.

He referred to one of the most strenuous days of his campaign — last Thursday—which began with a half hour talk in Baltimore, Md., and continued with platform speeches in York, Sunbury and Harrisburg, Pa., half-hour armory addresses in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pa.

Reporters accompanying the Republican nominee thought they detected a crack or two in his voice at Wilkes-Barre, but they were assured by Dewey's staff at the time that it resulted from a defective amplifying system.

Then, after an 18 mile drive to Scranton through damp night air, he seemed in his usual voice. Last night's disclosure that he nearly suffered the same strain that reduced the late Wendell Willkie's voice to a hoarse whisper toward the end of the 1940 campaign was made during a brief "thank you" speech to the Madison Square Garden crowd.

Plans 15-Minute Talk

Tomorrow night's closing appeal will be a 15 minute talk over all four major networks, starting at 11 p. m., (EWT) from the Executive Mansion. Although no formal subject was announced, it was indicated the governor would urge all registered voters to exercise their franchise.

Dewey's final campaign plea will follow a re-broadcast, over the Mutual Network at 9:30 p. m., of last night's Madison Square Garden speech. In this broadcast, delivered before an applauding crowd that overflowed from the arena into the streets, Dewey declared President Roosevelt's "own confused incompetence" was prolonging the war in Europe.

"Once rid of capricious, personal government," he declared, "we shall reach Berlin and Tokyo quicker—with less cost."

The nominee plans to return Tuesday morning to New York city, where he and Mrs. Dewey will cast their votes.

TUESDAY VOTE MEANS UPSETS

Results May Vary U. S. Political Complexion 8 Ways

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—Voters marking their ballots Tuesday have a choice of eight sharply varying political complexions in determining the makeup of the United States Government.

Thirty-five seats are to be filled in the Senate and 432 in the House. Maine elected three Republican House members in September. The men whose political fortunes are at stake include the chairmen and influential members of several major Senate committees, Senate Majority Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, and all the leaders together with the rank and file of the House of Representatives.

Only the most optimisitic Republicans think there is more than a fighting chance of taking control of the Senate, whose membership now includes 58 Democrats, 37 Republicans and one Progressive. The Republicans would have to win 25 of the 35 contests to gain a clear majority in that body, and the Democrats have a big ace in the hole—seven Senators running for reelection from the South.

Closer Margin In House

The margin between the parties is very much closer in the House, however, and there the ballot battle is on in dead earnest. A numerical majority is 218, and today the Democrats hold the hairline lead of 214 to the Republicans' 212, with five vacancies and four minor party members.

The Democrats count on President Roosevelt returning to office, bringing with him a working majority of the House and possibly a more dependable margin of votes in the Senate.

The Republicans, however, point to their gains two years ago in both branches as indicative of a trend they say won't be stopped short of full Congressional control.

Opposition Is Slight

Senator George (D., Ga.), chairman of the Finance Committee and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, has no Republican opponent, while several other Southern Democratic Senators, among them Hill, of Alabama; Pepper, of Florida, and Overton, of Louisiana, encounter only nominal opposition.

Bitter contests, however, confront other Democrats such as Senators Wagner, of New York, chairman of the Banking Committee; Lucas, of Illinois; Gillette, of Iowa, and Thomas, of Oklahoma.

The Republican Senators up for reelection are not without heated contests, too, such as those faced by John Danaher in Connecticut, Gerald Nye in North Dakota and Alexander Wiley in Wisconsin.

Some of the most colorful figures in both chambers are out of the picture this election, either through decisions not to run, or by defeat in the primaries.

In the first category are: Representative Dies (D., Texas), chairman of the Committee Investigating Un-American Activities; Senator Reynolds (D., N. C.), chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and Senator Bone (D., Wash.), who was appointed a Federal circuit judge.

Primary election defeats eliminated Senator E. D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith (D., S. C.), Agriculture Committee chairman; Senator Clark (D., Mo.), a parliamentary expert; Senator Hattie Caraway (D., Ark.), only woman members of the Senate, and Senator Holman (R., Ore.).

ELECTION RETURNS TO BE SENT TO TROOPS

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—(AP) The New York office of the OWI announced today that two of its most powerful East coast transmitters would be turned over to the armed forces radio service to broadcast election returns to Europe for four hours starting at 9 p. m., (EWT) Tuesday.

All regular programs will be cancelled during the four-hour period.

The returns, intended for the peoples of Europe and the troops overseas, will be broadcast in English, French and German.

The special program will be picked up, the announcement said, by the British Broadcasting station; ABSIE, the American Broadcasting System in Europe, and by radio Algiers.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF WOMEN CITED

Campaign Shows Awareness Of Size Of Feminine Vote

Washington, Nov. 5 (AP)—Political parties and candidates hope to reap a bumber harvest of votes as a result of months of cultivating women's participation in campaigns.

Aware of the statistical possibility that more than 60 per cent. of wartime ballots will be marked by feminine hands, campaign strategists have encouraged political activity by prominent women, representative organizations, and every woman worker to the precinct level.

Party leaders know that if you sell a woman a cause, she'll work ardently and unceasingly to put it across. What's more, she's a better drudge than a man, especially for tasks like house-to-house campaigning.

Work To Get Out Vote

Women largely are responsible for rolling up today's record registration at the polls. Campaigners count on these same women to get out the largest vote ever on Tuesday.

Each party has adopted political sub-groups sparked by zealous women, especially groups garnering membership beyond party lines, such as the Service Wives' Organization for Roosevelt headed by Mrs. John G. Palfrey, Jr., granddaughter of Republican President Theodore Roosevelt.

Both major parties have built widespread systems of women's speakers' bureaus.

Hurja, of 'Pathfinder,' Says Dewey, 364 to 167

Was Wrong on Willkie but Right on Five Polls

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP).—Emil Hurja, associate publisher of "Pathfinder" magazine, today predicted the election of Governor Thomas E. Dewey by an electoral vote of 364 to 167.

Mr. Hurja, formerly an analyst with the Democratic National Committee but identified with Republican political activity this year, based his forecast on polls in twenty-eight counties in fifteen states which he said had voted for the winner in all Presidential elections since 1900.

On the basis of what he reported as an increase of 7.1 per cent in the Republican showing in these polls, Mr. Hurja predicted a popular vote of 52 per cent for Mr. Dewey. This, with a 50,000,000 vote, he said, would constitute a 2,000,000 majority, so divided among the states as to give a much wider electoral majority.

Mr. Hurja said his forecasting record was: correct—1932, 1936 Presidential, 1934, 1938, 1942 Congressional; wrong—1940 Presidential.

Fortune Poll Forecasts Roosevelt By 53.6%

New York, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Fortune Survey of Public Opinion said today its final poll of the nation's civilian population showed President Roosevelt leading Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Republican Presidential candidate, by 53.6 per cent. to 46.4 per cent.

There were no further reports of changes in other national polls.

"UNDERSTANDING" AT HOME IS URGED

GOP Governor Also Calls For

30.24— 20187

Willkie Policy Support

Boston, Nov. 5 (AP)—"Our first responsibility is to reestablish understanding and contentment at home so we can be organized to assume a position of world leadership, Walter E. Edge, Republican Governor of New Jersey, asserted tonight.

Governor Edge, Ambassador to France from 1929 through 1933, spoke over the radio along with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Senators Sinclair Weeks, of Massachusetts, and Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, in a Republican roundup.

The New Jersey Governor, speaking from Atlantic City, said the Republican party would support the late Wendell Willkie's policy "of asserting world leadership and taking an aggressive stand."

Terms Nation Divided

"The present Administration's domestic policy divides America," he declared.

"Under Thomas E. Dewey we will have a united America with a forward vision rather than a quarrelsome, worn out Administration that has divided the country during the past 12 years.

"With Dewey and Bricker we will have unanimity of thought and action," Governor Edge declared.

"Governor Dewey is pledged to cooperate with the United Nations and to use force, if necessary, to maintain future peace," he added.

Willkie's Ideas Cited

Governor Saltonstall, speaking from this city said that "only by carrying on the late Wendell Willkie's policy of active participation in an international organization for lasting peace can we be hopeful that our country will be secure in a world at peace."

Governor Baldwin, speaking from Hartford, Conn., declared that "the American system of free enterprise has proved its worth during the war and the Republicans, under the leadership of Dewey and Bricker, will go forward with this system."

Senator Austin, speaking from Burlington, Vt., said "Governor Dewey advocates military sanctions to insure future peace and Republicans favor the plans evolved at the recent Dumbarton Oaks conference."

Judd Says F. D. R. Saw Jap Danger, Did Not Drive It Home

Minneapolis, Nov. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt saw the danger of the Japanese situation in 1937 when he made his quarantine speech in Chicago but "would not risk his political career to drive it home to the people," Representative Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.) asserted in a radio address tonight.

The former medical missionary to China spoke on a national hookup in support of the candidacy of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for President.

No one, Judd said, could have better described conditions than the President when he said in October, 1937, that "lawlessness in international relations was reaching epidemic proportions and that we had but two alternatives:

"Either to stand together with like-minded, peace-loving peoples and quarantine these lawless elements, or to allow them to spread and let each nation try to quarantine itself with its own armaments."

Was Called Alarmist

Judd said the President was right, but what he said was politically unpopular.

"People of all parties called him an alarmist. And instead of repeating his warnings again and again while Japan was still relatively unprepared, he did not speak plainly again until three and one half years later—in March of 1941, after Congress already had passed the Lend-Lease Act and the die was cast.

"Some statesmen didn't see. That was bad enough. But Mr. Roosevelt did see. However, because what he saw was unpopular, he would not risk his political career to drive it home to the people."

Judd said that if the President had told the people in 1937 they faced one of the greatest crises in history "he would have risked and perhaps lost his political career, but he might have saved his country."

Finds Distrust Of Roosevelt

Asserting there is a "profound distrust of Mr. Roosevelt in Congress, in both parties," Judd said he believed Dewey would stand a "far better chance" of negotiating "with our Allies a sound and workable peace."

Judd said Dewey was not his first choice for the Republican nomination, but that he had made it his business to find out about the candidate and that his study had convinced him that winning the war, getting the nation's economy on a sound basis after the war, and working out the peace "can be accomplished better and more surely under Mr. Dewey's leadership than under any other leadership that is available to us in this election."

ICKES LASHES OUT AT DEWEY

Interior Secretary Says U. S. Can't Believe Promises

Milwaukee, Nov. 5 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes declared tonight that the American people "have no reason to believe in Governor Dewey's professions of devotion to an effective international organization."

In an address prepared for delivery before a meeting of the United Labor Committee of Wisconsin, Secretary Ickes charged that Governor Dewey "is now engaged in an obvious attempt to sabotage the very prospect of that kind of a peace."

Recalls Harding Act

"President Harding waited until he was safely elected before tearing up and throwing it into the faces of the people his solemn pledge to bring about the establishment of a league of nations," Ickes said. "This year the cynical Deweyites do not even wait for election day. This time five days before the election, instead of a month after, the Republicans have decided against endowing the league for an enduring peace with adequate police power. The Republican National Committee—the power behind Dewey—on Friday paid for a full-page advertisement over the signature of Robert Moses, of New York, which attacked the President's proposal for United States participation in world organization for lasting peace."

Mentions Senate Candidates

Ickes charged that Governor Dewey "is also making it impossible for him to carry out his pledge for an effective peace by his support of candidates for the Senate who are bitterly opposed to any sort of international understanding."

"The time is ripe," Ickes declared, "to write, once and for all, the political epitaph of Thomas E. Dewey, the man who talks out of both sides of his mouth on the most vital issue of the day—a world organization for an enduring peace."

Took Hillman Cash, Charge

Ickes charged that Governor Dewey, while a candidate for district attorney in New York, accepted a $5,000-campaign contribution from Sidney Hillman, who as chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, is supporting President Roosevelt.

"For Mr. Hillman to refuse to kick in to Mr. Dewey at this time, seems to the hither-and-yon to be little short of subversive," Ickes said.

Ickes said that the conviction of Earl Browder, Communist leader, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining a passport was obtained by the Roosevelt Administration. But, Ickes added, "it's also worth remembering that he was pardoned upon the urgent recommendation of two Republicans. . . . These two Republicans are George Wharton Pepper, a former president of the American Bar Association and a former Senator from Pennsylvania, and the late Wendell Willkie."

Television Campaign Speech

New York, Nov. 5 (AP)—A television campaign address tonight by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.) was described by his headquarters as probably the first ever made by a political candidate through that medium.

NOV 6 1944

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL XXX ACROSS THE SKY. (Evnson)
A RECAPITULATION SHOWED 64 PLANES WERE MISSING FROMH
A54 (350)
LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL XXX ACROSS THE SKY.
A RECAPITULATION SHOWED 64 PLANES WERE MISSING FROM YESTERDAY'S
MASSIVE ASSAULTS, INCLUDING 30 AMERICAN WARPLANES.
IN ADDITION TO THE 34 BRITISH PLANES DOWNED, THERE WERE THESE
OTHER LOSSES: 15 FROM THE 1,200 ITALIAN-BASED PLANES RAIDING
BAVARIA AND AUSTRIA, 14 FROM THE 1,900 BRITISH-BASED PLANES STRIKING
SEVEN WESTERN GERMAN TARGETS AND ONE FROM FIGHTERBOMBERS
OPERATING FROM FRENCH BASES.
THE WEIGHT OF ALL THESE ATTACKS SUGGESTED THAT NOVEMBER MIGHT
BE A RECORD MONTH IN THE HISTORY OF AERIAL WARFARE.
IN FIVE DAYS, 8,700 HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE SENT MORE THAN 25,000 TONS
OF EXPLOSIVES CRASHING ON 25 MAJOR CITIES IN THE REICH, ANOTHER
15,000 MEDIUMS, FIGHTERBOMBERS AND FIGHTER ESCORT PLAYED HAVOC WITH
EVERYTHING THE ENEMY TRIED TO MOVE BY LAND, SEA OR AIR.
PILOTS BACK FROM TODAY'S RHINELAND RAIDS SAID THEY MET A TERRIFIC
ANTIAIRCRAFT BARRAGE OVER LUDWIGSHAVEN, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE
RHINE. ONE PILOT DESCRIBED IT AS BEING "JUST PLAIN HELL FOR THE
FIVE MINUTES WE WERE OVER THE TARGET."
KARLSRUHE, TO THE SOUTH, WAS BLANKETED BY CLOUDS BUT THE I.G.
FARBENINDUSTRIE CHEMICAL AND SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT AT LUDWIGSHAVEN
STRETCHED FOR THREE CLEAR MILES BENEATH THE SIGHTS OF AMERICAN
BOMBARDIERS AND MADE A GOOD TARGET.
THE INLAND PORT OF FRANKFURT, LARGEST DISTRIBUTOR OF OIL IN
WESTERN GERMANY, ALSO WAS VISIBLE THROUGH BREAKS IN THE CLOUDS AND
BOMBARDIERS WATCHED AS RIVER INSTALLATIONS AND RAILWAY YARDS CAPABLE
OF HANDLING 2,500 FREIGHT CARS DAILY WENT UP IN GIANT PUFFS OF
SMOKE AND FLAME.
IT WAS THE 58TH RAID FOR FRANKFURT'S 500,000 POPULATION, THE
46TH FOR LUDWIGSHAVEN'S 150,000 AND THE 18TH FOR KARLSRUHE'S 185,000.
SOLINGEN IS A NEW TARGET.
WHEN THE GERMAN AIR FORCE SHOWED A RELUCTANCE TO ENGAGE IN
THE SORT OF MAULING AIR DUELS THAT COST IT 208 PLANES THREE DAYS
AGO, MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS DIVED TO THE DECK, STRAFING GROUND
TARGETS.
A GROUP OF MUSTANGS LED BY CAPT. ROBERT D. BROWN, LEWISTON,
IDAHO, WRECKED 25 LOCOMOTIVES, 20 FREIGHT CARS, 15 FLAK CARS, FIVE
OIL CARS, FIVE MOTOR TRUCKS, THREE BARGES AND BLEW DOWN EIGHT
ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION TOWERS.

MAJOR ROY W. EVANS, 888 MOUNT VERNON ST., SAN BERNADINO, CALIF., AND HIS MUSTANG GROUP CAUGHT A TRUCK LOAD OF SOLDIERS HURRYING TO ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN STATIONS NEAR DARMSTADT. "THEY DIDN'T GET THERE," HE REPORTED TERSELY. HIS GROUP ALSO DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 41 FREIGHT CARS, 12 LOCOMOTIVES AND FIVE OTHER TRUCKS.

LONDON, NOV 5-(AP)-FLYING OFFICER WILLIAM CASSOR OF ST.LOUIS, MO., ATTACHED TO A CANADIAN FIGHTER SQUADRON, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR SKILL AND DETERMINATION IN COMBAT OVER GERMANY, THE ROYAL AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SK1102PEW

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MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, NOV.5-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN WOULD HAVE TO EXPORT $4,500,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO BALANCE HER ACCOUNTS ON THE BASIS OF PRE-WAR TRADE.

"THAT BASIS," HE SAID, "MAKES NO ALLOWANCE FOR ANY PART OF THE APPROVED STANDARD OF LIVING AT WHICH WE AIM SO FAR AS IT REQUIRES MORE IMPORTED COMMODITIES."

MOST OF THE EXPORT EXPANSION, HE SAID, WOULD HAVE TO BE BORNE BY THE SAME 10 INDUSTRIES AS BEFORE THE WAR--MACHINERY, COTTON YARN AND MANUFACTURES,, 849, -,$ '533), COAL, WOOL AND WORSTED YARNS AND MANUFACTURES, CHEMICALS

AND MANUFACTURES, IRON AND STEEL, COAL, WOOL AND WORSTED YARNS AND MANUFACTURES, CHEMICALS OTHER TEXTILES, BEVERAGES (MAINLY ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR) AND VEHICLES, INCLUDING AIRCRAFT.

RS1138PEW

LONDON, NOV.5-(AP)-A GERMAN-BORN AMERICAN SERGEANT WENT BACK TO HIS BIRTHPLACE YESTERDAY, MANNING THE NOSE GUN OF AN EIGHTH AIRFORCE LIBERATOR.

NOV 6 1944

SGT. WALTER COHN HAD NOT SEEN GELSENKIRCHEN FOR FIVE YEARS AND HAS NO RELATIVES IN GERMANY. HIS FATER, SIEGFRIED COHN, ESCAPED FROM A CONCENTRATION CAMP SOME TIME AGO AND WENT TO AMERICA WHERE HE LIVES AT 1062 EAST 73RD PLACE, CHICAGO, ILL.

ON THE 2,000-PLANE RAID YESTERDAY YOUNG COHN WATCHED BOMBS FALL ON AN OIL PLANT HE USED TO PASS EVERY DAY ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL.

HE LEFT GERMANY IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, AND MADE HIS WAY TO THE UNITED STATES WHERE HE ENTERED THE ARMY FOUR YEARS LATER AND BECAME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

RP AND SK1101PEW

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY--1ST ADD FRONT COAL MINE (TOP AYE) X X X DIGGING COAL.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. COL.JOHN E. PATTERSON, 3244 PINE ST., RIVERSIDE, CALIF., HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF REOPENING THE MINES IN ALSDORF, HERZOGENRATH AND KOHLSCHEID ALL OF WHICH HAVE LARGE CAPACITY. THE MINES HAVE BEEN SAVED FROM DAMAGE BY FLOODING WHICH WOULD HAVE TAKEN MONTHS OF REPAIR.

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WHEN A MINING LOCALITY IS CAPTURED CAPT. PAUL M. SORENSON OF KIMSHANCOVE, ALASKA, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT SPANISH FORK, UTAH, MAKES A RECONNAISSANCE TO DETERMINE THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS. A DETACHMENT OF FOUR TO SIX OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN GO TO THE OUTLYING TOWNS TO SUPERVISE THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS.

THEY USUALLY RETURN TO THEIR BASE EACH NIGHT BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF ENEMY PATROLS ENTERING THE AREAS IN WHICH THEY ARE WORKING. ONE OF THESE UNITS IS HEADED BY MAJ. EDWIN TRIBBLE, FORMER ASSISTANT CITY EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON STAR.

WORKING WITH PATTERSON ARE MAJ. JOHN P.WEST OF CHARLESTOWN, W.VA., CAPT. EARLE K.POTTLE, 1910 DAYTON AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN., AND CAPT. CHANNING M. BOLTON, 3908 NORTH FIFTH ST., ARLINGTON, VA.

RP521PEW

30.24 — 20189

All With Arm Troops E of Brigères (Wilson) xx (Congressional Medal."

"I NEVER WAS SO GLAD TO SEE ANYTHING IN MY LIFE AS I WAS THOSE PLANES," PVT.MYRON DABNERT, 5426 HRTON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., RELATED.

LT.GORDON NELSON, 47 WALDO ST., DEDHAM, MASS., SAID "I

PLANES," PVT.MYRON DABNERT, 5426 HORTON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., RELATED.

LT.GORDON NELSON, 47 WALDO ST., DEDHAM, MASS., SAID "I'M STILL TRYING TO FIGURE OUT WHY THEY DIDN'T COME AND GET US. THE GERMANS HAD US IF THEY BUT KNEW IT."

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THE BATTALION TRIED TO FIGHT ITS WAY OUT ON OCT. 25 BUT ENEMY MINES AND MACHINEGUNS FORCED THEM TO DROP BACK TO THEIR DUG-IN POSITIONS AFTER AN ADVANCE OF 1,000 YARDS.

"WE WERE LUCKY TO GET BACK TO OUR FOXHOLES," SAID LT.HAROLD SHUBERTS, 40 WALLBROOK ROAD, SCARSDALE, N.Y.

THE ONLY LINK WITH THE REST OF THE SEVENTH ARMY THE MEN HAD WAS A RADIO OPERATED BY LT.ERWIN BLONDER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, WHICH KEPT WORKING THE ENTIRE TIME ON BATTERIES SUPPOSED TO LAST ONLY TWO DAYS.

LT.JAMES GILMAN, CHARLESTOWN, W.VA., AND SGT.HILER HULL, 127 MCMONIGAL PLACE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., RELATED HOW ONE MAN WITH A RIFLE COVERED ANOTHER WHO WOULD CRAWL TOWARD A POOL OF SWAMP WATER AND RETURN WITH A CUPFULL.

B12

TWO PLANES AND ONE PILOT WERE LOST BY THE THUNDERBOLT GROUP COMMANDED BY MAJ.JOHN LEONARD, 3810 ALABAMA AVE., ST.PETERSSBURG, FLA., WHICH DROPPED SUPPLIES TO THE MEN.

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OTHER PILOTS INCLUDED LT.J.O.DIXON, 314 LENNOX AVE., SYRACUSE, N.Y.; CAPT.A.W.SOLDERNESS, 2424 HAWTHORNE ST., TUCSON, ARIZ.; LT. JOHN JACKSON, ROUTE TWO, BREMERTON, WASH. CAPT.GAVAN ROBERTSON, 1005 RIVERVIEW DRIVE, JACKSON, MISS.; LT.P.R.TETRICK, GREENSBURG, IND.; LT.JAMES COLLEY, MOUNT VERNON, MO.; LT.F.T.EVANS, JR., WEST SPRINGFIELD, N.H.; LT.MARVIN ABRAMOVITZ, 3258 TYLER AVE., DETROIT, MICH. LT.LEMUEL ANDERSON, 2407 CRAFTMONT AVE., PITTSBURG, PA., LT.ROBERT GAMBLE, 1268 TENTH ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., AND LT. WAYNE HOLM, 1019 SOUTHWEST MORRISON ST., PORTLAND, ORE.

CAPT.LLOYD WHEELER, 129 AKIN AVE., JOLIET, ILL.; CAPT. ALEXANDER TAIT, 428 LINDEN ST., MORGANTOWN, W.VA.; LT.F.W. TRUMBOWER, 708 HIGHLAND AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; LT.A.J.BEES, 526 HOLLAND AVE., PHILADELPHIA, MISS.; LT.L.C.FOCKLIN, 2205 GRAND ST., WICHITA FALLS, TEX.; LT.T.E.BARTON, 705 NORTH BROADWAX, MCALLEN, TEX.

LT.JOSEPH BUNTIN, 4390 FIFTY-NINTH AVE., ST.PETERSBURG, FLA.; LT.WILLIAM H.GILL, 8712 COLESVILLE ROAD, SILVER SPRINGS, MD.; LT.ROBERT L.GRIFFITH, 639 FIRST ST., WOODLAND, CALIF.; LT.LEON L. HOOPER, YKIAH, CALIF.; LT.JACK KING, 2417 PRESCOTT ST., CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., AND LT.JOHN KOPROCK, ~~FRALIN~~ Franklin, PA.

WD5PEW

SOMEWHERE IN HOLLAND--FIRST ADD COLOGNE DEVASTATION (A49)

X X X ON THE JOB.

THE TRAVELER SAID HE FELT THE POPULATION REMAINING IN THE CITY WAS SICK OF THE WAR AND BOMBING AND WANTED "PEACE AT ANY PRICE."

HE SAID THE WORKERS WERE BEING FORCED TO DIG DEFENSES IN EXPECTATION OF AN ATTACK BY AMERICAN GROUND FORCES WHICH ARE NOW

ABOUT 27 MILES WEST OF COLOGNE.
THE TRAVELER SAID CIVILIANS HAD NO DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE IN "THE PEOPLES" ARMY" AND THAT HE BELIEVED GERMAN ARMY LEADERS THEMSELVES WERE OPPOSED TO THE IDEA BECAUSE THE CIVILIANS, INCLUDING WOMEN, WOULDNNOQT T

SELVES WERE OPPOSED TO THE IDEA BECAUSE THE CIVILIANS, INCLUDING WOMEN, WOULD BE SUBJECT TO BEING SHOT IF CAUGHT BY THE AMERICANS.
EV657PEW

U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS--1ST ADD HOMBURG BOMBING

(TOP AVE) X X X ~~RETURNED SAFELY.~~ or flak

"IT WAS THE MOST UNUSUAL OF MY 64 MIUSION SAID LT. CLIFFORD PEARSON OF 1074 CENTRAL AVENUE, ST. PAUL, MINN. "ON THE WAY HOME MY PLANE KEPT BOUNCING UP AND DOWN UNTIL I THOUGHT THE WINGS WOULD COME OFF. NOTHING WAS WRONG WITH THE PLANE, HOWEVER, BECAUSE EACH TIME I BOUNCED I SAW OTHER PLANES IN THE FORMATION BOUNCE, TOO."

RF916PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

A U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE MARAUDER ASE IN FRANCE, NOV. 4-(DELAYED)--(AP)-"DON'T WORRY--I'LL BRING HER IN ALL RIGHT," LT. RUFUS WILSON, A 23-YEAR-OLD MARAUDER PILOT, RADIOED THE CONTROL TOWER AS HE CIRCLED THIS FIELD WITH A FULL CREW AND BOMBLOAD BUT NO NOSE WHEEL.

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OFFICERS IN THE TOWER SMILED GRIMLY AT THE COCKINESS OF THE YOUNG PILOT WHOSE HOME IS AT 1300 WEST 14TH AVENUE, CORSICANA, TEXAS. THEY KNEW PERHAPS BETTER THAN HE THAT LANDING A B-26 MEDIUM BOMBER WITHOUT A NOSE WHEEL IS A TOUGH JOB.

BUT GROUP COMMANDER COL. WILSON R. WOOD OF CHICO, TEXAS, SHARED THE CONFIDENCE OF THE YOUNG PILOT RETURNING FROM HIS ELEVENTH MISSION. THE ENTIRE GROUP HAD BROUGHT BACK THEIR BOMB LOADS BECAUSE THE TARGET WAS TOO CLOSE TO AMERICAN LINES IN WESTERN GERMANY AND THERE WAS AN OVERCAST.

AS WILSON CIRCLED THE FIELD, WOOD RADIOED INSTRUCTIONS APPROVING THE DECISION OF THE OTHER CREWMEN TO STAY WITH THE SHIP AND SUGGESTING THAT THE BOMBS BE KEPT ABOARD TO HOLD THE TAIL DOWN.

EVERYBODY ON THE GROUND CROSSED HIS FINGERS AS WILSON, WHO WEIGHS ONLY 118 POUNDS DRIPPING WET, BROUGHT THE 35,000 POUND AIRPLANE DOWN ON ITS TWO MAIN WHEELS.

FOR TWO-THIRDS OF THE LENGTH OF THE RUNWAY WILSON KEPT BOTH THE NOSE AND THE TAIL OFF THE GROUND. THEN THE TAIL, EXTRA HEAVY BECAUSE OF THE CREWMEN CROWDED FAR BACK AND THE BOMB BAY CONTAINING 2,800 POUND OF BOMBS, BEGAN DRAGGING AMID A SHOWER OF SPARKS.

UNABLE TO APPLY HIS BRAKES BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF NOSING THE PLANE OVER, WILSON SENT THE SCREECHING MARAUDER OFF THE END OF THE RUNWAY. THE NOSE DIPPED SHARPLY TO THE GROUND AND THE PROPELLERS BIT INTO THE TURF. THE PLANE GROUND ON FOR ANOTHER 50 YARDS BEFORE HALTING, BUT IT DIDN'T GO OVER.

SGT. MARTIN TERRELL OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK., THE RADIO OPERATOR, JUMPED OUT BEFORE THE PLANE STOPPED AND TURNED SEVERAL SOMERSAULTS, BUT HE WAS ONLY SHAKEN UP.

LT. JAMES RUBIC OF 902 EAST ALTGELD STREET, SOUTH BEND, IND., THE BOMBARDIER; STAFF SGT. FRANK MILLER, 37 SOUTH BELLVUE AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., AND ENGINEER SGT. CHARLES WATER, KNOXVILLE, IA., TAILGUNNER, LOST NO TIME GETTING OUT ONCE THE PLANE STOPPED.

CO-PILOT LT. LOUIS CARRINGTON OF HOUSTON, TEXAS, WHO REMAINED AT HIS POST, HELPED WILSON OUT OF THE COCKPIT. THE STUBBY PILOT LOOKED THE PLANE OVER, TOOK A LONG DRAG AT A CIGARETTE AND WIPED THE PERSPIRATION FROM HIS BROW.

WOOD, ONE OF THE FIRST ON THE SCENE, ASSURED THE PILOT IT WAS A

30. 24 — 20191

NEAT JOB.

"IT HAD TO BE DONE," HIS FELLOW-TEXAN DRAWLED, EXPLAINED THAT HE CAME IN AT 150 MILES AN HOUR AND HIT THE GROUND AT 130.

REARPEW

WITH THE 747TH SEPARATE TANK BATTALION, 29TH DIVISION, SIEGFRIED LINE, NOV. 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SGT.LUTHER HAGGARD, REGULAR ARMY SOLDIER FROM BROWNSVILLE, TEX., RECEIVED GREETINGS BY MAIL TODAY ON HIS 50TH BIRTHDAY FROM HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

THE SERGEANT, WHO WAS IN GERMANY WITH THE U.S. ARMY OF OCCUPATION AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, HAS BEEN ON THE CONTINENT SINCE D-DAY PLUS ONE.

WHEN THE MAIL TRUCK ARRIVED TODAY THERE WERE TWO LETTERS FOR HAGGARD.

HE TORE OPEN ONE. IT READ "HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO A SWELL DAD." IT WAS SIGNED BY HIS TWO CHILDREN-BETTY, 11, AND BOBBY, SIX.

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"WELL, I WILL BE," MURMURED THE SERGEANT. THE SECOND LETTER WAS FROM HIS WIFE AND SAID: "BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO MY HUSBAND."

"WHAT MAKES JERRY THINK HE CAN BEAT AN ARMY THAN CAN GET A MAN HIS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS ON TIME," BOOMED THE ARMY VETERAN.

RP944PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE,PARIS,NOV.5-(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS WHICH MADE THEIR DEBUT AS DAM-BUSTERS LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, CRACKED DOWN ON ANOTHER OF GERMANY'S ARTIFICIAL LAKES TODAY BY DESTROYING THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC DAM AT EDERSTAU LAKE NEAR FRITZLAR, 16 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KASSEL.

THE JOB WAS DONE BY LIGHTNINGS IN A GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. HOWARD F.NICHOLLS, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., WHICH WERE SCHEDULED TO HIT ANOTHER TARGET. THAT ASSIGNMENT WAS OBSCURED BY CLOUDS. THE PILOTS THEN SAW BARRAGE BALLOONS PROTECTING THE DAM.

THEY SHOT DOWN THE BALLOONS AND SCORED TEN HITS ON THE DAM AND AN ADJACENT POWERHOUSE WITH 1,000 POUND BOMBS.

FOUR OF THE LIGHTNINGS ENCOUNTERED 11 ME-110S AND DOWNED TWO OF THEM WITHOUT LOSS.

A PIONEER MUSTANG GROUP ATTACKED GERMAN AIRFIELDS AT SACHSEN-HAUSEN, HALLE AND CRAILSHEIM, DESTROYING 28 PARKED PLANES AND DAMAGING 16.

EV937PEW

BY JAMES M.LONG (280)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE,PARIS,NOV.5-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY SLUGGED ITS WAY BACK TOWARD THE ROER RIVER LINE ONCE AGAIN INTO SIGHT OF THE GERMAN VILLAGE OF SCHMIDT TONIGHT, WHILE TO THE NORTH AND WEST THE ALLIES SLAMMED THE NAZIS BACK ACROSS THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER ON A 15-MILE FRONT AND PINCHED OUT ALL BUT THE LAST SUICIDAL RESISTANCE ON WALCHEREN ISLAND.

THE BATTLE TO PRY OPEN THE VITAL PORT OF ANTWERP APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN WON--DOWN TO THE STAGE OF MECHANICALLY CLEARING THE 75-MILE-LONG SCHELDE RIVER ESTUARY OF MINES AND OBSTRUCTIONS.

THE AMERICAN DRIVE WAS A BLOODY SEESAW FIGHT AT THE EDGE OF HURTGEN WITH THE DOUGHBOYS MAINTAINING THE INITIATIVE BUT WITH GAINS MEASURED IN SHELL-TORN FEET AND YARDS.

BEYOND VOSSENACK, AN ALL-DAY BATTLE GAINED LT.GEN.COURTNEY H. HODGES' SLOGGERS 200 YARDS.

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THE GERMANS TRIED GRIMLY TO START A COUNTERATTACK IN THE VICINITY OF KOMMERSCHEIT, THREE-FOURTHS OF A MILE NORTH OF SCHMIDT, BUT FAILED.

ALL THE WHILE -- FROM JUST AFTER DAWN TO EARLY NOVEMBER DUSK -- U.S.NINTH AIRFORCE LIGHTNING FIGHTER-BOMBERS LASHED AT THEM WITH BOMBS AND GUNFIRE.

ON WALCHEREN, THE ALLIES FOUGHT IN FROM VLISSINGEN (FLUSHING) TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF MIDDELBURG IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND. FROM A BRIDGEHEAD IN THE EAST, THEY OVERRAN ARNNEMUIDEN, WHICH THE NAZIS HAD DECLARED AN OPEN TOWN BECAUSE THEIR HOSPITALS WERE THERE.

GEERTRUIDENBURG, THE SITE OF ONE BRIDGE OVER THE MAAS, WAS CAPTURED AND BRITISH, CANADIAN, POLISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS CLOSED UP TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER ALL THE WAY FROM THERE TO A POINT NORTH OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH. EVEN WEST OF GEERTRUIDENBURG THE GERMANS WERE AS GOOD AS SQUEEZED OUT. THEY HELD A MILE-DEEP ARC AROUND THE SOUTH END OF THE MOERDIJK BRIDGE AND LITTLE ELSE.

ON THE U.S. THIRD ARMY FRONT, BERG WHICH HAD BEEN REACHED IN A BULGE EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF THIONVILLE, WAS REPORTED CAPTURED.

CB747PEW

U.S.FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, BELGIUM, NOV.5-(AP)-TURKEY AND ALL THE FIXIN'S WILL BE SERVED IN GERMANY THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY, NOV.23, TO SOLDIERS IN LT.GEN.COURTNEY L.HODGES' AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY.

THERE WILL BE FOXHOLE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADITIONAL DINNER WHENEVER POSSIBLE FOR MEN TOO BUSY IN THE FRONT LINE TO LEAVE THEIR POSTS FOR A FORMAL FEAST.

HERE IS WHAT THE MEN WHO WILL OBSERVE THANKSGIVING ON ENEMY SOIL ARE SLATED TO GET:

ROAST TURKEY WITH GIBLET GRAVY AND SAGE DRESSING, FRESH MASHED POTATOES, GLAZED SWEET POTATOES, PEAS, CARROTS, CRANBERRY JELLY, PUMPKIN PIE, HOT ROLLS, BUTTER, COFFEE, CANDY, APPLES AND ORANGES.

THE ARMY HAS ORDERED ENOUGH TURKEYS TO GIVE EVERY MAN ONE POUND AND A HALF.

BULLETIN

BY NED NORDNESS

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN HOLLAND, NOV. 5-(AP)-BRITISH INFANTRY TORE LOOSE THE GERMAN 15TH ARMY'S HINGE WEST OF THE DUTCH CITY OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH TODAY AND SCORED GAINS OF UP TO 4,000 YARDS AS THE LAST ENEMY REMNANTS SOUTH OF THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER FLED NORTH.

BACKED BY FLAME-THROWING TANKS AND ARTILLERY THE BRITISH BEGAN THEIR OFFENSIVE AT DUSK YESTERDAY BY CROSSING THE AFWATERINGS CANAL.

THEY CUT THE MAIN EAST-WEST ROAD IN THE AREA AND NOW HAVE ADVANCED TO POSITIONS HALF WAY BETWEEN THE CANAL AND THE MAAS. DRUNEN, NIEUWKUIK, ELSHOUT AND HAARSTEEG, ALL NORTH OF THE CANAL AND FROM FOUR TO SEVEN MILES WEST OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH, WERE CAPTURED.

"THE ATTACK HAS GONE EXTREMELY WELL," A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID. "WE HAVE MADE SPLENDID PROGRESS. THE LAST REMNANTS OF THE ENEMY APPEAR TO BE FLEEING EVERYWHERE SOUTH OF THE MAAS."

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THIS END OF THE GERMAN LINE MAY BE MOORED NEXT ABOVE BOTH THE MAAS AND THE WAAL RHINE. A LOUD EXPLOSION WAS HEARD THIS MORNING WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN THE DESTRUCTION BY THE ENEMY OF THE HEUSDEN BRIDGE ACROSS THE MAAS.

BY LAST MIDNIGHT 140 PRISONERS INCLUDING ENEMY PARACHUTE TROOPS HAD BEEN CAPTURED. THE GERMAN OPPOSITION, FIRST BEATEN DOWN BY FLAMETHROWERS AND ARTILLERY, WAS NOT ESPECIALLY HEAVY WHEN THE BRITISH INFANTRY TOOK UP THE TASK OF CLEANING OUT THE SAND AND MARSH WASTELANDS.

IN EASTERN HOLLAND THE ALLIES SMASHED AGAINST MEIJEL THIS MORNING AND MET STIFF OPPOSITION FROM THE GERMANS WHO ARE DETERMINED TO HOLD THIS CROSSROADS TOWN.

EWZ/QAEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, NOV. 5-(AP)-THE BUDAPEST RADIO LATE TONIGHT ORDERED ALL OWNERS OF SMALL AND LARGE TRUCKS TO PROCEED TO PLACES ASSIGNED THEM FOR "PRESCRIBED TASKS," INDICATING A TOTAL EVACUATION OF THE CAPITAL WAS NEAR DESPITE THE ANNOUNCER'S ASSERTION THAT ALL RUSSIAN FRONTAL ASSAULTS ON THE CITY HAD BEEN REPULSED.

THE SPEAKER DECLARED THAT RUSSIAN LOSSES WERE 50 PER CENT OF THE TROOPS THROWN AGAINST BUDAPEST.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON RUSSIAN IF DESIRED).

CB908PEW

Salonika, Greece, Nov. 5-(AP)-Charles Goulermas of 57 Hanover Street, Manchester, N.H., who has been here throughout the war, related today how the citizens of Salonika stood in the streets and cheered when it was raided by American bombers.

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"The first raids were not nearly so efficient as the last, but the whole town would come out and wave in the streets and cheer when the planes came," he said. "It used to make the Germans mad. They once threatened to shoot us down with machine guns."

"In the last air raid on Sept. 21 the bombs fell 100 per cent in the target area, the railroad yards."

APR BARBERS 01700/MP - 5 PEW

All Salonika purge xx x pulled out.

for two months the german officer had supplied the guerrillas with information, and was able to supply the greeks with a list of those who really collaborated. as a result more than 600 persons have been arrested.

although no representative of the government of premier george papandreou has been sent here capt. velfiades has the situation well in hand, and has been cooperating with british technicians xxxxxxxx who are advising on the reconstruction of port facilities.

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the british credit capt. velfiades and the greek red cross with saving salonika's electricity power station from destruction by the germans. armed with a 75 millimeter bulgarian field piece velfiades forced the nazis to leave the station alone.

All Sofia armistice xx Moscow.

he declared it was the nation's duty to fulfill the armistice conditions and added that "they reveal allied confidence in

xxxxxxx

30.24— 20193

Insert Kwelin Demolitions (Farnsworth) left-off signal

KENERSON AND COL.RICHARD H.WISE, 140 HODGE ROAD, PRINCETON, N.J., SECTOR COMMANDER IN THE AIR SERVICE COMMAND, WERE IN CHARGE OF THE DESTRUCTION ALTHOUGH NEITHER WAS PRESENT FOR THE FINAL FUSING.

Insert Kwelin demolitions (Farnsworth) xx leave Yongtong.

THE CREW CONSISTED OF LT.IRWIN J.HESLEY, 2912 LINCOLN AVE., RIVERSIDE, ILL., PILOT; LT.WILLIAM F.SIEGEL, 25 HENNESSY PLACE, IRVINGTON, N.Y., CO-PILOT; TECH.SGT.JAMES IOTTEN, OLNEY, ILL., ENGINEER; CPL.H.M.JASPERSON, 5804 NORTH BOWDON ST., PORTLAND, ORE., RADIO OPERATOR.

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BY SPENCER DAVIS
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

AT AN ADVANCED P-T BASE, LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, NOV.4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN UNOBSTRUSIVE LITTLE FILIPINO CLAMBERED UP THE ROPE LADDER OF THE QUARTERDECK OF A P-T TENDER.

"ALFREDO SARMO, OFFICER'S STEWARD SECOND CLASS, REPORTING FOR DUTY, SIR," HE ANNOUNCED TO LT.LLOYD HOWARD, SAN MARINO, CALIF.

HOWARD LOOKING THE WIRY LITTLE FELLOW OVER.

"ARE YOU IN THE P-T SERVICE?" HE ASKED.

"YES, SIR,"/ -)!43$9 430)83$. "SQUADRON THREE, SIR

"ARE YOU IN THE P-T SERVICE?" HE ASKED.

"YES, SIR," ALFREDO REPLIED. "SQUADRON THREE, SIR."

"WHY, THAT'S BULKELEY'S OLD SQUADRON," THE OFFICER NOTED. (THE OFFICER REFERRED TO LT.COMDR.JOHN T.BULKELEY WHO EVACUATED GENERAL MACARTHUR FROM CORREGIDOR.)

SARMO WAS ABOARD LT.HENRY BRANNINGHAM'S BOAT WHEN IT FIRED ITS LAST TORPEDO INTO A CONVOY OF ENEMY TRANSPORTS AND THEIR ESCORTING CRUISER AND DESTROYER IN A BATTLE OFF BUMAGUEPE, NEGROS ISLAND.

THREE ENEMY PLANES FINISHED OFF THE DAMAGED P-T AND SANK IT. THE FILIPINO SWAM ASHORE WITH OTHER SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE CREW. HE LATER BECAME A MEMBER OF A GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION.

WHEN HE HEARD THE AMERICANS HAD RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES HE MADE HASTE TO REPORT.

"YOU SEE, SIR, I AM NOT A DESERTER," HE APOLOGIZED. "I CAME OUT OF THE HILLS TO REPORT FOR DUTY AS QUICKLY AS I LEARNED YOU ARE HERE."

XB808PCW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION NEAR CARIGARA, LEYTE, NOV.5 (AP)-THIS BATTLE-TESTED DIVISION, WHICH DROVE THE JAPANESE OUT OF LEYTE VALLEY IN TWO WEEKS OF THE BLOODIEST TYPE OF FIGHTING, MOVED ON THE DOUBLE TODAY TOWARD THE NORTH END OF ORMOC VALLEY FOR YET ANOTHER CRUCIAL ENGAGEMENT.

THE 24TH ROLLED IN FORCE ALONG THE CARIGARA BAY ROAD OF NORTHWESTERN LEYTE TOWARD PINAMOPOAN, TERMINUS OF THE 20-MILE VALLEY HIGHWAY FROM ORMOC.

UP THAT HIGHWAY, AS THE JAPANESE AROUND ORMOC HASTILY ERECTED HILL DEFENSES, ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS OF TANKS, ARTILLERY AND TROOPS HASTENED TO PINAMOPOAN THROUGH A DESTRUCTIVE RAIN OF BOMBS DROPPED BY P-38S AND P-40S FROM TREETOP HEIGHT.

THE 24TH IS BENT ON MEETING THOSE REINFORCEMENTS AND HURLING THEM BACK DOWN THE HIGHWAY, ALREADY LITTERED BY WRECKED TRUCKS AND TANKS.

JAPANESE IN HILL POSITIONS FLANKING CARIGARA BAY ATTEMPTED TO RAKE THE ROAD WITH MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS. ELEMENTS OF THE 24TH CLEANED THEM OUT, SUSTAINING SEVERE LOSSES IN ONE BRIEF BUT BITTER FIGHT IN A 50-BY-400 FOOT DEFILE.

BRIDGES DEMOLISHED BY THE FOE SLOWED THE ADVANCE WHILE NEW SPANS WERE THROWN ACROSS STREAMS TO PERMIT BRINGING UP HEAVY ARTILLERY.

AHEAD OF THE MAIN UNITS OF THE 24TH, AMERICAN ADVANCE GUARDS WERE PUT ASHORE FROM SMALL LANDING CRAFT NEAR PINAMOPOAN.

THE 24TH APPROACHED THE NEW BATTLE WITH SELF-ASSURANCE BORN OF HAVING WHIPPED THE JAPANESE AT EVERY TURN SINCE LANDING OCT.20 NEAR PALO--IN A SPOT WHERE THE ENEMY EXERTED TERRIFIC RESISTANCE.

THE 24TH, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.FREDERICK A.IRVING, SLUGGED IT OUT IN A BATTLE THAT SWAYED FOR A FEW DAYS IN THE PALO SECTOR. IT LUNGED ON TO SEAL UP ONE END OF THE CENTRAL LEYTE VALLEY AT SANTA FE. THERE A FIERCE ENEMY COUNTERATTACK WAS SHATTERED.

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A43FX

THE 24TH FOUGHT ON OUT OF THE LEYTE VALLEY, SHOWING THE JAPANESE AN OLD-FASHIONED BAYONET CHARGE AT THE HIGHWAY JUNCTION CAVITE. IT SWUNG LEFT TO MOVE ON JARO. THE NIPPONESE TRIED TO HALT THE 24TH WITH LAND MINES AND DUG IN TO HOLD JARO BUT WERE PUSHED OUT BY YANKS DRIVING HARD THROUGH WIND AND RAIN.

THEN AT TUNGA, AFTER ARTILLERY FAILED TO ROUT THE NIPPONESE AND TANKS TURNED BACK UNDER POINT BLANK FIRE, THE 24TH MOVED OUT ON THE FLANKS--AND THE JAPANESE RESUMED THE RETREAT.

BACKED BY A TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY BARRAGE, THE 24TH THEN EMERGED ON THE NORTHWEST COAST AT CARIGARA, LEAVING BEHIND A HIGHWAY STAINED WITH THE BLOOD OF A TENACIOUS BUT ALWAYS DEFEATED ENEMY.

THE 24TH IS SUPPORTED IN THE PRESENT DRIVE ON PINAMOPOAN BY THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION OF MAJ.GEN.VERNE D.MUDGE. THEIRS IS THE JOB OF PUSHING THE JAPANESE BACK ON ORMOC WHILE THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION OF MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD PRESENTS ITS THREAT 25 MILES BELOW ORMOC AT BAYBAY, ON LEYTE'S WEST COAST.

THE JAPANESE, RAIDING AT NIGHT BY BRILLIANT MOONLIGHT, ARE SENDING PLANES FROM DUSK TO DAWN AT SHORT INTERVALS AGAINST AMERICAN AIRFIELDS AND DOCKS ON LEYTE. TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE, HOWEVER, CARRIED THE CHEERING REPORT THAT THE ENEMY AIRFORCE STAGING BASES WEST OF LEYTE ON CEBU AND NEGROS ISLANDS WERE ATTACKED BY FIGHTERS WHICH WIPED OUT FROM 57 TO 67 ON THE GROUND AND SHOT DOWN 10 MORE AT A COST OF FOUR PLANES.

PM1150APW

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION, LEYTE, NOV.4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN BITTER HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING, A SMALL FORCE OF THIS AMERICAN COMMAND DISPERSED ABOUT 100 JAPANESE SOLDIERS, KILLING A NUMBER OF THEM, IN A BATTLE FOR A TINY HILL IN A VALLEY FLANKING THE

VITAL CARIGARA-PINAMOPOAN ROAD LATE YESTERDAY.

PART OF THE GROUP, UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT.JACK V.MATHEWS OF MACON,GA., WAS SETTING UP A COMMAND POST ON THE HILL WHEN 10 JAPANESE ARMED WITH A MACHINE GUN AND A KNEE MORTAR ATTACKED FROM THE JUNGLE.

THREE OF THE ENEMY WERE IN THE COMMAND POST BEFORE THEY WERE BAYONETTED AND PFC.ROLAND W.BAUER OF EDWARDSVILLE,ILL., KILLED THREE OTHERS IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT.

WHEN THIS CHARGE HAD BEEN BROKEN A PATROL LED BY SGT.DONALD P. MASON, OF FRAME,W.VA., DISCOVERED A FORCE OF ENTRENCHED ENEMY TROOPS IN A TINY THICKETED GULLY. THERE WAS ONLY ONE WAY TO GET THEM AND THAT WAS TO GO RIGHT DOWN THROUGH THE JUNGLE.

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THE AMERICANS ATTACKED.

THE PLATOON MET A HAIL OF FIRE AND A NUMBER FELL BUT THE REST CONTINUED, KILLING 17 JAPANESE.

SGT.MAX KEITH, OF MARS HILL,N.C.; PVT.WHITNEY GROMLEY, OF PORT HUENEME,CALIF., AND PFC.THOMAS KENNEDY, OF HARRISON, N.J., EACH ACCOUNTED FOR THREE OR MORE OF THE ENEMY.

A SEPARATE PLATOON ENTERED THE OPPOSITE END OF THE GULLY, SHOOTING AND BAYONETTING JAPANESE AS THEY SCRAMBLED TO GET OUT OF THE TRAP. THE ACTION ENDED AT NIGHTFALL AND THE REMAINING JAPANESE WITHDREW.

OTTAWA, NOV 7-(AP)-PVT. FRANCIS JAMES O'CONNOR, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ESTHER LOUISE O'CONNOR, LIVES AT 1271 SELDEN AVE., DETROIT, MICH., HAS DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION, A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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SK1103PEW

Add New York Greek ~~xxx~~ them FCE.

AMONG ~~THOSE WHO WILL STAND TRIAL~~, THE BROADCAST SAID, WERE JOHN RHALLYS, LAST PREMIER DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION; GEN. GEORGE TSOLAKOGLU, PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK COUNCIL IN THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT WHO SIGNED THE 1941 ARMISTICE WITH THE GERMANS; BASIL SIMONIDES, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF MACEDONIA; GEN. GEORGE BAKOS, FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER, AND COL. JOHN POLYCHRONOPOULOS, POLICE CHIEF DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

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BULLETIN

NEW YORK, NOV 5-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN PLANES FROM BASES IN THE MARIANAS CARRIED OUT A SECOND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OF ABOUT AN HOUR AT DAWN TODAY OVER THE TOKAIDO AREA--WHICH COMPRISES THE EASTERN SEACOAST OF THE PRINCIPAL JAPANESE ISLAND OF HONSHU, INCLUDING TOKYO. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.

ANOTHER DOMEI AGENCY BROADCAST SAID 300 PLANES ATTACKED MANILA AND CLARK FIELD AND THE LEGASPI AREA IN THE PHILIPPINES THIS MORNING.

A LATER BROADCAST SAID APPROXIMATELY 30 B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES STRUCK AT SINGAPORE AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, TOKYO TIME.

MT907AEW

BROADCAST (160)

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV.5--TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT JAPANESE AIRCRAFT, ATTACKING TWO SEPARATE AMERICAN TASK FORCES EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES SATURDAY, SANK ONE CARRIER AND DAMAGED TWO. THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY NBC, WAS UNCONFIRMED FROM ALLIED SOURCES.

ONE TASK FORCE, INCLUDING THREE CARRIERS AND TWO BATTLESHIPS, WAS ATTACKED 300 MILES EAST OF LAGONOY GULF, SOUTHEASTERN LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES, THE BROADCAST REPORTED, ASSERTING THAT ONE CARRIER WAS SUNK AND ANOTHER SET AFIRE.

JAPANESE PLANES HIT THE SECOND TASK FORCE NORTHEAST OF LAGONOY GULF, SCORING ONE HIT ON A CARRIER, THE REPORT SAID.

THIS FORCE INCLUDED FOUR OR FIVE CARRIERS AND FOUR BATTLESHIPS.

RADIO TOKYO ALSO REPORTED THAT A JAPANESE SUBMARINE FRIDAY SIGHTED A THIRD AMERICAN TASK FORCE, INCLUDING THREE CARRIERS AND EIGHT DESTROYERS, 300 NAUTICAL MILES SOUTH OF LUZON. IT CLAIMED TWO DIRECT TORPEDO HITS WERE SCORED ON A CARRIER OF THE ESSEX CLASS AND TWO MINUTES LATER AN EXPLOSION WAS HEARD.

(THIS WAS THE ONLY SINKING CLAIMED IN BROADCASTS RELATING TO THE SAME THREE ACTIONS AS RECORDED BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS. THESE BROADCASTS SAID A NUMBER OF JAPANESE UNDERSEAS CRAFT HAD "CORNERED AND ATTACKED" THE AMERICAN FORCE

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SOME 185 MILES FROM SULUAN ISLAND IN LEYTE GULF, PHILIPPINES.
(THEY ALSO REPORTED THE JAPANESE AERIAL STRIKES BUT SAID THREE CARRIERS WERE DAMAGED.)

HW&MM1028PPW

UNDATED JAP RADIO - B29S

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A BLISTERING AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS ATTACK ON THE BIG JAPANESE-HELD SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE WAS REPORTED BY THE 20TH U.S. AIR FORCE SUNDAY WHILE RADIO TOKYO WAS ANNOUNCING THAT "ENEMY PLANES" VISITED THE HEART OF THE RISING SUN HOMELAND ON ANOTHER RECONN-AISSANCE MISSION. TOKYO ALSO REPORTED HEAVY AMERICAN AERIAL SMASHES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A "SUBSTANTIAL FORCE" OF B-29S, ON THE LONGEST DAYLIGHT FLIGHT EVER UNDERTAKEN BY MILITARY PLANES, VISUALLY BOMBED THE SINGAPORE BASE ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF MALAY PENINSULA, AND RAIDED A MAJOR OIL REFINERY ON THE NORTH COAST OF SUMATRA. TOKYO SAID ABOUT 30 SUPERFORTRESSES PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACKS.

MEANWHILE HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE ALLIED EASTERN AIR COMMAND, WITH FIGHTER ESCORT, BLASTED RAILWAY TARGETS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF RANGOON, BURMA. OTHERS ATTACKED SHIPYARDS AND AN AIRFIELD IN THE TONKIN GULF SECTOR OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

THE B-29S SMASHED SINGAPORE DOCKYARDS AND REPAIR FACILITIES AND HIT A SHIP IN DRYDOCK. THEY FLEW FROM BASES IN INDIA. OTHER SUPERFORTRESSES RAIDED THE PANGKALAN-BRANDON OIL REFINERY ON SUMATRA. BOMBING RESULTS AT BOTH PLACES WERE "GOOD TO EXCELLENT." JAPANESE FIGHTER INTERCEPTION WAS WEAK AND ACKACK FIRE MODERATE. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID "NONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT WAS LOST TO ENEMY ACTION AT EITHER TARGET."

THE REFINERY, WHERE AT LEAST ONE DIRECT HIT WAS OBSERVED, IS THE SECOND LARGEST FAR EAST SOURCE OF AIRPLANE FUEL.

IT WAS THE BELIEF IN SOME WASHINGTON QUARTERS THAT THE SINGAPORE STRIKE WAS INTENDED TO DESTROY FACILITIES THAT THE JAPANESE MIGHT USE IN REPAIRING FIGHTING SHIPS DAMAGED DURING THE RECENT AMERICAN NAVAL VICTORIES OFF FORMOSA AND IN PHILIPPINE WATERS.

TOKYO, IN A RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY FCC, SAID AN UNSPECIFIED

TOKYO, IN A RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY FCC, SAID AN UNSPECIF. D NUMBER OF "ENEMY PLANES" CARRIED OUT A SECOND RECONNAISSANCE MISS ON OVER THE TOKAIDO DISTRICT, HONSHU ISLAND'S EAST COAST INDUSTRIAL AREA. TOKYO IS IN THE DISTRICT. THE BROADCAST SAID THE PLANES FLEW FROM BASES IN THE MARIANAS ISLANDS, SUPPOSEDLY FROM DROMES ON GUAM, SAIPAN OR TINIAN. IT ADDED NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED BUT "IT SEEMS THE ENEMY COMPLETED HIS OBJECTIVE OF SCOUTING. XXX THE FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY NECESSITATE CAREFUL WATCH PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DAY AFTER TOMORROW."

LAST WEDNESDAY TOKYO SAID "ENEMY AIRCRAFT," SUPPOSEDLY ON RECONNAISSANCE, FLEW OVER TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE DOMEI AGENCY, WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION, SAID ABOUT 300 PLANES, BELIEVED TO BE FROM AMERICAN CARRIERS, HIT THE MANILA AREA, CLARK AIRDROME AND THE LEGASPI SECTOR, ALL ON LUZON ISLAND, PHILIPPINES. IT CLAIMED DAMAGE WAS "NEGLIGIBLE."

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)

2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM VISTULA NORTH OF WARSAW)

3. ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA)

U. S. Carrier Planes Score Hits On Six Jap Warships

Yanks Halt German Attack, Fight Back Into Vossenack

CARRIER PLANES BLAST 6 JAPANESE SHIPS AT MANILA

MCMURTRY

Americans Sink Sub Chaser; Damage 2 Cruisers, 3 Destroyers.

HIT 5 AIRFIELDS

191 Enemy Warplanes Destroyed in Surprise Attack on Philippines.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 6—(AP) Carrier planes sank a Japanese sub chaser, probably sank a heavy cruiser, damaged a light cruiser and three destroyers in Manila bay Saturday to heap higher Japan's naval disaster in the far Western Pacific, the Navy announced today.

The planes winged from flattops of Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr.'s Third Fleet which only a little over two weeks ago helped sink 24 warships and probably sank or damaged 36 others in the second battle of the Philippines sea.

Cargo Ships Hit

The Saturday raiders also hit several cargo ships and destroyed 191 planes in surprise raids on Manila and southern Luzon to the north of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion armies on Leyte and Samar.

Preliminary reports also show that "much damage" was done to five airfields in the raids Saturday, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in a communique today.

The Japanese rushed 80 interceptors into the air over Clark Field in an effort to turn back the American fighter, torpedo and dive bomber planes but 53 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Nimitz said enemy air opposition became less effective the remainder of the day but that 25 interceptors were shot out of the air over other targets. Five more were drowned in the vicinity of Third fleet carriers and three were destroyed by night fighters over Clark Field. More than 100 planes were destroyed on the ground.

American losses were not reported.

The reference to night fighters might indicate the carrier planes continued their aerial bombings throughout the day and into the night.

Blast Manila Shipping

Nimitz said shipping in Manila Bay was bombed heavily and reported these preliminary figures:

One heavy cruiser burning and left in a sinking condition from several bomb and torpedo hits.

One light cruiser damaged.

Three destroyers damaged.

Several cargo ships damaged.

A submarine chaser was sunk off Lubang island.

Nimitz said there was only light opposition over Manila, indicating the pilots raiding the harbor had little to fear except anti-aircraft fire from the ships they were attacking.

Preliminary reports of damage to ground installations were rather meager but Nimitz listed these:

At Clark Field, oil storage areas, shops and hangars bombed and set afire.

At Batangas, Lipa, Legaspi and Lubang fields ground installations heavily damaged.

Land based planes meantime struck Japanese bases from the northern Kuriles to Nauru, blasting airfields, ground installations and attacking two 180-foot transports at Chichi Jima in the Bonins, south of Japan.. Results of the bombing of the transports were not observed by the high flying Liberators.

JAPS CLAIM 2 U. S. CARRIERS

Broadcast, Unconfirmed, Says Other Ships Also Were Sunk

San Francisco, Nov. 6 (AP)—Submarines, planes and suicide flyers have sunk two American aircraft carriers in Philippine waters Tokyo Raido claimed today, adding that a Japanese sub had sunk "several" oil tankers and transports off the Pacific Coast of the United States.

The broadcasts, recorded by the Federal Communications Commis

sion, were totally wi[illegible] Allied confirmation.

"Kamikaze" flyers who dive their planes into targets sank one air craft carrier and heavily damaged a second off the east coast of Luzon Island Sunday, Tokyo Radio said.

Tells Of Two-Hour Battle

In a two-hour running battle, the broadcast added, other imperial aircraft badly damaged another carrier in a task force of eight to ten carriers and battleships northeast of Lamon Bay.

On Friday, the Japanese propagandists related, an unspecified number of Nipponese underseas craft attacked an American task force of three carriers and eight destroyers near Suluan Island in the central Philippines, and sent two torpedoes into "one large type aircraft carrier,' 'identified as of the "Essex class."

"Terrific explosions were heard," the broadcast said, and "it may be assumed this carrier sank subsequently."

Claims U. S. Coast Sinkings

Tokyo Radio told the Japanese people that a "submarine unit" had penetrated to the United States Pacific coast and had sunk American shipping there.

"According to a report reaching the Domei news agency from a certain base in the Central Pacific," the broadcast said, "our submarine unit has advanced to the Pacific coast of the United States since some time ago and has been operating there. Several oil tankers and transport ships were sunk."

A number of American merchant ships were sunk or attacked off the Pacific coast in the first months after Pearl Harbor, and one sub shelled a section of coastline near Santa Barabara with little effect. There have been no announced sinkings since then.

Say They Bagged Superfort

In the first mention from any Japanese source of Sunday's Superfortress raid on the Pangkalan-Brandon oil refinery on Sumatra, Tokyo Radio said one of the B-29's was shot down and another damaged, and added the usual:

"No damage was incurred on our side."

[The 20th United States Air Force communique said bombing results were good to excellent and that not an American plane was lost.]

The Japanese-controlled Manila radio declared, meanwhile, that 150 "enemy ground planes" were over the Manila and Clark Field areas. This report said the raiders were repulsed.

Tokyo Radio identified the planes which flew over the Tokyo area on a "reconnaissance mission" Sunday as Superfortresses based on Saipan Island in the Marianas.

3 ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED ON LEYTE

SPENCER

Yanks Plough Through Mountain Defenses in Drive on Ormoc.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Tuesday, Nov. 7. — (AP) Beating back three bloody night Banzai attacks, the American 24th division plunged through Japanese mountain defenses in a four mile advance from Carigara bay yesterday and raced toward heavily-armed Nipponese reinforcements defending Ormoc, 16 miles southward.

Forward elements of the hard-fighting 24th drove beyond Limon on the narrow winding mountain road through Ormoc valley, and the advance "continues unchecked," today's communique reported.

Long-range Yank artillery threw one of the Pacific war's most punishing barrages at Ormoc and Japanese positions throughout Ormoc valley.

If the armor-led Americans and the well-equipped Japanese reinforcements clash head-on, some of the bitterest fighting of the Leyte battle is expected.

The Nipponese held back their fresh troops, throwing defensive forces into "piecemeal" counter-attacks against the Yank perimeter, four miles south of Carigara bay.

Chanting, shrieking, Banzai-yelling Nipponese charged the Americans in three separate assaults, but failed to pierce the line of veteran Yank infantrymen. Japanese losses were known to be heavy.

Enemy forces were installed in what the communique called "favorable defensive terrain," apparently in hills dominating the highway.

But on one side of the advancing Americans, 155 MM "Long Tom" field guns blasted defensive positions with a thunderous barrage that reached into Ormoc town itself.

Simultaneously, other Yank artillery units blasted bivouacs, gun positions and lines of communication throughout the valley.

A total of 499 rounds of heavy shells smashed at Ormoc in one of the heaviest barrages yet levelled at enemy positions.

The anticipated clash between the 24th and the mechanized Japanese reinforcements has not developed yet, but patrols of the two forces have made contact.

Around Dagami, in central Leyte valley near the east coast, elements of the 96th division reported local clashes with enemy parties.

The communique said "our heavy bombing attacks on enemy airdromes in the Visayas has sharply reduced the scale of enemy air activity" over the Leyte area.

The 24th division brought up heavy artillery yesterday after capturing Pinamopoan, northern terminus of the Ormoc valley highway, and long-range batteries were turned against Nipponese defenses in the Ormoc sector.

Long Toms Rip Japanese Positions At Ormoc

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 6 (AP)—(Via Army Radio)—American 155 mm. Long Toms sent 400 rounds of high explosives whinning into Japanese concentrations at dawn today as Yank infantrymen annihilated a banzai attack in another sector.

The artillery barrage in the Ormoc area posibly presages a bloody fight for that Japanese reinforcing point on the west coast of Leyte island and possibly the final battle of the Leyte campaign.

Fighting Is Bitter

Entrenched Japanese, estimated at 600 to 2,000 and including recently-landed reinforcements that crossed a mountain chain from Ormoc, clashed violently with advancing American infantrymen of the 96th Division west of Dagami, important central valley road junction.

SPENCER

Fighting was bitter. The Americans were pinned down for two days until light tanks, flame throwers and grenadiers were hurled against the Japanese. Then the Japanese made a futile *banzai* counterattack, led by sword-waving officers. The bodies of at least 500 Japanese littered the battlefield.

Survivors Trapped

Units of the American Tenth Corps straddled the Dagami-Jaro trail, effectively trapping the survivors.

Elmont Waite, Associated Press correspondent, reported from the scene that the Japanese made pathetic efforts to stop the Americans. One Nipponese lieutenant climbed atop a tank and hacked at the muzzle of a barking machine gun with his saber before being picked off.

Col. Macey L. Dill, commanding a 96th Division regiment who first estimated the Japanese at 600, but later 2,000 on information furnished by natives, said:

"I think we've broken their back. We heard 'em groaning and grunting and squealing, dragging back their wounded and dead until 5 A. M. Sunday."

Highway Under Fire

While Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army artillery hurled shells into Ormoc, other heavy guns were sweeping Highway No. 2 as it winds through mountain passes to Carigara, making it impossible for the Japanese to move troops over it, even under cover of darkness.

South of Ormoc — the enemy's last escape port—the Seventh Infantry Division was about 12 miles away after a 13-mile drive from captured Baybay.

Guard Against Landing

Pinamopoan, bitterly defended, fell to the Yank infantrymen driving by land from Carigara, seven miles to the east along Carigara Bay, after an earlier amphibious assault on the town had been beaten back.

A headquarters spokesman said all precautions have been taken to guard against a possible Japanese attempt to counterattack by landing on Carigara Bay.

Only light and ineffectual enemy air raids were reported against Leyte.

167 Planes Destroyed

Much of the Japanese aerial sting was eliminated during repeated American bombing of enemy airfields in the central Philippines. In the past five days 167 Japanese aircraft have been destroyed or damaged on the ground or in the air. This compared with 11 American planes lost.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced yesterday between 67 and 77 Japanese planes were destroyed by American fighters in low-level attacks on enemy airdromes on Negros and Cebus Islands west of Leyte. Ten were shot down, 57 demolished and 10 probably demolished on the ground.

JAPS REPORT SINKINGS

San Francisco, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio said today that Japanese submarines operating off the Pacific coast of the United States have sunk several oil tankers and transports. In a broadcast recorded by the FCC, Tokyo quoted Domei, the Japanese official news agency, as saying that the report came from a central Pacific base. It gave no dates for the asserted sinkings.

There have been no announced sinkings by Japanese submarines along the Pacific coast in more than a year, and there was no confirmation of the Japanese report from any American source.

Japs 'Reinforce' Bonins

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 6 (AP)—Liberator attacks on ten Japanese transports in the Bonin Islands, reported yesterday by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, created belief that the Nipponese may be reinforcing their only sizable remaining outpost in the Far Western Pacific.

Nimitz' communique said the planes surprised and bombed six transports Thursday in Chichi Jima harbor and four more at nearby Haha Jima, some 630 miles south of Tokyo.

Recent communiques have not mentioned such shipping in the heavily attacked Bonins and apparently the transports arrived lately.

Liberators also bombed the airport at Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, Friday. Japanese fighters rose but did not attack. Two enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and another apparently was damaged. Five American planes were struck by anti-aircraft fire.

In other raids fires and explosions were started on Koror Island, in the northern Palaus, and attacks were made on Pagan Island in the Marianas; on Rota, northeast of Guam, and on Yap, to the southwest.

[illegible]

a story of how the horseless First Cavalry Division regained its mounts.

For almost 18 months since the First Cavalry came overseas it fought on foot like many an infantry division and the Texas and Kentucky boys, who would rather ride than eat (well, almost), felt it was a sorry state of affairs.

Ride Across Race Track

Soon after landing near Tacloban on October 20, the dismounted cavalrymen fought their way across Tacloban's race track and not a man in the outfit missed the sight of several horses roaming near by.

Even the commanding general, Maj. Gen. Vernon D. Mudge, cast an appraising eye on that horseflesh. It wasn't long before Capt. Don Walton, of El Paso, Texas, commanding reconnaissance troops, received an order to round up all available horses in the area.

He delegated the job to First Lieutenant Muir Humphrey, of Louisville.

Familiar Brand On Necks

Humphrey's men picked up seven horses in rice paddies near the race course, and much to their amazement found they were American cavalry horses which belonged to the 26th Regiment at Bataan. On their necks was the familiar Preston brand.

At the same time Filipino guerrillas turned in their ponies and farmers contributed a few more they had corralled.

The equines were turned over to the old quartermaster mule pack train outfit. Then work began making packs for the mounts.

The natives scoured the countryside and brought up all the old saddles they could find, including three regular army saddles which survived the Japanese occupation.

"I always knew those nags were here to stay," mused one contented cavalryman.

Former Cavalry Mounts Found By Troops On Leyte

By SPENCER DAVIS

With Sixth Army Forces On Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 2 (AP—Delayed)—Among the more prominent repatriates on Leyte are seven army horses and therein lies

WITH TWENTY-FOURTH DIVISION, LEYTE VALLEY, Nov. 2 (Delayed)—The last thing this outfit expected to hear as it walked down a road between a cluster of native shacks was "Elmer's Tune."

The trees still held snipers and a machine gun was chattering a half-mile away, but from a grass hut came the hot rhythm of "Elmer's Tune" from a boogie-woogie piano.

"This may be some new kind of booby trap," said Lieut. Lloyd Price of Dallas, Tex.

Inside the shack was Medical Corpsman Arthur Mendenhall Jr. of McPherson, Kan., at a battered piano. Mendenhall was giving out with all he had, his tin hat at a jaunty angle, cigaret at the corner of his mouth, his face grimy with sweat and dirt.

"Elmer's Tune" was never played better, this outfit vows.

Boogie-Woogie on Leyte Proves No Booby Trap

By The Associated Press.

M'Arthur Pamphlets Dropped On Luzon

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 6 (AP)—Pamphlets proclaiming in words and pictures that "MacArthur Returns" were dropped recently by carrier-based planes on Luzon, a future American objective in the Philippines.

The pamphlets show pictures of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines wading throught knee-deep water onto the beach at Leyte on October 20.

REVEALS STORY OF LEYTE AIR BASE

Leyte Airbase, Philippines, Nov. 5 (Delayed) (A. P.).—One reason why land-based fighters were operating from this strip only seven days after the invasion of Leyte was that the ground crews worked for twenty-four hours as engineers, longshoremen and ditch diggers.

The first LST arriving with equipment and men of the forty-ninth Fighter Group had no ramps. The enlisted men, trained to maintain Lightning fighters, filled sandbags and worked waist deep in water until ramps were built and the supplies were rolled ashore, and then they labored in eight-hour shifts doing everything—even working on towers. Among those who played an important part in directing the 150 men was Sergt. Gusta e Salerno of 218 Rhode Island avenue, East Orange, N. J.

JAP USES SABER TO ATTACK TANK

Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Light tanks and infantry attacked the Japanese west of Dagami, in central Leyte valley, and the enemy forces made pathetic efforts to stop the American tanks.

A Japanese officer climbed atop a tank commanded by Sergt. William Carter of 7 Carlton Place, Passaic, N. J., during the fight, and attacked it with his saber.

"I looked out the periscope and there he was hacking at the gun barrel," said Sergt. Carter. Gunners from another tank killed him.

Filipino Disloyalty Probe Started

Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 6 (AP). President Sergio Osmena today announced the creation of a board to investigate charges of disloyalty among Filipinos to the Philippine Commonwealth and the United States.

The board, which began deliberations today, will be concerned primarily with investigating alleged acts of disloyalty committed by Filipinos now held in jail in reoccupied Leyte.

The board was also given the task of considering legal problems and matters of policy involving the investigation and disposition of cases of citizens who may be accused later of supporting the Japanese.

The board would thus set the pattern for restoration of political and economic life throughout the Philippines.

Chairman of the board, which began deliberations today, is Major General Basilio J. Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine Army and Secretary of National Defense, who left the Philippines with the late President Manuel Quezon and returned with Osmena. Representing General Douglas MacArthur as an observer will be Colonel Edgar G. Crossman, attorney, of New York City, with offices at 15 Broad Street.

The inquiry board will give every person accused of disloyalty a prompt, free and open hearing. Counsel will be provided for accused persons unable to finance their own defense.

Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, speaking for Osmena, emphasized that the Commonwealth government is determined to avoid the excesses committed against alleged collaborationists in European areas after the Allied liberation. The board will not act as a summary court. It will be more like a grand jury, sifting all charges and making recommendations to Osmena.

PHILIPPINES PLAN TO DECORATE YANKS

Tacloban, Leyte, Nov. 6 A. P.).—The Philippine Government today announced it would issue two sets of service ribbons, one for the defenders of Corregidor and Bataan and the other for the military personnel who fight for not less than thirty days for the liberation of the islands.

The Philippine Defense ribbon for heroes of Corregidor and Bataan will have a red background with two small vertical blue stripes at each end and three white stars in the center. The Philippine Liberation ribbon will have a red background with two small blue and white stripes in the center.

AMERICANS SCORE SMALL GAINS IN HURTGEN FOREST

German Counterblows Are Beaten Back North Of Vossenack.

NAZIS BLOW UP BRIDGES

Allies Battle into Streets of Middelburg in Holland.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 6.—(AP) American infantry, driven from Vossenack by a vicious counterattack, seized the initiative late today, recapturing most of the lost ground and fought back into the center of this stronghold 13 miles southeast of Aachen.

Two miles to the southeast, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army troops scored small gains in the Hurtgen forest west of Schmidt despite fierce artillery fire. Two miles north of Vosseneck they beat off German counterblows west of the village of Hurtgen.

Fires Rage in Forest

(A front dispatch said fighter-bombers, bent on smoking the Germans from strong points in Hurtgen forest guarding the Cologne plain, set fires raging in the forest and enemy casualties were believed heavy.)

In southwestern Holland, Canadian forces fought up to Willemstad, site of an escape ferry, after the Germans nine miles east blew up the road and rail bridges across the Maas (Meuse) river at Moerdijk to head off pursuit.

Reconnaissance pilots disclosed that two spans of the railway bridge, one of Europe's longest, and one span of the parallel highway bridge were under water.

(An Associated Press dispatch from the front said Poles of the Canadian First Army had driven to within a quarter of a mile of Moerdijk's highway bridge.)

The western extremity of the British-Canadian front, Allied troops fought into the streets of Middelburg, one of the last centers of German resistance.

Another force coming from the west severed the road leading north from Middelburg to Veere, on Walcheren's north coast, but the Germans inside Veere still held out. Thus the remnants of the enemy garrison on the island were isolated into two pockets.

(Allied dredges and minesweepers, now that enemy guns no longer can fire on them, were reported clearing the Schelde estuary so that reinforcements can be unloaded in Antwerp for a big offensive.)

Fighterbombers of the Ninth Air Force flew 650 sorties (individual flights) during the day in close support of the U. S. First Army battling both northeast and southeast of Aachen, losing five planes.

Blast Enemy Troops

They rained bombs and bullets on concentrations of enemy troops and armor in Schmidt, two miles southeast of Vossenack, for the third straight day.

Fifteen miles northeast of Aachen they poured incendiary bombs on Julich, a road center several miles east of front line positions, starting at least ten fires in the center of the town.

Other fighterbombers resumed their rail-cutting offensive, concentrating on networks around Cologne, on the Rhine some 27 miles east of the most advanced American positions. The Second Tactical air force cut rail lines at dozens of places on the Dutch-German frontier.

To the south in the Vosges mountains, German broadcasts said the American and French armies broke through at several points, but they apparently were fishing for information.

The Sixth Army group did register slight gains around Baccarat and in the wooded area west of St. Die, a town which controls the entrance to one of the passes through the Vosges to the Rhineland.

(The BBC said the French First army was reported within two miles of St. Die, NBC monitors said.)

There were no changes reported on the U. S. Third Army front to the north during the day.

LARGE FIRES SET IN FOREST NEAR HURTGEN

Allied Troops Reach The Maas River In Holland On 50-Mile Front

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—United States infantry, driven from Vossenack under German counterblows, fought back tonight into that stronghold 13 miles southeast of Aachen. Fighter-bombers set acres of the forest ablaze to flush the enemy from strong positions guarding the Cologne plain.

A front dispatch, reporting heavy fighting in the heart of the town, said enemy casualties were believed to have been heavy in the cascade of incendiary bombs that set big fires in the Hurtgen Forest.

In the battle for southwestern Holland now nearing an end, the rebuilt 15th German Army, which was more than half destroyed a second time in the struggle, was pulling its last rear guards across the Maas (Meuse) river after blowing up half the bridge at Moerdijk. This was one of the longest bridges in all Europe.

One Bridgehead Left

Canadians, British, Americans and Poles swarmed up to the Maas and its seaward arms along a 50-mile front. The front was broken only by one small enemy bridgehead after withdrawal from the one at Moerdijk.

This bridgehead was nine miles west at Willemstad ferry, and a front dispatch said British troops had fought into the outskirts of the town. No more than 2,000 to 3,000 Germans were believed still in the area.

Mine sweepers and dredges began cleaning up the Schelde estuary approaches to Antwerp's harbor as the once-blockading German garrison on Walcheren Island was squeezed into two pockets at Middelburg and Veere, a small port on the island's northern shore. Two thousand prisoners were taken.

Scots Reach Outskirts

Scottish infantry drove into the eastern outskirts of Middleburg, other forces were closing in from the southeast and south, and one column cut the road leading north out of the town of Veere. German guns still harassed Commandos west of Veere.

The dredging and mine sweeping must be completed before Allied men and supplies can be poured across its docks for the big Allied offensive, which German broadcasts said was about to break somewhere along the 500-mile front.

One DNB commentator declared that all the present Allied attacks, in Holland, in Germany and in northern France, were to secure good platforms for the offensive and that the Allies now were using no more than 25 per cent. of their invasion force.

Closing On Meijel

One of these Allied attacks was in east Holland, where the British were overcoming stubborn resistance in closing in on Meijel, 10 miles from the Maas and 13 miles west of the German frontier.

Another was far to the south in the Vosges Mountains, where the United States Seventh Army seized St. Barbe, a foothill town four miles south of Baccarat and 46 miles west of the German frontier.

The Paris radio said the United States Third Army had opened yet another in Lorraine which overran several towns, but the only official word was supreme headquarters confirmation of the capture of Berg, four miles from the German border near the corner of Luxembourg.

Arnhem Action Hinted

German reports also insisted something was brewing in the Arnhem area, at the northern extremity of the front in Holland.

The United Stafes First Army, in maintaining pressure along a four-mile sector southeast of Aachen, ran into some of the most effective enemy artillery fire of the campaign.

Infantry drove the last Germans from Hurtgen Forest west of Schmidt, two miles southeast of Vossenack, but after persistent American attacks throughout the day the enemy still held on to the ruined village itself.

Just north of Schmidt, the Americans ran into hot fire from artillery, tanks and infantry, and fighter-bombers were summoned. They blasted the enemy positions and the attack was resumed near Kommerscheidt.

Ready For Offensive

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's successes along the Maas put him in position to fight across the water barriers toward Rotterdam, 16 miles north, or to turn east for a drive into the Ruhr Valley.

It was considered likely that the small enemy bridgehead at Willemstadt, four miles wide and two miles deep, would be liquidated quickly.

British field officers estimated that in the battle of southwestern Holland, the German 15th Army which, after being rebuilt, was some 110,000 strong, lost 65,000, 25,000 of them captured.

The 15th, once a powerful force that guarded the robot-bomb coast in France, previously was badly mauled in the battle of France.

On the western flank, Allied troops overrunning Tholen Island and St. Philipsland, a peninsula to the north, met only token resistance.

Fighting To The Last

But the Germans farther west on Walcheren were fighting to the last. Allied troops converging on Middelburg had to wade through water waist deep in the face of enemy fire. They had fought to within about a half mile of the town from the south.

Other forces fought four miles north to Veere.

An Allied announcement disclosed that a new First Tactical Air Force had been created for the support of Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers' Sixth Army Group in eastern France, just as the Ninth Air Force aids Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army Group to the north.

Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce commands the new air force, one section of which will be a French unit flying in support of the French First Army. The second will support Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army.

Another announcement disclosed that prisoners captured from D-day totaled 302,661, for the 12th Army Group and 198,574 for the 21st.

ALLIES FORCE GERMANS BACK ACROSS MAAS

Foe Loses Half of Army—65,000 Enemy Troops Are Eliminated.

YANKS IN FIERCE BATTLE

Americans Are Pushed Back at Edge of Hurtgen Forest—Lose a Town.

London, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Model drew his battered Fifteenth German Army back over the river Maas (Meuse) at Moerdijk in Holland today, leaving the Allies in possession of all but one short stretch of the south bank.

The Germans blew up half the spans of the bridge, one of the longest in Europe, as British field officers declared that the enemy army had been half destroyed in the hard-driving offensive in west Holland that began two weeks ago. Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Twenty-first Army group held sway on the south bank for fifty miles, from 's-Hertogenbosh to the sea except for a four-mile pocket at Willemstad.

As the British and Canadians drew up to the water barrier sixteen miles south of Rotterdam on a potential new assault line, the British estimated that 65,000 Germans had been killed, captured and wounded while being driven northward from twenty-five to fifteen miles.

British Army spokesmen said British and Canadian troops had bagged 25,000 prisoners in the drive that opened north of Antwepr on October 22. The campaign freed 1,200 square miles of Dutch territory and 570,000 Netherlanders. Already Allied dredges

and mine sweepers were clearing the West Schelde approach to Antwerp.

Yank Face Hard Going.

But on the Aachen front American infantry, running into effective enemy artillery fire, was pushed farther back at the edge of the Hurtgen Forest, and temporarily lost possession of Vossenack, thirteen miles southeast of Aachen and two miles northwest of Schmidt.

The Americans counterattacked, however, and pushed the fighting into the center of the town. Despite a spectacular air attack in which firebombs set acres of forest afire and showered enemy tanks with flames, the Germans still held Schmidt.

The Allies hold all the south bank of the Maas from north of 's Hertogenbosch to the sea except for two small pockets, each four miles long and two miles deep at the Moerdijk bridge and Willemstad ferry sixteen miles south of Rotterdam.

A front dispatch said the Germans have pulled their troops back across the Maas at Moerdijk and have blown up almost half the bridge, one of the longest in Europe.

Lieut. Morton D. Kauffman, 66 West 88th street, New York city, said the Germans made a thorough job of blasting the bridge, blowing it up span by span from the south bank to nearly midstream.

"There is just a steel framework left standing," he reported.

All Walcheren Under Control.

Westward the German rout became more complete as Allied troops swarmed over Tholen Island and the St. Philipsland Peninsula to the north, which forms the southern bank of the mouth of the Maas.

Allied troops seized all of Walcheren Island except the small port of Veere on the north coast and the town of Middelburg in the center.

Marshal von Model attempted to defend southwestern Holland and the sea gate of Antwerp with an army of approximately 110,000, the British said. Of the 25,000 prisoners, 13,000 were taken in the pocket south of the Schelde and 8,000 on the Schelde islands. The two pockets at Moerdijk and Willemstad were believed to hold no more than 2,000 or 3,000 troops.

"There is no doubt Marshal von Model's army has been greatly depleted," a British Army spokesman said, "or that he's been mauled into serious defeat. His divisions have been cut to almost a quarter of their strength."

Fighter-bombers blasted German tanks and infantry near Schmidt in support of the American attack, which was hindered by extensive mine fields south of the town of Hurtgen, and ran into strong tank, infantry and artillery fire near Konnerscheidt.

There was no Allied confirmation of the German radio announcement, broadcast yesterday and repeated today, that the Allies have landed airborne units again in the Arnhem area.

On the Third Army Front, a renewal of offensive action carried American infantry into Berg, a small town on the Moselle River eight miles northeast of Thionville, and near the point where the borders of France, Germany and Luxembourg meet.

Farther south, the Seventh Army's continuing drive in the Baccarat sector scored new gains, the Allied communique reported, including the capture of the village of St. Barbe.

Nazi Reserves Tied Down

To the east the American First Army kept up its hard pressure from Hurtgen to Schmidt. Although gains in the past 36 hours were measured in mere yards, the potential menace tied down hastily mustered German reserves and dipped deeply into the dwindled German supply of tanks.

In probing attacks, Allied infantry and tanks kept pushing the enemy all along the front, scoring gains against stiff resistance around Meijel in eastern Holland, southeast of Aachen, above Metz, and in the Vosges Mountains.

In the Hurtgen forest area southeast of Aachen, where Yank infantry has made the deepest penetration of Germany, American troops who were thrown out of Schmidt by an enemy counterattack mopped up German units in the woods a mile west of that town, and made minor gains elsewhere.

Fighter-Bombers Aid

Fighter-bombers blasted German tanks and infantry near Schmidt in support of the American attack, which was hindered by extensive mine fields south of the town of Hurtgen, and ran into strong tank, infantry and artillery fire near Konnerscheidt.

660,000 GERMANS TAKEN PRISONER SINCE D-DAY

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 6—(AP) Seven Allied armies have seized more than 660,000 German prisoners since D-day, a recapitulation showed tonight.

The U. S. First army leads the rest with 220,138 captives, while the U. S. Third army has taken 102,823.

The breakdown by groups and armies is based on figures for the Twelth and Twenty-first army groups up to midnight, Nov. 5-6, and for the Sixth army group and the Ninth U. S. army up to Oct. 27.

The Sixth army group's totals now are probably appreciably higher, because it has been on the attack in the Vosges mountains since its totals were compiled.

New Tactical Air Force

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Nov. 6 (AP)—A new First Tactical Air Force will support Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers' Sixth Army Group in eastern France in the same manner that the Ninth Air Force aids Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army Group.

Supreme Headquarters announced today Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce will command its two sections—a French section under Brig. Gen. Paul Gerardot and the United States 12th Tactical Air Force under Brig. Gen. Gordon Saville, of Winter Park, Fla.

The French unit, with American and British planes, will fly in direct support of the First French Army, while Saville's command will support Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army.

The nucleus of the new force came from the Mediterranean and later was reinforced from the Ninth Air Force.

Jet Planes Destroyed.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—American fighter-bombers yesterday destroyed ten jet-propelled German fighter planes caught parked on three airfields.

The jet planes, which have been appearing on the western front in increasing numbers during the past month, were among the twenty-eight German aircraft destroyed by a pioneer Mustang group in attacks on airdromes at Halle, Crailsheim and Sachsenheim. The Mustangs also damaged seventeen other planes.

YANKEE-JAP HEROES

Sixth Army Group in France, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—A "lost battalion" of the Seventh Army, which was cut off by the Germans for a week in the St. Die area, was relieved by Japanese-American troops who fought brilliantly in Italy, it was disclosed today. The battalion was of the 141st Regiment of the Thirty-sixth Division.

The Japanese-Americans who fought their way to the trapped men late on the afternoon of October 30 were of the 442d Regiment.

"It really was ironical that we were so glad to see the Japanese," said Private Walter Yattaw, Providence, R. I., "but boy, they are real Americans."

One forty-eight-man patrol of the battalion came back with only six men after its seven-days of isolation.

Goods Flown To Holland Army

Ninth United States Troop Carrier Headquarters, Britain, Nov. 6 (AP)—Twin-engined Skytrains hauled almost 26,000 tons of supplies to the first Allied airborne army in Holland from September 17 to October 31, it was announced tonight, and the opening of Antwerp harbor will free the fleet for use elsewhere.

Paris Pleased By Sales Of Anti-Inflation Bonds

Paris, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Government's new bond issue designed to reduce the excessive amount of currency in circulation went on public sale today in the Paris area with what was described as excellent results.

Aime Lepercy, Finance Minister, was unable to give exact figures on the first day's sale but said the response was "favorable."

In a national broadcast Lepercy appealed to Frenchmen to participate in their country's "financial liberation" from inflation by subscribing to the bonds and warned that compulsory measures would be necessary if present money circulation is not sufficiently curtailed.

Banks and postoffices throughout the country had the bonds for sale.

Ex-General Jailed For Life in France

Paris, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. Armand Pinsard, 57 years old, retired French Air Force officer and a veteran of the last war, was today sentenced to military degredation and life imprisonment for serving under an oath of allegiance to Hitler as a civilian official of the French Volunteer Legion which fought against the Russians.

The soldier, who appeared before a jury of three men and one woman in the Paris Collaboration Court, took the verdict calmly, but as he removed an array of medals and decorations from his blue uniform he commented: "If this is justice, France is lost."

Assembly Will Meet In Paris

Paris, Nov. 6 (AP)—France's revised and enlarged consultative assembly will convene tomorrow afternoon on its first anniversary for its initial session since the liberation of the nation. The assembly last met in Algiers.

The Chamber of Deputies was damaged in street fighting last August, so the assembly will meet in the centuries-old Luxembourg Palace. The Senate met there before the war. The palace also was the Nazi air force headquarters for the Paris region.

Underground Leaders

The National Council of Resistance and other leaders of underground operations predominate in the new assembly of 248 delegates. The "metropolitan resistance" groups, as they are called, hold a clear majority with 148 seats in the new body. The remaining seats are split between former Parliament members and overseas resistance groups.

One of the assembly's tasks will be the drafting of ordinances under which the provisional government will convoke a constitutional assembly to frame France's future basic law.

Criticism Expected

Likely criticism of the Government's recent decision to disarm and disband the *Milice Patriotique* from the Communist members of the consultative assembly is foreseen.

The Communists also are expected to protest vigorously if Communist Leader Maurice Thorez, already designated among the party's representatives, is not permitted to return from Moscow. The authorities thus far have refused to quash desertion charges dating from his 1939 flight to evade former Premier Edouard Daladier's Communist round-up.

Nazis Counterattack 3 Times Around Schmidt

New York, Nov. 6—An NBC broadcast from Germany said "already this morning the Germans have launched three counterattacks from three directions" in a renewal of the battle of Schmidt.

"German planes are appearing all over the place," the broadcast added. "The seriousness with which the enemy regards this situation is evidenced by the fact that he is opposing us around Schmidt not with second-rate soldiers, but with crack troops, well trained—the very best he has."

Nation Finished? Reich Paper Asks

New York, Nov. 6 (AP)—The German newspaper *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* today asked, in view of increasing desertions from the German *Volkssturm*, whether it should not be assumed "that our nation is completely finished," the London radio said.

A Bayreuth paper asked whether the creation of the *Volkssturm* is not "an admission that our reserves are approaching exhaustion," another London broadcast said.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western front: 301 miles (from west of Duren).

2—Russian Front: 304 miles (from Vistula North of Warsaw).

3—Italian Front: 557 miles (from southeast of Bologna).

PEACE BY FORCE URGED BY STALIN

Russian Leader Names Japan, Germany as Typical Aggressors.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—(AP) Premier Marshal Stalin, naming Japan and Germany as typical aggressors, urged tonight creation of a special post-war armed organization of peace-loving nations empowered to act immediately "to avert or suppress aggression."

Addressing a cheering Moscow throng on the eve of the 27th anniversary of the Russian revolution, the Soviet leader asserted that Germany, although "on the verge of inevitable catastrophe," already was preparing for another war. He added that the task of the United Nations was not only to win the victory but also to make future wars impossible.

There is only one means, he said, to secure peace, namely:

"To create a special organization to defend peace and insure security, composed of representatives of freedom-loving nations; to put at the disposal of the leading organ of such an organization the essential amount of armed forces required to avert aggression, and to make it the duty of this organization, in case of necessity, to apply without delay these armed forces to avert or liquidate aggression, and to punish those guilty of aggression."

Pointing out that peace-loving nations always are ill prepared for war, while aggressive nations usually are better prepared, Stalin said:

"It cannot be considered accidental that such unpleasant facts occurred as the incident at Pearl Harbor, the loss of the Philippines and the other islands of the Pacific, the loss of Hongkong and Singapore, when Japan, as an aggressive nation, proved more prepared for war than Great Britain and the U.S.A.—an example of the advantage of an aggressive policy."

The Russian Premier declared it would be "naive" to think that Germany would not, after defeat, attempt to restore her power and develop a new aggression.

"It is known to all," he added, "the German leaders are already now preparing for a new war. History points to the fact that a short period—20 to 30 years—is sufficient for Germany to recover from defeat and to restore her power."

Stalin asserted that the armed organization which he advocated would be effective "if the great

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powers, which have borne on their shoulders the main burden of the war against Germany, will act in the future also in the spirit of unanimity and concord. It will not be effective if these essential conditions are violated.."

Stalin's address was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded in London by the Soviet monitor.

Urges Big 3 Alliance

"The alliance of Russia, the United States and Great Britain is vitally important for all. If it has stood so far, the stronger it will be at this final stage of the war.

"The firm front of the Allied nations has made plans for a secure peace. Some people speak of discord. There are differences of opinion. . . . The amazing thing is not that differences exist, but how small they are and how well they are solved peacefully."

Declaring that the decisions made at Teheran for joint blows of the United Nations against Germany had been carried out with "astonishing exactness," the Soviet leader said "there is no doubt that without the organization of the Second front which pinned down 75 divisions of the Germans, our troops would not have been able in so short a space of time to break down the resistance of the German troops and drive them from the confines of the Soviet Union.

"Thus it is equally without doubt," he added, "that without the mighty operations of the Red army in the Summer of this year which pinned down some 200 German divisions, the troops of our Allies would not have been able so quickly to deal with the German troops and throw them out of the area of middle Italy, France and Belgium."

Stalin said Russian armies had destroyed 120 Nazi divisions during the year and that "only 204 German and non-German divisions stand against us."

30 Divisions Cut Off

He said 30 German divisions now were cut off in the Baltic states and were being hammered to pieces.

[At the present estimated strength of enemy divisions, this indicated that some 1,200,000 Germans had been eliminated on the Eastern Front thus far in 1944, leaving about 2,040,000 Nazis opposing the Red army. The figure of German casualties almost exactly agreed with the total compiled by the Associated Press from day-by-day Moscow communiques — 1,268,000 killed and captured since the big Russian offensive began June 23.]

Paying tribute to the "iron will and courageous spirit" of his own people, Stalin told them they had, by their self-sacrificing struggle, "saved all the nations of Europe from the Fascist pogromists. This is the great service rendered by the Soviet people to the history of mankind."

Cites Dumbarton Parley

Stalin made it clear that the success of an international organization rested with the United States, Russia and Great Britain, and he foresaw peaceful solution of all differences between these great powers.

He cited the recent Dumbarton Oaks conference at Washington as an example of what could be accomplished in friendly talks, saying that "nine tenths of the security questions were solved at this conference in a spirit of complete agreement."

Moscow Premier Declares Germany Is on Verge of Catastrophe.

SAYS PEACE PLAN IS MADE

Calls Alliance of Russia, U. S. and Britain Vitally Important —Praises Western Front.

London, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Germany is on the verge of catastrophe, Premier Stalin declared tonight in the course of an address in which he also said that Russia, the United States and Great Britain have made plans for a secure peace.

"It is not enough to win the war but we must make any future war impossible," he declared before a Moscow throng commemorating tomorrow's twenty-seventh anniversary of the Russian revolution.

He hailed the invasion of France as the operation which enabled the Russian army to drive the Germans from Russian soil and declared that 120 German divisions had been destroyed during the year.

In a forty-two minute review he proclaimed:

"The United Nations face undoubted victory. But a firm peace is not yet secured. New wars must be made impossible.

Urges Alliance.

"The only way is to create a special organization of the United Nations to preserve peace and security, give it armed forces and make it responsible to apply them immediately to avert or suppress aggression. This is not like the League of Nations, without resources or powers, but will be a new, armed organization to avert new wars. It will be effective if the Great Powers which bore the brunt of the war continue to work unanimously and in concord—and only so.

"The alliance of Russia, the United States and Great Britain is vitally important for all. If it has stood so far, the stronger will it be at this final stage of the war.

"The firm front of the Allied nations has made plans for a secure peace. Some people speak of discord. There are differences of opinion. . . . The amazing thing is not that differences exist but how small they are and how well they are solved peacefully.

"The Red Army now faces its final task," Stalin concluded by saying, "together with our Allies to completly defeat the Germans and raise the banner of victory over Berlin. This will be fulfilled in the near future."

Gets Tremendous Ovation.

Stalin received a tremendous ovation as he addressed the Moscow celebration. His speech was carried by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

"Fighting now is on German territory," he declared after recounting the Allied successes in driving the Nazis from Russia, France, Belgium and the south of Italy.

Asserting that Russia had destroyed 120 German divisions during the year, he went on to declare: "After all the German super-mobilizations, only 204 German and non-German divisions stand against us."

[At present German strength in the east, this indicated the destruction of 1,200,000 men, leaving about 2,040,000 opposing the Russian Army from the Arctic to the Balkans.]

Tells of Allied Help.

"Thirty German divisions have been cut off in the Baltic States and are now being smashed by our troops," Stalin declared. "There is no doubt that without the Second Front, which pins down seventy-seven German divisions, we could not have driven the Germans out of the Soviet Union.

"But without our pinning down 200 divisions, our Allies would not have been able to drive the enemy from Italy, France and Belgium.

"The task is to continue holding Germany between two fronts. That is the key to victory."

Says Russia Saved World.

Of the 204 divisions facing the Russians, Stalin said, 180 were German and twenty-four Hungarian.

"The Red Army was enabled to do its duty because of the support of our entire country," Stalin said. "Our people this year have achieved great results in war economy—our army is sufficiently supplied with food.

"Now that the war is ending, the importance of the Soviet people becomes obvious. They saved world civilization."

Cites Dumbarton Oaks.

Turning to international affairs and the post-war world, Stalin said:

"When you read reports of divergencies of views among the three great Powers about post-war organization, remember that such differences always will exist between different countries.

"If differences have occurred, as for example at Dumbarton Oaks, we must not complain but we must be glad that they were so few. Dozens of points were solved in complete agreement. Therefore I think that Dumbarton Oaks is an indication that peaceful solution is possible.

"There were differences among the Allies about the Second Front but, as everybody knows, they finally were solved in a spirit of complete agreement."

Sees Germany in Vise.

At another point of his address Stalin declared:

"The main fact of the last year is that the Red Army fought not single handed as in previous years, but with Allied troops.

"The Tehran Conference was not in vain. Blows from east, west and south became a fact."

The way to Hungary, Germany's last ally, was opened by the Romanian declaration of war which gave the Russian forces a route and a way in which to help Yugoslavia, he noted.

"In the fourth year of the patriotic war, decisive victories of the Soviet and Allied armies forced the Germans to fight on two fronts and threw them back to the frontiers of Germany," he said. "The Allied invasion of France was a powerful operation, compelling the Germans to fight on two fronts. The Allies made landing operations unprecedented in history. Germany was pressed in pincers between two fronts."

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Stalin's speech was delivered on the eve of the anniversary of the Russian revolution. On November 7, 1917, the Military Revolutionary Committee of Petrograd (now Leningrad) seized authority. The next day, the all-Russian Congress of Soviets replaced the Provisional Government which had been established by Alexander Kerensky after the downfall of the Czar.

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP).—The complete text of Premier Stalin's speech marking the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Soviet revolution:

Comrades, today Soviet people celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of the victory of the Soviet revolution in our country. For the fourth time our country is celebrating the revolution in conditions of the patriotic war against the German Fascist troops. This, of course, does not mean that the fourth year of the war does not differ from the preceding three years of war. On the contrary, between them a radical difference exists.

The previous years of war were years of the offensive of the German troops. Their advance deep into our country obliged the Red Army to conduct defensive battles.

The third year of the war was a year of radical change on our front, when the Red Army developed powerful offensive battles, smashed the Germans in a series of decisive battles, cleared the German Fascist troops from two-thirds of our soil and forced the enemy to pass to the defensive.

The Red Army, moreover, still continued to wage war alone against the German troops without serious support from our Allies.

Year of Decisive Successes

The fourth year of war turned out to be a year of decisive victories over the German troops on the part of the Soviet armies and the armies of our Allies. The Germans, forced to wage war on two fronts, found themselves hurled back to the frontiers of Germany.

During the last year there has been achieved the expulsion of German troops from the confines of the Soviet Union, France, Belgium, and middle Italy, and the transference of military operations to the territory of Germany.

The decisive successes of the Red Army this year and the expulsion of the Germans from the confines of the Soviet Union was achieved by the series of crushing blows struck by our troops on the German troops. The blows were begun this year before Leningrad and Novgorod when the Red Army broke down the permanent defenses of the Germans and hurled them back to the Baltic area.

The result of this blow was the liberation of the Leningrad region. The second blow was struck in February and March of this year on the Bug when the Red Army routed the German troops and hurled them back beyond the Dnepr. The result of this blow was that the western Ukraine was liberated from the German Fascist invaders.

The third blow was struck in April and May of this year in the Crimea area when the German troops were thrown into the Black Sea. As a result of this blow the Crimea and Odessa were liberated from German oppression.

The fourth blow was struck in June of this year in Karelia when the Red Army smashed the Finnish troops, liberated Viipuri and Petrozavodsk and hurled the Finns back into the interior of Finland. The result of this blow was the liberation of the major part of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Republic.

White Russia Freed

The fifth blow was struck on the Germans in July of this year, when the Red Army ground down and smashed the German troops before Vitebsk, Bobruisk and Mogilev, and accomplished its blow on the encircled German divisions in the Minsk area.

The result of this blow was that our troops completely liberated the Bylorussian Soviet Republic (White Russia), reached the Vistula and liberated a considerable part of Poland allied to us; reached the Niemen and liberated the major part of the Lithuanian Soviet Republic, forced the Niemen and reached the frontiers of Germany.

The sixth blow was struck in July and August this year in the area of the western Ukraine when the Red Army smashed the German troops before Lwow and hurled them back beyond the San. The result of this blow was that the western Ukraine was liberated. Our troops crossed the Vistula, and beyond the Vistula formed a powerful bridgehead west of Sandomir.

The seventh blow was struck in August of this year in the area of Chisinau (Kishinev) and Iasi when our troops utterly routed the German Fascist troops and completed their blow by surrounding twenty-two German divisions before Chisinau, not counting the Romanian divisions.

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The result of this blow was that the Moldavian Soviet Republic was liberated, that Romania, Germany's ally, was put out of commission and declared war on Germany and Hungary; that Bulgaria, Germany's ally, was put out of commission and also declared war on Germany; that the road was opened for our troops into Hungary, the last ally of Germany in Europe, and that the opportunity was presented for stretching out a hand of aid to our ally, Yugoslavia, against the German invaders.

30 Nazi Divisions Cut Off

The eighth blow was struck in September and October of this year in the Baltic Sea area when the Red Army smashed the German troops before Tallinn and Riga and drove them from the Baltic area.

The result of this blow was that the Estonian Soviet Republic was liberated; Germany's ally, Finland, was put out of commission and declared war on

Germany. More than thirty German divisions found themselves cut off from Prussia, caught in pincers in the area between Tukums and Liepaja, and they are now being smashed by our troops.

In October of this year the ninth blow was launched by our troops between the Tisza and the Danube in Hungary which aims at bringing Hungary out of the war and turning her against Germany. The result of this blow, which has not yet reached its culmination, is that our troops have rendered direct aid to our ally, Yugoslavia, in the work of driving out the Germans and liberating Belgrade. Our troops obtained the opportunity of advancing through the Carpathians and stretching out a hand of assistance to our ally, Czechoslovakia, part of whose territory is already liberated from the German invaders.

Lastly, at the end of October of this year, a blow was dealt the German forces in north Finland when the German troops were knocked out of the area of Pechenga and our troops, pursuing the Germans, entered the territory of Norway, our ally.

Such are the main operations of the Red Army during the last year which brought about the expulsion of the German troops from the confines of our country. The result of these operations was that 120 divisions of Germans and their allies were smashed and put out of action. Instead of 257 divisions standing against our front last year, of which 207 divisions were German, today we have against our front, after all the total and super-total mobilizations, a total of 204 German and Hungarian divisions. Of these not more than 180 are German divisions.

It must be admitted that in the present war Hitlerite Germany with her Fascist army turned out to be a more powerful and perfidious enemy than Germany and her armies in past wars. To this must be added the fact that the Germans in this war succeeded in making use of the economic forces of almost the whole of Europe and the pretty significant armies of her vassals.

Tehran "Not in Vain"

And if, in spite of these conditions favoring Germany's conduct of the war, she has, nevertheless, found herself on the verge of inevitable catastrophe, it has to be explained by the facts that Germany's chief opponent, the Soviet Union, has surpassed the efforts of Hitlerite Germany.

What is new in the last year in the war against Hitlerite Germany is the fact that the Red Army conducted its operations against the German troops not in isolation as had been the case in the preceding years, but jointly with the troops of our Allies.

The Tehran conference was not in vain. The decisions of the Tehran conference for joint blows on Germany from the west, south and east began to be carried out with astonishing exactness.

Simultaneously with the Red Army's operations on the Soviet-German front the Allied troops began the invasion of France and organized powerful operations forcing Hitlerite Germany to wage war on two fronts. Our allies accomplished mass landing operations on the coast of France, unprecedented in history as regards organization and scale, and by mass force overcame the German fortifications.

Thus Germany found herself seized in the vise between two fronts. As was to be expected the enemy was not able to stand up to the joint blows of the Red Army and the Allied troops. The resistance of the enemy was smashed and his troops in a short space of time were thrown out of the confines of middle Italy, France, Belgium and the Soviet Union. The enemy was hurled back to the frontiers of Germany.

Two Front War

There can be no doubt that without the organization of the second front in Europe, which pinned down seventy-five divisions of the Germans, our troops would not have been able in so short a space of time to break down the resistance of the German troops and drive them from the confines of the Soviet Union. Thus it is equally without doubt the mighty operations of the Red Army in the summer of this year, which pinned down some 200 German divisions, the troops of our allies would not have been able so quickly to deal with the German troops and throw them out of the area of middle Italy, France and Belgium.

The task is to continue to hold Germany in the vase between two fronts. This is the key to victory.

If the Red Army was able successfully to fulfill its duty to the motherland and drive the Germans from the confines of the Soviet Union, it did so thanks to the fact that it had the supreme support of the rear, the whole country, the whole peoples of our country.

The selfless work of all Soviet peoples, under leadership of our state and party organs, went forward in the last year under the banner "all for the front."

The last year was marked with new successes in industry, agriculture and transport, a new upward trend of our military economy. In the fourth year of the year of the war our factories produced planes, tanks, guns, mortars and ammunition many times more than at the beginning of the war. The most difficult period of the restoration of agriculture lies behind us. After the return to the country of the fertile lands of the Don and Kuban, after the liberation of the Ukraine our agriculture is rapidly recovering, inspired by the victories.

Soviet rail transport stood up to the traffic, which it is hardly likely the transport of any other country could have coped with. The Soviet state, despite the hard times of war, despite the temporary occupation by the Germans of extremely large, economically important districts of the country in the course of the war, did not curtail but increased its supplies to the front of arms and ammunition.

Now the Red Army has tanks, guns, planes in not smaller, but larger numbers than the Germans. As for the quality of our war material in this respect it is considerably superior to that of the enemy.

Just as the Red Army, in hard fighting, single handed won military victory over the German troops, so did the working people of the Soviet rear, in their duel with Hitlerite Germany and her accomplices, win an economic victory over the enemy.

The Soviet people gave up a great deal that was necessary, accepted deliberately serious material privations in order to give more to the front. The tenfold labors of the present war did not break, but made still stronger, the iron will and courageous spirit of the Soviet people.

Our working class strained all their efforts for the sake of victory, constantly perfected the technique of production, increased the capacity of industrial enterprises, erected new factories and workshops.

Our intellectuals proceeded boldly along the road of new inventions in the sphere of technique and culture, successfully developing contemporary science still further, creatively using their achievements in the production of arms for the Red Army. By their creative labor, the Soviet intellectuals contributed an invaluable share to the cause of routing the enemy.

Praises Efforts of Youth

Just as we cannot fight and conquer without modern arms, we cannot also fight and be victorious without provisions. The Red Army, in the fourth year of the war, thanks to care shown by the collective farming peasants, is experiencing no shortage of food. Men and women collective farmers are supplying the workers and intellectuals with food, and industry with raw materials, thus securing the normal working of the factories and plants making arms and equipment for the front. Our collective farming peasantry, actively and with a complete understanding of their duty to their motherland, are assisting the Red Army to achieve victory over the enemy.

The unexampled feats of labor of Soviet women and our glorious young people who carried on their shoulders the main burden of the labor in the factories and plants, in the collective and state farms, will forever go down in history.

For the sake of the honor and independence of the motherland, Soviet women, young men and girls are displaying prowess and heroism on the front of labor. They have shown themselves worthy of their fathers and sons, husbands and brothers defending the motherland from the German Fascist monsters. The feats of labor performed by Soviet people in the rear, equally with the undying military deeds of our troops at the front, have their source in the ardent creative Soviet patriotism.

The strength of Soviet patriotism lies in the fact that it has as its basis not racial or national prejudice, but profound loyalty and the faith of the people in their Soviet motherland, the fraternal friendship of the working people of all nations of our country.

Soviet Patriotism

Soviet patriotism is harmonious: it combines the national traditions of the people and the common vital interests of all the working people of the Soviet Union. Soviet patriotism does not disunite, but, on the contrary, consolidates all nations and nationalities in our country into one single fraternal family. In this should be seen the basis of the indestructible and still stronger friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union. At the same time the peoples of the Soviet Union respect the rights and independence of the peoples of countries abroad, and have always displayed their readiness to live in peace and friendship with neighboring states.

In this should be seen the basis of the developing and strengthening ties between our states and all the freedom-loving countries.

The Soviet people hate the German invaders not because they are people of a foreign nation, but because they have brought our people and all freedom-loving peoples misery and suffering. It is an old saying of our people: "The wolf is not bad because he is gray, but because he ate the sheep."

For their ideological weapons the German Fascists selected the racial theory of human hatred, calculating that their sermons on bestial nationalism would create the moral-political premises for the domination of the German invaders over the enslaved peoples.

Whole World Anti-Hitler

However, the policy of racial hatred pursued by the Hitlerites became in actual fact the source of internal weakness and foreign political isolation for the German Fascist state.

The ideology and policy of racial hatred is one of the factors making for the downfall of the Hitlerite bandit plot. It cannot be considered an accident that not only the enslaved peoples of France, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Holland have risen up against the German imperialists, but also the former vassals of Hitler, the Italians, Romanians, Finns, Bulgarians.

By their cannibal policy, the Hitlerite clique has roused against Germany all the peoples of the world. And the so-called "chosen German" has become the object of universal hatred.

In the course of this war the Hitlerites have sustained not only a military defeat but also a moral and political defeat.

The idealogy of the equal rights of all races and nations, which is established in our country, has won a complete victory over the ideology of bestial nationalism and the racial hatred of Hitlerites.

Now, when the patriotic war is proceeding to its victorious conclusion, the historic role of the Soviet people stands out in all its magnitude. Now every one admits that the Soviet people, by their self-sacrificing struggle, saved all the nations of Europe from the Fascist pogromists. This is the great service rendered by the Soviet people to the history of mankind.

I will then turn to foreign political questions. The past year was a year of triumph of the common cause against the German coalition, for the sake of which the peoples of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the U. S. A. have united in military alliance. This was a year of consolidation of the unity and co-ordination of the operations of the three main powers against Hitlerite Germany.

The decision of the Teheran conference for joint action against Germany, and the brilliant putting into practice of those decisions, constitutes one of the clear indications of the stabilization of the front against the Hitlerite coalition.

Few large-scale planned military operations for joint action against a common enemy can be found in history carried out so fully and exacly as the plan for the joint blow against Germany, drawn up at the Teheran conference, was carried out.

There can be no doubt that without the unity of outlook and the co-ordination of action of the three great powers, the Teheran decisions could not have been realized so fully and exactly.

Sees Allies' Differences Solved

It is also without doubt, on the other hand, that successful realization of the Teheran decisions could not fail to serve to consolidate the front of the United Nations.

The decision of the conference at Dumbarton Oaks on the (word inaudible) organization of post-war security should be regarded as an equally clear indication of the stability of the front of the United Nations.

There is talk of differences between the powers on certain questions of security. Differences do exist, of course, and they will arise on a number of other issues as well.

Differences occur even among people of one and the same party. All the more so should they occur between representatives of different states and of different parties.

One should not be surprised because differences exist, but because there are so few of them, and that they are as a rule solved almost every time after the united and co-ordinated action of the three great powers. It is not a question of the differences, but that the differences should not be solved against the interests of the unity of the three great powers, and that in the final count they are solved in the direction of the interests of that unity.

It is known that more serious differences existed for us on the question of the opening of the second front. But we know equally well that these differences were solved in the long run in a spirit of complete agreement. I can say exactly the same concerning the differences at the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

Characteristic of this conference is not the fact that certain differences were revealed there, but that nine-tenths of the security questions were solved at this conference in the spirit of complete agreement.

That is why I think that the decisions of the Dumbarton Oaks conference should be regarded as one of the clear indications of the stability of the front against Germany.

A still more vivid indication of the consolidation of the United Nations front should be consid-

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ered the recent negotiations with the head of the British government, Mr. Churchill, and the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Eden, in Moscow, held in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete agreement.

Throughout the whole course of the war the Hitlerites made desperate efforts to disunite the United Nations and set them one against the other, to cause suspicion and misunderstanding among them, to weaken their military efforts and mutual confidence, and possibly set them at war against each other.

These Hitlerite aspirations are fully understandable. For them there is no greater danger than the unity of the Untied Nations in the struggle against Hitlerite imperialism, and for them there would have been no greater military and political success than to disunite the Allied powers in their struggle against the common enemy.

It is known, however, how much in vain were the efforts of the Fascist politicians to dislocate the alliance of the great powers. This signifies that no accidental transitory motive, but vitally important long-term interests lie at the basis of the alliance of our country, Great Britain and the United States of America.

There is no need to doubt that if the fighting alliance of the democratic powers has stood the trial of more than four years of war, if it is consolidated by the blood of the peoples who have risen up in defense of their liberty and honor, the more so will that alliance stand the trials of the concluding stage of the war.

The last year, however, was not only a year of consolidation of the Allied powers against the German thrust, but a year the extension of that front. It cannot be considered an accident that after Italy, other allies of Germany were withdrawn from the war—Finland, Romania and Bulgaria.

It should be noted that these states not only withdrew from the war, but broke with Germany and declared war on her, thus attaching themselves to the front of the United Nations. This undoubtedly signifies an extension of the front of the United Nations against Hitlerite Germany.

World Security Next Task

There can be no doubt that the last ally of Germany in Europe, Hungary, will also be put out of commission shortly. This will signify complete isolation of Hitlerite Germany in Europe and early catastrophe will follow inevitably.

The United Nations make a victorious combination in the war against Hitlerite Germany. The war against Germany will be won by the United Nations. There can be no doubt at all on that score.

To win the war against Germany means to accomplish a great, historic task. But to win the war does not yet mean security to the peoples of the world in the future. The task is not only to win the war against Germany, but also to make impossible the outbreak of new aggression and a new war, if not forever, at least for the duration of a considerable period.

After the defeat of Germany she will, of course, be disarmed, both in the economic and in the military-political respects. However, it would be naive to think that she will not attempt to restore her power and develop new aggression. It is known to all that the German leaders are already preparing for a new war. History points to the fact that a short period, twenty or thirty years, is sufficient for Germany to recover from defeat and to restore her power. What means are available to avert new aggression by Germany? And if war arises, to stifle it at its very beginning, without allowing it to develop into large-scale war?

This question is the more appropriate because, as history shows, aggressive nations—nations which attack—are usually more prepared for a new war than peace-loving nations, which, not being interested in a new war, are usually too late in preparing for it. This means that the aggressive nations in this war already before the outbreak of war had an invasion army ready, while the peace-loving nations did not even have fully satisfactory armies at the crisis of mobilization.

Aggressors' Advantage

It cannot be considered accidental that such unpleasant facts occurred as the incident at Pearl Harbor, the loss of the Philippines and the other islands in the Pacific Ocean, the loss of Hongkong and Singapore, when Japan, as an aggressive nation, proved more prepared for war than Great Britain and the United States, which pursued a policy of peace.

Neither can we consider accidental such an unpleasant fact as the loss of the Ukraine, White Russia and the Baltic, during the very first year of war, when Germany, as an aggressive nation, proved more prepared for war than the peace-loving Soviet Union.

It would be naive to explain these facts by the personal qualities of the Japanese and Germans, their superiority over the British, Americans and Russians, their foresight, et cetera.

It is not a question of their personal qualities but of the fact that the aggressive nations, interested in a new war, as nations preparing for war over a long period and accumulating forces for this purpose, usually are, and must be, more prepared for war than peace-loving nations who are not interested in a new war. This is natural and comprehensible. This is, if you like, a law of history which cannot be denied.

It cannot be denied that in the future the peace-loving nations may again find themselves taken unawares by aggression, of course, if they do not work out now special measures capable of averting aggression. Thus, what means are there for averting new aggression by Germany, and if war arises in spite of that, stifling it at its very beginning and not allowing it to develop into large-scale war?

There are such means for this purpose. Apart from complete disarmament of the aggressive nations there is only one means, namely, to create a special organization to defend peace and insure security, composed of representatives of the freedom-loving nations, to put at the disposal of the leading organ of such an organization the essential amount of armed force required to avert aggression, and to make it the duty of this organization, in case of necessity, to apply without delay these armed forces to avert or liquidate aggression, and to punish those guilty of aggression.

World Security Organization

There must not be a repetition of the sad memory of the League of Nations, which did not have either the right or the means to avert aggression. It will be a new, special, empowered international organization with, at its disposal, everything required to defend peace and avert a new war.

Can one reckon on the fact that the activity of this international organization will be sufficiently effective?

It will be effective if the great powers, which have borne on their shoulders the main burden of the war against Germany, will act in future also in the spirit of unanimity and concord. It will not be effective if these essential conditions are violated.

Comrades! The Soviet people and the Red Army are successfully executing the tasks which have faced them during the patriotic war. The Red Army has worthily fulfilled its patriotic duty and liberated our motherland from the enemy.

Henceforth and forever our soil is free from the Hitlerite filth. Now the last, final mission remains for the Red Army, namely, to complete, together with the armies of our Allies, the task of defeating the German Fascist armies, finishing off the Fascist beast in his own lair, and raising over Berlin the banner of victory.

There is ground to reckon on this task being fulfilled by the Red Army in the near future.

Long live our victorious Red Army! Long live our glorious Navy! Long live the Soviet working people! Long live our great motherland! Death to the German Fascist invaders!

STALIN'S SPEECH DRAWS FAVORABLE COMMENT IN U.S.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—(AP) Marshal Stalin's Soviet anniversary speech today gave a boost to the fluctuating hopes of American diplomats for a greater display of cooperation by Russia with the Allies.

There is a strong conviction here that the Moscow government intends to play ball with the other Allied nations. But there is almost constant fear that its brusque methods of joining in the game may cost more friendship than good intentions buy.

Reaction Is Hopeful

Official reaction bounces between hope and apprehension. Thus Stalin's words tended for the moment to put down uneasiness aroused by Moscow's loud insistence on oil concessions in Iran and the beating administered to the present Iranian government by the Moscow press.

Stalin's speech, made on the anniversary of the Russian revolution, drew a very favorable reaction in Washington, largely because of its emphasis on cooperation among the great powers for the establishment of a great peace.

His insistence that the existence of differences among London, Washington and Moscow is not so amazing as "how small they are and how well they are solved peacefully," sounded very much like comments which have been made by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

This line suggested that there might be less difficulty than some United Nations diplomats have feared in arriving at a solution of the single remaining major problem for world organization.

There has been growing uneasiness on the part of some of these officials that the choice might be between giving in to Russia's insistence on a veto for each great power on security issues involving itself, or else simply counting Russia out of the picture, which would effectively kill the organization.

Actually recent Russian diplomatic developments set against Stalin's speech appear to illustrate what most authorities here have held as a basic view—that the Russians are following a dual foreign policy designed to provide them maximum security regardless of how the plans for world peace organization come out.

Cooperation Seen

Interpreted in this light it would appear that Soviet policy calls for full cooperation with the United States and Britain in the interest of peace and security; at the same time demonstrations against Iran, recent criticism of the governments of Spain, Portugal and Switzerland as pro Fascist, and policies with respect to Poland and other eastern European countries are designed to surround the U.S.S.R. with friendly territories and promote pro-Soviet governments elsewhere in Europe.

Even so, various incidents continue to be puzzling, among them the reasons assigned by Russia for failure to attend the Chicago aviation conference. The first explanation, which has been accepted as an indication of Soviet policy, was that the Russians did not want to sit down with what they called "pro-Fascist" Spain, Portugal and Switzerland.

Today the Soviet publication, war and the working class, said the reason that decision was so belated was that Moscow did not know until Oct. 24 that those three countries had been invited.

Actually, the list of invited countries was made public by the State department in early September.

Roosevelt Sends Victory Forecast

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a message on the 27th anniversary of the Russian revolution, today predicted the "early defeat of the Nazi aggressors" and the attainment of a lasting peace.

The President wired President Mikhail Kalinin of the Soviet Union:

"It gives me great pleasure on this national anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to send greetings to you and to the people of the Soviet Union.

"At this fateful time when the Red army and the armies of the United States and other United Nations are on German soil, we can look forward with even greater confidence to the early defeat of the Nazi aggressors and the attainment of our common goal—a durable and just peace and continuance of close collaboration between all the United Nations."

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., acting Secretary of State, wired V. M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar, "sincere felicitations" and likewise spoke of an early victory and "the establishment of an enduring and just peace built upon the firm foundations of cooperation and mutual understanding which have been wrought so firmly in the crucible of war."

The unsigned two-column survey of the American election asserted such a rumor was circulating among foreign correspondents in Moscow. It declared that "Republican bosses understand failure is imminent" and said that "under these circumstances there is no wonder the Republicans in despair might resort to a big adventure" in the hope of winning votes by "scaring people with the Communist danger."

Gov. Dewey, reached in Albany, had no comment. President Roosevelt was in seclusion in Hyde Park.

Izvestia's Explanation.

"One should not forget that history includes a number of such insolent, crude provocations, beginning with a faked document ascribed to Communists, which appear on the eve of parliamentary elections in some democratic countries, up to the burning of the Reichstag in Germany," Izvestia said.

According to the rumors, Izvestia said, "the fake plot against Dewey is being prepared by the Republican party with the responsibility for the plot fixed on American Communists."

"The reason for this provocation is clear—to make millions of voters jump in a different direction. It has been reported this fake plot will be realized at the very last moment before election, with the purpose to leave no time for denial or investigation."

The paper declared that "never before in the history of the United States have observers on the eve of a presidential election been so sure of the results as they are now, because so clear is the composition of forces supporting each of the two candidates."

Izvestia said Republican hopes were dashed when preliminary data indicated the number of voters this year would at least

Soviet Paper Reports Rumor Of 'Plot' on Dewey's Life

Moscow, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia, in an article headlined "The Election of Roosevelt Is Guaranteed," said yesterday there were rumors that Republican interests might stage a last-minute "fake plot" against Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's life and charge it was instigated by American communists.

equal the 50,000,000 of 1940, adding that "the chances of the second candidate, Mr. Dewey, have been melting before one's eyes."

Assails Several Publishers.

The article said "the Hearst newspapers and the publications of McCormick, Patterson and Gannett carried on a campaign for Dewey and simultaneously this campaign was converted into a defeatist, even a pro-Hitlerite agitation."

[In Washington, Mrs. Eleanor Medill Patterson, owner-publisher of the Washington Times-Herald, termed the Izvestia article as crazy. In Rochester, N. Y., Frank Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers, described it as "ridiculous and absurd."]

"This crazy story, as quoted by the Associated Press, makes the close alliance between our present administration and that of Mr. Stalin and the Communist party clearer than ever," Mrs. Patterson declared.

Reds View Dewey Strategy.

The Izvestia article said that Mr. Dewey "attempted to divide himself from the defeatist, isolationist conceptions and the most compromised pro-Fascist elements—but still the pro-Fascists, pro-German ties of those who formed the core of the Republican staff who financed Mr. Dewey's election campaign are well known."

"His chances are insignificant," the article said, "not only because of the activity and growth of his opposition, but first of all because of the political aspects of his sympathizers. The election campaign proved the people who are for Mr. Dewey don't receive the sympathy and support of the broad masses of the American people. The campaign was carried on in the midst of a bloody war, wherein the best representatives of American youth are fighting against Fascism in an alliance with all freedom loving peoples."

Soviet Magazine Sees Japs' Doom

Moscow, Nov. 6 (AP)—An editorial in *War and the Working Class*, Soviet trade union magazine, declared today that Japan's future is grim.

In a most frank discussion here yet of the Pacific war, the article gave this summation of Japan's situation:

"Japan's production cannot compete with that of the Allies. Japan's transport in the southern seas is paralyzed. Air raids of the Allies on Japan's industrial targets continue to increase. Japanese islands themselves have become objects of bombing."

The magazine said the American landings in the Philippines were a serious setback for Japan, giving the United States a springboard for an offensive aimed at destroying the system of Japanese colonization.

It added that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's return to the Philippines proved "the precariousness of Japan's 'great eastern Asiatic coprosperity sphere' proclaimed by the Japanese to cover their aggressive plans.

"The Japanese 'granted independence' to the Philippines but neither the Japanese nor their pro-Japanese president in the Philippines could convince the people that Japanese occupation was able to bring them prosperity or peace," the article stated.

SOVIET CRITICIZES JAPS IN PHILIPPINES

Moscow, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The Soviet publication War and the Working Classes today declared that the American landing in the Philippines had proved "the precariousness of Japan's 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere,' proclaimed by the Japanese to cover their aggressive plans."

It was the most frank discussion here so far of Japanese adventures.

The article said in part: "The Japanese 'granted independence' to the Philippines but neither the Japs nor their pro-Japanese President in the Philippines could convince the people that Japanese occupation was able to bring them prosperity or peace."

Aviation Invitation List Unknown, Says Magazine

Moscow, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Soviet magazine *War and the Working Class* declared today Russia did not know until October 24 that Spain, Portugal and Switzerland had been invited to the Chicago civil avation congress.

Moscow announced October 29 it had rejected an invitation to the conference because of the attendance of the three neutrals who do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The magazine commented that "Argentina conducts a pro-Fascist policy and is hostile toward the United States. These reasons induced Washington to issue no invitation to Argentina. So why did the organizers discover a different line when it came to Spain, Portugal and Switzerland?"

"The Soviet Union knew the representatives of neutral countries would be invited, but truly did not know which ones," said the magazine. "Of course there would be no objection to such neutrals as Sweden and Turkey."

GERMANS HOLD REDS AT BUDAPEST

LONDON, Nov. 6—(AP) Heavily reinforced German shock troops held the Russian besiegers at the gates of Budapest today as Soviet bombers made a dawn-to-dusk attack on enemy strongpoints and communications at the rear of the Hungarian capital.

A two-sentence Moscow communique, perhaps the shortest yet issued since the Russians began their great series of offensives last June 23, said that 'there were no essential changes on the front.'

Stalin Sees Victory

Premier-Marshal Stalin in an order of the day told the Russian armed forces today that the Red army and its Western Allies have taken up the jumping-off positions for the decisive offensive against the vital centers of Germany."

"We now stand on the eve of complete victory," the Soviet commander-in-chief told his troops, part of which are besieging Budapest, Hungarian capital on the Danube.

Stalin's order was issued on the 27th anniversary of the Soviet revolution. Earlier, in a proclamation, he had said that Hungary would be "put out of commission shortly," and that the fall of the last big European Nazi rally would "signify complete isolation of Hitlerite Germany, and early catastrophe will follow inevitably."

Soviet troops were fighting within two miles south of the big Nazi-operated Ferihegy airdrome in Budapest's outskirts after Sunday's capture of Andrassy, four miles southeast of the capital, and apparently were seeking to coil around the eastern part of the city.

Red Troops Checked

Heavily reinforced German shock troops checked the Russians yesterday, however, the Moscow communique announcing no essential change in the situation.

Soviet bombers carried out a dawn-to-dusk attack on the enemy's defense belt and communications at the rear of the capital, and Budapest reports relayed through Turkey said there was no intention of declaring the beautiful city an open one.

In a war review, Stalin disclosed that Russian troops had destroyed 120 German divisions—possibly 1,200,000 men killed or captured—since the big offensive began, and had cut off 30 divisions in Western Latvia.

Conditions inside the capital admittedly were chaotic, with the number of refugees fleeing the city increasing hourly and "seriously hampering" military traffic in the streets and on the roads to the northwest, Berlin said.

One usually reliable source here, with contacts inside Germany said Hungarian troops were being disarmed and their officers interned because of their increasing hostility toward the Germans.

The Rome radio reported reception of a free Hungarian broadcast calling for a general strike inside the capital, and urging the populace to protect the five main bridges still remaining across the Danube.

French and Turkish radio reports—all without Soviet confirmation—said the Russians had broken into the southern side of Budapest; that members of Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi's Government had fled, and that the Germans had dynamited all the bridges connecting Buda and Pest.

Germans Report Counterattack At Budapest

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—Furious fighting raged in the suburbs of shell-torn Budapest today as Russian infantry forces joined armored vanguards which had penetrated the defenses of the Hungarian capital from the north and south on the east side of the Danube river.

The Germans said they had recaptured the East Prussian rail town of Goldap, 19 miles inside the Reich, after surrounding the place. The Russians at midnight reported violent German counterattacks staved off there.

Russians Reported Regrouping

The enemy said also that a counterattack had started south of Budapest and that the Hungarian capital was not yet under a major Russian assault. The Red army was declared regrouping around and reinforcing for the final attempt.

The German radio announced early today that Soviet tanks crashed into the southern metropolitan limits, only two miles from the heart of the city, while a Bucharest broadcast said other Red army units, racing around the eastern edge of the capital, stormed the northern suburbs through Ujpest.

Bridgehead Attempt Expected

Russian troops also threatened to gain a bridgehead across the eastern fork of the Danube, just south of Budapest, and cross to narrow Csepel Island, which divides the river into two arms for 30 miles southward.

The city's German and Hungarian defenders were being captured at the rate of 1,000 a day, Moscow announced. Hungarian reports quoted by Bucharest indicated the bulk of the Nazi forces already were fleeing to the western part (Buda) of the Danube-straddling capital.

Danube Helps Nazi Defenses

The Danube bridgehead, presumably shaping up in the vicinity of the captured town of Taksony, seven miles south of the capital, appeared essential for decisive exploitation of the successful Red army sweep across the marshy plains between the Tisza and the Danube during the past week. The Danube represented a formidable defense for Nazi flanks on either side of the capital and Russian engineers were rushed up to prepare for its crossing.

The Moscow communique said enemy resistance had stiffened temporarily and was particularly furious against the Soviet column striking against Budapest's northeastern communications. It put the total of Nazi prisoners taken in the week's offensive at 10,518.

The Ankara radio said Hungarians were fleeing the city. The Budapest correspondent of the Turkish News Agency told of the blowing up of St. Margaret's bridge, one of the large spans connecting Pest, the larger district of the capital on the eastern side of the Danube, with Buda on the west.

RAF Night Attack On Coblenz Follows 4,000-Plane Day Blow

London, *Tuesday*, Nov. 7 (AP)—A fleet of RAF heavy bombers raided Coblenz last night after 4,000 Allied warplanes in daylight carried history's greatest aerial *Blitz* through its third straight day by blasting four German cities and raking communications from Helgoland to the Brenner Pass.

Coblenz, German traffic center behind the Western Front, was hit in a ten-minute saturation raid by high explosives and incendiaries, the Air Ministry said, and pilots reported huge fires and smoke rising nearly 10,000 feet.

The day-long strikes were carried out by 2,500 heavy bombers, who dumped 8,000 tons of explosives on four large cities, and 1,500 fighters and fighter-bombers.

17 Planes Missing

An American Eighth Air Force communique said that seven of its bombers and ten fighters were missing, but "some of the fighters are believed to be safe in friendly territory."

Five RAF bombers are missing, but all British fighters returned, the Air Ministry said.

From England, 1,100 American heavies and 700 fighters left clouds of black smoke puffing up from Hamburg and Harburg in the north, and another 750 RAF heavyweights and 300 escort fighters gave Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr its fourth blasting in ten days.

Vienna Struck Again

Six hundred and fifty Italian-based United States four-engine bombers pounded Vienna, with 350 fighters clearing the way for them over the Brenner Pass. Continental based American and British fighters and fighter-bombers strafed enemy troops and concentrations in Holland and France.

A few German jet planes were downed by American fighter pilots, but nowhere did the German air force attack the bomber formations.

For three days the most furious aerial *Blitz* of all time has raged unchallenged by the *Luftwaffe*. Beginning Saturday more than 12,000 Allied planes have hammered 22 Reich cities, five of them twice, with more than 20,000 tons of explosives unloaded by 7,700 bombers. Fourteen of the more important cities have a combined population in excess of 6,000,000.

132d Hamburg Raid

Yesterday's raid on Hamburg was the 132d time that oil refinery center has been visited by Allied air fleets. The Rhenania Ensail synthetic oil plant at Hamburg received its eighth major bombing.

United States Eighth Air Force formations also hit other targets in western Germany, including Duisburg and railway yards at Neunmunster.

Heavy flak were met in the Rhur, but American bomber pilots picked their way "around the corners" and reported "good results."

Oil Plant Bombed

The Hydrierwerke Schloven oil plant at Gelsenkirchen was hit hard by 750 British Lancasters and Halifaxes, which gave the 1,000-ton-a-day factory its 52d bombing of the war.

The British heavies, escorted by more than 250 Spitfires and Mustangs, left smoke rising to 10,000 feet from their Gelsenkirchen objectives, pilots reported.

Targets in Holland were hit by other Polish, Norwegian, French and British Spitfire squadrons, which dropped hundreds of bombs on rail lines at Utrecht, Zutphen, The Hague and Swelle. Typhoons hurled rockets into a rail yard at Gouda.

In addition to blasting the Vienna area, United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers from Italy dropped a heavy concentration of explosives on an important power station at Bolzano on the Brenner Pass railroad today. Other Italian-based American heavies hit targets in northern Yugoslavia.

1800 U.S. PLANES BATTER REICH

War's Mightiest Air Drive Enters Its Third Day.

London, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—More than 1,800 American bombers and Fighters again today attacked industrial targets in western Germany as the Allies carried the mightiest bombing siege of the

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war into its third straight day.

The main force of an armada of over 1,100 Liberators and Fortresses of the Eighth United States Air Forces went for oil refiners in the Hamburg-Harburg region. Others attacked industrial and railroad objectives in the Ruhr valley. The bombers were escorted by 700 Mustangs and Thunderboats.

At the same time a force of probably more than 750 Lancasters and Halifaxes of the Royal Air Force, with fighter cover, hit the Reich a second shattering blow at Gelsenkirchen, in the Ruhr.

Heavy bombers of the Italian-based United States Fifteenth Air Force dropped a heavy concentration of explosives on an important power station at Bolzano on the Brenner Pass railway in the north of Italy, and other American heavy bombers from the Mediterranean attacked military targets in the Vienna area and in North Yugoslavia.

R. A. F. Attacks by Night.

Last night Mosquito bombers of the Royal Air Force sailed deep into Southwestern Germany and attacked the railway city of Stuttgart twice to keep the round-the-clock offensive going.

The Reich was battered over the week end from the west and south by approximately 9,000 American and British planes—virtually unopposed by the German air force—and there was every indication the all-out air offensive was continuing unchecked today.

The double-barrelled attack on Stuttgart brought to twenty-one the number of German cities that felt the weight of hundreds of tons of Allied bombs between noon Saturday and last midnight.

One other place, Solingen, the "Sheffield of Germany" on the southern fringes of the Ruhr, also was bombed twice by R. A. F. heavies.

Setting the pace for the two-way offensive aimed at knocking out Germany's synthetic oil plants and communications centers, were 4,000 American heavy bombers and 1,500 fighters from British and Italian bases.

In two coordinated blows on successive days the 8th and 15th Air Forces struck Hitler's war machine in 13 vital spots, ranging from Vienna and Regensburg, in the south of Hamburg, and Hannover in the north.

Steel, Coal Center Bombed

British heavies, continuing a new series of 1,000-bomber raids, hammered the steel and coal center of Bochum, in the Ruhr, with over 3,360 tons of high explosive and fire bombs Saturday night, while hundreds of American and British fighter and medium bombers roamed the Western Front night and day.

United States Thunderbolts, Marauders and Havocs smashed a hydroelectric dam near Fritzlar and attacked half a dozen railway yards in Germany Sunday. RAF Mosquitos shot up 15 trains in Holland last night.

Large numbers of Nazi night fighters came up in defense of Bochum but nowhere else did the giant armadas encounter much opposition.

Plane Landings Reported

Several planes previously listed as missing are known to have landed safely in France and total losses for all operations are not expected to exceed 120 aircraft. The Eighth Air Force lost 14 bombers and fighters out of a force of 1,900 Saturday, and the Fifteenth and 24 bombers and 13 fighters failed to return.

Fortresses and Liberators ran through intense flak over Frankfurt and Ludwigshaven yesterday and 30 bombers failed to return.

Meanwhile, robots launched from German planes over the North Sea were directed at southern England and the London area during the night, but apparently only a few penetrated the ring of defenses. Several flying bombs were shot down into the sea off East Anglia and at least one robot-launching Heinkel plane was destroyed.

London had an alert, but it was brief. Though several bombs fell inland over a wide area, first reports indicated damage was slight and casualties were few.

Yanks Get Weather Data In British Mosquitos

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—Night weather reports from over Europe now are obtainable by an Eighth Air Force reconnaissance group flying British Mosquitos, it was announced today. The RAF formerly supplied the weather information to American airmen.

A Mosquito flown by two American weathermen made a shuttle trip to Russian bases before United States bombers made their first trip several months ago.

Capt. Earl L. Muchway, of California, pilot, and Capt. Lionel A. Proulx, of Massachusetts, navigator, scouted the path and checked weather along the entire route a few days after long-range Lightnings had mapped the course.

GIRLS PARACHUTED BACK OF NAZI LINES

London, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force disclosed today that French and Polish girl demolition experts were among the secret agents parachuted from British planes into the south of France before the Mediteranean D day.

Allied Transport Parley May Adjourn

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—The European Inland Transport Conference today faced adjournment in failure with American and Russian delegates deadlocked over a proposal to grant authoritative power to the new Allied transport organization.

The crisis arose when the American delegate, Robert Hooker, Jr., proposed that the organization's executive board have power to dictate its decisions to the smaller nations without their approval. Major General Obyden, representing Russia, opposed Hooker's proposal, insisting the board should be only consultative and smaller nations should have the right to make their own decisions.

Of the eight small nations represented at the conference, all except Yugoslavia supported the American proposal.

Conference May Adjourn

Unless a compromise can be reached within a few days, reliable quarters close to the various delegates said the conference would adjourn and the whole thing be forgotten for the time being.

The conference opened October 10 and met two to three times a week at the beginning, with members of the Big Three meeting every day.

The entire conference last met October 27. The Big Three suspended consultations almost three weeks ago because of the American-Russian conflict.

Russian Delegates Waiting

The Russian delegates are now awaiting instructions from Moscow before proceeding.

The draft of the proposed transport organization, which would control all European transport—railways, waterways and roads—to assure priority for the military, relief and the return of war prisoners, was submitted to the conference after consultations between the United States State Department and the British Foreign Office.

France Gets Delegate

It proposed that a council, with representatives from all the European allies, meet twice a year. There would also be an executive board with three permanent members—America, Russia and Britain. Two temporary members would be elected by the council for one-year terms.

When the draft was introduced, Rene Massigli, the French delegate, indicated that if France were not given a permanent seat on the executive board, he would withdraw from the parley. The delegates agreed then that France would hold a permanent seat along with the big three.

NEW ROBOT BLOWS

London, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Robots launched from German planes over the North Sea were directed at southern England and the London area during the night, but apparently only a few penetrated the ring of defenses. Several flying bombs were shot down into the sea off east Anglia and at least one robot-launching Heinkel plane was destroyed.

London had an alert, but it was brief. Though several bombs fell inland over a wide area, first reports indicated damage was slight and casualties few.

ugoslav-Greek Border Now Under Tito's Rule

Albanian Patriots Fighting in Streets of Tirana

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Marshal Tito announced in a communique today that the entire Yugoslav-Greek frontier had been brought under control of his partisan forces with the liberation of Ritolj.

Albanian patriots have gained control of the greater part of Tirana, their capital, in three days of street fighting, the communique said.

[Yugoslav Premier Ivan Subashitch, "who has concluded an agreement with Marshal Tito, is going to Moscow to meet the Soviet government," the Paris radio reported.]

Quisling Gives Power To Lie

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—Major Vidkun Quisling, apparently seeking means of easing Allied retribution for his crimes, has relegated full dictatorial powers to Jonas Lie, Norwegian puppet Minister of Police, and secluded himself in his $360,000 "Berchtesgaden" retreat near Oslo.

A Norwegian Government spokesman disclosed today that Quisling had signed a decree giving Lie unlimited power to maintain public order. Lie's new position is similar to that held by Himmler in Germany.

"It appears," the spokesman said, "that Quisling is voluntarily out of the picture in an attempt to persuade the Allies by shifting all responsibility for future conditions in Norway on the plea that he was merely a figurehead."

Norwegian sources here give Quisling little chance of escaping the country. They believe he will die at the hands of patriots.

BRAIN AILMENT, HITLER RUMOR

Latest Report Has Fuehrer Under Care Of Specialist

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—The mystery as to the whereabouts and condition of the long-silent Adolf Hitler gained new piquancy today with a rumor that a brain specialist had been called to him at a hideout near Berchtesgaden.

Hitler supposedly is staying in a huge castle at Klessheim, about seven miles from his usual mountain retreat, while new fortifications are completed in the Salzburg-Berchtesgaden area. It was there that the brain specialist—identified by rumor only as Professor Horster—was reported to have examined him.

Distributed On Grapevine

This story, obviously unauthoritative but distributed on London's European grapevine as "hot" information, at least had the reliable background of Hitler's almost complete retirement from the public eye and ear since the bombing attempt on his life last July 20.

German citizens haven't seen or heard from their Fuerher since a voice, supposedly his, made a broadcast during the early hours of the morning following the bombing. He was conspicuously absent from the state funeral of his favorite general, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Himmler Speeches

He let fast-rising Heinrich Himmler make the vital speech calling all that was left of German manpower into the *volkssturm*. Again last night he let Himmler grab the headlines with the speech commemorating the fifth anniversary of the seizing of western Poland.

It was reported with some authority that Hitler visited the East Prussian front two weeks ago. If so, the usually voluble German radio did not make much of it.

Reports From Reich

The story that a brain specialist had been called into consultation at Klessheim was given backing today by a former German citizen who is known to receive fairly frequent reports from inside the Reich. His information goes regularly to the British Foreign Office.

He said it had been confirmed also that Hitler had been in seclusion for more than a week in the castle there, while fortifications in the immediate vicinity of Berchtesgaden were being strengthened.

These fortifications were described as part of a much larger scheme under which the whole Alpine region of southern Germany, stretching from the Swiss border nearly to Vienna and encompassing Berchtesgaden, was being made into a fortress that could hold out for months.

Insures Resistance

Hitler, according to this same source, has been persuaded by Himmler to remain in this region and foreswear public appearances in order to protect his life and insure continued German resistance in the event of a large-scale Allied breakthrough into the Reich.

He said the special SS guard had been doubled in the last week.

From another source came a story today that the Fuehrer is now having a new test of strength with his currently top-ranking general, Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt.

Political Interference

Rundstedt, once recalled from France but later given top billing, is supposed to have extracted a promise from Hitler that he would be allowed to handle the Western Front without political interference.

Hitler was said to have encroached on this promise by insisting that Count von Schwerin, first commander of Aachen, be tried for his life on a charge of treason. Schwerin reportedly told Hitler that Aachen could not be defended and was promptly removed from his command. A death sentence for Schwerin supposedly would be a solar plexus blow for Rundstedt, and acquittal, a slap for Hitler.

DARDANELLES TALK IS REPORTED BEGUN

London, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Great Britain, Russia and the United States have opened conversations with Turkey on the future of the Dardanelles, it was reported by a usually reliable informant today.

A Foreign Office spokesman disclaimed knowledge of the development, but it was stated in another quarter that the Turks will face a minimum Russian demand for the demilitarization of the straits which they fortified in 1936. Russia is almost certain, too, to seek an unchallenged warm sea outlet as one of her rewards for victory.

There has been some speculation on the possibility of dealing with the Dardanelles in the future through the creation of a small state incorporating the straits and leaving its administration under international control. The Anglo-American attitude will undoubtedly be tempered by the fact of Turkey's neutrality during the war years when Allied fortunes were at their lowest point, and by her final agreement in August to sever diplomatic and economic ties with Germany.

Lord O'Neill Killed In Action

London, Nov. 6 (AP)—Lord O'Neill, 37, was killed in action while commanding the North Irish Horse Troops in Italy, it was announced today.

Post-War Auto Boom Seen

Middlebrough, England, Nov. 6 (AP)—A spokesman for the British automobile industry predicted today there was at least $400,000,000 worth of export business a year waiting for the industry for five years after the war.

Sir Miles Thimas, vice-president of Morris Motors, Britain's largest automobile manufacturing company, made the prediction in a speech prepared for the Chamber of Commerce here, but he complained that the Government was

hampering management's preparations by failing to outline the tax program for the industry.

"We urgently want to make the best approach to the world market," Sir Miles said, "but to do so we want to know if we are going to be in a position to build a type of car best calculated to suit the demands of the overseas customer."

Speed A Factor

"The speed with which British goods can be offered on export markets will have a profound effect on the prosperity on this country for years to come," he added. "If we can secure a firm foothold while the markets are still empty after the hiatus of war production we stand a very good chance of creating a volume of trade that can be held in years to come. If we let this opportunity slip, we shall be eternally regretful.

"World prosperity cannot accrue unless the British Empire is prosperous, and American, with her broad outlook, is fully conscious of that fact."

Danes Seize Giant Ferry While Under Nazi Escort

By The Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 6 —A huge Danish ferry essential to the Germans in traffic between the islands of Zealand and Fyn escaped today to the Swedish port of Halsingborg instead of going to Helsingoer, a Danish port just across the channel between Denmark and Sweden, for repairs as had been scheduled.

The ferry carries 1,500 passengers.

The Office of War Information reported yesterday that the Swedish radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said five Danish patriots had taken the ferry to Sweden after overwhelming its unarmed captain, officers and twenty-seven crew members and escaping from a German minesweeper that had been escorting it to the repair yard.

GERMAN PATROLS ACTIVE IN ITALY

By LYNN HEINZERLING

ROME, Nov. 6 — (AP) German patrols jabbed hard at Allied positions in Italy today and enemy artillery laid down heavy fire as a long spell of bad weather broke and gave Iron line troops their first view of the sun in days.

American patrols also were active in testing defenses the Nazis have constructed around the southern approaches to Bologna. Mud and swollen streams still hampered operations.

German troops opposing the British advance up Highway 9 from Rimini to Bologna clung tenaciously both to the village of Ronco, two miles southeast of Forli, and to the northeast corner of Forli airfield. Sharp British artillery fire drove back German tanks at Forli yesterday.

A full moon last night gave the Germans their opportunity to make the monthly small-scale night air raids. Three enemy planes strafed and bombed Highway 65 south of Bologna, causing only minor damage.

American troops took advantage of the sunshine to repair supply roads to the front and dry out their sodden equipment.

An Allied communique disclosed that Allied warships for the past five days had been bombarding German positions near the French-Italian border.

Positions In Italy Still Unchanged

Rome, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Germans began aggressive patrolling of Allied positions in Italy today and several Nazi planes attacked the Fifth Army sector below Bologna, but Allied headquarters said front-line positions were virtually unchanged.

The weather cleared a bit after several weeks of heavy rains but mud and swollen streams still hampered operations.

The Germans clung to the village of Ronco and the buildings on the northeast corner of the Forli airfield. Yesterday the Nazis brought six-barreled mortars into action, but tanks backing up their troops withdrew under sharp Allied artillery fire.

Ships Shell Positions

An Allied communique disclosed that during the last five days Allied warships bombarded enemy positions near the Franco-Italian border.

Americans threw back a small-scale attack near Mount Belmonte yesterday. The Fifth Army troops were using the lull in fighting to repair roads and dry out equipment.

Matteotti Case Reopened

Rome Court Annuls Sentences of Socialist Deputy's Slayers

ROME, Nov. 6 (AP).—The Court of Cassation today ordered reopening of the celebrated Giacomo Matteotti case, annulling the sentences imposed by Fascist courts on those convicted of slaying the famed Socialist Deputy in 1926. All were pardoned under Mussolini after serving brief terms.

The motion to reopen the case was made by Mario Berlinguer, high commissioner for punishment of Fascist crimes, who said Fascist pressure prevented a fair trial at the time.

Anti-Fascists have contended for a generation that Mussolini himself was directly involved in the slaying. It is uncertain when the retrial will be held.

Legion Of Merit Won By Sergeant In WAC

Rome, Nov. 6 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Ella C. Wright, of Kalama, Wash., was awarded the Legion of Merit today, the first enlisted member of the WACs to receive the award.

Sergeant Wright was cited for "exceptional and meritorious conduct" as a telephone operator in North Africa and Italy from February 4, 1943, to October 24, 1944, during which time she was responsible for the switchboard at Allied headquarters.

Fascist Prosecutor Arrested

Rome, Nov. 6 (AP)—Michele Isgro, Fascist prosecutor who sent scores of anti-Fascists, including the Communist leader, Antonio Gramasci, to concentration camps during the Mussolini regime, was seized today by police.

Italian Count Flees Nazis

Bern, Switzerland, Nov. 6 (AP)—Gen. Count Calvi di Bergolo, a son-in-law of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, escaped from northern Italy where he had been held prisoner by the Germans, it was reported here today.

The husband of Princess Yolanda was entrusted with the defense of Rome in September, 1943, when the Government of the then Premier Badoglio quit the capital.

GETS HIS 17TH NAZI

Rome, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Lieut. John J. Voll, Goshen, Ohio, tied with Capt. James Varnell of Charleston, Tenn., today as the second ranking American ace in the Mediterranean when he destroyed his seventeenth enemy plane. Lieut.-Col. Herschel Green of Mayfield, Ky., is the top ranking ace with eighteen victories to his credit.

Capt. Varnell has returned to the United States.

AMG JUDGE WILL WIN HOME ELECTION

Rome, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Capt. Felix J. Aulisi, a judge of the Allied Military Government Court, will be sworn in this week as judge of the Surrogate court of Montgomery county of New York by Col. Charles Poletti, former Lieutant-Governor of the State.

Capt. Aulisi, Republican, of Amsterdam, N. Y., was assured re-election for a third successive six-year term by the indorsement of the Republican, Democratic and American Labor parties. The oath will be sent by air mail to the county clerk and Capt. Aulisi will continue his military leave of absence.

Lord Moyne, British Envoy In Cairo, Killed By Gunmen

IN CAIRO ATTACK

Cairo, Nov. 6 (AP)—Two gunmen shot and fatally wounded Lord Moyne, 64, British Resident Minister in the Middle East since 1942, and killed his chauffeur today as Lord Moyne alighted from his automobile at his residence.

Both the attackers were captured, one of them wounded by a constable a. he fled. Tonight the Egyptian Government announced that neither of them were Egyptian but their identities and nationality were not disclosed. They apparently had hidden in the entrance to his residence.

[The London radio, said General Sir Bernard Paget, British commander for the Middle East, had stated that the men who shot Lord Moyne were Jewish.]

Wounded In Stomach And Neck

Lord Moyne was wounded in the stomach and neck when his assailants emptied their revolvers at him. His military driver, apparently killed instantly, slumped over the steering wheel of the car. The Minister died a few hours later at the army hospital where he had been taken for an operation to remove the bullets.

The two gunmen attempted to flee across the front grounds of the residence, but one was shot by an Egyptian constable and the other was captured near by. Both were held by Cairo police.

Neither the Governor nor the police has released any explanation of the attack on Lord Moyne.

Held Several Cabinet Posts

Lord Moyne, Walter Edward Guinness, was born in Dublin in 1880, a member of the family which manufactures the famous Guinness ale and stout. He was educated at Eton and served in the army during the Boer and first World War.

Elected a member of Parliament in 1907, he served as Under Secretary of State for War in 1922-23, Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1923-24, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries from 1925 to 1929, Secretary of State for Colonies in 1941-42 and was leader of the House of Lords in 1941-42.

He took his post here in August, 1942.

LORD MOYNE SHOT

they emptied firing at his auto. Lord Moyne fell wounded near the steps leading to his house.

His chauffeur, apparently killed instantly, collapsed over the car's steering wheel.

Their attackers attempted to get away across the front grounds of the home. One was shot, his companion was caught near by.

Walter Edward Guinness, Lord Moyne, is 64 years old. He was born in Dublin and has a long career in public service.

Lord Moyne took his post at Cairo in August, 1942, following a career in which he served as Colonial Secretary in 1941-42, Under-Secretary of State for War in 1922-23 and leader of the House of Lords.

CHINESE HALT JAP DRIVE NEAR LIUCHOW

CHUNGKING, Nov. 6 — (AP) Chinese troops have halted a Japanese drive 45 miles north of Liuchow, Kwangsi province rail center and site of the last U. S. air base in Eastern China, the High command announced tonight.

The Japanese column, one of three closing in on Liuchow, bypassed Yungfu on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad in a swift drive toward Liuchow. The High command said the enemy was checked in fierce fighting.

Yungfu was cut off completely. It is 33 miles south of Kweilin, one-time site of a U. S. air field, where bitter fighting is raging.

Japs In Liuchow Drive Halted

Chungking, Nov. 6 (AP)—Japanese forces which by-passed the Hunan-Kwangsi railway town of Yungfu in an advance on Liuchow, Kwangsi province rail hub and site of the last United States air base in eastern China, are being fought to a halt 45 miles from their objective, the Chinese high command announced today.

All contact with Yungfu itself, 33 miles southwest of Kweilin was cut, however. The Japanese column advancing down the railway was one of three enemy forces converging upon Liuchow. It previously was reported 53 miles from the city.

Fighting Near Hsiujen

Japanese units driving toward Liuchow from the east received large reinforcements and brisk fighting is in progress in the vicinity of Hsiujen, 47 miles east of Liuchow, it was announced.

Enemy troops were engaged in a continuing battle with the Chinese in the eastern and southern suburbs of Mosun, south of Liuchow. This Japanese column also was only 45 miles from Liuchow.

The Chinese high command said the Japanese attacking the city of Kweilin from the east were engaged in fierce fighting Sunday and were thrown back with "heavy casualties."

Jap Drive Intercepted

An independent Japanese drive in southern Kwangsi province, developing along the West river, was intercepted after it had overrun the river point of Kweinsien, 90 miles southeast of Liuchow, the Chinese said.

The situation remained grave, meanwhile, at Kweilin, Kwangsi province capital 95 miles northeast of Liuchow, where the enemy previously was reported to have fought into the eastern, western and northern suburbs.

Front dispatches said the Chinese still were resisting desperately, but the fate of the city apparently was sealed. Indicating the confidence of the Japanese that their assaults would be successful was the fact that one of their columns already had by-passed the city and stormed into Yungfu, 30 miles to the southeast.

Former U. S. Base Site

Kweilin formerly was the site of one of the most important advanced United States air bases in China. Since mid-September, however, when the Japanese threat to the city began to develop, it had been used as little more than a staging stop for fighters and bombers en route to support Chinese ground forces to the northeast.

Demolition crews at that time blew up secondary installations and a front dispatch from Associated Press War Correspondent Clyde Farnsworth disclosed that the work of destruction was completed October 28 when runways and remaining buildings were wrecked.

John Curtin Ill; Meetings Off

Melbourne, Nov. 6 (AP) — Prime

Minister John Curtin of Australia is ill and is not expected to resume his official duties for several weeks. Meetings of the War Cabinet and War Council scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday were canceled today.

The Prime Minister has been ordered by his doctors to take a rest. The doctors merely said he was "indisposed."

Buenos Aires Press Attentive To Election

Buenos Aires, Nov. 6 (AP)—The press of Buenos Aires for the past several weeks has been devoting columns of space to the United States Presidential election campaign and today's editions carried headlines such as "Yankee election affects world destiny."

Most of the newspapers carried maps of the United States showing the distribution of electoral votes as well as biographical sketches of President Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey.

In editorials, the United States was praised for practicing democracy by holding elections despite the war.

EDEN IS SEEN AS NEXT BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

MONTREAL, Nov. 6 — (AP) Prime Minister Winston Churchill and a "host of other people" regard Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden as the next Prime Minister of Britain, but "whether he ever attains it depends on those. . . chances of party fortune, which are such incalculable quantities in politics," Malcolm MacDonald, United Kingdom high commissioner to Canada, said today.

In an address prepared for delivery here, Mr. MacDonald said no one can really be certain what will be the main development in British politics after the war. There were many alternative possibilities.

A full-blown coalition government might continue in office, or a partial coalition government might be retained. The electors might choose a wholly conservative government, or they might prefer a labor administration.

New Transatlantic Record

Montreal, Nov. 6 (AP)—A transatlantic record of 10 hours 13 minutes—one hour and one minute less than the one set last January—was chalked up today by a Trans-Canada Air Lines Lancaster flying non-stop from here to Britain, it was announced tonight.

There were no passengers aboard the record-setting plane but the aircraft was carrying 6,031 pounds of mail for members of Canadian armed forces overseas.

Relief Ship Off for Japan

Vessel Leaves Russian Port With Goods for Captured Americans

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6 (AP).—Departure of the Hakusan Maru from the Russian port of Nakhodka with relief goods for American prisoners of war and internees held by the Japanese was announced today by the Tokyo radio.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the ship would reach Kobe, on the main Japanese island of Honshu, on Friday.

Japs Sever Relations With Romania, Report

San Francisco, Nov. 6 (AP)—Diplomatic relations between Japan and Romania have ceased, Domei, Japanese news agency, announced in a broadcast today. The report, recorded by United States Government monitors, said Renzo Sawada, Japanese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, notified the Romanian charge d'affaires of the move.

There are 182 Romanian nationals in Japan and Japanese-occupied Asia. No restrictions will be placed on their movements, the broadcast said.

JAP NAVY SHAKE-UP

San Francisco, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Vice Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama, former Chief of Naval Construction has been appointed commander of the important Sasebo naval station at Nagasaki, the Tokyo radio announced in a broadcast recorded by the FCC today. He replaces Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu, who becomes director of the Naval Academy at Tokyo.

FOUR DAYS IN WATER

By Associated Press.

Quartermaster Third Class Neil Dethless, 20 years old, of Olympia, Wash., survived the bitter naval battle of Samar but only after floating in the water for four days, an Australian correspondent reported from the Philippines.

Delirious and weak, Dethless finally reached the Samar coast, the last of a group of American seamen who had started out to swim for the island when their destroyer sunk, the correspondent said in a dispatch broadcast by radio to the Sydney Daily Telegraph, the Brisbane Courier-Mail and the Melbourne Sun-Pictorial. The ship was one of a destroyer unit which gave battle to a Japanese force of four battleships, nine cruisers and twelve destroyers.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Nov. 6 1940—German planes bomb London, Midlands and Liverpool; R. A. F. attacks western Germany and French channel coast.

SUPERFORTRESSES STRIKE POWERFUL BLOW AT SINGAPORE

Sumatra Oil Plant Blasted Too by B-29s—Manila Reported Pounded.

Washington, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Striking audaciously by daylight, America's gigantic B-29 Superfortresses plastered military targets at Singapore in one of two raids yesterday. The once mighty bastion of British naval power in the Pacific was attacked in substantial force, while other Superfortresses struck heavily at the Pangkalan-Brandon oil refinery on the north coast of Sumatra. None of the gigantic bombers was lost to enemy action in either blow.

[The enemy-controlled Manila radio today announced that the Manila area was raided by 300 American planes yesterday and by 150 more today. The Tokyo radio said that one of the Superfortresses attacking Sumatra was shot down. Tokyo also declared that while the attack on Sumatra was in progress, other Superfortresses were making a reconnaissance flight over Tokyo and the industrial section of Honshu, the main island of Japan. No bombs were dropped in Japan, Tokyo added. All these enemy statements were unconfirmed. They were contained in broadcasts picked up by the FCC and distributed by the Associated Press.]

Record Daylight Assault.

The attack on Singapore was the longest daylight assault ever flown by military planes, and a communique described results as good-to-excellent. The weather was so clear that observers witnessed direct hits on a control house in the largest drydock and on other vital points; in addition, two direct hits were scored on a Japanese ship in drydock.

There was a strong presumption that the long-arm blow of the Superfortresses against Singapore was meant to hinder the refitting of wounded Japanese warships that may have fled to that haven from the naval battles in the Philippine seas.

At Pangkalan-Brandon at least one bomb dropped squarely on the refinery which was described as the second most important source of high octane gasoline in the Far East. No. 1 is the Pladjoe refinery at Palembang, also on Sumatra, which was hit last month. Only weak fighter plane opposition was reported, and anti-aircraft fire was moderate, it was announced.

It was against the Pladjoe refinery that the longest bombing mission, day or night, was flown on the night of August 10—a mission which exceeded yesterday's daylight raids by only a few miles.

Yesterday's communique said nothing concerning Japanese radio reports of "enemy planes" scouting over the eastern seacoast of the Japanese home island of Honshu.

PARCEL POST SERVICE TO ITALY IS RESUMED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — (AP) Limited Parcel Post service to Italy has been resumed, the Foreign Economic Administration announced today.

Non-commercial packages may be sent to Rome, Vatican City, Naples and Palermo, FEA said. One package a month will be allowed per person and will be limited in value to $25, in weight to four pounds. It may include food, clothing, medicinals, and other necessities.

Capt. Watkins Decorated For Submarines' Feats

Gets Legion of Merit as Scourge of Japanese Ships

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Captain Frank T. Watkins, commander of a submarine division which scourged Japanese shipping, was awarded the Legion of Merit at ceremonies today in the office of Navy Under Secretary Ralph A. Bard.

Captain Watkins, a resident of Hollywood, Calif., was cited for leading his division for two years in what the Navy called "a relentless drive toward the disruption of Japanese naval and merchant shipping operations." His command completed forty-five hazardous patrols and sank or damaged a "tremendous amount of tonnage" including many combat vessels, the citation said.

Mr. Bard also pinned the Legion of Merit on Commander Charles H. Crichton, of Loveland, Colo., for skippering a destroyer in the Pacific, and on Captain William B. Jackson jr., of Paulding, Ohio, as chief of staff of the South Pacific Commander Service Squadrons.

President Roosevelt May Visit Paris

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—The possibility that President Roosevelt may visit Paris was raised today as the result of an invitation extended by the French Provisional Government.

The invitation was made in a letter to Secretary of State Hull from Henri Hoppenot, French Minister and delegate to this country.

The letter stated that the French would be "particularly happy" if Hull could accompany the Chief Executive to their capital.

There has been speculation on an impending meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, and the President might include a Paris visit on a trip to such a conference. Unsettled conditions in France, however, could prevent such a visit.

6,000 Wounded Reconditioned Weekly

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—The army now is able to return wounded soldiers from reconditioning classes at the rate of 6,000 a week, Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk has reported.

In addition, about 2,000 other wounded veterans, who have gone through the course designed to fit them for active life, are being discharged each week.

Of 229,212 soldiers wounded since the beginning of the war, 105,449 have returned to duty, the War Department announced recently.

Funeral Wednesday For Sir John Dill

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—Funeral services for Field Marshal Sir John Dill, who died Saturday night, will be held Wednesday at 2 P. M., in Washington Cathedral.

Burial of the late head of the British joint staff mission in the United States will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Sir John, born 63 years ago in Belfast, Ireland, died at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington following an extended illness. He retired as chief of the British Imperial General Army three years ago and served as Governor of Bombay until his assignment to the United States.

G. I. Bill Likely To Be Revised

Washington, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—Congressional sources predicted today that the G. I. Bill of Rights would be tossed back into Congress, possibly next week, as the first of the post-election legislative moves. The cause for the revival of discussion on the act, which provides various benefits for service men, is an interpretation by the Veterans' Administration which would make disability compensation subject to Federal attachment if the veteran becomes unable to continue his payments on G. I. loans for homes, farm and businesses.

Prisoners of War Cannot Vote

Washington, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—The more than 37,000 United States service men and women who are prisoners of war will not be permitted to vote in tomorrow's election. The War Department said today that the armed forces' privilege of casting absentee ballots is not extended to war prisoners because of military secrecy and matters pertaining to the prisoners' welfare.

Supreme Court Hears Cramer Treason Appeal

Friend of Two German Saboteurs Asks Reversal of His Conviction Here

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Government and defense attorneys gave varying interpretations of treason today in arguments on the first treason conviction to reach the Supreme Court.

The arguments involved the appeal of Anthony Cramer, naturalized citizen of German birth, who was convicted in the Southern New York Federal District Court of aiding two of the eight German saboteurs landed from a submarine in 1942. He was sentenced to forty-five years' imprisonment and fined $10,000.

Cramer's appeal was argued last spring, but the court ordered a rehearing, with particular reference to the nature of treason.

Harold Medina, counsel for Cramer, told the court that a "mere attempt" to aid the enemy is not treason. Solicitor General Charles Fahy, however, defined treason as an intent to betray one's country, coupled with a visible act to carry out the intentions.

Mr. Medina acknowledged that Cramer and two of the saboteurs, Werner Thiel and Edward John Kerling, drank beer together in a New York restaurant shortly after the saboteurs landed.

"Nobody knows what they said while drinking beer," he told the court. "The whole question depends on what they said, and if there's no proof of what they said, the whole thing comes down to zero."

Mr. Fahy argued, however, that this was "no mere meeting."

"It was a meeting with the known enemy," he said. "Cramer must have known Thiel and Ker-

ling were the enemy over here in furtherance of enemy purposes."

Mr. Fahy said Cramer had accepted for safekeeping money brought to this country by the Germans, and his entire course of action, plus his knowledge of the identity of the enemy, proved his intent to aid the enemy.

Mr. Fahy said that Cramer was "that some one" inside this country without whom an enemy plan of sabotage could not succeed.

Under questioning by Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson, Mr. Medina said he would not consider it treason if any American sent munitions to Japan and the ship sank in mid-ocean so that the munitions did not arrive. By the same reasoning, he added, Cramer's "attempt" to aid the enemy did not constitute treason because the saboteurs failed and no actual aid was given.

Of the eight saboteurs, six have been executed. One was sentenced to life imprisonment and another to thirty years.

SUPREME COURT DENIES PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—(AP) A complaint by the Court of Claims that Congress dictated to it and stepped on its judicial toes failed to enlist any sympathy from the Supreme Court today.

By an 8-0 vote, the High tribunal reversed the lower court's refusal to consider a damage suit in compliance with a special Congressional act. The Court of Claims had protested that the act encroached upon its judicial rights.

The dispute stemmed back 17 years when a contractor, Allen Pope, sued the government for $306,000 damages for breach of contract on a tunnel excavation job in the District of Columbia.

Pope was awarded $45,174 in that suit. Then, two years ago, Congress passed a special act directing the court to hear the suit again, regardless of its previous decision and to award a judgment in line with certain specifications in the act.

Pope renewed his suit, this time for $162,102, but the Court of Claims balked at hearing it, contending that Congress could not "effectively direct" it to decide the case again or give Pope a judgment determined by "simple computation."

The Supreme court's opinion, written by Chief Justice Stone, said the act did not set aside the previous judgment, but rather had the effect of creating a new obligation on the government's part to pay Pope's claims. There was no constitutional obstacles, Justice Stone's opinion said, to bar Congress from imposing this new obligation upon the government if it thought that Pope had not been adequately compensated.

"The Power of Congress to provide for the payment of debts extends to creation of such obligations in recognition of claims which are merely moral or honorary. Congress by the creation of a legal, in recognition of a moral, obligation to pay petitioner's (Pope's) claims plainly did not encroach upon the judicial function which the Court of Claims had previously exercised."

Loans $42,000,000,000 Under U. S. Debt Limit

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Government can sell additional securities with face value of about $42,000,000,000 before reaching the present debt limit of $260,000,000,000, the Treasury reported today.

Total gross public debt, including guaranteed obligations, now is a little less than $218,000,000,000, of which about $209,000,000,000 represents obligations subject to the statutory debt limit.

The $260,000,000,000 limit, however, is on face value; that is, the amount the Government would have to repay if all persons held their securities until maturity date. In terms of face value, the $209,000,000,000 debt becomes $218,000,000,000, or $42,000,000,000 short of the limit set by Congress.

HOUSE CONTROL HINGES ON VOTE

432 Seats At Stake Today. 35 Senate Contests

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—While choosing a President, Americans also will name 35 Senators and 432 House members.

House Republicans, now with 212 seats to 214 for the Democrats (there are four minor-party seats and five vacancies), figure they have the best chance in 12 years to take control. They have surged from 89 seats in 1937 to a virtual tie, and all they have to do to reorganize the House is pick up six additional seats. They're talking about 60 or more. But Democrats express confidence, too, predicting a gain in their strength of 25 to 40 seats.

Sixty-one House members — 51 Democrats, including Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Texas), nine Republicans and one American-Labor member—are unopposed, and certain of their seats.

Senate Shift Held Unlikely

In the Senate, most analysts expect the Democrats to retain control. There now are 58 Democrats, 37 Republicans and 1 Progressive in that body. The 35 seats to be filled — including three short-term seats—are held by 22 Democrats and 13 Republicans. There are 36 Democratic, 24 Republican and one Progressive holdovers, who are not up in this election. Thus, the Democrats need win only 13 of the 35 contests to retain control of the 96-member branch. The Republicans would have to take 25 of the 35 contests to gain a clear majority.

Some prognosticators of GOP gains in the House pointed to the 1918 election, within a week of the end of the first World War, when the voters took control of the House from the Democrats and gave it to the Republicans. The Presidency was not at issue that year; Woodrow Wilson had two more years to serve.

Presidential And Off Years

On the other hand, Speaker Rayburn pointed out that each time Mr. Roosevelt has been a candidate the number of Democrats in the House has increased. The Democratic losses have come in off years as in 1942 when the Republicans picked up 44 seats.

Several Congressional contests are drawing major attention.

New York Senatorial—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.), author of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, opposed by Thomas J. Curran, New York Secretary of State and long associate of Governor Dewey.

Massachusetts Congressional—Fourteenth district, where Joseph W. Martin, Jr., House Republican leader, is opposed by Edwin P. Talbot, Democrat. Martin is slated to become Speaker if the Republicans take control.

Fish Against Bennet

New York Congressional—Twenty-ninth district, with Representative Hamilton Fish battling Augustus W. Bennet. Fish, by the seniority rule, would become chairman of the House Rules Committee if he wins and the Republicans organize the House.

Connecticut Congressional — Fourth district races between Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, and 29-year-old Attorney Margaret E. Connors, of Bridgeport, Democrat.

Illinois Congressonal—Representative Stephen A. Day, Republican, pre-war opponent of Administration foreign policy, against Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas, Democrat, wife of Capt. Paul Douglas, of the marines.

Mrs. Douglas A Candidate

California Congressional—Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, actress-wife of the movie star, Melvin Douglas, now an air corps major, running as a Democrat in the 14th district against William D. Campbell, Republican, Los Angeles businessman.

Hot Senate races include: Kentucky—Senate Majority Leader Barkley vs. James Park, Republican; Connecticut—Republican Senator Danaher vs. Brian McMahon, Democrat; California—Senator Downey, Democrat, vs. Frederick F. Houser, Republican; Iowa—Senator Gillette, Democrat, vs. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican Governor; Illinois—Senator Scott Lucas, Democrat, vs. Richard J. Lyons, Republican; North Dakota—Gerald Nye, Republican incumbent, vs. John Moses, Democrat, and Lynn Stambaugh, Independent; Oklahoma—Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat, vs. William J. Otjen.

NATION CASTS BALLOT TODAY

Hot Race Closes; Soldier Vote May Be Decisive

Both Democrat, GOP managers predict victory in State *Page* 24

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—The 1944 political slugging tapered to an inconclusive end tonight, and tomorrow the votes of some 44,000,000 Americans will pick a wartime President.

With those millions of voters, conscious of war, aware that peace must be made to endure, rested the decision between Republican Thomas E. Dewey, bidding for the nation's highest office, and Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt, who already has held it 12 years.

The polling places, 130,000 of them, are opening as early as 6 A. M. (Eastern War Time), to the march of the voters. The last ones close 17 hours later.

In the interval the political fortunes of 1,114 candidates—for President, Vice-President, Governor, Senate and House—will be settled. But it may be days or weeks before America knows all the men who will direct her destinies for the next four years.

Soldier Vote May Decide

The soldier vote, estimated at 3,462,000, may be the controlling factor in a close, bitterly fought campaign. And 11 States are delaying the counting of service selections.

The crescendo of rhetoric and eloquence, which politicians din into American ears every four years, died away tonight. The oratorical spigots were turned off. The name-calling, the invective and vituperation which crept into one of the most hotly contested campaigns in recent political history were discarded at last.

President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey had all the radio networks at their command late last night for final expressions of thanks to party workers and for appeals to the electorate to exercise the Democratic privilege of the franchise.

Polls Leave 'Outs'

For this campaign finale, the Chief Executive returned to his family home at Hyde Park, N. Y., after a day touring near-by towns and villages and chatting with his neighbors. "I'm back again, folks, still going strong," he told a crowd at Beacon. Dewey remained at the Gubernatorial mansion a few miles up the Hudson river at Albany.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt vote today at the old, white-framed town hall in Hyde Park. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey go to New York to cast their ballots and wait for returns to start rolling in.

Four of five nation-wide polls showed Roosevelt slightly ahead on election eve. But they left themselves "outs" by pointing to possible room for errors and to a soldier vote which none could sample.

Only The Solid South

Professional politicos stood pat on victory predictions which varied, of course, according to their affiliations. National Republican Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., stuck to a forecast of a sweeping GOP triumph and wouldn't admit Roosevelt would carry a State outside the Solid South. Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan still insisted Dewey would capture fewer than the ten States which went Republican in 1940.

Nevertheless, the politicans would feel a lot more certain of results in their own minds if they had any way of determining which way the bulk of the independent, silent voters will turn. They are the ones who don't tell the man next door how they intend to vote, the ones most likely to split tickets or to ignore nominal party allegiance to favor a candidate they consider the better man.

The politicians, knowing that women may cast 60 per cent. of the total vote, are wondering, too, which way the powder-puff brigade will go.

An Eye On The Weather

And they're keeping an eye on the weather, which sometimes governs the size of the vote. The forecaster's best calculation is that the elements will be no bar to a heavy turnout over most of the country.

While the attention of the nation and most of the world has settled on the Roosevelt-Dewey scrap, the folks back home around the town pump are interested also in Governors, legislators and local issues.

Thirty-one States pick Governors today. Executives of 19 of those States now are Republicans. The other dozen have Democratic administrations.

Thirty-five Senate seats, 22 now held by Democrats and 13 by Republicans, are at stake.

Maine reelected her three Republican Congressmen last September, but in the other States, 432 House seats have to be filled. The voters have 919 candidates to pick from.

Republicans say they have the best chance in a dozen years of regaining control of Congress. Their prospect of capturing the House depends on holding their present 212 members and adding six more for the 218 that means a mathematical edge.

Democrats contend, however, that the Presidential race will have its effect on Congressional contests to an extent sufficient to increase the party's slim margin of control.

To get control of the Senate, Republicans would have to keep their present strength and win 25 of this year's 35 contests.

America and the world will be eying Senate races because of the importance of treaty ratifying powers in the post-war world.

22,321-Mile Campaign

The sphere of interest is much narrower for 126 proposed amendments to State constitutions, referenda, and the like, which face a test in 30 States. Nebraska, for instance, is deciding whether to go back to prohibition. Missouri is voting on a unicameral Legislature, like Nebraska's.

On all these things, national races and local issues, the millions of individual decisions have been made. The campaigns have ended, the candidates have rested their cases with the electorate.

3d Naval District Commandant

New York, Nov. 6 (AP)—Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly today became commandant of the Third Naval district, succeeding Rear Admiral William R. Monroe, who will assume a command at sea, the naval district announced. Admiral Munroe was appointed commandant last April 1.

4 POLLS GIVE EDGE TO F. D. R.

Say President Has Slight Advantage Over Dewey

New York, Nov. 6 (AP)—Four nation-wide polls give President Roosevelt a slight lead as the nation's voters prepare to decide between him and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey tomorrow, but all agree that the Presidential race is likely to be too close to try to pick a winner.

A fifth poll conducted in 28 counties of 15 States by Emil Hurja, associate publisher of *Pathfinder* magazine, gives the edge to Dewey. Its validity was challenged by Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan, who described Hurja in a statement as an employe of "Republican oil man Joe Pew."

Informed of the poll findings, Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican national chairman, told a press conference the Republicans' own canvass "confirms my Sunday statement that we cannot concede a single State outside the solid South."

What The Polls Say

Here are the results reported by the nation-wide polls, all of which accompanied them with the qualification that several factors, including the service vote, could change the picture in a number of "pivotal States":

GALLUP — 51.5 per cent. of civilian vote for Roosevelt; 18 States with 165 electoral votes sure for Roosevelt, 10 with 85 electoral votes sure for Dewey, 20 with 181 in doubt. Total giving doubtful

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States to candidate with slight edge: Roosevelt 292 electoral votes, Dewey 239. (It takes 266 to win.)

FORTUNE MAGAZINE — 53.6 per cent. of civilian popular vote for Roosevelt on basis of "attitude questions," 52.5 per cent. for him in secret ballot poll. Elmo Roper, who conducts *Fortune's* survey, expresses "personal belief" Roosevelt would win by "comfortable majority."

Crossley And Newsweek

CROSSLEY—52 per cent. of major party vote for Roosevelt, with attempt made to estimate trend of service vote. (Actual polling of servicemen and women is prohibited by Federal law.) Roosevelt 354 electoral votes to Dewey's 177 if present slight indications in pivotal States are borne out.

NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE—249 electoral votes for Roosevelt, 247 for Dewey, Pennsylvania's 35 undecided, on basis of reports from 118 political writers.

The Crossley and *Newsweek* findings were released last week, *Fortune's* yesterday and Gallup's today.

Soldier Vote Decisive

Hurja said he believed Dewey would get 52 per cent. of the popular vote and 364 electoral votes to 167 for Roosevelt.

Hannegan said Hurja in 1940 was off "9,000,000 votes in his popular majority and 271 votes, a 75 per cent. error, in the electoral college."

The Gallup poll says Roosevelt "could make a sweep in electoral votes by getting only one per cent. additional in two States — New York and Illinois—where Dewey leads by one per cent. or less" and adds that the soldier vote could turn the tide "in a number of pivotal States."

Thomas Wires Dewey To Clarify Position

New York, Nov. 6 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, tonight asked Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate, whether he believed Germany should be forced to surrender unconditionally.

Thomas said in a telegram to the Governor:

"One of your supporters telegraphed me that you, like myself, have denounced unconditional surrender. Do not so understand your position. You have denounced Morgenthau plan, but accepted unconditional surrender and other semi-official threats which are as bad for our boys as the Morgenthau plan. If I am wrong you should clarify position in immediate public statement."

Harry Fleischman, national secretary of the Socialist party, predicted in a statement tonight that the Socialist vote tomorrow would be the highest the party has received since 1932.

Roosevelt Closes Campaign with Appeal for 50 Million Ballots Today.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 6—(AP) President Roosevelt closed his fourth-term campaign tonight with an appeal for 50,000,000 votes tomorrow so "the world will respect our democracy" and the fight to attain a permanent world peace.

"Our boys are counting on us to show the rest of the world that our kind of government is the best in the world—and the kind we propose to keep," the president said in a speech delivered over all major net works on a program sponsored by the democratic national committee.

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"I do not want to talk to you tonight of partisan politics," the president said. "The political battle is finished.

"Our task now is to face the future as a militant and a united people—united here at home as well as on the battle fronts."

Mr. Roosevelt made the speech at the close of a day during which he toured his Hudson valley home neighborhood, telling the residents of half a dozen communities he was confident of re-election tomorrow.

"Tomorrow," Mr. Roosevelt said, "you the people of the United States again vote as free men and women, with full freedom of choice—with no secret police watching over your shoulders. And for generations to come Americans will continue to prove their faith in free elections."

The president called upon the voters to remember the "all important goals for which we are aiming." He said we must win the war and bring our armed forces home as soon as possible, then assure them "honorable jobs."

And we must create a world peace organization, he said, "which will prevent this disaster (of war) from ever coming upon us again."

Mr. Roosevelt, reminding his listeners Americans have always had a "deep well of religious strength, far back to the days of the Pilgrim fathers," closed with this prayer which he said was sent him not long ago:

"Be thou their strength when they are set in the midst of so many and great dangers. And grant that, whether by life or by death, they may win for the whole world the fruits of their sacrifice and a just peace.

"Guide, we beseech Thee, the nations of the world, into the way of justice and truth, and establish among them that peace which is the reward of righteousness.

"Make the whole people of this land equal to our high trust, reverent in the use of freedom, just in the exercise of power, generous in the protection of weakness.

"Enable us to guard for the least among us the freedom we covet for ourselves; make us ill content with the inequalities of opportunity which still prevail among us. Preserve our nation against all the divisions of race and class which threaten it.

"And now may the blessing of God Almighty rest upon this whole land; may he give us light to guide us, courage to support us, charity to unite us, now and forever more. Amen."

Mr. Roosevelt devoted the bulk of his short, closing campaign address to a discussion of the war-hardships of our servicemen and the war aims of this nation. Saying millions of men overseas already have cast their ballots, the President declared they are now wondering what the outcome of the election will mean to their future lives.

"Sooner or later all of them will be asking questions as to whether the folks back home looked after their interests, their liberties, their government, their country—while they themselves were off to war."

The President said our armed forces have taken on, and outfought, enemies "nurtured since childhood in militarism."

"And it is for us," he said, "to make certain that we win for them—the living and the dead—a lasting peace."

The President said another war could bring air-borne devastation to our civilian population such as that visited upon England, through the munitions developed in this conflict, and declared:

"This Time, we must be certain that the peace-loving nations of the world band together in determination to outlaw and prevent war."

"No one wants to endure that suffering again," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt—with four sons in the armed forces—said concern for the man in uniform "rises above all others in this critical period of our national life."

"Our boys," he said, "are counting on us to show the rest of the world that our kind of government is the best in the world—and the kind we propose to keep!"

Text Of F. D. R. Speech

Hyde Park, N. Y., Nov. 6 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's radio speech tonight:

As we sit quietly this evening in our home at Hyde Park, our thoughts, like those of millions of other Americans, are most deeply concerned with the well-being of all our American fighting men. We are thinking of our own sons—all of them far away from home—and of our neighbors' sons and the sons of our friends.

That concern rises above all in this critical period of our national life.

In great contrast to the quiet which is ours here in America in our own secure homes in the knowledge that most of those fighting men of ours have no quiet times, and little leisure at this hour to reflect on the significance of our American election day, tomorrow.

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Some are standing at battle stations on shipboard, tense in the excitement of action; some lie in wet foxholes, or trudge doggedly through the sticky mud, firing as they go. Still others are high above the earth, fighting Messerschmitts or Zeros.

"Giving Everything"

All of them are giving everything they have got to defeat our enemies, and uppermost in all their minds is the one thought: To win the war as soon as possible, so that they may return to the quiet and peace of their homes.

But in the midst of fighting—in the presence of our brutal enemies—our soldiers and sailors and airmen will not forget election day back home.

Millions of these men have already cast their own ballots, and they will be wondering about the outcome of the election, and what it will mean to them in their future lives. And sooner or later all of them will be asking questions as to whether the folk back home looked after their interests, their liberties, their Government, their country — while they themselves were off at war.

Our boys are counting on us to show the rest of the world that our kind of Government is the best in the world—and the kind we propose to keep! And so when our people turn out at the polls tomorrow—and I sincerely hope that it will be 50,000,000 strong — the world will respect our democracy, and the grand old Stars and Stripes will wave more proudly than ever before.

"Battle Is Finished"

These brave fighters of ours have taken on enemies on both sides of our world, enemies who were nurtured since childhood in militarism. These boys of ours, wisely led, and using the matchless weapons which you here at home have sent to them, have outfought these ruthless enemies, outfought them on the land, outfought them on the sea, outfought them in the skies. They are winning the victory for all of us. Many are giving life itself. And it is for us to make certain that we win for them—the living and the dead—a lasting peace.

There is nothing adequate which anyone in any place can say to those who are entitled to display the Gold Star in their windows. But each night as the people of the United States rest in their homes which have been safe from violence during all these years of the most violent war in all history—I am sure that all of them silently give thought to their feelings of deep gratitude to the brave departed and to their families for the immeasurable sacrifice that they have made for the cause of decency and freedom and civilization.

I do not want to talk to you tonight of partisan politics. The political battle is finished. Our task now is to face the future as a militant and a united people—united here at home as well as on the battle fronts.

Twice In 25 Years

Twice in 25 years our people have had to put on a brave, smiling front as they have suffered the anxiety and the aogny of war.

No one wants to endure that suffering again.

When we think of the speed and long-distance possibilities of air travel to the remotest corners of the earth, we must consider the devastation wrought on the people of England by the new long-range bombs. Another war would be bound to bring even more devilish and powerful instruments of destruction to wipe out civilian populations. No coastal defenses, however strong, could prevent these silent missiles of death, fired perhaps from planes or ships at sea, from crashing deep within the United States.

This time, this time, we must be certain that the peace-loving nations of the world band together in determination to outlaw and prevent war.

"Watch And Advise Them"

Tomorrow, you the people of the United States, again vote as free men and women, with full freedom of choice—with no secret police watching over your shoulders. And for generations to come Americans will continue to prove their faith in free elections.

ut when the ballots are cast, yaur responsibilities do not cease. The public servants you elect cannot fulfill their trust unless you, the people, watch and advise them, raise your voices in protest when you believe your public servants to be wrong, back them up when you believe them to be right.

But not for one single moment can you now or later forget the all-important goals for which we are aiming—to win the war and unite our fighting men with their families at the earliest moment, to see that all have honorable jobs, and to create a world peace organization which will prevent this disaster from ever coming upon us again.

To achieve these goals we need strength and wisdom which is greater than is bequeathed to mere mortals. We need Divine help and guidance. We people of America have ever had a deep well of religious strength, far back to the days of the Pilgrim fathers.

And so, on this thoughtful eve, I believe that you will find it fitting that I read a prayer sent to me not long ago:

"Almighty God, of whose righteous will all things are and were created, Thou hast gathered our people out of many lands and races into a great nation.

"We commend to Thy overruling providence the men and women of our forces, by sea, by land and in the air.

Beseeching Thee to take into Thine own hands both them and the cause they serve.

"Justice And Truth"

"Be Thou their strength when they are set in the midst of so many and great dangers. And grant that whether by life or by death, they may win for the whole world the fruits of their sacrifice and a just peace.

"Guide, we beseech Thee, the nations of the world, into the way of justice and truth, and establish among them that peace which is the reward of righteousness.

"Make the whole people of this land equal to our high trust, reverent in the use of freedom, just in the exercise of power, generous in the protection of weakness.

"Enable us to guard for the least among us the freedom we covet for ourselves; make us ill content with the inequalities of opportunity which still prevail among us. Preserve our union against all the divisions of race and class which threaten it.

"And now may the blessing of God Almighty rest upon this whole land; may He give us light to guide us, courage to support us, charity to unite us, now and forever more.

"Amen."

Democratic Campaign a Bald Plea for Reelection, Dewey Declares.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey declared tonight that the democratic campaign was pitched on a "bald plea for the reelection—so long as he lives — or whoever happens to be president."

In a speech prepared for delivery in a nation-wide broadcast, the Republican presidential nominee asserted that for the last 30 years the country had gone through "a nearly unbroken period of crisis after crisis in which it could have been argued that the fate of the nation and of the world was so critical that we ought not risk a change in administration."

"In the last analysis," he said, "the whole argument comes down to a bald plea for the reelection—so long as he lives—or whoever happens to be president. But that, we know, is the opposite of a free system of government. So it is clear that if we are going to do our duty tomorrow, we must lay aside every consideration and decide how best our country can be served these next four years."

In an election-eve address in which he urged all Americans to vote tomorrow, the New York governor said it was his opinion that "everyone has been sickened by the constant conflicts and shifting policies" of government agencies" as well as in the handling of war production, of transportation, the problem of rubber and of other strategic supplies."

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"Let me ask you one simple question," Dewey said to a radio audience, shortly after President Roosevelt had talked on the same major networks. "Do you believe the job at home is being handled as well as possible?

Need Improvement

"I think everyone from the housewife who struggles with a new rationing problem every week to the industrial executive who struggles with priorities and allocations—everyone will agree that we need improvement and need it badly."

Reiterating his intention to lift the discussion of international peace objectives "above partisan debate," Dewey reminded his listeners that so far as American participation in security plans is concerned, "the difficult details must be worked out between the Congress and the President."

"I have unlimited faith that it can be done by a president and a congress working together in harmony," the candidate said. "It will take hard work, patience and understanding upon all sides."

The Republican candidate sought throughout his final broadcast of the campaign to dispel the argument that the people "dare not change administrations because our country is in the midst of a great ordeal."

Nothing New in Argument

Declaring "there is nothing new in that argument" and that it was used four years ago when the country was at peace, he said:

"In other countries, this same argument has been the pretext upon which men, originally voted into power by the people, have suspended popular government and maintained themselves indefinitely in power."

"The question is no longer—do we dare to make a change in administrations?" he said. "The question is: Do we dare not to make a change when our every day experience and the testimony of our eyes and ears cries out that a change is desperately needed."

The Governor, addressing the nation over all four major radio networks from the executive mansion, prefaced the traditional election-eve reminder that "it is the duty of every American to vote tomorrow" with a renewed assault on the "confusion and contradiction that exist in our whole civilian war effort."

"General Eisenhower has told us twice," he said, "that the war in Europe would be ended in 1944 if everybody at home would do his part. General Eisenhower has never changed that statement.

"It is Mr. Roosevelt who now tells us that the war has still a long way to go.

"Plainly things have not been going in Washington as well as General Eisenhower expected and had a right to expect. That is the basic reason why we should install in Washington a vigorous and competent administration that will put into the war effort at home a purpose and unity equal to that of our military leaders on the fighting fronts."

In contrast to previous practice, Dewey's speech was withheld from reporters until a few minutes before he was due to go on the air. Heretofore advance copies have been made available to the press hours beforehand.

There was no official explanation, but reporters were not contradicted by members of Dewey's staff in surmising that he wished to listen to President Roosevelt's broadcast before releasing his own talk.

Text Of Dewey Speech

Albany, N. Y. Nov. 6 (AP)—Following is the text of Governor Dewey's broadcast tonight:

We come tonight to the eve of an election that may be the most fateful in our history. It is a test for each of us of our devotion to the American system of government. The great test is whether, knowing we need a new administration, we will make the change necessary to speed victory and to build the peace to come.

These years 1945 to 1949 will be important, difficult years. They will require vigorous, hard-working, harmonious leadership, with abiding faith in America. But there has arisen in this campaign an argument that the people dare not change administrations because our country is in the midst of a great ordeal.

Of course, there is nothing new in that argument. It was used four years ago, when we were at peace. In other countries this same argument has been the pretext upon which men, originally voted into power by the people, have suspended popular government and maintained themselves indefinitely in power.

A Bald Plea

Long ago Thomas Jefferson pointed out that "there will never be a time when real difficulties will not exist and furnish a plausible pretext" for not making a change.

In our own lives we have seen a nearly unbroken period of crisis after crisis for 30 years. We have known war and depression and boom and depression and war again. During much of that time it could have been argfiued that the state of the nation and the world was so critical that we ought not risk a change in administration.

In the last anaiysis, the whole argument comes down to a bald plea for the reelection—so long as he lives—of whoever happens to be President.

But that, we know, is the opposite of a free system of government. So it is clear that if we are going to do our duty tomorrow, we must lay aside every other consideration and decide how best our country can be served these next four years.

In the course of this campaign, I have, honorably, and to the best of my capacity, presented the reasons why I believe so earnestly that the welfare of our country requires a new administration.

No Change In Military

Now, for a f[illegible]inutes, I should like to tatlk to you, not as a candidate, but as a fellow citizen, who is privileged by your courtesy in listening, to come into your home and talk with you.

You are concerned, as I am, about the progress of the war. You are thinking day and night of someone who is facing death and hardship on the far-off battle lines of this war. And so, as you prepare to cast your vote tomorrow, the first question you ask yourself is this: What is the best way to make sure of a speedy and victorious end of the war? Will it help to shorten the war and assure quicker return of our fighting men if we have a change of administration?

I deeply believe that it will. I would have refused the nomination of my party for President if I did not believe so, with all my heart and soul. I have made it altogether clear from the beginning that a change in our civilian Government will mean no change in the military conduct of the war. Our chiefs of staff, Admiral King and General Marshall are doing a magnificent job.

They are directing the movement of troops and of supplies and the grand military strategy that will carry our armies and navies to victory. The other commanders—Eisenhower, Nimitz, Arnold, MacArthur, Halsey and all the others are carrying on to their objectives. Their hands will be strengthened by the end of civilian confusion in Washington.

Everyone Sickened

We all know that the war is being fought, not only on the fighting front but also on the home front. Everyone has had a chance to see the Administration's part in the war effort at home—to watch the operation of the scores of agencies that have to do with the daily lives of our people.

Everyone has been sickened by the constant conflicts and shifting policies of these agencies, as well as in the handling of war production, of transportation, the problem of rubber and of other strategic supplies.

Let me ask you one simple question: Do you believe the job at home is being handled as well as possible? I think everyone from the housewife who struggles with a new rationing problem every week to the industrial executive who struggles with priorities and allocations, everyone will agree that we need improvement, and need it badly.

The things we can see and know about are only a fraction of the confusion and contradiction that exists in our whole civilian war effort. Multiply these a miliion times and it becomes clear why it is that the war is not coming to an end more rapidly.

Eisenhower Statement

General Eisenhower has told us twice that the war in Europe would be ended in 1944 if everyone at home would do his part. General Eisenhower has never changed that statement. It is Mr. Roosevelt who now tells us that the war has still a long way to go. Plainly, things have not been going in Washington as well as General Eisenhower expected and had a right to expect. That is the basic reason why we should install in Washington a vigorous and competent administration that will put into the war effort at home a purpose and unity equal to that of our military leaders on the fighting fronts.

We want to bring this war to a speedy, victorious conclusion, to save unnecessary loss of life, unneedde hardship and sorrow. The question is no longer—do we dare to make a change in administrations?

The question is:

Do we dare not to make a change when our own everyday experience, and the testimony of our eyes and ears cries out that a change is desperately needed?

Now there is another thing that you and I want. We want to make sure that this war shall be the last war; that this tragedy shall never happen aagin. Like a great light in a darkened world shines the nearly unanimous determination of our people to join together with the people of other nations in setting up a world organization for peace.

President And Congress

Much has been done to prepare the general principles that will govern the establishment of such an organization. I have been happy to contribute to our unity for this cause by lifting it above partisan debate. But the hardest part of the task is still ahead. So far as American participation is concerned, the difficult details must be worked out between the Congress and the President.

I have unlimited faith that it can be done by a President and a Congress working together, in harmony. It will take hard work, patience and understanding upon all sides.

In the name of those who are fighting and dying in the cause of freedom, we dare not risk leaving this vital labor in the hands of those who have grown tired and quarrelsome from 12 years in office. History must not repeat itself.

And history must not repeat the breadlines and soup kitchens to our soldiers returned after the last war, under another tired, war-weary administration. After this war is over, eleven million men in our fighting forces will come home. They are entitled to find here an opportunity to realize in peace the things for which they are fighting. How can we best make sure that they will have those opportunities?

No Return To Doles

We cannot—we must not return to leaf-raking and doles. We cannot forget that under the New Deal it took a war to get jobs. Here again the question is not whether we dare to make a change. It is clear that we must not risk failing to make a change.

These, then are the simple tests that must govern the decision of every American tomorrow. When you step into the secrecy of the polling booth, ask yourself these questions:

How can I help shorten the war?

How can I help secure lasting peace?

How can I help give use jobs and opportunity in the years that lie beyond our victory?

If you will soberly ask yourself these questions and will think the answers through in the light of your own knowledge, I have no doubt of the outcome.

And let us agree on one more thing. No matter how you vote—it is the duty of every American to vote tomorrow.

Let on one say: "My vote will never be missed."

Your vote does count—it counts mightily i nthe result—and to you. Your secret ballot is your badge of citizenship. Keep it bright—and secure. If you neglect to vote, you leave your destiny to the decision of others; only you can preserve your own freedom.

A Letter

If everyone will vote, there can be no danger to our country. Of that I am sure—because I firmly believe in the eternal rightness of the people.

And now, may I read you a letter I have just received from a brave American woman whose son will never return. It is brief. This is the entire letter:

"Dear Governor Dewey:

"I am giving you my support, and I hope it will help you to win.

"You cannot bring back my son, lost in the South Pacific, but you can and will, I think, bring back the kind of America he would have wanted to some home to."

It is to that cause that we are dedicated.

We stand today on one of the strange promotories of human history, with the shadows of a dismal, stormy night behind us and the first gray streaks of dawn in the sky beyond us. For 30 years since 1914—nearly half the span of human life—we have seen a series of wars, revolutions, depressions—Communism, Fascism, Naziism, cruelty and sufferings and finally another conflagration that has engulfed the world. At home we have had 12 unhappy years of turmoil and dissension, of group conflicts and class strife, of divisions and hatreds and antagonisms.

Throw Off The Nightmare

Half a generation has grown up knowing no other atmosphere. I believe our children — our whole country can again live in a world where peace, friendship and mutual respite abide. After we're through with the war and get our boys back home, then we must have a period of peace and calm within our own country. Only in that way can we build the unity and strength to meet our problems at home—to support our labors abroad, for the peace of the world.

Let us resolve to put aside these years of cynicism and of conflict. Let us resolve to put aside every antagonism, to throw off the nightmare of past years and breathe once more the atmosphere of courage and good will. Our people then can have a chance once more to build, to create and get ahead.

Under divine guidance, the people of America are stirring with awakening faith—faith in our country—in our future—in our unity.

There is awakening a renewed sense of the dignity of the individual, of trust in the moral law. Once again, may we have and always keep that faith in ourselves and in our neighbors—faith of our fathers—living faith in Almighty God.

Says Soviet Laws Preserve the Family

Boston, Nov. 6 (A. P.).—"America is witnessing the disintegration of the family, while Russia is legislating to preserve it," the Right Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, of the Catholic University of America, holds.

In an address to Emmanuel College's foreign mission society yesterday Mgr. Sheen pointed out that Russian couples with three or more children are tax-free, divorces are costly, and maternity leaves are granted to women industrial workers.

"The family is higher in Russia than in the United States and God, looking down from heaven, may be more pleased with Russia than with us," he declared.

'GHOST SHIP' COMES HOME

USS Philadelphia, In 5 Battles, Was Twice Claimed Sunk

Philadelphia, Nov. 6 (AP)—The navy's "ghost" ship came home today.

The 10,000-ton cruiser Philadelphia, dubbed "The Galloping Ghost of the Sicilian Coast," after the Germans twice reported her sunk, steamed into her home berth with five battle stars on her bridge—but without a scratch on her.

Home for the first time since her 1936 shakedown cruise, the "Ghost" had been through five major campaigns—North Africa, Sicily, Salerno, Anzio and southern France; her main battery of six-inch guns had tossed 9,000 rounds—or more than 450 tons of metal—at the enemy; shells had

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whistled over her and around her, a torpedo had passed under her and enemy aircraft had raided her 35 times, but aboard her not a man had been killed or seriously wounded.

Ran Only From Dust

In more than two years in the Mediterranean theater, the ship had "run away" from only one danger—dust.

"For two days we ate dust and slept with it when the volcano Vesuvius erupted," said Lieut. Com. Carl Gesen, of Concord, N. H., executive officer. "Then we got out in self defense and the crew shoveled her off. We had been anchored only 12 miles from the volcano."

"We were weeks eliminating the stuff," said Lieut. Com. Daniel J. Burke, of New York city, the chaplain.

The ship came home for a routine refitting and reconditioning in the Philadelphia Navy Yard where she was built and commissioned.

Invalid To Leave Bed To Vote, Donate Blood

Philadelphia, Nov. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Francklyn Paris, confined by paralysis to a nursing-home bed for nine years, has two appointments tomorrow.

A cabalance will take her to a polling place, where she will vote, and then to a Red Cross station, where she will donate blood in honor of two nephews in the armed services.

BRICKER APPEALS FOR OHIO VICTORY

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 6 — (AP) John W. Bricker, on the eve of an election which he hopes will lift him to the vice-presidency, appealed to Ohioans tonight to order a continuation of "the kind of government" he has given during six years as their governor.

The Republican nominee for the No. 2 office in the land spoke over a state-wide radio network after a day's rest from an eight-week campaign that carried him 16,000 miles through 31 states.

Reviewing his three terms in office, Governor Bricker said in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff:

"Ohio has approved the organization and service it has had for six years. I believe we want that kind of government continued.

"Tonight my considered judgment is that Thomas E. Dewey will be elected president of the United States and that James Garfield Stewart will be elected governor of Ohio tomorrow."

2 Nazi Prisoners Killed At Camp

Fort Knox, Ky., Nov. 6 (AP)—Two German prisoners of war were killed at Fort Knox and five were wounded when a guard fired at them during a disturbance in the compound, Fort Knox authorities announced last night.

According to the public relations office, about 20 men climbed the fence around the stockade and refused to return to ranks for routine inspection.

Post Commander Col. N. B. Briscoe said the shots were fired by Pfc. Dewie Merritt, another guard, who tried unsuccessfully to persuade the prisoners to leave the fence.

He said the order was restored after Merritt fired at the men.

Merritt was taken into military custody pending an investigation of the incident.

CANADIANS YIELD TO U. S. PROPOSAL ON AIR TRANSPORT

CHICAGO, Nov. 6—The question of operation of air transport among nations until a permanent agreement can be ratified has taken first place in the International Civil Aviation conference, with Canada apparently yielding to the United States proposal for provisional bi-lateral dealings.

Canada's restatement of its position on the transitional period was interpreted by high ranking conference officials as obviously being in the direction of the American view that interested nations work out between themselves agreements on routes for operation during the interim period. Such agreements would be in accord with the ultimate multilateral convention.

Stirs Brief Debate

This subject stirred a brief debate at the first full meeting of the committee on routes. A second meeting scheduled for this afternoon was called off at the last moment.

In their restatement of position today, the Canadians said:

"In order to prevent any delay in arrangements for provisional services, we should be prepared, if the Canadian convention in general were accepted, to have arrangements for the transitional period arrived at separately, so that they might take effect immediately."

This compares to the statement of H. J. Symington of Canada at the first route meeting. He stated that "we take very strongly the position that interim bilateral negotiations will completely preclude what we are all looking for—a permanent convention."

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., United States delegation leader, discussing that view along with the expressions of Lord Swinton, United Kingdom delegation chief, said he thought that the difficulty was "in language rather than in thought."

The Canadian statement today appeared to bear that out, particularly in view of the explanation by an important dominion official that interim bilateral agreements using a standard form complying with convention aims would be entirely satisfactory. Berle suggested a standard interim agreement form, the idea was adopted by the committee and a subcommittee was chosen to develop it.

Latin Americas Kept Informed

Formation of a Latin American bloc in opposition to the United States proposal for an interim council of 15 and in support of a plan to be detailed later which would give each nation equal representation was described some delegates as representing one of the steps in the direction of reconciling viewpoints in a manner typical of such conferences. It was reported that the United States delegation had been kept in informal contact with the Latin Americans during the development.

The 19 Latin American delegations have submitted their proposal to their governments so that the weight of approval at home can be put behind it when it is given to the conference, probably in two or three days.

The belief was general that the United States was ready to make concessions to some broader plan, and it was learned that the delegation is not bound by the prepared plan which it brought to Chicago.

Latin-American Air Proposal Analyzed

Chicago, Nov. 6 (AP)—A new division of delegations confronted the International Civil Aviation Conference today with the decision of 19 Latin-American republics to join in submitting a plan for a world authority limited to technical matters and retaining as a basic proposition bilaterial negotiations of air rights.

The Latin-American countries yesterday adopted unanimously a plan for consideration by the conference along with the proposals of the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand-Australia.

Obvious Differences

This proposal, as outlined in a statement of general principles prepared for the group by its secretary, Luis Machado, a technical advisor of the Cuban delegation, appears to have these obvious differences with other plans:

It is opposed to any economic control such as envisioned in the British Empire drafts, and on its face would not grant the "right of innocent passage" (operational or commercial stops) proposed by this country. There was strong evidence, however, that the Latin-American bloc could be brought to some compromise which would achieve the United States' aim.

Equal Voice Urged

It joins members of the British Commonwealth of Nations in opposition to a proposal for an inter-executive council of 15 members and proposed instead that each country have an equal voice. On that point there is evidence that the United States is ready to negotiate.

Dissatisfaction of the Latin-American countries with some portions of the United States' proposal, while maintaining their historic support, has been in evidence since the draft was placed before the meeting Thursday.

Paralleling the reports of a Latin-American bloc to oppose infringement upon "sovereign rights" have been indications that some of the smaller countries might join that cause, although it was not known how far they might go in organizing such support.

Stilwell And His Wife Reach California Home

Carmel, Cal., Nov. 6 (AP)—Gen. Joseph Stilwell, recently relieved of his command in China, came home today to Carmel for a brief rest.

He was accompanied here by plane by Mrs. Stilwell, who had met him in Washington, D. C. They went immediately to their home at Carmel Point, where the general will rest before taking over what the White House has described as "an important" but undisclosed assignment.

Neither the general nor his wife had any comment on public matters.

VIVIEN KELLEMS SUES FOR MILLION

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6—(AP) Miss Vivien Kellems, Westport, Conn., industrialist who sued the C.I.O. Labor Herald here for $250,000 on Oct. 10, demanded an additional $1,000,000 in a new action filed in Federal court today against the labor paper.

Miss Kellems in her new complaint, said that after she had filed the original libel action because of an article in the Labor Herald concerning her attitude toward the income tax, she was again attacked in the issue of Oct. 13.

The complaint stated that as a result of this renewed attack Miss Kellems has suffered "continuing nervous shock and strain, great mental anguish, mortification and humiliation."

Miss Kellems' brother, Dr. Jesse Randolph Kellems, is a candidate for congress in the 16th California district.

A similar million dollar libel suit against the same defendants also was filed today in Los Angeles.

Army to Try 43 Soldiers

Three Accused of Slaying Italian in Raid on Prisoner Unit

SEATTLE, Nov. 6 (AP).—Forty-three soldiers will be tried before a general court martial at Fort Lawton, the Army announced today, as an outgrowth of a raid on quarters of an Italian prisoner unit on Aug. 14 and the death of an Italian private. Three are charged with murder and rioting, the other forty with rioting. All are Negroes. The trial date was not announced.

After the raid by a group of soldiers on quarters of the 28th Italian Quartermaster Service unit at the fort, the body of an Italian soldier was found hanging from a guy wire near by. Charged with murder and rioting are Corporal Luther Larkin, twenty-three years old, of Helena, Ark.; Sergeant Arthur J. Hurks, twenty-three, Houston, Tex., and Private William G. Jones, twenty-one, Decatur, Ill.

CLOSE ELECTION MAY BE DECIDED BY SOLDIER VOTE

Nation Faces First Wartime Balloting Since Civil War.

BITTER CAMPAIGN ENDED

Both Candidates to Vote at Homes in New York State.

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A free America, helping fight a global war against aggressor nations, took time out today to choose a president for the next four years.

The voters' major choice was between Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Democratic party's standard bearer, for a fourth term, and Thomas E. Dewey, now governor of New York, the Republican candidate for a first term as president.

Today's balloting was the first time, since the days of the Civil war in the 1860's, that the country had found it necessary to choose a president in time of war.

Campaign Comes to Close

National debate over the issues involved, and the merits of the two principal seekers for the presidency came to a close last night with addresses by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dewey.

Supporters of both men were confident of the outcome.

Appealing for some 50,000,000 votes to be cast, the President in his broadcast talk said that through the election "the world will respect our democracy."

Mr. Dewey, on the air just a few minutes after Mr. Roosevelt, declared "it is clear that if we are going to do our duty tomorrow, we must lay aside every consideration and decide how best our country can be served these next four years.

"The political battle is finished," Mr. Roosevelt said, reminding the people that today "they again vote as free men and women, with full freedom of choice—with no secret police watching over your shoulders. And for generations to come Americans will continue to prove their faith in free elections."

Dewey argued that because of the "early unbroken period of crisis after crisis" the country had gone through in the past 30 years, it could be argued that it would be unwise to risk a change in administration.

Dewey Says Change Needed

"The question is no longer — do we dare to make a change in administration?" Dewey said. "The question is — do we dare not to make a change when our every day experience and the testimony of our eyes and ears cries out that a change is desperately needed."

From Vice President Wallace in Washington came a prediction that Mr. Roosevelt will carry two-thirds of the states, attain a hundred more electoral votes than the 266 he needs and a margin of at least 3,000,000 in the popular vote.

Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., in New York said late canvasses confirmed his belief that Dewey would get the presidency, despite public opinion sampling which, in four out of five polls, gave Mr. Roosevelt a slight edge.

Prior to his appearance on the radio last night, Dewey had spent a quiet day in Albany, N. Y. The President, observing a usual custom, had made a tour of Hudson Valley towns within the neighborhood of his Hyde Park home.

During the motor trip he predicted he would win the election and took a quadrennial slap at Rep. Hamilton Fish (R.-N. Y.).

Fish represented the President in Congress before a redistricting, and he and the Chief Executive have traded many a verbal hay-

maker.

Fish's Defeat Predicted

Invading Fish's domain, Mr. Roosevelt predicted the Congressman's defeat before a Newburgh, N. Y., crowd.

"The Congressman from this district goes almost back to the dark ages," the President said.

It remains for some 44,000,000 voters, conscious of war, aware that peace must be made to endure, to decide today between the President and Dewey.

The polling places, 130,000 of them, are opening as early as 6 a. m., Eastern War Time to the march of the voters. The last ones close 17 hours later.

In the interval, the political fortunes of 1,114 candidates—for president, vice president, governor, Senate and House—will be settled. But it may be days or weeks before America knows all the men who will direct her destinies for the next four years.

The soldier vote, estimated at 3,462,000, may be the controlling factor in a close, bitterly fought campaign. And 11 states are delaying the counting of service selections.

The crescendo of rhetoric and eloquence, which politicians din into American ears every four years, died away last night. The oratorical spigots were turned off. The name-calling, the invective and vituperation which crept into one of the most hotly contested campaigns in recent political history were discarded at last.

Make Final Appeals

President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey had all the radio networks at their command late last night for final expressions of thanks to party workers and for appeals to the electorate to exercise the Democratic privilege of the franchise.

For this campaign finale, the Chief Executive returned to his family home at Hyde Park, N. Y., after a day of touring nearby towns and villages and chatting with his neighbors. "I'm back again, folks, still going strong," he told a crowd at Beacon. Dewey remained at the gubernatorial mansion a few miles up the Hudson river at Albany.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt vote today at the old, white-frame town hall in Hyde Park. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey go to New York to cast their ballots and wait for returns to start rolling in.

Four of five nationwide polls showed Roosevelt slightly ahead on election eve. But they left themselves "outs" by pointing to possible room for errors and to a soldier vote which none could sample.

ADD LONDON XX COURSE

THE NIGHT WEATHER OUTFIT IS UNDER COMMAND OF LT.COL.GEORGE O.DOHERTY, RIVERTON,WYO. ASSISTING HIM AS INSTRUCTORS, ARE LT. OLIVER EMMEL, EMPORIA,KAS., AND FLIGHT OFFICER WALTER SMITH, NEW ORLEANS,LA.

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ADD LONDON - (QUINN) XX AGREEMENT

THERE WERE DIFFERENCES AMONG THE ALLIES ABOUT THE SECOND FRONT, HE RECALLED, BUT ADDED; "AS EVERYBODY KNOWS, THEY FINALLY WERE SOLVED IN A SPIRIT OF COMPLETE AGREEMENT."

FEW LARGE-SCALE PLANNED MILITARY OPERATIONS FOR JOINT ACTION AGAINST A COMMON ENEMY COULD BE FOUND IN HISTORY THAT WERE CARRIED OUT SO FULLY AND EXACTLY AS THE PLAN FOR THE JOINT BLOW AGAINST GERMANY DRAWN UP AT THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE, HE DECLARED.

STALIN MADE NO MENTION OF A FUTURE MEETING WITH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT.

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THE KEY TO VICTORY, HE SAID, WAS THE CONTINUED HOLDING OF GERMANY BETWEEN TWO FRONTS. AFTER GLOWINGLY REVIEWING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE RED ARMY IN THE PAST YEAR, HE CONCLUDED:

"THE RED ARMY NOW FACES ITS FINAL TASK, TOGETHER WITH OUR ALLIES, TO COMPLETELY DEFEAT THE GERMANS AND RAISE THE BANNER OF VICTORY OVER BERLIN.

"THIS WILL BE FULFILLED IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

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HITLERITE BLOOD-STAINED REG... "JOINT BLOWS OF THE RED ... HITLERITE GERMANY HAVE ADVA... CLUSION OF THE WAR."
IT WAS AT THIS POINT THA... FOR PERHAPS THEIR LAST GREA... "NOW THE TASK CONSISTS O... SHORTEST POSSIBLE PERIOD TH... OF THE UNITED NATIONS," HE ... BERLIN SAID THE RUSSIANS ... OF ATTACKS AT THE SOUTHERN ... ON SUNDAY, THE BERLIN RA... SPEARHEADS HAD REACHED BUDAP... COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT SOVI... NAZI TANK FORMATIONS PENETRA... "NUMEROUS SUPPLY COLUMNS."

...THAT STALIN ANNOUNCED THE ALLIES WERE READY ...GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ENEMY. ...TS OF CRUSHING HITLERITE GERMANY WITHIN THE ...D THROUGH A VIGOROUS ONSLAUGHT OF THE ARMIES ...HE SAID. ...IANS WERE REGROUPING FOR ANOTHER BIG SERIES ...ERN GATES OF BUDAPEST. ...RADIO HAD ANNOUNCED THAT RUSSIAN TANK ...UDAPEST'S CITY LIMITS, BUT THE NAZI HIGH ...SOVIET ATTACKS HAD "MISCARRIED," AND THAT ...TRATED TO THE ENEMY'S REAR AND DESTROYED ...".

...TILL RAGED BETWEEN FALLEN CEGLED AND SZOLNOK ...N EDGE OF THE 60-MILE FRONT BETWEEN THE ...BERLIN'S BULLETIN SAID.
...CH HAS BEEN GIVING DETAILED REPORTS OF ...KNOCKING HUNGARY OUT OF THE WAR, SAID ...LUMNS ENTERED BUDAPEST AS EARLY AS LAST ...ST ELEMENTS BEGAN A REVOLT ABOUT THE SAME ...THE BROADCAST SAID.
...UNGARIAN GENERALS ON THE FORMER TRANSYL- ...OT AND AN ADMINISTRATOR ALSO EXECUTED, ...O HOLD THAT TERRITORY TAKEN WITH GERMAN ...NLY IN BUDAPEST, BUT ALSO IN THE ENTIRE ...CONCLUDED.
...A THE BERLIN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT ...TROOPS AFTER AN EMBITTERED THREE-DAY ...E ROAD JUNCTION TOWN OF GOLDAP, ON THE ...NTER FOREST 19 MILES INSIDE THE REICH

ADD LONDON - (HEISNER) RA PEST

"THE SOVIET STATE FRONTIER," HIS ORDER OF THE DAY SAID, TREACHEROUSLY VIOLATED BY THE HITLERITE HORDES ON JUNE 22, 1941, HAS BEEN RESTORED ALONG ITS WHOLE STRETCH FROM THE BLACK SEA TO THE BARENTS SEA. THUS, THE PAST YEAR HAS BEEN THE YEAR OF COMPLETE LIBERATION OF SOVIET SOIL FROM THE GERMAN FASCIST INVADERS."

THE RED ARMY AND SOVIET PEOPLE NOW WERE READY TO STRIKE "NEW DEVASTATING BLOWS" AT THE ENEMY." HE SAID. "THE DAYS OF THE

FROM THE LITHUANIAN FRONTIER.
A SOVIET REGIMENT THERE "WAS WIPED OUT TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT AND THE REMNANTS WERE TAKEN PRISONER," SAID THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE. FIFTY-NINE TANKS AND STORM GUNS AND OTHER MATERIAL WERE SEIZED, IT ADDED.
ON THE TENTH DAY OF BATTLE ON THE COURLAND PENINSULA IN NORTH-WESTERN LATVIA THE GERMANS SAID ALL RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THEIR LINES WERE FRUSTRATED.
THE RED FLEET HAS BEEN SHELLING THE ONLY TWO SIZABLE PORTS LIEPAJA AND VENTSPILS, ON THE WEST LATVIAN COAST.
IN YUGOSLAVIA, MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT HIS YUGOSLAV NATIONAL ARMY OF LIBERATION NOW CONTROLLED THE ENTIRE YUGOSLAV-GREEK FRONTIER, ACROSS WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN RETREATING BEFORE THE BRITISH LIBERATORS OF GREECE, AFTER CAPTURING BITOLJ (MONASTIR), EIGHT MILES NORTH OF THE GREEK FRONTIER.
BITOLJ IS A STRATEGIC RAIL TOWN ON A MAIN LINE RUNNING DOWN TO SALONIKA AND ATHENS.
BERLIN SAID BULGARIAN TROOPS ATTACKING KUMANOVO, 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF SKOPLJE, A MAJOR RAIL JUNCTION 66 MILES NORTH OF BITOLJ, HAD SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES.
TO THE WEST IN NEIGHBORING ALBANIA THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT ALBANIAN PATRIOTS HAD LIBERATED THE GREATER PART OF TIRANA, THEIR CAPITAL.

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ADD LONDON - (CRYE) XX RONNERSCHEIDT

AS ONE HUGE ALLIED AIR ASSAULT CONTINUED, WITH 21 GERMAN CITIES HIT IN THE LAST 36 HOURS BY A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 9,000 ALLIED PLANES, THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO SAID LEAFLETS AS WELL AS BOMBS HAVE BEEN DROPPED BY PLANES FLYING OVER THE GERMAN LINES -- LEAFLETS CALLING ON GERMAN SOLDIERS TO SURRENDER BECAUSE "TOMORROW THE TREMENDOUS ALLIED PUSH MAY BEGIN."

SAVE FOR SWEEPING THE MINES FROM THE SCHELDE ESTUARY, THE BLOODY ATTLE TO CLEAR THE LONG WATER APPROACH TO THE BELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP IRTUALLY WAS ENDED. ONLY TWO ISOLATED POCKETS OF NAZIS REMAINED ON ALCHEREN ISLAND, AND ALL THE ENEMY'S BIG GUNS THERE WERE SILENCED.
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS MEANWHILE DISCLOSED THAT THE RECENT BRITISH ARINE LANDING AT WESTKAPELLE ON WALCHEREN ISLAND WAS ONE OF THE OSTLIEST ATTACKS OF THE WESTERN FRONT, WITH "SEVERE" LOSS IN NAVAL ND MARINE PERSONNEL.
BECAUSE BAD WEATHER PREVENTED ALLIED AIRCRAFT FROM CARRYING OUT OCKET-FIRING ATTACKS DESIGNED TO SHIELD THE ASSAULT, THE LANDING ORCE HAD TO SMASH ITS WAY ASHORE HEAD-ON AGAINST THE GERMANS' GIANT OASTAL BATTERIES. TWENTY OF 25 GUN-MOUNTING CLOSE SUPPORT CRAFT AND N UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF TROOP LANDING CRAFT WERE LOST.
THE BERLIN RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT THAT FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY HAD LAUNCHED A NEW ASSAULT NEAR THE DUTCY CITY OF ARNHEM--THE SCENE OF THE GALLANT BRITISH AIRBORNE DIVISION'S STAND.
THE ENEMY BROADCAST, WHICH WAS WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION, SAID MOST PARACHUTISTS DROPPED TO DISRUPT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN THE AREA HAD BEEN KILLED OR CAPTURED. ARNHEM IS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE NEDER RHINE. GERMAN STRENGTH IN THE CITY, WHICH GUARDS THE NORTHERN APPROACH TO GERMANY, RECENTLY WAS ESTIMATED AT FIVE DIVISIONS AND SOME ARMOR.

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NEAR THE JUNCTURE OF THE FRENCH, GERMAN AND LUXEMBOURG BORDERS U.S.THIRD ARMY TROOPS, LASHING OUT ON A LONG-DORMANT SECTOR, HAVE KNOCKED THE GERMANS FROM BERG, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF THIONVILLE. APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THE THIRD ARMY FRONT THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE ALLIES HAVE LAUNCHED "VIOLENT ATTACKS" IN THE LORRAINE SECTOR AND TAKEN SEVERAL SMALL TOWNS.
FARTHER SOUTH IN FRANCE, AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS MADE SLIGHT GAINS IN THE LUNEVILLE SECTOR NORTHEAST OF MANONVILLER. BERLIN SAID THE ALLIES HAD INCREASED THE PRESSURE WEST OF ST.DIE, 45 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANCY, WITH HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.
BRITISH, CANADIAN, POLISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE CLOSED UP TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE MAAS ON A 15-MILE FRONT EXTENDING FROM A POINT NORTH OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH WESTWARD THROUGH HEUSDEN TO GEERTRUIDENBERG.
THE GERMANS STILL HOLD A THIN STRIP ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE LOWER MAAS, OR HOLLANDSCH DIEP, EXTENDING FROM NEAR GEERTRUIDENBERG 25 MILES WESTWARD THROUGH MOERDIJK AND WILLEMSTAD. THE HOLLANDSCH DIEP IS BRIDGED AT MOERDIJK AND THERE IS A FERRY AT WILLEMSTAD. THESE TWO MAJOR ENEMY CROSSINGS NOW ARE BEING APPROACHED BY ALLIED UNITS WHICH LAST WERE REPORTED WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF MOERDIJK AND FOUR MILES FROM WILLEMSTAD.
ON WALCHEREN ISLAND ALLIED TROOPS KNOCKED OUT THE LAST GERMAN SNIPERS AT VLISSINGEN (FLUSHING) AND MOVED NORTH TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY OF MIDDELBURG IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND, WHERE ONE GERMAN POCKET STILL WAS HOLDING OUT. OTHER ALLIED UNITS CLOSED IN ON THE GERMANS ISOLATED ABOVE DOMBURG ON THE NORTHWEST COAST.
IN SOUTHEASTERN HOLLAND BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS EDGED CLOSER TO THE ENEMY FORTRESS TOWN OF MEIJEL, 12 MILES FROM THE DUTCH BORDER CITY OF VENLO. A FRONT CORRESPONDENT SAID MEIJEL APPEARS TO BE THE KEY TO THE ENEMY'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE BEFORE VENLO, AND THEN GERMANY ITSELF.
TANK-SUPPORTED U.S. FIRST ARMY INFANTRY ATTEMPTING TO REACH THE ROER RIVER FOUGHT BACK 500 YARDS YESTERDAY ALMOST TO THE EDGE OF THE GERMAN TOWN OF SCHMIDT, 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN.
THE AMERICANS WERE DRIVEN OUT OF SCHMIDT BY A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK SATURDAY BUT YESTERDAY LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' MEN REPULSED NEW GERMAN COUNTERBLOWS AND ADVANCED AGAINST STRONG RESISTANCE.
U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE LIGHTNING FIGHTERBOMBERS, TEAMING UP WITH THE GROUND TROOPS, LASHED THE ENEMY THROUGHOUT THE DAY WITH BOMBS AND GUNFIRE. PILOTS CLAIMED THE DESTRUCTION OF 10 ENEMY ARMORED VEHICLES AND ESTIMATED THAT 12 TO 15 GERMAN TANKS WERE DAMAGED.
SCHMIDT, NOW BLASTED TO RUBBLE, IS 2 1/2 MILES WEST OF THE ROER. THE RHINE IS APPROXIMATELY 28 MILES EAST OF THE ROER.

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BY JAMES KING (260)
LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV 7-(AP)-THERE WAS A TOUCH OF THE AMERICAN ELECTION FEVER IN THIS BRITISH CAPITAL TODAY.
IT WASN'T LIKE ANYTHING BACK IN THE UNITED STATES--NO LAST MINUTE CAMPAIGNING OR ROUNDING UP OF VOTES.
BUT THE BRITISH, CATCHING THE FEVER, WERE BUTTON-HOLING AMERICANS TO ASK WHAT THEY THOUGHT ABOUT THE OUTCOME.
STARS AND STRIPES, THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN LONDON, WAS PREPARING TO PUT OUT AN EXTRA EDITION. THE AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK, ARMY RADIO BROADCASTING TO TROOPS IN THE FIELD, IS GOING TO STAY ON THE AIR ALL NIGHT GIVING RETURNS.
UNDER THE HEADLINE "THERE ARE NO POLITICIANS IN FOXHOLES; WILL IT END THE WAR?
NO--SO VOTE'S A MINOR ISSUE AT FRONT," STARS AND STRIPES CARRIED A

STORY FROM THE U.S. FIRST ARMY FRONT REPORTING THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS THERE DID NOT CAST BALLOTS.

THE BRITISH NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN GIVING A REAL PRIMER ON THE ELECTION. THEY HAVE DEVOTED COLUMNS TO EDUCATING THE PUBLIC HERE IN JUST HOW THE AMERICAN ELECTION MACHINERY OPERATES AND HAVE EVEN CARRIED STORIES ON SOME OF THE MORE COLORFUL CONTESTS FOR CONGRESSIONAL SEATS AND STATE OFFICES.

WHILE THE NEWSPAPERS HERE, AND THE BRITISH PUBLIC GENERALLY, HAVE BEEN SIDESTEPPING ANY PUBLIC ASSERTIONS OF PREFERENCE, THE NEWS CHRONICLE CARRIED A FEATURE STORY UNDER THIS HEADLINE--"THEY CHEER F.D.R. IN BRITISH CINEMAS."

THE DAILY MAIL, OVER A STORY FROM ITS NEW YORK REPORTER, FRONT-PAGED THIS HEADLINE: "EVE-OF-POLL TIP: [illegible] WILL WIN'--STRAW VOTES GIVE HIM MAJORITY."

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SB1154PEW

LONDON, NOV 6-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH QUARTERS TONIGHT CALLED "VERY WELCOME" MARSHAL STALIN'S ANNIVERSARY SPEECH, ESPECIALLY HIS REFERENCES TO UNANIMITY AMONG THE BIG THREE POWERS ON THEIR PLANS FOR FINISHING THE WAR AND ERECTING PEACE SAFE GUARDS.

OFFICIAL COMMENT PROBABLY WILL COME LATER FROM PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OR FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, BUT THAT ALSO IS EXPECTED TO BE ENTHUSIASTIC, FOR STALIN TONIGHT ECHOED CHURCHILL IN DECLARING THAT DIFFERENCES EXISTING BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS COULD BE DISSOLVED.

WARMLY WELCOMED HERE ALSO WERE STALIN'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OF ALLIED MILITARY HELP AND HIS PRAISE OF THE WESTERN FRONT INVASION AND ITS EFFECT.

THE SPEECH GENERALLY WAS WELCOMED ALSO IN FOREIGN QUARTERS. CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS WERE ISSUED TONIGHT BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK AND NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENTS IN EXILE ON THE SOVIET ANNIVERSARY.

AN HOUR AFTER STALIN HAD ENDED HIS SPEECH THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY ISSUED AN 82-WORD SUMMARY WHICH INCLUDED THE SENTENCE THAT THE ALLIED ARMIES WOULD "RAISE THE FLAG OF VICTORY OVER BERLIN."

SB1009PEW

LONDON, NOV.6-(AP)-FOUR EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER PILOTS EACH DESTROYED A GERMAN AIRCRAFT TODAY WHILE ESCORTING BOMBERS TO HAMBURG AND HARBURG, ALTHOUGH THE ENEMY IN EVERY CASE EXCEPT ONE, TURNED TAIL AND RAN.

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LT.WILLIAM J.QUINN, (18 KELLOG ST.) CLINTON, N.Y., MUSTANG PILOT, WENT DOWN WITH THREE MATES TO CHASE TWO JET PLANES THEY SAW 5,000 FEET BELOW. "ONE SUDDENLY TURNED INTO ME AND I OPENED FIRE. I SAW MY BULLETS HITTING HIS CANOPY AND HE IMMEDIATELY PEELED OFF AND WENT INTO THE GROUND," HE SAID.

THE OTHERS WERE CAPT.CHARLES E.YEAGER, HAMLIN W.VA.; LT.JACK D.MCFADDEN, BROOKEVILLE, PA.; AND LT.VAN E.CHANDLER, WAXAHACHIE, TEX.

CAPT.GERALD E.MONTGOMERY, (1108 WAGGOMAN ST.) FORT WORTH TEX., CHASED A JET PLANE RIGHT INTO ITS HANGAR.

NOV 7 1944

R615PEW

LONDON, NOV 6-(AP)-JAN KWAPINSKI, POLAND'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, SAID TODAY THAT "RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PRACTICAL ADMINISTRATION" OF UNRRA AID TO POLAND" LIES WITH THE SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES."

IN A BROADCAST TO POLAND HE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION OF THE EXILED GOVERNMENT AT UNRRAS'S DECISION TO SEND A MISSION TO HIS HOMELAND.

HE EXPLAINED UNDER THE TERMS OF UNRRA'S ATLANTIC CITY CHARTER THE MILITARY COMMANDER IN A LIBERATED AREA IS CHARGED WITH ADMINISTRATION OF ASSISTANCE FINANCED BY THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AGENCY.

SB559PEW

LONDON NOV 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT JAPANESE SUBMARINES HAD SUNK "SEVERAL" SHIPS OFF THE PACIFIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO DATE WAS GIVEN FOR THE REPORTED ACTIONS, WHICH THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY SAID WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY IN TOKYO.

THE TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST SAID:

"ACCORDING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT MADE IN TOKYO ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAPANESE SUBMARINES OPERATING ON THE AMERICAN PACIFIC COAST SANK SEVERAL TRANSPORT VESSELS, INCLUDING SOME OIL TANKERS."

THERE HAVE BEEN NO RECENT OFFICIAL U.S. REPORTS OF JAPANESE UNDERSEA OPERATIONS ALONG THE AMERICAN WEST COAST.

MK723AEW

LONDON, NOV. 6-(AP)-THE REFUGEE SPANISH REPUBLICAN UNION CONCLUDED A THREE-DAY CONGRESS AT TOULOUSE BY VOTING YESTERDAY TO ESTABLISH AN ENLARGED NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE. PARIS DISPATCHES INTERPRETED THIS AS A STEP TOWARD CREATION OF A GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE OPPOSING THE FRANCO REGIME.

A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE CONGRESS ASKED THE ALLIES TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH GENERALISSIMO FRANCO.

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THE SPANISH NATIONAL WEEKLY EL ESPANOL IN MADRID, WHICH FREQUENTLY REFLECTS SPANISH GOVERNMENT OPINION, DEMANDED THAT SPAIN BE ACCORDED A SEAT AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND A PART IN PRELIMINARY POSTWAR DISCUSSIONS.

N849AEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV 7-(AP)-AS PART OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET REVOLUTION AND THE VICTORIES OF THE RED ARMY, PREMIER-MARSHAL STALIN ORDERED THE FIRING TONIGHT AT 10 P.M. OF 24 SALVOS IN MOSCOW, LENINGRAD, KIEV, MINSK, PETROZAVODSK, TALLINN, RIGA, WILNO, CHISINAU, TBILISI (TIFLIS), SEVASTOPOL, AND LWOW.

SB937PEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV 7-(AP)-ARCHDUKE OTTO, PRETENDER TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE, IS IN LISBON, READY TO RETURN TO VIENNA AS SOON AS THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL IS CAPTURED, THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID TODAY.

ACCORDING TO THE EXPRESS' FOREIGN EDITOR. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW IS REPORTED TO HAVE RAISED THE QUESTION OF AUSTRIA'S FUTURE AND MARSHAL STALIN INDICATED THAT HE HELD NO OBJECTION TO A MONARCHY IF IT WAS THE GENERAL DESIRE OF THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE.

SB935PEW

30.24 — 20213

LONDON, OCT. 27-(AP)-A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST TODAY ADDED THE NAME OF GEN.PRIESZ, COMMANDER OF AN ARMY CORPS IN THE GUMBINNEN AREA OF EAST PRUSSIA, TO THE 138 NAZI GENERALS REPORTED KILLED IN THE PRESENT WAR.

WD1007AEW

LONDON, NOV. 6-(AP)-FORMATION OF THE "JEWISH DOMINION FOR PALESTINE LEAGUE" UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF LORD STRABOLGI WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

LORD STRABOLGI SAID THE LEAGUE, SOLICITING SUPPORTERS OF ALL RACES AND CREEDS, HAD AS ITS MAIN OBJECTIVE "THE TRANSFORMATION OF PALESTINE INTO A SELF-GOVERNING JEWISH STATE, ON BOTH SIDES OF THE JORDAN RIVER, WITH DOMINION STATUS WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

HE SAID THE LEAGUE WOULD ALSO AIM AT FURTHERING COOPERATION IN PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN PALESTINE AND THE NEIGHBORING ARAB TERRITORY.

VS615PEW

LONDON, NOV. 6-(AP)-RALPH NICHOLSON, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE NEW ORLEANS ITEM, AND RALPH J. LEYSEN, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE DAILY TIMES OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, HAVE ARRIVED HERE TO INSPECT

ADD SHAEF XX COMPILED

THE BREAKDOWN:

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP--U.S. FIRST ARMY, 200,138; U.S. THIRD ARMY, 102,523.

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TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP--CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, 92,305; BRITISH SECOND ARMY, 86,269; NOT CREDITED TO EITHER ARMY BUT IN ARMY GROUP PENS, 20,000.

SIXTH ARMY GROUP--FRENCH FIRST ARMY, 57,939; U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, 50,916.

BRITTANY--U.S. NINTH ARMY, 50,000.

ADD 9TH U.S. TROOP CARRIER H.Q. XX ELSEWHERE

MAJOR GEN.PAUL L.WILLIAMS' HEADQUARTERS SAID IN THE SAME PERIOD, MARKED BY BAD FLYING WEATHER, 26,000 WOUNDED WERE EVACUATED TO HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND.

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BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND, NOV 6-(AP)-THE MOERDIJK BRIDGE ACROSS THE MAAS RIVER--ONE OF THE GREATEST SPANS IN EUROPE--HAS BEEN BLOWN UP FOR ALMOST HALF ITS LENGTH BY GERMANS WHO HAVE PULLED THE BULK OF THEIR REMAINING TROOPS TO THE NORTH BANK.

AMERICAN TROOPS, CLEARING THREE MILES OF THE SOUTH BANK OF THE HOLLANDSCH DIEP AT THE WESTERN END OF THEIR SECTOR, ARE APPROACHING MOERDIJK AFTER BRIDGING A CANAL IN THE FACE OF SEVERE MORTAR FIRE.

ALONG THE AMERICAN RIGHT FLANK, POLISH TROOPS HAVE CUT THE ROAD TO MOERDIJK BRIDGE AND ARE 500 YARDS FROM ITS ABUTMENTS. FURTHER UPSTREAM THEY ARE ALONG THE SHORES OF THE MAAS NORTH OF DRIMMELEN AND GEERTRUIDENBERG.

TO THE WEST OF THE AMERICAN UNITS, BRITISH TROOPS HAVE DRIVEN INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF WILLEMSTAD, A FERRY TERMINAL. CANADIANS WEST OF THE BRITISH HAVE MOPPED UP AS FAR AS THE MARK RIVER, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF WILLEMSTAD.

SCOTTISH INFANTRY ON WALCHEREN ISLAND FOUGHT INTO THE EASTERN OUTSKIRTS OF MIDDELBURG. OTHER FORCES WERE CLOSING IN FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND STILL OTHERS CUT THE ROAD LEADING NORTH TO VEERE, THE ONLY OTHER MAJOR HOLDING OF THE ENEMY ON THE ISLAND.

GERMAN GUNS IN THE NORTH CONTINUED TO HARASS COMMANDOS OPERATING WEST OF VEERE.

LT. MORTON D. KAUFFMAN, 66 WEST 88TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, WHO FLEW OVER THE MOERDIJK BRIDGE IN AN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION PLANE THIS MORNING, SAID THE GERMANS MADE A THOROUGH JOB OF BLASTING THE STRUCTURE.

THE FINAL DRIVE OF THE AMERICANS ACROSS THE MARK RIVER TO THE HOLLANDSCH DIEP WAS CREDITED TO ENGINEERS COMMANDED BY MAJOR ROBERT LORENZ, 1898 DAYTON AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN.

THEY HAD TO WORK UNDER AN ALMOST UNBROKEN BOMBARDMENT OF REMARKABLE ACCURACY. AT LEAST THREE TIMES, RAFTS THEY WERE FLOATING INTO PLACE FOR A LIGHT BRIDGE WERE HIT BY MORTAR FIRE.

LATER IT WAS DISCOVERED THREE GERMANS WITH A RADIO SET WERE HIDDEN BENEATH REMNANTS OF AN OLD BRIDGE ABUTMENT WHERE THEY HAD A CLEAR VIEW OF EVERYTHING THE AMERICANS WERE DOING.

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

BAESWEILER, GERMANY, NOV. 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH NAZI TROOPS ONLY 800 YARDS AWAY AND SHELLS CONSTANTLY FALLING INTO THE TOWN, AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE NONCHALANTLY ARE RUNNING THIS LITTLE COAL MINING COMMUNITY ON AN ALMOST "BUSINESS AS USUAL" BASIS.

BAESWEILER, ABOUT 11 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN, WAS CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS A FEW WEEKS AGO. SINCE THEN IT HAS BEEN CALLED A "HOT TOWN" BECAUSE IT IS UNDER CONTINUOUS SHELL FIRE AND THE FRONT LINE IS RIGHT AT THE TOWN'S LIMITS.

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ELEVEN HUNDRED OF THE NORMAL POPULATION OF 6,000 REFUSED TO EVACUATE WHEN THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN OUT, SO THE YANKS GOT THE JOB OF TRYING TO KEEP THEM FROM BECOMING CASUALTIES. THE ASSIGNMENT WAS GIVEN TO LT.PAUL UNGER, 31-YEAR-OLD FARMER FROM WEST ALEXANDRIA, OHIO, AND HIS MILITARY POLICE SECTION.

TWO BUTCHER SHOPS, TWO BAKERIES AND TWO GROCERIES WERE DESIGNATED TO KEEP OPEN. ONE MEMBER OF EACH FAMILY IS GIVEN TWO HOURS DAILY TO BUY HOUSEHOLD NEEDS UNDER A RATIONING SYSTEM, AND CARRY THEM BACK TO CELLARS AND AIR RAID SHELTERS IN WHICH THEY LIVE. BESPITE THESE PRECAUTIONS SEVERAL CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A 20-BED HOSPITAL WAS SET UP IN A LARGE BASEMENT FOR CARE OF THE CIVILIANS.

THE NAZI MAYOR WAS ARRESTED AND A NON-NAZI APPOINTED. THE NAZI MANAGER OF AINEARBY COAL MINE WAS ALSO ARRESTED AND TWO DUTCHMEN NAMED TO OPERATE THE MINE, WHICH IS IN FULL PRODUCTION.

THE MPS ARE ASSISTED IN RUNNING THE TOWN BY A FOUR-MAN POLICE FORCE APPOINTED BY UNGER.

"GENERALLY SPEAKING," THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT SAID, "THE CIVILIANS ARE BEHAVING THEMSELVES VERY WELL."

UNGER'S RIGHT HAND MAN IS PFC.FRED HOEHNKE OF SHEBOYGAN, WIS., WHO SPEAKS GERMAN FLUENTLY.

"THE CIVILIANS PREFER THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO THE NAZI REGIME," HOEHNKE SAID, "BECAUSE UNDER THE NAZI SYSTEM THEY HAD TO ASK PERMISSION TO DO EVERYTHING."

"THEY LIKE AMERICAN SOLDIERS BETTER THAN GERMAN SOLDIERS," DECLARED T/5 GRADY RASBON OF BOOTHTON, ALA. "THEY SAID IF BY CHANCE THE GERMANS PUSHED US BACK FROM THE TOWN THEY WANTED TO GO WITH US."

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SECTION ARE CPL.RENA NECAUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; PFC.BENJAMIN ABRAMOWITZ, MOUNT PLEASANT, PA.; PFC HERMAN LABIDEAU, BAGLEY, MINN.; PFC EDWARD SCHIRM, SAVANNAH, GA., AND PRIVATES JOHN VARNES, FAIRFAX, LA. (UNLISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE); WALTER MURINNI, EUPORA, MISS.; JOHN SCHARFF, CHICAGO, ILL.; CARL BARTT, MOUNT VERNON, IND.; PHILIP TRAVERS, 3221 BRERETON AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.; ANTHONY TRABUCCO, EAST HARTFORD, CONN.; AUGUST EZELL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; RAYMOND DEAN, 24 EAST NATTINGHAM RD., DAYTON, OHIO AND JOHN PASER, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

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JSS 22AEW NM

by lewis hawkins

with the u.s. third army in france, nov. 6-(ap)-here is one way a green division may be transformed into a real fighting unit:

after the 26th "yankee" division moved into the line recently

its 104th infantry regiment under col. dwight colley was given the job of ~~it~~ taking limited objectives, including bois de moncourt.

the regiment quickly gained most of its objectives, but after three days it had cleared only about two-thirds of the moncourt woods and divisional commander maj. gen. willard paul decided to relieve the 104th.

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colonel colley, whose home is in sauderstown, r.i., and who commanded a company of the 104th in this area in the first world war, heard that his unit was coming out at 6 o'clock in the morning, so he hurried out to the front, arriving at 4 a.m.

he told his men, in effect, "we are supposed to take that wo and we have two hours left to do it. are you with me?" the answer was a unanimous, "yes."

~~the attack was made with~~ the colonel leading it personally and the woods were taken in an hour and a half.

apr/02021/mp-415pew

30. 24— 20215

U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, NOV. 6-(AP)-TWO BOMBER PILOTS, LT.COL MARION W. MORGAN, 443 1/2 WALKER ST., AUGUSTA, (AND LT.-COL. ROY W. YEARWOOD, HIGHLAND AVE., NASHVILLE, TENN., TODAY WERE AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROIS

MORGAN'S CITATION ~~XXX~~ SAID HE LED A FORMATION IN AN ATTACK ON THE HEAVILY DEFENDED PORT AREA OF DIEPPE MAY 20 ALTHOUGH HIS PLANE WAS SEVERELY ~~XXX~~ DAMAGED AND IN FLAMES.

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YEARWOOD, ~~XXX~~ A HAVOC PILOT, WAS ~~XXXXX~~ DECORATED FOR REMAINING IN THE LEAD OF A FORMATION ~~XXXXXX~~ ATTACKING A FLYING BOMB SITE AT BONNIERES, FRANCE, MAY 9, AFTER ~~XXXXXX~~ AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BURS HAD BLINED HIM IN THE LEFT EYE AND CAUSED WOUNDS IMPAIRING THE VISIOI OF HIS RIGHT EYE.

JHW/PW PARIS BEALMERRS 01 30/924P

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, NOV 6-(AP)-PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN CALLED ON PEACE-LOVING NATIONS TODAY TO CREATE A SECURITY ORGANIZATION STRONG ENOUGH TO PREVENT AGGRESSOR COUNTRIES FROM DISTURBING AGAIN THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

STALIN MADE REFERENCE TO JAPAN AS AN AGGRESSOR.

SPEAKING ON THE EVE OF THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, THE SOVIET LEADER POINTED OUT THAT JUST AS JAPAN HAD CAUGHT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN UNPREPARED WITH HER ATTACKS ON PEARL HARBOR, THE PHILIPPINES, HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE, SO RUSSIA WAS SURPRISED BY THE GERMAN AGGRESSOR.

"WE ALL KNOW GERMANY WILL ATTEMPT A NEW WAR," STALIN SAID, DECLARING GERMANY ALREADY WAS PREPARING FOR A THIRD WORLD WAR. HE SAID THAT IN 20 OR 30 YEARS GERMANY MIGHT BE READY FOR AGRESSION AGAIN.

HE THEN PUT THE QUESTION AS TO HOW AGGRESSION MIGHT BE AVOIDED.

"AGRESSOR NATIONS ALWAYS ARE INTERESTED IN NEW WARS," HE STATED. "THIS IS AN HISTORICAL FACT."

THE WAY TO STOP FUTURE WARS, HE CONTINUED, IS TO CHECK THEM IN THE BEGINNING AND TO DO THIS A SECURITY ORGANIZATION--BETTER THAN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS--IS NEEDED.

STALIN DECLARED THAT THIS SECURITY ORGANIZATION SHOULD HAVE A MINIMUM ARMED FORCE STRONG ENOUGH TO PUT DOWN ANY AGGRESSIVE ACTS AS SOON AS THEY BEGIN.

SUCH SECURITY ORGANIZATION CAN BE EFFECTIVE, HE ADDED, ONLY IF THE GREAT POWERS ACT IN THE SPIRIT OF UNANIMITY AND ACCORD. AS A SAMPLE OF HOW THE POWERS CAN GET TOGETHER, STALIN POINTED OUT THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE, CALLING IT "A BRIGHT EXAMPLE OF UNITY." THE SOVIET LEADER SAID THERE WAS NINE-TENTHS AGREEMENT ON EVERYTHING DISCUSSED AT DUMBARTON OAKS.

STALIN SCOFFED AT SUGGESTIONS THAT ALLIED COLLABORATION MAY COOL, SAYING IF THE GREAT POWERS HELD TOGETHER IN THE BLOODY DAYS OF WAR THEY WOULD CERTAINLY REMAIN THAT WAY IN ITS FINAL STAGES.

HE REFERRED TO RECENT TALKS WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN OF BRITAIN AS INDICATIVE OF THE GOOD SPIRIT AMONG THE ALLIES.

STALIN ADMITTED THAT DIFFERENCES EXIST, BUT HE SAID THE SURPRISING THING ABOUT THEM IS THAT THERE WERE SO FEW OF THEM. THOSE THAT DO EXIST, HE ASSERTED, DO NOT GO BEYOND THE FRAMEWORK OF UNITY.

THERE WERE SERIOUS DIFFERENCES, HE SAID, OVER THE OPENING OF THE SECOND FRONT, BUT THIS WAS SETTLED.

STALIN DELIVERED HIS SPEECH BEFORE MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU, THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANIZATION, THE MOSCOW SOVIET AND LABOR LEADERS.

IT WAS DESCRIBED AS "A SOLEMN MEETING," BUT STALIN RECEIVED TWO LONG, RINGING OVATIONS. HE APPEARED MORE AT EASE THAN AT ANY PREVIOUS PRE-HOLIDAY SPEECH DURING THE WAR. HIS VOICE WAS FIRM AND STRONG AND HE SPOKE WITH GREAT DELIBERATENESS, NEVER INDULGING IN FORENSICS.

THE MARSHAL REPEATED HIS CHARGE THAT HITLERITES SEEK TO DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN THE ALLIES BUT PASSED IT OFF AS AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

HE GAVE HIGH PRAISE TO THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN NORMANDY AND THE DECISIONS OF THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE.

STALIN SAID THERE COULD BE FEW EXAMPLES IN HISTORY OF SO BRILLIANT A REALIZATION OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT POWERS AS AT TEHRAN.

IN HIS LONG REVIEW OF THE WAR, WHICH OCCUPIED THE FIRST PART OF HIS SPEECH, HE DECLARED THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE HAD KNOCKED OUT 120 GERMAN DIVISIONS.

STALIN DECLARED THAT INSTEAD OF 257 DIVISIONS ON THE EASTERN FRONT--OF WHICH 207 WERE GERMAN--THE HITLERITES HAVE BUT 204, OF WHICH 180 ARE GERMAN.

HE POINTED OUT THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS NOT FIGHTING ALONE NOW, REFERRING TO DECISIONS OF THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE TO STRIKE AT THE GERMANS FROM THE EAST, WEST AND SOUTH, AND SAYING THESE DECISIONS WERE REALIZED "WITH AMAZING PUNCTUALITY."

THE MARSHAL SAID THAT WITHOUT THE WESTERN FRONT, WHICH HAD TIED UP 75 GERMAN DIVISIONS, THE RED ARMY COULD NOT SO QUICKLY HAVE DEFEATED THE GERMANS IN THE EAST, JUST AS THE ALLIES COULD NOT HAVE HAD SUCCESS IN SUCH A SHORT TIME OF 200 NAZI DIVISIONS HAD NOT BEEN TIED UP ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

STALIN GAVE GREAT PRAISE TO RUSSIA'S HOME FRONT, REPEATING HIS FAMILIAR SLOGAN--"EVERYTHING FOR THE FRONT"--AND DECLARING THAT THE WORK OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HAD SUSTAINED THE RED ARMY.

HE POINTED OUT HOW HITLER'S SATTELITES NOW WERE FIGHTONG ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND PREDICTED THAT HUNGARY SOON WOULD BE PUT OUT OF ACTION.

SB933PEW

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ROME, NOV. 6-(AP)-THE FUTURE OF CORP. PAUL W. KOEGEL OF CONCINNATI WAS ASSURED WHEN HIS PERSONNEL CARD SHOWED HIM TO BE A PROFESSIONAL WEIGHT LIFTER.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MAJ. JOHN J. ZXXXXXX JAVORNISKY OF PITTSBURG PUT HIM RIGHT TO WORK WITH THE U.S. 12TH AIR FORCE LOADING BOMBS.

"I LIKE IT FINE," KOEGEL SAID, "IT KEEPS ME IN SHAPE."

IS1150 AEW

ROME, NOV. 6-(AP)-LT.OSCAR RAU, 13 ROOSEVELT AVE., POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., SCORED HIS FIRST THREE VICTORIES IN 28 MISSIONS AS A FIGHTER PILOT YESTERDAY IN AN ENCOUNTER WITH A SWARM OF MESSERSCHMITTS WHICH ATTACKED BOMBERS BOUND YESTERDAY FOR VIENNA.

"I WAS FLYING SO LOW OVER LAKE BALATON DURING THE FIGHT THAT A PROP WASH WAS KICKING UP THE WATER," RAU SAID. "THE FIRST JERRY CRASHED INTO A HILL. THE SECOND BAILED OUT AND THE THIRD CRASH-LANDED. WE WERE ONLY 300 FEET OFF THE GROUND DURING THE FIGHT."

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JJ849AEW

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

LIUCHOW, CHINA, OCT. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE LAST AMERICANS ESCAPING FROM THE U.S. AIR BASE AT KWEILIN ARRIVED HERE THIS MORNING IN SIX JEEPS LOADED WITH BAGGAGE AND EQUIPMENT SALVAGED FROM THE FIELD WHICH WAS WRECKED TO PREVENT ANY MILITARY EQUIPMENT FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE.

THE 150 MILE RETREAT OF 15 AMERICANS, AN ENGLISHMAN AND TWO CHINESE WAS A WILD, WET AND MUDDY RIDE THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT ENLIVENED BY A REPORT THE JAPANESE WERE NEAR OR ALREADY HAD CUT THE HIGHWAY THEY WERE TRAVELING.

THE CONVOY GOT THROUGH THOUGH WITH ONLY ONE FLAT TIRE AND ONE ENGINE FAILURE. THE GROUP FORMED ON THE EDGE OF KWEILIN. THE DARKNESS WAS BROKEN BY A RUDDY GLOW OVER KWEILIN TO THE NORTH AND THE INTERMITTENT FLASHES TO THE SOUTHWEST AS YANGTANG'S LOADED

30.24 — 20217

BOMBPITS EXPLODED TO OUR TIME FUSES.

I WAS ASSIGNED TO A JEEP DRIVEN BY STAFF SGT.MILO J.BYERS, ROUTE 1 MONONGAHELA, PA., WHO THOUGH A MECHANIC WAS UNEQUAL TO THE IDIOSYNCRASIES OUR JEEP DEVELOPED A LITTLE LATER. THE THIRD MAN IN THE JEEP WAS T/5 ROBERT W.KELSEY, BOX 904 COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. THE REAR OF THE JEEP WAS PACKED WITH SALVAGED AIRPLANE PARTS AND BAGGAGE.

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JUST BEFORE WE SHOVED OFF STAFF SGT.ROY A.PAYNE, 4511 1/2 EAST 25TH AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., HANDED US A TOMMYGUN.

THE CONVOY LEADER WAS LT.NORWOOD WILSON, OLANTA, S.C., WHO HAD BEEN BASE COMMANDER AT KWEILIN. HIS PASSENGERS WERE LT.CARL E. ROTHSCHILD, 105 BUCKINGHAM ROAD, BROOKLYN, N.Y., MEDICAL OFFICER, AND WILSON'S INTERPRETER, ROBERT C.HO, A CANTONESE, WHO WAS UNDER TREATMENT FOR MALARIA.

OUR JEEP WAS HANDICAPPED BY HAVING TO PULL A HEAVY FOUR-WHEEL TRAILER TOO VALUABLE TO ABANDON AT KWEILIN. THE LITTLE VEHICLE NEARLY WORE OUT THE CLUTCH IN THE FIRST 20 MILES. THERE WE PULLED OFF TO THE SIDE TO REST.

WHEN WE STARTED TO MOVE AGAIN THE MOTOR OF OUR JEEP REFUSED FLATLY TO START. BYERS AND WILSON WORKED OVER THE ENGINE FOR NEARLY AN HOUR BY FLASHLIGHT. EVERYBODY WAS PRETTY JUMPY AS NO ONE KNEW BUT WHAT A JAPANESE CAVALRY PATROL MIGHT COME RIDING UP OUT OF THE NIGHT.

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FINALLY WILSON DECIDED TO JETTISON THE FOUR-WHEEL TRAILER AND HOOK OUR JEEP TO HIS.

RAIN CONTINUED INTERMITTENTLY ALL NIGHT. THE WHEELS OF WILSON'S JEEP KEPT SPRAYING US WITH THIN, RED MUD.

WILSON DROVE LIKE A DAREDEVIL. WE SLID DANGEROUSLY ALONG BEHIND TRYING TO SWERVE WHEN HE DID. ONCE I HAD TO ATTRACT HIS ATTENTION BY FIRING THE TOMMYGUN IN THE AIR SO AS TO CONFESS MY FEARS THAT OUR THREE NECKS WOULD BE BROKEN. AFTER THAT HE SLOWED DOWN A LITTLE.

I MARVELED AT BYERS' ABILITY TO FOLLOW WILSON AND KEEP OUR JEEP ON THE ROAD. AT LIPU WE PAUSED LONG ENOUGH FOR WILSON TO TELEPHONE COL.RICHARD S.WISE, 140 HODGE ROAD, PRINCETON, N.J., AIR SERVICE COMMAND SECTOR COMMANDER, TO TELL HIM WE WERE SAFE.

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OTHERS CROWDED INTO THE JEEPS INCLUDED T/4 JAMES E.CHOATE, 914 CAMAY DRIVE, HOUSTON, TEX.; TECH.SGT.JAMES W.CUMMING, 812 BROOKS ST., DALLAS, TEX.; FIRST SGT.CARREL R.AIKEN, 310 NORTH 19TH ST., FORT SMITH, ARK.; CORPORALS GEORGE W.FOGARTY, 510 1/2 FIFTH AVE., VALLEY CITY, N.D.; SILVANO CARBALLO, 165 WEST 88TH PLACE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; MAJ.Y.Y.HUANG, 2224 SOUTH 16TH AVE., PORTLAND, ORE., LIAISON OFFICER OF THE CHINESE AIR FORCE; TECH.SGT.W.HAROLD WALLING, 701 WEST BAYLER ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., A COMBAT CAMERAMAN.

JS: 2 NOV THURS AM - SCREENED XASO

IS WAS BORNE OUT IN A LATER COMMUNIQUE SUPPLEMENT ...D OF AN UNOPPOSED 72-TON LIBERATOR ATTACK ON THE LAHUP OILFIELDS IN THE VISAYAN SEA SECTOR.

HOWEVER, OVER NORTHWEST NEGROS, FIGHTER PLANES ENCOUNTERED A JAPANESE GROUP, ENGAGED IT IN A 30 MINUTE BATTLE AND DOWNED SIX FOR A LOSS OF ONE.

AMERICAN PLANES STRIKING SOUTH OF THE INVASION SCENE HIT ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS ON NORTHERN MINDANAO AND DAMAGED A SMALL FREIGHTER NEAR TAWI TAWI.

A BARRAGE OF 400 SHELLS FROM AMERICAN LONG TOMS, THE BIG 155 MILLIMETER GUNS, HIT JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS BEFORE DAWN MONDAY, PHILIPPINE TIME. OTHER BATTERIES SWEPT THE STRATEGIC ORMOC-CARIGARA BAY HIGHWAY.

A HEAD-ON CLASH BETWEEN UNITS OF THE AMERICAN 24TH DIVISION, CONQUERORS OF LEYTE VALLEY, AND THE LAST-DITCH ENEMY DEFENDERS OF THE ISLAND IS EXPECTED ALONG THE HIGHWAY. THE NORTHERN TERMINUS, PINAMOPOAN, IS IN AMERICAN HANDS AND THE DOUGHBOYS ARE PUSHING SOUTH TOWARD ORMOC.

CAPTURE OF PINAMOPOAN WAS ANNOUNCED MONDAY BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. IT WAS TAKEN BY UNITS OF THE 24TH DIVISION, UNDER MAJ.GEN.FREDERICK A.IRVING, SUPPORTED BY ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.VERNE D.MUDGE.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION, UNDER MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V. ARNOLD, APPROACHED ORMOC FROM THE SOUTH. IT WAS LAST REPORTED ABOUT 10 MILES BELOW ORMOC, WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE USED AS A PORT OF REINFORCEMENT.

SHARP FIGHTING FLARED AGAIN IN THE LEYTE VALLEY WEST OF DAGAMI, WHERE JAPANESE ESTIMATED AT FROM 600 TO 2,000 WERE BLOODILY REPULSED IN A TYPICAL "BANZI" ATTACK. THE BATTLE OCCURRED AT THE EASTERN BASE OF THE ISLAND'S HILLY BACKBONE, ABOUT 18 MILES EAST OF ORMOC.

SWORD-WAVING ENEMY OFFICERS LED THE ASSAULT, REPORTED AP WAR CORRESPONDENT SPENCER DAVIS, ON UNITS OF THE AMERICAN 96TH DIVISION. THE YANKS HAD BEEN PINNED DOWN FOR TWO DAYS BY MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE. THEY BROKE UP THE REFORMED ENEMY POSITION WITH LIGHT TANKS AND FLAME THROWERS AND THEN SMASHED THE DESPERATE ENEMY COUNTERATTACK.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST 500 NIPPONESE WERE KILLED IN THE FUTILE ASSAULT. AMONG THEM WERE TROOPS OF AN ARMORED FORCE RECENTLY LANDED AT ORMOC.

GG139PCW NM

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ADD TAGLOBAN - (YATES-MCDANIEL) XX OS NM4

OTHER BOARD MEMBERS ARE COL. MARIANO ARANA, JUDGE ADVOCATE OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY, FORMERLY IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.; ISMAEL MATHAY, COMMISSIONER OF BUDGET AND FINANCE; BERNARDINO DEMETERIO, REPRESENTING FILIPINO GUERRILLA FORCES, AND EMILI BENITEZ, ATTORNEY REPRESENTING LEYTE'S BAR ASSOCIATION.

ADD LEYTE AIRBASE XX N-J

M/SGT. JOHN G. (ZEKE) BYRNES (3705 DOWNING) JACKSON, MISS., AND JACK MARMADUKE (529 COLLEGE AVE.) SALEM, VA., LINE CHIEF, HELPED SUPERVISE WORK ALONGSIDE AIR CORPS MEN.

OTHERS WHO PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART DIRECTING 150 MEN INCLUDED SGTS. GUSTAVE SALERNO, (218 RHODE ISLAND) EAST ORANGE, N.J.; C.BEN HOLLEMAN, (730 DISCAYNE DRIVE) WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.; BERT VAN DER WERFF, (509 RICHMOND) GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; FRED SCHMIDT (6808 CORBITT) ST. LOUIS, MO.; JAMES LYNCH (67 OWEN ST.) ROCHESTER, N.Y.; CORPS. JAMES SCULLY, (165 SPRING ST). CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AND DONALD SAFOREK, RICHMOND, IND.

XA926ACW NM

ADD FLEET H-Q- PH- XX SOUTHWEST

(THE TOKYO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES AND PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ASSERTED THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE HAD DAMAGED THREE AMERICAC AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND A SUBMARINE HAD SUNK A U.S. CARRIER, IN ACTIONS OFF THE PHILIPPINES FRIDAY AND SUNDAY. THE BROADCAST CLAIMS WERE NOT CONFIRMED BY ANY ALLIED SOURCE.

NOV 7 1944

(TOKYO SAID THE JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED A FORCE "CONSISTING OF FOUR OR FIVE EACH OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND BATTLESHIPS SOME 300 NAUTICAL MILES NORTHEAST OF LAMON BAY" LUZON ISLAND, SATURDAY IN A RUNNING TWO AND A HALF HOUR BATTLE, SAID THE REPORT, THE PLANES DAMAGED TWO "LARGE TYPE" CARRIERS AND A "SPECIALLY CONVERTED" ONE.

(AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF JAPANESE SUBMARINES, THE BROADCAST SAID, "CORNERED AND ATTACKED AN ENEMY TASK FORCE CONSISTING OF THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND EIGHT DESTROYERS" SOME 185 MILES FROM SULUAN ISLAND, LEYTE GULF, FRIDAY,

(TWO TORPEDOES WERE DRIVEN SQUARELY INTO ONE ENEMY LARGE TYPE AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND, 12 SECONDS AFTER THE DELIVERY OF THE TORPEDOES, TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD," THE ANNOUNCER SAID. HE ADDED THAT "THEREFORE, IT IS CERTAIN THE ENEMY CARRIER WAS SUNK".)

MM410APW

BY FRED HAMPSON (190)

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION IN LEYTE VALLEY, NOV.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IF THE JAPANESE SOLDIER WERE AS SMART AS HE IS BRAVE, THE LEYTE VALLEY CAMPAIGN WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN 13 DAYS AND THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK WOULD BE A GREAT DEAL DARKER THAN IT IS, MAJ.GEN.FRED IRVING OF STAUNTON, MASS., DIVISION COMMANDER, SAID TODAY.

THE 24TH CAPTURED STRATEGIC LEYTE VALLEY, WHICH CUT THE

JAPANESE FORCES IN TWO AND SPLIT THEIR MAIN DEFENSE INTO SMALL GROUPS, GIVING THEM THE ALTERNATIVE OF DYING OR FLEEING INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

"INDIVIDUALLY THE JAPANESE HAS BEEN A BRAVE FIGHTER IN THIS VALLEY," SAID GENERAL IRVING.

"HE FIGHTS TO THE DEATH, BUT HERE AS ELSEWHERE HE HAS PROVED HIMSELF A SLOW THINKER, A POOR ADAPTER AND A BAD PLANNER."

I ASKED GENERAL IRVING HOW HE EXPLAINED THE JAPANESE MACHINE GUNNER WHO BLEW HIMSELF UP WITH A HAND GRENADE BEFORE HE HAD EXHAUSTED HIS AMMUNITION.

"I SAW SAMPLES OF THAT SORT OF THING, TOO," SAID THE GENERAL. "I THINK THEY SIMPLY LOSE THEIR HEADS AND NERVE. THEY KNOW THEY ARE GOING TO DIE AND WANT TO GET IT OVER AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE."

THE GREATEST WEAKNESS OF THE JAPANESE IN THE LEYTE VALLEY CAMPAIGN WAS HIS USE OF ARTILLERY, GENERAL IRVING SAID.

"HE CANNOT LEARN HOW TO MASS ARTILLERY," HE EXPLAINED, "BUT HE IS GOOD WITH HIS MORTARS."

THE GENERAL SAID THE LEYTE CAMPAIGN WAS "A HARD FIGHT."

PM/EA620PPW NM

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION, LEYTE, NOV.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A JAPANESE SNIPER SOLVED A PROBLEM IN GEOGRAPHY FOR SGT.ERNEST MARTIN OF TERRE HAUTE, IND., ASSIGNED TO THE MAP SECTION OF THIS DIVISION.

SERGEANT MARTIN WAS SEATED BEFORE A LARGE MAP TACKED TO AN UPRIGHT BOARD HROPPED AGAINST A PALM TREE. HE WAS TRYING TO LOCATE THE LEYTE VALLEY TOWN OF ALANGALANG ON THE MAP.

SUDDENLY THERE WAS THE REPORT OF A SNIPER'S GUN AND THE ZING OF A BULLET. IT STRUCK THE MAP BOARD AND KNOCKED IT DOWN. MARTIN HIT THE DIRT WHILE A PATROL HUNTED DOWN THE SNIPER.

THEN HE EXAMINED THE MAP. THE BULLET HAD GONE THROUGH THE TOWN OF ALANGALANG.

EW753PCW NM

NOV 7 1944

BAYBAY,LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,NOV 4 (DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT.MELVIN W.HANISCH OF LAURENS, IOWA, CRASH-LANDED HIS P-38 FIGHTER INTO ENEMY TERRITORY--AND THE BEST FRIED CHICKEN HE HAS HAD SINCE LEAVING HOME.

WHILE HE WAS CHASING ZEROS, BOTH OF HANISCH'S ENGINES WERE SHOT OUT. HE WAS FORCED DOWN 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF JAPANESE-HELD ORMOC, UNHURT EXCEPT FOR A GASH ON HIS FOREHEAD.

AS SOON AS NEWS OF HANISCH'S ARRIVAL SPREAD TO OTHER GUERRILLAS IN THE HILLS, THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE "WAS," (GUERRILLA WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SERVICE) SENT NOTES TO HER CAPTAINS ASKING THEM TO "RUSH CAMPAIGN FOR EGGS, CHICKENS, AND FRUIT."

THE GUERRILLAS RETURNED HANISCH SAFELY BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES TODAY, BRINGING ALONG THREE JAPANESE PRISONERS THEY CAPTURED ON

30. 24— 20219

THE WAY.

NOV 7 1944

GG1010ACW NM

PANAUAN, LEYTE, P.I., NOV. 6-(AP)-FILIPINO GRADE SCHOOL CHILDREN TODAY BEGAN LEARNING THE WORDS TO "GOD BLESS AMERICA" AS THE FIRST SCHOOL OPENED IN LIBERATED TERRITORY. THE LITTLE TOTS SAT AT BADLY BATTERED DESKS AND REPEATED THE WORDS IN UNISON, LINE FOR LINE, AFTER THEIR FILIPINO WOMAN TEACHER.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THEY HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO SPEAK OF AMERICA PUBLICLY SINCE THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OVER TWO YEARS AGO. THE TEACHER SAID THEY WERE HAVING DIFFICULTY FINDING TEXT BOOKS. THOSE NOW IN USE WERE HIDDEN IN A CHURCH DURING THE JAPANESE RULE. FOR TWO YEARS, WHILE CLASSES WERE SUSPENDED, NO REFERENCE WAS PERMITTED TO AMERICA OR ANYTHING AMERICAN.

XA929ACW NM

BY SPENCER DAVIS

SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS,LEYTE,NOV.6-(AP)-(VIA ARMY RADIO)-GEN.WALTER KRUEGER'S 155 CALIBER LONG TOM RIFLES POURED 400 ROUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES INTO ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS AT ORMOC TOWN ON THE WEST COAST OF LEYTE BEFORE DAWN THIS MORNING, WHILE OTHER HEAVY ARTILLERY UNITS SWEPT THE MAIN HIGHWAY TO CARIGARA BAY.

IT WAS ALONG THIS ROUTE THAT JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS MUST TRAVEL TO COUNTERATTACK OUR FIGHTING 24TH DIVISION AS IT MOVES SLOWLY SOUTH TOWARD ORMOC, WHERE THE ENEMY HAS CONTINUED TO LAND FRESH TROOPS BY BARGE AND TRANSPORT DESPITE ATTACKS BY AMERICAN PLANES.

ADVANCED ELEMENTS OF MAJ.GEN.FREDERICK A.IRVING'S DIVISION MOVED INTO LIMON IN COLUMNS OF BATTALIONS AND TOOK UP POSITIONS 500 YARDS TO THE EAST WITHOUT MEETING MORE THAN ADVANCED PATROLS OF THE ENEMY. LIMON IS ABOUT TWO MILES INLAND FROM CARIGARA BAY.

HARD FIGHTING FLARED UP TWO MILES WEST OF DAGAMI, HOWEVER, WHERE THE 96TH DIVISION BROKE INTO STRONG RESHAPED ENEMY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS. FLAMETHROWER TEAMS AND GRENADIERS LED THE WAY, REDUCING BUNKERS AND MORTAR POSITIONS AND MACHINE GUN NESTS ONE BY ONE IN SOME OF THE TOUGHEST FIGHTING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

DAGAMI, IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION NEAR THE WESTERN EDGE OF LEYTE VALLEY, WAS CAPTURED SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

DURING THE NIGHT IN THE DAGAMI AREA THE ENEMY MADE A DESPERATE SERIES OF BANZAI CHARGES IN AN EFFORT TO DRIVE THE AMERICANS OUT. OF AN ESTIMATED 600 JAPANESE ATTACKERS AT LEAST 500 WERE KILLED IN ATTEMPTS TO STORM THE YANKEE POSITIONS. THEIR CHARGES, LED BY SWORD WAVING OFFICERS WERE STOPPED.

SOME OF THE DEAD HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS BELONING TO AN ARMORED FORCE RECENTLY LANDED AT ORMOC BAY.

WHILE THE JAPANESE MADE THEIR LAST STAND NEAR DAGAMI OTHER AMERICAN TROOPS MOVED AROUND THEM TO TAKE UP POSITIONS ASTRIDE THE DAGAMI-JARO TRAIL. THIS EFFECTIVELY PREVENTED ENEMY SURVIVORS FROM RETREATING.

GEN.KRUEGER'S HEAVY ARTILLERY WENT INTO ACTION WITH A STEADY HARASSING FIRE, RAKING HIGHWAY TWO AS IT WINDS THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN PASSES TO CARIGARA. BATTERIES ARE SO PLACED THAT THEY COMMAND THE ENTIRE STRETCH OF ROAD.

HW509APW NM

santiago, chile, nov. 6-(ap)-a spokesman for the ministry of relations said today that the ministry was investigating published repor that jorge garreton, director general of investigation in chile, had bee arrested recently in buenos aires after an argurment with a taxi driver and later was attacked by mysterious men claiming they represented the argentine director of ~~investigation~~ investigation. NOV 7 1944

garreton, who gained fame by breaking the nazi espionage ring in chile, returned here unexpectedly last week from argentina without hav visited uruguay and brazil ~~unannounced~~ for discussions of methods of increasing police cooperation ~~between countries~~ between those countries and chile. as he had planned.

he conferred with officials of the relations ministry immediately on his return, but the ministry has declined to make any ~~fur~~ further comment.

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mp-1pa-6pew

NEW YORK, NOV 6-(AP)-A NEW YORK TIMES WAR CORRESPONDENT WAS IN THREE COUNTRIES WITHIN 30 MINUTES IN A JEEP RIDE BEHIND THE FRONT LINES TODAY.

DISPATCHES FROM CLIFTON DANIEL WERE DATELINES BY THE TIMES FROM EUPEN, BELGIUM; AACHEN, GERMANY; AND VAALS, THE NETHERLANDS.

SB1236AEW

NEW YORK, NOV.6-(AP)-DR.A.L.WARNHUIS OF BRONXVILLE, N.Y., FORMER COUNSELLOR FOR THE CHURCH COMMITTEE ON OVERSEAS RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION, HAS ARRIVED IN LONDON TO CONSULT WITH BRITISH CHURCHMEN ON THE NEEDS OF EUROPEAN CHURCHES TO ENABLE THEM TO RECONSTRUCT THEIR EVANGELICAL AND SERVICE PROGRAMS, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TODAY.

DR.WARNHUIS WILL CONSULT WITH DR.VISSER 'T(CO) HOOFT, SECRETARY OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES AT GENEVA, IT WAS SAID, AND WILL VISIT FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

NOV 7 1944

EV1223AEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.6-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION APPEARED TODAY TO BE CONDUCTING A MAJOR DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE AGAINST WHAT IT CONSIDERS AS HOSTILE ELEMENTS IN NEIGHBORING AND NEUTRAL STATES OF EUROPE.

THREE SUCCESSIVE DEVELOPMENTS WERE TAKEN BY INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ERE AS SIGNS OF SUCH ACTION:

SOVIET REFUSAL TO ATTEND THE WORLD AVIATION CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO BECAUSE OF THE ATTENDANCE OF ALLEGEDLY ANTI-SOVIET SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND SWITZERLAND.

SOVIET PRESSURE ON RIAN FOR OIL CONCESSIONS.

SOVIET REJECTION OF A SWISS OFFER TO NEGOTIATE FOR RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ON GROUNDS THAT SWITZERLAND'S POLICY WAS HOSTILE TO RUSSIA.

DIRECT CONNECTION WAS SEEN BY OBSERVERS BETWEEN THESE EVENTS AND THE RISING DEMANDS OF COMMUNIST PARTIES IN OTHER EUROPEAN STATES, SUCH AS ROMANIA AND FRANCE, FOR POLICIES MORE TO THEIR LIKING.

EXPERIENCED FOLLOWERS OF SOVIET AFFAIRS BELIEVED THE PRIMARY RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE IN THESE ACTIONS WAS SECURITY, AND THAT THE KREMLIN NOW FELT THE TIME WAS RIPE FOR REDUCTION OF WHAT IT CONSIDERS LINGERING ANTI-SOVIET ELEMENTS IN MANY PARTS OF EUROPE.

VH12NOON

B LESLIE HIGHLEY

WASHINGTON,NOV. 6-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA AND ECUADOR WHICH HAVE OPENLY ANNOUNCED THEIR APPROVAL OF THE ARGENTINE PROPOSAL FOR A MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, HAVE NOT TRANSMITTED THEIR VIEWS TO WASHINGTON YET, IT WAS LEARNED FROM THE VARIOUS EMBASSIES HERE TODAY.

A NUMBER OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES WHO DECLINED TO BE IDENTIFIED EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THEIR GOVERNMENTS WOULD MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS AND TRANSMIT INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS IN FAVOR OF THE MEETING PROPOSED BY THE ARGENTINE.

OTHERS, HOWEVER, SAID THEY DID NOT HAVE THE SLIGHTEST IDEA B WHAT THEIR GOVERNMENTS WOULD DECIDE.

THE GENERAL BELIEF AMONG DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF COUNTRIES WHICH ARE KNOWN TO FAVOR THE MEETING IS THAT THE ARGENTINE SITUATION MAY BE CONSIDERED, AS PROPOSED BY COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA AND ECUADOR,

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IN THE SAME MEETING CALLED TO DISCUSS THE PEACE SECURITY PLAN DRAFTED BY THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE.

ONE DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID THAT ALTHOUGH DEVELOPMENTS HAVE NOT REACHED SO FAR AS TO CONSIDER A DATE FOR THE MEETING, IT COULD TAKE PLACE EARLY NEXT YEAR IF THE GOVERNMENTS DECIDED UPON THE CONVENIENCE OF THE CONFERENCE.

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ARGENTINE SOURCES HERE SAID TODAY THAT THE FARRELL GOVERNMENT EXPECTS AN EARLY ANSWER TO THE PROPOSAL.

IT WAS STATED THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT "IS ANXIOUS TO HAVE A REPLY" AND APPEAR BEFORE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND DISCUSS "THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION WHICH THE ARGENTINE HAS MAINTAINED DURING PAST MONTHS."

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT IS WILLING, THIS SOURCES SAID, TO BRING ALL THE NECESSARY EVIDENCE BEFORE THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND "HAVE THEM DECIDE AFTER CONSIDERING THE CASE."

THE RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT THAT ALL ARMY OFFICERS WOULD RESIGN FROM THE GOVERNMENT BY THE END OF 1944 BROUGHT NO COMMENT FROM DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE.

VX435PEW

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,NOV.6-(AP)-POSTMASTER GENERAL FRANK C. WALKER ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT LIMITED MAIL SERVICE WITH SWITZERLAND WILL BE RESUMED TOMORROW. THIS SERVICE WAS DISCONTINUED A YEAR AND A HALF AGO.

POST CARDS AND LETTERS WEIGHING NOT MORE THAN ONE OUNCE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR DELIVERY TO CIVILIANS IN SWITZERLAND. THE POSTAGE RATE IF FIVE CENTS FOR A LETTER AND THREE CENTS FOR A POST CARD.

REGISTRATION, MONEY ORDER, AIR MAIL AND PARCEL POST SERVICES ARE NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, NOV.7)

VH454PEW NM

WASHINGTON,NOV. 6-(AP)-RESIGNATION OF DR.JOHN R.STEELMAN AS DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE, TENDERED LAST JULY 1, WAS ACCEPTED TODAY BY SECRETARY OF LABOR PERKINS, TO BECOME EFFECTIVE NOV. 25.

NO SUCCESSOR HAD BEEN CHOSEN THUS FAR, MISS PERKINS SAID. STEELMAN, SEVEN YEARS HEAD OF THE CONCILIATION SERVICE, SAID "I DON'T KNOW WHAT I AM GOING TO DO YET," BUT ADDED HE THOUGHT HE WOULD TAKE A VACATION SINCE HE HAD HAD NONE FOR TEN YEARS.

D123WX

STEELMAN, FORMER FACULTY MEMBER AT VANDERBILT, HARVARD AND ALABAMA COLLEGE, WAS A CONCILIATION COMMISSIONER FOR THREE YEARS PRIOR TO HIS APPOINTMENT AS DIRECTOR IN 1937, SUCCEEDING THE LATE HUGH L. KERWIN.

THE CONCILIATION DIRECTOR IN HIS LETTER TO SECRETARY PERKINS SAID IT HAD BEEN HIS DESIRE TO LEAVE WASHINGTON "FOR SOME TIME" BUT FELT IT A DUTY TO REMAIN UNTIL THE CONCILIATION SERVICE "COULD BE MORE NEARLY PERFECTED."

HE RELATED THAT UNDER HIS ADMINISTRATION 25 FIELD OFFICES IN FIVE GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED. THE SERVICE'S WORK GREW FROM 1,267 CASES HANDLED, INVOLVING 1,383,000 WORKERS, AND 57 PER CENT OF WHICH WERE STRIKES, TO A TOTAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1943--44 OF 25,000 CASES HANDLED, INVOLVING MORE THAN 12,000,000 WORKERS, AND ONLY 11 PER CENT ACTUAL STRIKES, HE SAID.

STEELMAN SAID HIS PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE HAD BEEN TO BUILD UP THE CONCILIATION SERVICE TO NATIONAL RECOGNITION AND RESPECT SO THAT IT WOULD BE CALLED INTO DISPUTES BEFORE THEY REACHED THE STAGE WHEN A WOR STOPPAGE OCCURRED.

IN THIS REGARD, HE SAID, 95 PERCENT OF THE CASES INTO WHICH THE SERVICE HAD BEEN SUMMONED WERE SETTLED WITHOUT A STRIKE.

THE THORNTON, ARKANSAS, NATIVE, A REGISTERED DEMOCRAT, WAS RECEIVIN $9,628 ANNUALLY AS DIRECTOR.

SECRETARY PERKINS, IN A LETTER ACCEPTING STEELMAN'S RESIGNATION, PRAISED HIS ABILITY "TO PUT SUCH STRESS UPON THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF GOOD INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOR AND MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CONCILIATION SERVICE."

STEELMAN'S TITLE OF "DOCTOR" STEMS FROM THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE HE EARNED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1928. HE ALSO HOLDS DEGREES FROM THREE OTHER INSTITUTIONS, HENDERSON-BROWN, VANDERBILT AND HARVARD.

VH544PEW

NOV 7 1944

PHILADELPHIA, NOV 6-(AP)-OSA JOHNSON, NOTED WOMAN EXPLORER, REASSURED WOMEN WHO FEAR THEIR SWEETHEARTS MAY BE INTRIGUED BY NATIVE WOMEN IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS TODAY.

"I CAN ASSURE YOU THEY WILL NOT FALL IN LOVE WITH THE NATIVE WOME TO PUT IT BLUNTLY--THEY ARE FAT AND UGLY," SHE SAID AT A FAMOUS AUTHORS' LUNCHEON. "I'M SURE THAT THE MORE OUR MEN SEE OF THEM, THE MORE THEY WILL BE IN LOVE WITH AMERICAN WOMEN."

MB1052PEW NM

FIRST LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED TODAY ONE SUPERFORTRESS WAS SHOT DOWN AND ANOTHER DAMAGED OVER SUMATRA YESTERDAY AT ABOUT THE TIME "SEVERAL B-29S" FROM SAIPAN BASES IN THE MARIANAS WERE MAKING A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OVER THE INDUSTRIAL SECTION OF HONSHU, MAIN ISLAND OF JAPAN.

EARLIER BROADCASTS, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN THE RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OVER THE TOKYO AREA, SECOND TO BE REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS CLAIMED THE B-29S HIT BY SUMATRA DEFENSES WERE IN A FLIGHT ATTACKING AN OIL REFINERY AT PANGKALAN-BRANDON.

THE U.S. 20TH AIRFORCE ANNOUNCED THE PANGKALAN-BRANDON RAID AS COINCIDENT TO A RAID ON SINGAPORE YESTERDAY AND SAID NO AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST. AT LEAST ONE BOMB DROPPED SQUARELY ON THE REFINERY TARGET, THE AIRFORCE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

"THREE B-29'S APPEARED OVER PANGKALAN-BRANDON ON THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF SUMATRA SUNDAY MORNING," THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID. "JAPANESE DEFENSE UNITS SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE RAIDERS AND DAMAGED ANOTHER. NO DAMAGE WAS INCURRED ON OUR SIDE."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WAS THE FIRST MENTION OF THE PANGKALAN-BRANDON RAID BY TOKYO. HOWEVER, TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED THE SINGAPORE RAID FOUR HOURS BEFORE THE 20TH AIRFORCE MADE ITS ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS CLAIMED SUBMARINES AND PLANES SANK TWO AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND HEAVILY DAMAGED TWO OTHERS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS YESTERDAY AND LAST FRIDAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THE "KAMIKAZE CORPS," PILOTS WHO CRASH THEIR PLANES INTO THEIR TARGET, SANK ONE CARRIER AND HEAVILY DAMAGED ANOTHER SUNDAY. OTHER JAPANESE PLANES WERE CREDITED WITH DAMAGING ANOTHER CARRIER.

A RAID BY 150 AMERICAN PLANES ON THE MANILA AREA WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED MANILA RADIO. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC SAID THAT 50 OF THE PLANES WERE OVER CLARK FIELD. IT CLAIMED THE "RAIDERS WDRE EFFECTIVELY REPULSED BY JAPANESE DEFENSE UNITS."

YESTERDAY THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID "300 ENEMY" PLANES HIT MANILA, CLARK FIELD AND THE LEGASPI AREA.

THERE HAS BEEN NO CONFIRMATION OF ANY OF THESE RAIDS BY AMERICAN SOURCES.

DOMEI REPORTED 13 ALEUTIAN-BASED LIBERATORS TWICE RAIDED THE KURILE ISLANDS YESTERDAY. IT ASSERTED TWO RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

HW736APW NM

NOV 7 1944

FIRST LEAD UNDATED KOISO (A99)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE CHUNGKING REGIME HAS BECOME AN ANGLO-AMERICAN "CATSPAW," AND THE RECALL OF GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL HAS BROUGHT CHINA "MUCH CRITICISM" FROM THE "INHUMANE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN," JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER, MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, ASSERTED LAST (MON.) NIGHT.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER JOINED PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO AND OTHER JAPANESE LEADERS IN COMMEMORATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SO-CALLED "GREATER EAST ASIA CHARTER" WITH A PROPAGANDA BID FOR INCREASED WAR SUPPORT FROM ASIATICS.

A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID SHIGEMITSU ADDRESSED A "GRAND NATIONAL RALLY" ATTENDED BY 20,000 PERSONS IN THE JAPANESE CAPITAL. AMONG THEM WERE PUPPET REPRESENTATIVES OF JAPANESE-DOMINATED "GOVERNMENTS," INCLUDING "AMBASSADOR" JORGE B. VARGAS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

SHIGEMITSU SAID THAT "BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE EMPTY PROMISES" WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN "HAVE MADE TO CHUNGKING, THEY ARE FORCING CHUNGKING TO CONTINUE A WAR OF RESISTANCE AGAINST US, WHILE ACTUALLY THEY HAVE ALREADY BLUNTLY EXPOSED THEIR DESIGNS TO ENCROACH UPON CHINA MILITARILY, POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY TO MAIM CHINA PERMANENTLY. PITTING ORIENTALS AGAINST ORIENTALS AND RENDERING THEM BOTH ENFEEBLED, THE ENEMIES ARE HIGHLY INTENT UPON ACHIEVING THEIR OWN EVIL DESIGNS."

THE "GREATER EAST ASIA CHARTER" WAS PROCLAIMED LAST YEAR BY A TOKYO CONFERENCE OF PUPPET REPRESENTATIVES FROM OCCUPIED AREAS. IT REITERATED TOKYO PROPAGANDA CLAIMS THAT THE "CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE" IS A VOLUNTARY UNION OF CO-OPERATING STATES.

PREMIER GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO OF JAPAN DECLARED LAST (MON) NIGHT THAT "ANGLO-AMERICAN INORDINATE AMBITION TO DENY THE RIGHT OF EXISTENCE TO JAPAN" HAD FORCED THE ISLAND EMPIRE INTO "THE PRESENT HORRIBLE WAR OF UNPRECEDENTED MAGNITUDE.

THE PREMIER, IN A BROADCAST TO THE PEOPLE OF EAST ASIA, PICTURED JAPAN AS READY TO SUPPORT "ANY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION INTENDED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUE AMITY AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD."

BUT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH, HE CLAIMED, WERE TRYING TO ESTABLISH A WORLD HEGEMONY "ENFORCING THEIR UNILATERAL INTERNATIONAL ORDER AND MAINTAIN THEIR ORGANIZATION FOR AGGRESSION AND EXPLOITATION THEREFORE, JAPAN WOULD FIGHT ON AS LONG AS THEY PERSISTED IN THOSE AIMS.

IN HIS SPEECH, BROADCAST BY THE DOMEI AGENCY AND RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HE ADMITTED THE WAR WAS GROWING IN SEVERITY.

SB945PEW

(500) UNDATED CHIANG KAI-SHEK

NOV 7 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PROSPECTS ARE "NOW EXCELLENT" FOR CLOSE AND EFFECTIVE CHINESE-AMERICAN MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK SAID IN A MESSAGE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FOR HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION SPOTLIGHTED BY GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S RECALL TO WASHINGTON.

MAKING HIS FIRST STATEMENT FOR PUBLICATION ON THE STILWELL INCIDENT CHIANG SAID HE BELIEVED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EXPLANATION OF THAT MATTER TO BE "ADEQUATE" AND THAT HE HAD NOTHING FURTHER TO ADD.

HE REFERRED TO THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT, MADE AT A WHITE HOUSE NEWS CONFERENCE ON OCT.31, THAT STILWELL'S RECALL WAS DUE TO A CLASH OF PERSONALITIES BETWEEN THE GENERAL AND THE GENERALISSIMO AND THAT IT HAD NO CONNECTION WITH MATTERS OF STRATEGY OR POLICY IN CHINA.

CHIANG'S MESSAGE FROM CHUNGKING WAS ADDRESSED TO KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND WAS RECEIVED AT THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE A.P.YESTERDAY. ITS TEXT FOLLOWS:

"KENT COOPER, 50 ROOCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK.

"TELEGRAM DATED NOV.1 RECEIVED NOV.3. THANK YOU FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST IN THIS SITUATION. ACCORDING TO PRESS REPORTS RECEIVED HERE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ALREADY HAS GIVEN ADEQUATE EXPLANATION GENERAL STILWELL'S TRANSFER TO WHICH I HAVE NOTHING TO ADD. PROSPECTS EFFECTIVE AND CLOSE CHINESE AMERICAN MILITARY POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION NOW EXCELLENT."

MR.COOPER HAD ASKED CHIANG FOR HIS VIEWS ON THE STILWELL CASE AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE CHINA SITUATION FOLLOWING PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF THE AMERICAN GENERAL'S WITHDRAWAL AND THE PUBLICATION OF STORIES DETAILING THE BACKGROUND OF CHINESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

"ADDITIONALLY," MR.COOPER'S MESSAGE TO CHIANG SAID, "THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO STORIES WRITTEN BY NEWSPAPERMEN SERVING AS CORRESPONDENTS IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER, THESE STORIES PURPORTING TO SET FORTH CONDITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS RESPECTING CHINA'S PART IN THE WAR AND REFERRING PARTICULARLY TO YOUR GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE AS RESPECTS THE ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

"IN VIEW OF THESE PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND STORIES I ASK AND EARNESTLY HOPE THAT YOU WILL GIVE ME FOR PUBLICATION THROUGH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS YOUR PERSONAL STATEMENT ON THE STILWELL CASE AND ANY COMMENT YOU DEEM DESIRABLE ON OTHER MATTERS UNDER PUBLIC DISCUSSION, SINCE I BELIEVE YOUR VIEWS CARRY THE DEEPEST PUBLIC INTEREST EVERYWHERE AND WILL SERVE TO PRESENT THE SITUATION AFFECTING CHINA IN THE CLEAREST POSSIBLE LIGHT."

WHILE CHIANG'S REPLY TO THIS MESSAGE DID NOT REFER TO THE COMMUNIST SITUATION, IT WAS TOUCHED UPON BY FOREIGN MINISTER T.V.SOONG IN A CHUNGKING PRESS CONFERENCE NOV.3, AT WHICH HE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THIS WAS AN INTERNAL PROBLEM OF CHINA AND RESPECTED AS SUCH BY THE UNITED STATES.

SOONG ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE MATTER OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CHIANG'S GOVERNMENT AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD BEEN THE SUBJECT OF "FRIENDLY DISCUSSION" DURING CONFERENCES AT CHUNGKING IN WHICH DONALD M.NELSON AND MAJ.GEN.PATRICK HURLEY REPRESENTED THE UNITED STATES.

KK511AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

NOV 7 1944

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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NOV. 7, 1918--FIRST AMERICAN ARMY DRIVES LAST REMAINING GERMANS FROM SEDAN TOWARD LIEGE, THEIR ONE AVENUE OF ESCAPE. GERMAN FIFTH AND THIRD ARMIES WHICH WERE HOLDING PIVOT OF ENTIRE FRONT ARE IN FULL RETREAT.

30-24— 20223

AN ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND GERMANY IS REPORTED, BUT DENIED OFFICIALLY.

NOV 7 1944

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NOV. 7, 1940--GERMAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACK LONDON AND PORTSMOUTH.

SB1142PEW

TO THE STAFF:

AMERICANS AT HOME AND ABROAD--AT THIS TIME, MORE THAN EVER, AND THE ENTIRE WORLD--WILL LOOK TO THE AP ONCE MORE AS FOR ALMOST A CENTURY TO REPORT THE RESULTS OF TOMORROW'S ELECTION ACCURATELY.

THE AP NEVER HAS AND I HOPE NEVER WILL ATTEMPT TO SHOW THE ELECTION TRENDS SPEEDIER THAN THE RETURNS ACTUALLY DO BY MEANS OF ANY DEVICE SUCH AS ADDING PERCENTAGES OF PRECINCTS REPORTED AND THE VOTES THEREIN IN ORDER TO MAKE IT APPEAR THAT THE RETURNS ARE MORE COMPLETE THAN THEY ACTUALLY ARE.

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WE ARE GEARED FOR OBTAINING AND REPORTING COMPLETE RETURNS IN EVERY STATE AS RAPIDLY, IF NOT MORE RAPIDLY, THAN ANYONE ELSE. WE WILL NOT RESORT TO GUESSWORK.

DOUBLE-CHECK THE ACTUAL RESULTS TO THE END THAT OUR COMBINED TEAMWORK WILL EQUAL THE RECORD WE HAVE ATTAINED THROUGH THE YEARS.

GOOD LUCK!

KC, NY 11/6/44

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30.24- 20225

Roosevelt Elected for 4th Term, Wins New York State; Wagner In; Democrats Keep House Control

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DEWEY CONCEDES DEFEAT BY FDR AS TALLY GROWS

Admits at 3:15 a.m. That President Has Been Reelected.

VOTE SEE-SAWS

Roosevelt Leading in 30 States, Republican Candidate in 18.

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey told a press conference at 3:15 a.m. that "it's clear that Mr. Roosevelt has been re-elected for a fourth term."

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Franklin Delano Roosevelt amassed such a lead over Thomas E. Dewey early today that claims of fourth term victory came from the Democratic camp—and concessions from some Dewey supporters.

But the Dewey high command steadfastly declined to concede. Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican national chairman, went on the air in the small hours to declare that "no definite conclusions" could be drawn. Returns from many key states were "inconclusive," he said.

Hower, The New York Herald Tribune and The Daily News, Dewey Supporters both, did concede and The New York Times, backing a fourth term, said it had become an accomplished fact.

At 2 a.m., with some states still see-sawing and the figures subject to change, the electoral votes shaped up:

Roosevelt 329; Dewey 202; needed to win 266.

At this hour the popular vote total of 19,418,425 was divided: Roosevelt 10,529,482; Dewey 8,888,943.

At Hyde Park the President, in happy mood, told neighbors it looked like another victory. Sidney Hillman, celebrating with his C.I.O.-P.A.C. followers at a New York city hotel, declared:

"The American people have reaffirmed the faith and confidence they repose in a great American and an outstanding leader by voting to return President Roosevelt to office.

Solid South for Roosevelt

Roosevelt started off by piling up substantial leads in the solid south. The "big ten" states outside the south gave Dewey the advantage, 6 to 4, in far-from complete tabulations. Roosevelt was in the van in four of the five "border" states.

In most of the far west the early morning trend was toward Roosevelt. He was splitting the six New England states, 50-50, with Dewey, and the mountain area also was divided. Dewey was on top in a number of corn belt states.

In the congressional races, Democrats appeared headed toward continued control of the treaty-ratifying Senate. They were assured of at least eight of the 13 seats they needed. The eight elected were Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky, Tydings of Maryland and six from the solid south.

Republicans elected to the Senate included Aiken of Vermont, Morse of Oregon and Reed of Kansas, Senator Nye, North Dakota, Republican, was running second in a three-way race.

Ham Fish Defeated

Eight Republican places tumbled into the Democratic basket, including the seat of Representative Hamilton Fish, New Yorker unloved by either Roosevelt or Dewey. As matters stood at 2 a. m., the Democrats had definitely elected 101 and the Republicans 13 toward a total House membership of 435. The great majority of the contests were still undecided.

New York, home state of both presidential candidates, see-sawed during the night, but then Roosevelt went into the lead.

Michigan, which gave the Republican ticket a slender 7,000-vote margin four years ago, turned over a heavy outstate vote to Dewey.

In Michigan, the first tabulation came from outside industrial Detroit.

Maryland, a border state, turned out a heavy Roosevelt majority in Baltimore that it was apparent only a Republican landslide elsewhere could overcome.

Massachusetts, with few reports in from Boston, was on the Democratic side, but not by far.

In battles for governorships and seats in Congress, returns were less complete than in the presidential struggle. But in general the candidates appeared to be following the tendencies of the national tickets.

The south, despite its substantial support for Roosevelt, nevertheless provided echoes of insurgencies against the New Deal. In Texas and South Carolina ballots for anti-Roosevelt Democratic slate cut into the chief executives totals but not enough to threaten his chances.

Dewey picked up early advantages in Kansas, Maine, South Dakota and Vermont—all carried by Republican Wendell Willkie four years ago.

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man, Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, a democrat, who unseated the Republican incumbent, Representative John D. McWilliams, in the second district. Mrs. Woodhouse, a college professor, formerly served as secretary of the state.

Victorious for House seats also were Herman Kopplemann, first district; State Senator James P. But it looked like a photo finish again when Detroit's votes began coming through.

Maine came through for Dewey, definitely putting he rfive electoral definitely putting her five electoral votes in his column, as she did for the Republican ticket four years ago.

Mr. Roosevelt was in the van in such vote-weighty states as Pennsylvania, Illinois and California.

Wallace Gleeful

Scanning the returns, Vice President Henry Wallace asserted in Washington it's "Roosevelt until 1948," but the Dewey camp at New York termed the incomplete early results "very encouraging."

Philadelphia hung up a Roosevelt victory, but by a narrower margin than four years ago, and the President swung out front early in Pennsylvania as a whole.

The early returns from Illinois shoved Roosevelt ahead in that key state, but they were mostly from the Chicago precincts where that outcome was to be anticipated. Downstate, Dewey was leading.

The Republican nominee set the early pace in Ohio, home state of his running mate, Governor John W. Bricker. The greater part of the initial counts came from the rural districts where Dewey and Bricker looked for their heaviest backing.

Dewey also led in Michigan, New Jersey and Indiana — and in Missouri. That's Truman's home state. Missouri, however, had been wavering, jumping first into the Roosevelt column then picking up the Dewey banner as the vote-count proceeded.

Service Ballots Tallied

And, in an election in which some of the forecasters had figured the soldier vote could be the decisive factor, Dewey moved to the front in Ocean County, N. J.—the first to complete its count of service ballots. It was a Republican county in 1940.

Offsetting the Dewey margin there, to some extent, was an edge given to President Roosevelt when the computation of soldier votes was partially complete in Hunterdon county, N. J. That, too, was G.O.P. four years ago.

The biggest vote count in early returns was from Maryland and all of it from Baltimore, where Roosevelt had a 3 to 2 lead over New York's governor.

The tabulations there underscored the importance of big city votes, on which Democrats leaned for picking up pluralities. Heavy turnouts of votes had been reported from most metropolitan areas, where men and women passed through voting booths in some instances at a clip of one a minute.

In contrast, however, many a state—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, for example, had recorded heavy balloting not only in the cities but also in the rural districts.

With an eye out for returns from those areas that might show definitely the way the 1944 political winds were blowing, President Roosevelt kept his own election tables up to date at his home at Hyde Park, N. Y. Dewey received the returns in his apartment in a New York City hotel.

ROOSEVELT LEADS IN 3 N. E. STATES

Maine, Vermont for Dewey; Saltonstall Far Ahead in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 8 — (AP) President Roosevelt paced along in familiar ballot paths in New England today, taking Rhode Island's four electoral votes and gathering big leads in Massachusetts and Connecticut. He carried the three in 1940.

Governor Dewey won traditionally Republican Maine and Vermont, with their total of eight electoral votes, and held a small lead in New Hampshire.

All major Republican candidates in Vermont won election as did their Democratic counterparts in Rhode Island. Maine chose a Republican state ticket in its preview September balloting.

The President's lead was over 55,000 in 799 of Massachusetts' 1852 precincts. The vote was: Roosevelt 380,808; Dewey 325,648.

In another major Bay State race, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Democrat, was 53,000 in front of Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Republican. Totals in 612 precincts: Tobin 277,689; Cahill 223,856.

The presidential race in New Hampshire was close with Dewey retaining the advantage, but his lead was only 2,100 with 190 towns of the 296 counted. Totals were: Dewey 51,469; Roosevelt 49,361. Roosevelt carried New Hampshire in 1940 by 15,000 votes, winning largely on his city strength.

A possible surprise was at least indicated in New Hampshire's first congressional district where a "freshman" to politics, Democrat Fortunat A. Normanin, was running strongly against the incumbent Republican, Chester E. Merrow, in 65 towns of 130.

F. D. R. AHEAD IN BAY STATE

City Precincts Give Lead On Early Returns

Boston, Nov. 7 (AP)—Pluralities in city votes tonight put President Roosevelt in the lead over Governor Dewey in early Massachusetts returns.

The first 107 precincts, including ten in Boston, gave Roosevelt 33,886 to 31,487 for Dewey.

Dewey had led in the first votes from small towns, but Roosevelt polled 16,664 to 11,329 for Dewey in 30 of 45 precincts in Lynn. Roosevelt carried Lynn by 6,000 votes four years ago.

Poll Facilities Taxed

Heavy crowds taxed facilities at the State's 1,852 precincts, bearing out predictions that the election would call out a possible record vote.

In Boston, long lines of voters waited their turn at the official closing hour, but election officials said all in line at that time would be allowed to vote.

Lead In Small Towns

The Republican candidate for Governor, Horace T. Cahill, led Boston's Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the Democratic nominee, by 2,848 to 1,161 in the first 23 small-town precincts.

Governor Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the United States Senate seat vacated by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who went into the army, polled 1,138 votes in the first ten reporting precincts, to 307 for his Democratic opponent, John H. Corcoran.

Maine

Portland, Maine, Nov. 7 (AP)—Maine's five electoral votes went to Governor Dewey, Republican standard bearer, on the basis of unofficial tabulation of returns in today's Presidential election balloting.

The vote in 546 precincts out of 627 in the State was: President Roosevelt, 126,965; Dewey, 138,714.

Vermont

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 7 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey maintained an early lead tonight over President Roosevelt in traditionally Republican Vermont as returns mounted in today's election.

With 87 of the State's 246 cities and towns reported, Dewey had 13,675 votes to 7,977 for Roosevelt.

Mortimer R. Proctor (R.) was leading Ernest H. Bailey (D.) in 86 cities and towns for Governor, 12,622 to 5,145.

United States Senator George W. Aiken (R.) seeking reelection, polled 13,353 votes to 4,856 for Harry W. Witter (D.), and United States Representative Charles A. Plumley (R.) received 13,010 votes to 5,304 for Robert W. Ready (D) in the contest for the State's lone seat in the national House, in the first 86 communities reported.

Rhode Island

Providence, R. I., Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt moved in front of the Presidential race in Rhode Island as election results started pouring in from Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Central Falls.

In 130 voting districts of 261, President Roosevelt received 60,976 votes, as compared to 56,268 for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath, Democratic incumbent, polled 58,843, as against 51,259 votes for Norman D. MacLeod, Republican, in 120 of 261 districts. Governor Dewey led in the early voting from the small towns and cities, but his lead was steadily cut down by the President as returns started coming in from the larger municipalities.

In 1940, Roosevelt received 3,551 votes, as compared to 6,310 for the late Wendell Willkie in the same ten voting districts.

103, He Votes For Roosevelt

West Palm Beach, Fla., Nov. 7 (AP)—Palm Beach county's oldest voter, Mrs. Lucretia Hanong, 103, cast a ballot for President Roosevelt today, then remarked:

"I'll vote for him again four years from now if he runs."

Her daughter, Mrs. Freddie I. Bettner, 74, added her vote for a fourth term for Mr. Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT TAKES BIG LEAD IN N. Y.

President Has Plurality of 215,651 Over Opponent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 —(Wednesday) — (AP) President Roosevelt took a commanding lead early today over Governor Dewey as approximately two-thirds of New York's presidential votes were tabulated.

Unofficial returns from 6,374 of the state's 9,121 districts gave Roosevelt 2,283,545 against 2,067,894 for Dewey—a plurality of 215,651.

The lead see-sawed throughout the count as the Republican upstate and Long Island votes were stacked against the Democratic plurality in New York city.

A surprising large American labor and liberal party vote put Roosevelt in the van. In the districts reporting, the ALP piled up 332,288 and the liberal party 210,454 for the president.

In 3,724 of the 5,421 upstate and Long Island districts, the vote stood:

Dewey 1,156,965; Roosevelt 880,876.

In 2,650 of New York City's 3,700 districts, the result was:

Dewey 910,929; Roosevelt 1,402,669.

DEWEY LOSING LEAD IN OHIO

Margin Is Cut From 98,170 Votes To 58,398

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt cut sharply into the Ohio lead of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey tonight after the Republican Presidential candidate had piled up a margin of 98,170 votes in early returns.

The New York Governor, however, was still in front by 58,398 votes as tabulation of the Buckeye State's 9,306 polling places reached the half-way mark.

Returns from 4,585 polling places gave: Dewey, 799,167; Roosevelt, 740,769.

GOP Leads In Senate Race

The Republicans were leading, too, for United States Senator, but both aspirants for Governor were engaged in a see-saw contest.

The Buckeye State, which contributed the Republican candidate for Vice- President in Gov. John W. Bricker, favored his Presidential running mate in the first tabulations, and Dewey clung to the lead.

Returns from 3,989 polling places gave: Dewey, 666,645; President Roosevelt, 589,252.

Gubernatorial Contest Close

United States Senator Robert A. Taft seeking a second six-year term, was running ahead of Democrat William G. Pickrel, Dayton attorney.

The count of 99 polling places gave: Taft, 12,423; Pickrel, 9,704.

The race for Governor switched back and forth between Democrat Frank J. Lausche, Mayor of Cleveland, and Republican James Garfield Stewart, Mayor of Cincinnati.

Tabulation of 199 polling places gave: Lausche, 28,182; Stewart, 24,231.

Cleveland, Akron Votes

President Roosevelt, who carried Ohio in his first three bids for office, was finding heavy strength in populous, industrial Cuyahoga (Cleveland) and Summit (Akron) counties, but this was countered by a strong Dewey-Bricker current in Franklin county, site of the State capital, and in rural areas.

Cuyahoga and Summit were giving a two-to-one advantage to Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate Lausche.

Democrats Take New Mexico Lead

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 7 (AP)—Democratic candidates led by President Roosevelt and Gov. John J. Dempsey established early leads tonight in New Mexico's general election.

The unofficial count in 45 divisions gave Roosevelt 6,940, Thomas E. Dewey, 4,788; Governor, 47 divisions, Dempsey (D.), 7,066; Carroll G. Gunderson (R.), 4,830; Congress, two seats, 46 divisions, Ben F. Meyer (R), 4,529; Manuel Lujan (R.), 4,300, and Clinton P. Anderson (D.), 4583 A. M. Fernandez (D.), 7,248.

The bigest Democratic majorities were accumulated in eastern and southern counties, traditionally a Democratic stronghold and earlier in reporting than the heavily populated Spanish northern counties where the Republicans expected to record their greatest strength.

Dewey's Native State Turns Out Record Vote

Detroit, Nov. 7 (AP)—Election officials in Michigan, native State of Republican Presidential Candidate Thomas E. Dewey, reported what appeared to be its greatest voter turnout in today's election.

In Detroit, which in 1940 polled 584,000 of the 2,072,908 votes cast in Michigan, Oakley E. Distin, elections supervisor, revised his earlier estimates of a 700,000-vote total in the city, declaring it would probably run to between 750,000 and 800,000. There were 814,000 registrations.

In 1940 Wendell L. Willkie carried Michigan by 6,926 after his out-State lead of 181,955 was whittled down by the Democratic majorities in Wayne (Detroit) county.

Youngest Voter In U. S. Casts Ballot For F. D. R.

Atlanta, Nov. 7 (AP)—Cadet Nurse Gachael Naomi Williams celebrated her 18th birthday today by going to a voting precinct in Atlanta and casting a ballot for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Miss Williams was picked by CBS as the youngest voter in the United States. Radio station WGST arranged to put her on the CBS network for an interview after the polls closed.

DEMOCRATS SWEEP RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—(AP) The entire Democratic ticket in Rhode Island swept into office tonight by overwhelming pluralities.

Republican candidate for Governor, Norman D. MacLeod and State Senator Charles T. Algren and Charles A. Curran, Republican candidates for the House of Representatives, conceded victory to their opponents shortly after 11 o'clock and "pledged their full cooperation in any way possible."

With 260 of 261 voting districts reported, President Roosevelt, who led by a plurality of 44,706, polled 158,814 votes against 114,108 for his Republican opponent, Governor Dewey.

Rhode Island voters returned Governor J. Howard McGrath for a third term and U. S. Reps. Aime J. Forand and John E. Fogarty, Democrats.

Gov. McGrath received 163,531 votes as against 109,187 for Republican Norman D. MacLeod.

Forand polled 79,848 as compared with 50,247 votes for Curran, Republican, and 94 for Charles R. Napier, constitutional government nominee, in the first Congressional district.

In the Second Congressional district U. S. Rep. Fogarty, Democrat, received 78,893 votes as against 59,438 for state Senator Algren in 133 of 134 voting districts.

More than 25,000 service ballots have yet to be counted but because of the large pluralities political observers said they would have no bearing on the outcome.

Counting of the service ballots will start Dec. 5 and according to state board of election officials probably will not be completed until Dec. 17.

MISSOURI SWINGS TO DEWEY COLUMN

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7—(AP) Pivotal Missouri swung toward the Republican column tonight with returns from about one third of the state giving Gov. Thomas E. Dewey a lead of more than 25,000 votes over the fourth-term seeking President Roosevelt.

The entire state ticket rode along in front with Dewey.

Most of the early returns, however, came from rural Missouri where the G. O. P. expected to show

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its greatest strength. They included only a few precincts in Kansas City and St. Louis, which forecasters predicted would go Democratic.

The vote for President in 1,657 out of 4,543 precincts was: Dewey 232,735, Roosevelt 207,478.

For U. S. Senator, in 1,473 precincts, Republican Gov. Forrest C. Donnell had 206,717 votes and Democratic Attorney General Roy McKittrick 183,708.

In the governorship contest between two rivals from the same little Ozark town of Lebanon, the vote in 1,473 precincts was: Jean Paul Bradshaw, Republican, 202,101; Phil M. Donnelly, Democrat, 188,447.

Missouri voters—lured by expectations of a close contest and favored by generally good weather—turned out in unexpected numbers threatening to exceed the anticipated total of 1,500,000 votes.

DEWEY PILING UP BIG KANSAS VOTE

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 7 — (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, amassed a growing lead tonight in his bid for Kansas' eight electoral votes, and the G.O.P. candidates for governor, U. S. Senator and Congress were riding along with him.

Returns from 229 of the state's 2,750 precincts in today's general election gave Dewey 19,713 to 10,737 for President Roosevelt.

Republican Governor Andrew F. Schoeppel, running for re-election, was far out in front of his Democratic opponent, State Senator Robert S. Lemon of Pittsburg. Returns from 240 precincts gave Schoeppel, 23,095, Lemon 10,439.

With returns tabulated from 202 precincts, U. S. Senator Clyde M. Reed, Republican incumbent, held a lead of 12,850 to 7,889 over the Democratic nominee, Thurman Hill, in his race for a second term.

All six Republican candidates for Congress, five of them incumbents, had early leads over their Democratic opponents. State Senator Albert M. Cole, only Republican not now in Congress, defeated Representative W. P. Lambertson in the Republican primary last August.

REPUBLICANS LEAD IN OREGON VOTING

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 7—(AP) Governor Dewey held a small lead over President Roosevelt tonight in the contest for Oregon's six electoral votes, with rural Republican counties overcoming the President's small margin in metropolitan Portland.

Returns from 122 of the state's 1,829 precincts gave Dewey a 9,477 to 9,154 lead. Eighty-nine of the precincts were in Portland, where the President had a 322-vote margin.

Republicans held commanding leads in races for all other offices, including contests for two seats in the U. S. senate and four seats in the House.

Wayne L. Morse, Republican, former member of the War Labor board, held a 5 to 3 margin over Edgar R. Smith, Democrat, in the race for the full term, which had been held by Sen. Rufus C. Holman, Morse beat Holman in the primary.

Sen. Guy Gordon, Republican, who was appointed to succeed the late Sen. Charles L. McNary, held the same margin in his fight for re-election to the four-year unexpired term. His opponent is Willis Mahoney, Democrat, who twice has failed to get into the Senate.

DEWEY LEADS IN IOWA BY A NARROW MARGIN

DES MOINES, Nov. 7—(AP) The Republican presidential nominee, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, held a narrow lead over his Democratic rival, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the first scattered [illegible] precincts to report in today's general election.

Reports from 118 precincts gave Dewey 16,359 and Roosevelt 15,958.

Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat seeking reelection, took the lead away from Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper, the Republican nominee, on the basis of reports from one-twentieth of the state's precincts. Returns from 118 precincts gave Gillette 15,116 and Hickenlooper 14,837.

DEWEY SURPRISES IN ARIZONA POLL

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 7—(AP) Thomas E. Dewey waged an unexpectedly strong but losing contest in consistently Democratic Arizona tonight on the basis of early returns, but the balance of the Republican ticket lagged far behind.

Complete returns from 11 precincts and incomplete from 78 of the state's 438 gave President Roosevelt 10,039; Dewey, 7,561.

With Jerrie W. Lee, veteran Republican standard bearer, having withdrawn in mid-campaign, Governor Osborn sailed easily into his third term as governor.

The tabulation gave Osborn 9,855; Lee 3,638.

Veteran Senator Carl Hayden was well in front of Fred W. Fickett, Tucson attorney. The incumbent Democratic congressmen, Richard F. Harless and John R. Murdock, approached a 2 to 1 lead over their Republican opponents, Mrs. Margaret Adams Rockwell of Phoenix and A. M. Ward of Casa Grande.

DEWEY SLASHES FDR'S PENN. LEAD

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—(AP) President Roosevelt swept Philadelphia by a 117,754 majority yesterday, but returns from upstate Republican strongholds early today slashed his Pennsylvania margin to 47,352.

The unofficial tabulation was more than half complete.

With 5,550 of the state's 8,208 precincts reporting, the President had polled 1,207,387 ballots against 1,160,035 for Governor Dewey.

Philadelphia gave the President 455,412 and Dewey, 337,658.

U. S. Senator James J. Davis, Republican, former U. S. Secretary of Labor, slumped behind in his race for reelection, polling 783,798 in 3,786 of the 8,208 precincts against 814,887 for his Democratic opponent, Representative Francis J. Myers.

Roosevelt's Philadelphia majority was the lowest accorded him in the three times he has carried the nation's third city.

His 1940 majority over Wendell Willkie was 177,000. In 1936, his majority here over Alfred M. Landon was 209,876. Herbert Hoover, last Republican presidential candidate to win Pennsylvania, drew a 70,816 majority in Philadelphia in 1932.

TEXAS RETURNS GIVE FDR LEAD

DALLAS, Nov. 7—(AP) In unprecedented numbers, Texans cast their ballots today, and early returns to the Texas election bureau indicated they favored a fourth term for President Roosevelt, the re-election of all state officers and the return to Congress of a complete Democratic slate.

Returns from 57 of the state's 254 counties, one complete showed electors pledged to the president leading by nearly 3 to 1 those pledged to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and the Texas regulars, anti-Roosevelt Democratic group, the total: Roosevelt 88,174, Dewey 15,208, Texas regulars 18,514.

Governor Coke R. Stevenson was leading his Republican opponent, B. J. Peasley, 62,560 to 4,416.

In the only congressional race where the Republicans waged an all-out campaign, Rep. Hatton W. Sumners, Democrat, was leading Republican Charles D. Turner 23,215 to 7,849. The district includes Dallas county.

In nine congressional districts nominees were unopposed.

WALSH CASTS BALLOT STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC

CLINTON, Mass., Nov. 7—(AP) Senator David I. Walsh (D.-Mass.) said today he had cast his ballot for the "straight Democratic ticket."

Last week the state's senior senator said he resented an assertion by Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice presidential nominee, who is an interview, referred to Walsh as "an isolationist."

Walsh said the term was "opprobious" and added that while he would support the Democratic national and state ticket he would take no active part in the campaign.

Last Saturday, when President Roosevelt came to Boston for his final campaign address, Walsh joined the President's train in Worcester and rode to Boston, but did not appear at Fenway Park, where the President spoke.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt, polling a heavy vote in the industrial Milwaukee area, took the lead over Gov. Thomas E. Dewey on the basis of early unofficial returns in today's election.

In 444 of the State's 2,098 precincts Roosevelt had 100,442 to 89,325 for the New York Governor. The returns included servicemen's votes and 155 precincts from Milwaukee county. Dewey was polling the larger vote in the rural areas but the urban totals for Roosevelt pushed him into the front.

Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican incumbent, whose pre-Pearl Harbor voting record was attacked by Representative Howard McMurray, his Democratic opponent, as isolationist, had a sizeable lead over McMurray and Representative Harry Sauthoff, the Progressive Senatorial nominee.

In 158 precincts Wiley had 16,075 to 7,601 for McMurray and 1,541 for Sauthoff.

Eighty-one-year-old Walter S. Goodland, the acting Governor, a Republican, also took a sizable early lead in his bid for the Gubernatorial post. In 158 precincts he had 18,169 to 7,152 for Daniel W. Hoan, Democratic nominee, and 1,214 for Alex Benz, the Progressive candidate.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt tonight led Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican nominee for President, in early scattered returns from Minnesota. During the campaign both the Republican and the new, combination Democratic Farmer-Labor parties concentrated on the Presidential contest. The State has eleven electoral votes. Returns from 217 of 3,703 precincts gave Roosevelt 69,190; Dewey, 49,195.

The Democratic-Farm-Labor party, formed last spring, had a complete slate of candidates in the field, headed by Byron Allen, their nominee for Governor. Allen, a former Iowan, followed Vice-President Wallace into the Democratic party several years ago.

The Republican candidate for Governor was Gov. Edward J. Thye, who succeeded Gov. Harold Stassen in 1943 when Stassen resigned to join the navy.

The State's nine Republican Congressmen all were candidates for reelection.

FDR HOLDS EARLY LEAD IN WASHINGTON STATE

SEATTLE, Nov. 7—(AP) Democratic candidates took an early lead in scattered returns from today's apparently record-breaking turnout of Washington state's approximately 1,000,000 registered voters.

Partial returns from 38 of the state's 3,163 precincts gave President Roosevelt 3,240 to 2,274 for Dewey.

Nineteen of the 3,163 precincts gave Democratic Rep. Warren G. Magnuson 1,547 votes for the seat to be vacated by U. S. Sen. Homer T. Bone to 1,152 for Lt. Col. Harry R. Cain, Tacoma's mayor on military leave in Europe. The same 19 precincts showed Republican Gov. Arthur B. Langle seeking re-election, trailing U. S. Sen. Mon C. Wallgren, 1,497 to 1,284.

EARLY MONTANA VOTE GOES TO ROOSEVELT

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 7.—(AP) President Roosevelt established an early lead in Montana over Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican presidential candidate, tonight in the first, scattered general election returns.

Republican Governor Sam C. Ford, seeking his second four-year term, led his Democratic opponent, Supreme Court Justice Leif Erickson, by a handful of votes.

Early predictions of a near-record vote apparently were borne out as clerks tabulated figures. In Silver Bow county where Butte provides the lion's share of the voting, one of the heaviest turnouts in the country's history was reported.

The tabulation in Montana at 8 p. m. (MWT):

President: 7 precincts of 1,175 gave Roosevelt 1,144; Dewey 749.

NORTH DAKOTA GIVES EARLY LEAD TO FDR

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 7.—(AP) Early returns in North Dakota gave President Roosevelt a slight edge over Thomas E. Dewey for President and put Democratic Governor John Moses in the lead for U. S. Senator.

Nine of 2,254 precincts gave Roosevelt 945 and Dewey 904. In the senatorial contest, seven precincts put Moses nearly 200 ahead of U. S. Senator Gerald P. Nye, the Republican nominee, and nearly 300 ahead of Independent Lynn U. Stambaugh, former national commander of the American Legion. The count was Moses 542, Nye 362, and Stambaugh 273.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Nov. 7 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey held a substantial lead in the contest for South Dakota's four electoral votes, and Republican incumbents in Congressional and Gubernatorial races amassed margins approaching or bettering two to one in early returns.

Two hundred of the State's 1,949 precincts gave Dewey 17,061; Roosevelt 12,503.

Senator Chan Gurney led in 137 precincts, 9,904 to 5,430 for George W. Bradshaw, Democrat.

Representative Karl Mundt led Grover Lothrop, Democrat, 11,970 to 6,738 in 163 precincts, and Representative Francis Case held a 410-to-155 lead over H. W. Clarkson, Democrat, in 44 precincts.

Gov. M. Q. Sharpe received 10,119 votes to 5,568 for Lynn Fellows, Democrat, in 139 precincts.

DEMOCRATIC ARKANSAS ON ROOSEVELT'S SIDE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 7—(AP) Traditionally Democratic Arkansas apparently was in the Roosevelt column tonight but the less than three-to-one ratio in scattered unofficial early returns was the narrowest over Republicans in 16 years.

Returns from 80 of 2,087 precincts gave Roosevelt 3,208 and Dewey 1,148.

Arkansas Republicans, who staged their most vigorous fight in a national election since 1928, were joined by anti-Roosevelt Democrats who campaigned for a large protest vote against the New Deal.

A stiff fight was in progress over a proposed constitutional amendment to outlaw the closed union shop.

Returns from 119 precincts gave 3,684 for the amendment to 2,417 against.

Early Connecticut Vote Goes F. D. R.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt jumped into an early lead tonight for Connecticut's eight electoral votes on the basis of unofficial returns from the quick-reporting cities, but his pluralities in the urban centers ran generally lower than those of 1940 when he carried the State by 55,802 votes.

Republicans, banking for much of their support on the late reporting rural areas, made one of the deepest cuts in the 1940 Roosevelt plurality in Waterbury, one of the State's strongest Democratic centers. The unofficial vote there was Roosevelt 22,890, Dewey 19,525, a plurality for the President of 3,365 compared with his 1940 margin of 9,017.

New Haven, the State's second

largest city, bettered its 1940 plurality for Roosevelt by about 600 votes. With one precinct missing, the city's unofficial vote was Roosevelt, 44,804; Dewey, 28,348.

The early returns also gave former Gov. Robert A. Hurley (D.) a lead over Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, but the Democratic nominee's plurality was running behind the President.

PHILADELPHIA ROOSEVELT'

President Has Substantia Lead In Whole State

Philadelphia, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt swept Philadelphia by a 117,754 majority in the general election today and swung out to a substantial lead in Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania as a whole.

The complete Philadelphia vote:

Roosevelt	455,412
Dewey	337,658

In the State as a whole, 3,112 precincts out of 8,208 gave the President 826,668 and Dewey 713,990.

In industrial Allegheny county, embracing Pittsburgh and its suburbs, 244 precincts out of 1,024 gave Roosevelt 86,480 and Dewey 61,945.

Myers Leads Davis

United States Senator James J. Davis, Republican, former United States Secretary of Labor, trailed his Democratic opponent, Representative Francis J. Myers, in early returns.

The vote from 1,237 of the 8,208 precincts was 259,376 for Myers and 251,783 for Davis.

In Allegheny county, 197 of the 1,024 precincts gave Myers 62,898 and Davis 45,587.

The State's soldier vote was not included in the tabulation. Servicemen's ballots will be counted November 22. Of 652,022 mailed out, 239,185 had been returned.

Pennsylvania's polling places were jammed throughout the day.

ILLINOIS LEAD TO ROOSEVELT

Dewey, However, Is Ahead In Returns Outside Chicago

Chicago, Nov. 7 (AP)—Early returns in Illinois—the majority of them from the Democratic stronghold of Chicago—gave President Roosevelt a lead tonight, although he trailed his challenger, Thomas E. Dewey, in the normally Republican down-State territory.

Reports from 266 of the State's 8,748 precincts—200 of them in Cook county (Chicago)—gave the President 72,808 and the New York Governor 40,722.

In returns from 66 precincts outside the city, Dewey had the advantage over Roosevelt by 13,880 to 9,345.

Green Also Behind

Gov. Dwight H. Green, Republican running for reelection, was behind Thomas J. Courtney, Democratic State's Attorney at Chicago, in the initial tabulations—but in that race also most of the returns were from Chicago, and the Governor had a margin over his adversary in the down-State districts.

Reports from 212 precincts—160 of them in Chicago—gave Courtney 55,531 and Green 32,057.

The same early pattern was apparent in the duel for a United States Senate seat, matching Senator Scott W. Lucas, Democrat bidding for a second term, against Republican Richard J. Lyons.

Returns from 294 precincts—225 of them in Chicago—gave Lucas 80,124 and Lyons 42,776.

Hope To Offset City

Like Dewey and Green, Lyons set the pace down-State, where Republican leaders expected to gather a heavy harvest of votes to offset the Democratic showing in Chicago.

A tremendous turnout of voters was reported from all sections of the State with indications that the record of 4,262,196, established in 1940, may be equaled or exceeded. County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, who has charge of the election machinery in Cook county, estimated an all-time high total of 1,970,000 to 2,000,000 ballots were cast in Chicago. The city peak of 1,787,861 was attained four years ago.

The State's soldier vote was fixed at 210,317 during the day, with indications that late ballots rushed to the polls before the 5 P. M. closing hour might increase the total to about 215,000. The service ballots were counted with those marked by civilians.

DEMOCRATS LEAD OKLAHOMA VOTE

Roosevelt and Entire Ticket in Vanguard in Early Returns.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 7—(AP) President Roosevelt and almost the entire Democratic ticket rolled out in front in Oklahoma tonight with little early indication that the state had been rightfully placed in the political doubtful column.

On the basis of unofficial returns from 653 of Oklahoma's 3,672 precincts the Democratic Roosevelt-Truman presidential and vice presidential team led the Republican Dewey-Bricker ticket 67,286 to 47,130.

Elmer Thomas, 18 years a Democratic U. S. senator, took a strong early lead for fourth term re-election, which in later returns was cut down somewhat by William J. Otjen, Republican.

Returns from 638 Precincts gave Thomas 66,222 votes to 45,931 for Otjen, Enid attorney.

In the First congressional district (Tulsa) George B. Schwabe, Tulsa attorney and Republican nominee, trailed Dennis Bushyhead, Claremore Democratic congressional aspirant, 2,543 to 2,208 in returns from 32 of 574 precincts.

Congressional races in the remaining seven districts also were led by Democratic incumbents, with the exception of the eighth, where Ross Rizley, Republican incumbent, led Democrat Phil Ferguson 3,232 to 1,962 in returns from 37 of 493 precincts.

Earliest returns, those from eight counties, showed soldiers and sailors and other military personnel voting better than two to one for their commander-in-chief. The tabulation showed 1,034 for Roosevelt to 481 for Dewey.

Missouri Swings Toward GOP Slate

St. Louis, Nov. 7 (AP)—Pivotal Missouri swung toward the Republican column tonight with returns from about one third of the State giving Gov. Thomas E. Dewey a lead of more than 25,000 votes over President Roosevelt.

The entire State ticket rode along in front with Dewey.

Most of the early returns, however, came from rural Missouri where the GOP expected to show its greatest strength. They included only a few precincts in Kansas City and St. Louis, which forecasters predicted would go Democratic.

Presidential Vote

The vote for President in 1,657 out of 4,543 precincts was: Dewey, 232,735; Roosevelt, 207,478.

For United States Senator, in 1,473 precincts, Republican Governor Forrest C. Donnell had 206,717 votes and Democratic Attorney General Roy McKittrick 183,708.

In the Governorship contest between two rivals from the same little Ozark town of Lebanon, the vote in 1,473 precincts was: Jean Paul Bradshaw, Republican, 202,101; Phil M. Donnelly, Democrat, 188,447.

Missouri voters—lured by expectations of a close contest and favored generally good weather—turned out in unexpected numbers threatening to exceed the anticipated total of 1,500,000 votes.

ROOSEVELT, BARKLEY LEADING IN KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7—(AP)—President Roosevelt and Senator Alben W. Barkley moved into comfortable leads in returns from scattered Kentucky precincts early tonight.

On the basis of unofficial returns from 767 of 4,304 precincts Roosevelt was leading Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, 88,301 to 67,385.

In the senate race, Barkley, (D.) moved into a lead of 84,276 to 62,695 over his opponent, James Park (R) on the basis of unofficial returns from 750 precincts.

CALIFORNIA VOTE LEANING TO FDR

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 — (AP) President Roosevelt took a substantial lead over Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in early California election returns tonight.

The ratio in the President's favor was about 3 to 2 in populous Los Angeles, and about the same in San Francisco. War-booming San Diego gave an early lead to Dewey.

The vote in 2642 out of 14,841 precincts was Roosevelt 242,584, Dewey 173,675.

Democratic Senator Sheridan Downey, seeking his second term, led Lt. Gov. Frederick F. Houser, Republican, in 1812 precincts. Downey had 101,643 and Houser 82,438. Downey was strong in the early San Francisco returns and the ratio in his favor in Los Angeles was about 5 to 4. Several smaller counties gave leads to Houser.

First Congressional returns from the hard-fought contest between Rep. Tom Rolph, Republican, and Franck R. Havenner, Democrat, were close: In 10 out of 557 precincts the vote was: Rolph 590, Havenner 585.

GOV. DEWEY HAS SLIGHT EDGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 7—(AP) Governor Thomas E. Dewey held a slight lead over President Roosevelt with about one-sixth of the ballots cast today tabulated unofficially.

Political observers said the New York governor was running about one per cent higher than Wendell Willkie at the same point in 1940, when President Roosevelt won in the state by 15,000 votes.

With 55 of the state's 296 towns and wards reported, Dewey had 5286 and Roosevelt 3711. In those same towns U. S. Senator Charles W. Tobey had 5245 and his Democrat opponent, Joseph J. Betley, 3266.

Those towns and wards gave Republican gubernatorial candidate Charles M. Dale, mayor of Portsmouth, 5292 and Col. James J. Powers, his Democrat opponent, 3164.

VERMONT REMAINS IN G. O. P. CORNER

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 7.—(AP) Governor Thomas E. Dewey carried traditionally Republican Vermont on the basis of nearly complete returns tonight.

The G.O.P. standard bearer polled 60,241 votes to 43,173 for President Roosevelt with 228 of the state's 246 cities and towns reported.

U. S. Senator George W. Aiken and U. S. Representative Charles A. Plumley, both Republicans, were re-elected, the incomplete figures indicated, and Lieutenant Governor Mortimer R. Proctor (R) was assured of election as governor over Ernest H. Bailey (D).

The first 22 cities and towns tabulated gave Aiken 63,773 votes for 31,334 for Harry W. Witters (D).

Plumley received 65,419 votes in 228 cities and towns to 35,758 for Robert W. Ready (R), and Proctor polled 57,889 votes to 28,218 for Bailey in 211 cities and towns.

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GOV. DEWEY DEFEATS FDR IN HYDE PARK

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Nov. 7.—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey defeated President Roosevelt, his Dutchess county neighbor, today in the town of Hyde Park, home of the President, and in the town of Pawling, where the governor owns a farm.

Dewey carried Hyde Park 1,522 to 1,181 and Pawling, 972 to 476. The President never has carried Hyde Park.

HELEN DOUGLAS LEADS REPUBLICAN OPPONENT

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7—(AP) A see-saw contest developed tonight in California's 14th congressional district between Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democratic national committeewoman, and William D. Campbell, attorney and Republican.

Tallies in 168 of the downtown district's 606 precincts gave Actor Melvin Douglas' actress wife 7,006 votes to 6,889 for Campbell.

ROOSEVELT REGULARS LEAD IN MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 7—(AP) Roosevelt-pledged Democrats, with their supplemental ticket, surged into the lead over party ticket bolters and Republicans in Mississippi on the basis of early unofficial returns from today's general election.

Returns from 80 of the state's 1,693 precincts gave Roosevelt 7,887 votes and Dewey 216.

The Roosevelt vote included the combined votes of the solid pro-Roosevelt and regular Democratic tickets, the latter of which lists three Roosevelt bolters. The Dewey vote presented the combined vote of the Regular and independent Republican factions.

The returns by tickets in 80 of 1,693 precincts were: pro-Roosevelt 7,596, regular Democrat 291, regular Republican 57, independent Republican 159.

Soldier Glad to Mark Ballot as Shells Go By

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Nov. 7 (AP).—The significance of marking an American ballot while under fire on German soil was described by Corporal Roger M. Olsen, of the United States Army, in a letter to his wife, who is a school teacher here.

The letter, which she read to a reporter, said in part: "As I marked the little X's I could hear the thundering guns and big shells whistling through the air toward the enemy. Each little mark seemed to strengthen the chain of freedom which the enemy, a few miles away, had tried to break. It was, indeed, an honor to vote today."

BARKLEY REELECTED

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7—(AP) Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky) won re-election today and his Republican opponent, James Park of Lexington, conceded defeat.

Dewey Takes Michigan Lead

Detroit, Nov. 7 (AP)—Outstate Michigan, traditionally Republican, gave the State's native son, Thomas E. Dewey, a strong lead tonight in what appeared to be a record-breaking vote. If the Republican nominee holds the present ratio he will come to Wayne (Detroit) county, the Democratic stronghold, with a margin of about 250,000 votes.

The heavy vote in Wayne county indicated a close finish in Michigan again. In 1940, Willkie carred the State by 6,926 votes in a total of 2,072,908.

Returns from 230 out-State precincts, out of the State total of 3,841, gave Dewey 67,405 and Roosevelt 43,563.

Predicts 750,000 Vote

In Detroit, Oakley E. Distin, the election supervisor, predicted a total vote of 750,000 or even higher compared to 584,000 in 1940, when Roosevelt's big majority in Wayne (Detroit) county almost overcame Wendell L. Willkie's out-State lead of 181,955.

Michigan counted its soldier votes simultaneously with the regular ballots.

Despite chill weather, long lines stood at most of the larger city polls all day long. In some cities the closing time ranged as late as 11 P. M. EWT. Detroit closed its polls at 10 P. M.

There was every indication the total State vote would exceed the record-breaking 1940 total of 2,072,908.

Query About Election Precedes Communique

San Francisco, Nov. 7 (AP)—When the Army Signal Corps voicecast from the Philippines was set up this afternoon to handle Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique, the first word from the announcer in the islands was:

30. 24 — 20 29

"Have you anything on the election yet?"

When advised it was still too early, the announcer replied, "just break in when you have anything."

F. D. R. IS AHEAD IN W. VA. VOTE

Democrat Ahead In Gubernatorial Contest

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 7 (AP)—West Virginia, which gave its electoral votes to President Roosevelt four years ago, was establishing a trend in that direction again tonight as the first of 2,793 heavily filled ballot boxes were turned in.

In the first 67 precincts, representing tallies from 24 counties and including some in the populous southern coal fields, Mr. Roosevelt had a total of 9,574 while the count for Gov. Thomes E. Dewey was 7,158.

Judge Meadows Ahead

In the contest for West Virginia's Governor, now held by Democratic Executive M. M. Neely, the ratio was about the same. Judge Clarence W. Meadows, of Beckley, in 67 precincts had polled 9,714 votes and the tally for Mayor D. Boone Dawson of Charleston was 6,953.

The early count was totally inconclusive and had little representation from the industrial northern panhandle, but there was nothing in the first returns to indicate that coal miners in the south had swung away from the President in any great numbers.

What few precincts were in from the mining counties of McDowell, Mingo, Logan and Raleigh gave Democratic margins. The same was true for the Gubernational contest and for races for State offices and Congressional seats.

Democrats In Virginia Take Commanding Lead

Richmond, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt and most of Virginia's Democratic nominees for Congress took commanding leads in incomplete unofficial returns tonight from the general election, but in the seventh a nip and tuck fight developed between Representative A. Willis Robertson, Democrat, and D. Wampler Earman, Republican.

In the Presidential race, 875 of the 1,714 Virginia precincts gave the Roosevelt-Truman ticket 101,737 votes to 59,002 for Dewey-Bricker. The votes included soldier as well as civilian ballots.

Lead Of Only 1,828

Representative Robertson had a lead of only 1,828 votes over Earman on the basis of returns from 141 of the district's 256 precincts. The vote was Robertson 11,141, Earman 9,318.

In the six other Congressional races in which there was opposition, the Democrats were well out in front.

Differences, which arose in both the major parties, took the form of a division among the Democrats over support of Roosevelt for a fourth term.

Senator Byrd (D., Va.), who was supported by some other southern States for the Presidential nomination, took no part in the campaign and made no speeches or statements.

North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 7 (AP)—North Carolina, traditionally a bulwark of the Democratic party, returned its usual heavy Democratic vote today, and elected a Democratic Senator and Governor and other State officers.

Returns from a third of the State's precincts gave President Roosevelt a 3-to-1 lead over the Republican nominee, Thomas E. Dewey. With returns from 705 of 1,922 precincts counted, the vote was: Roosevelt, 212,056; Dewey, 74,772.

Four years ago the vote in North Carolina was Roosevelt, 609,015; Willkie, 213,633.

No third party was represented on the ballot in North Carolina, which went Republican in 1928 for the first time in recent years, but so-called "Constitutional Democrats" conducted an advertising campaign urging voters to cast their ballot for the Republican national ticket and to support Democratic nominees for other offices.

Clyde R. Hoey, the Democratic nominee, was elected United States Senator, succeeding Senator Robert R. Reynolds, and R. Gregg Cherry, Democrat, was elected Governor.

Louisiana

New Orleans, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt held a four-to-one lead over Governor Dewey tonight in early returns from today's general election.

The vote in 59 of the total of 1871 precincts gave Roosevelt 8,649 and Dewey 2,156.

This did not include any of the New Orleans' vote where the polls remained open until 9 P. M.

Democratic Senator John H. Overton won reelection easily. His independent opponent, Maurice E. Clark, failed to get his name on the ballot.

Electoral System Is Explained

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—When the election returns start rolling in tonight, if you're trying to keep tab, remember: it's the electoral vote in each State that counts.

Technically, when you vote you do not vote directly for President and Vice-President but rather for the so-called Presidential electors chosen by a candidate's party in every State.

Each party has its own set of electors in each State. The electors of a party getting the greatest number of votes in a State vote later for their party's Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.

Not Provided By Law

They do this automatically, although there is nothing in the law which says they have to. The electors of a party defeated in any State, of course, don't vote at all.

The electors always have to wait a while after election day before casting their votes. This year the victorious electors will meet in their State capitals December 18 and ballot for their party's candidates.

Those votes, in sealed envelopes will be sent to Washington. They will be counted here January 6 in the presence of the new Congress by the President of the Senate.

Soldier Vote Delay

You won't have to wait that long of course, to know who wins today's election. You'll probably know tonight for sure. But if it's very close then the final results may not be known until all the soldier-sailor ballots are counted.

The electoral system may seem a roundabout way of doing a job. It has been called obsolete. But it was set up by the framers of the Constitution.

They thought that the voters could choose electors and that the electors would exercise their own judgment in choosing a President and Vice-President. It hasn't worked out that way. As noted, they follow their party's desires.

Number Of Electors

The electoral system works this way:

Each State chooses Presidential electors equal to the number of its members in the national House of Representatives, plus two Senators. For example:

Arizona has two Representatives and, like every other State, has two Senators. So it is four electoral voters. (Congressmen can't be electoral voters.)

New York, with 45 Representatives and two Senators, has 47 electoral votes, largest in the naton.

531 Electoral Vote Total

Each State is allowed one Representative in the National House for approximately every 300,000 people in its population. There are 435 Representatives in Congress and 96 Senators, a total of 531 Congressmen. To each of the big parties, Democrat and Republican, has named 531 electoral voters.

The successful candidate tonight will need a minimum of 266 electoral votes, just one vote more than half of the 531 total electoral votes, to win.

Mr. Roosevelt almost surely will start out the day with a neat package of Southern electoral votes safe in his pocket. It seems certain that 11 Southern States, with a total of 127 electoral votes among them, will adhere to their long tradition of voting solidly Democratic. That means he would have to pick up only 139 elsewhere to reach the 266 mark.

NOV 8 1944

Prohibition Plan Killed In Nebraska's Referendum

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7. — (AP) Nebraska voted a resounding "no" today to a state-wide prohibition proposal.

The proposal, which would have banned possession as well as sale of intoxicating liquor, was on the losing side by more than two-to-one with enough returns in to establish the decision.

Returns from 407 of the state's 2,026 precincts showed a 61,765 to 34,922 vote against the ban The proposed constitutional amendment to limit gas tax funds to highway purposes also was losing by a substantial margin, returns from 407 precincts giving 44,048 votes against and 33,843 for the proposal.

Two factors were considered paramount in defeat of the ban: The state's resentment against the proposal being brought up in the absence of Nebraskans in the armed forces, and the dislike for new taxes which opponents said would be necessary to replace liquor tax revenues.

GEORGIA FOR FDR

BY BIG MAJORITY

Dewey and Independent Democrats Far Behind in Early Tabulations.

ATLANTA, Nov. 7—(AP) Georgia, whose Gov. Ellis Arnall has been mentioned as a possible cabinet member in a fourth term administration, plumped hard for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket in today's general election.

Unofficial returns from 207 of 1,735 precincts gave Roosevelt 55,711; Dewey 9,069; and the unpledged independent Democrats 515.

The state also sent back to the Senate without opposition veteran Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate finance committee, and nine Democratic congressmen, including Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the House naval affairs committee.

Rep. Robert Ramspeck, Democratic house whip, beat off a challenge by independent Henry A. Alexander with ease to complete the congressional delegation.

First Alabama Absentee Vote Count Democratic

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt polled the customary Democratic majority over Governor Dewey in returns from 55 absentee ballots in Jefferson (Birmingham) county today.

Forty-seven of the 55 were for all Democratic nominees, seven were for Dewey and one for Prohibitionist party nominees. No comparative figures for 1940 were available.

NOV 8 1944

Alabama

Birmingham, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt, Senator Lister Hill and other Democratic nominees were given overwhelming majorities on early unofficial returns from today's election in Alabama.

With ballots tabulated from 64 of the State's 2,400 boxes, Roosevelt had 6,964 votes to 1,425 for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Senator Hill, on returns from 58 of 2,300 precincts, had 6,533 votes to 1,171 for John Posey, Republican.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt held a lead in Tennessee tonight as western majorities overcame Republican strength in the eastern rural areas.

Returns from 1,489 of 2,300 precincts gave Roosevelt 134,492 and Dewey 101,793.

None of the four major cities had turned in its count.

Democrat Jim Nance McCord, who stepped out of Congress to campaign for Governor, led a close race with Republican John Hartley Kilgo.

Returns from 1,301 precincts gave McCord 87,848; Kilgo, 64,322, and Independent John R. Neal 1,525.

NOV 8 1944

Florida

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 7 (AP)—Florida voters rolled up a two-to-one majority for President Roosevelt on the basis of early unofficial returns from today's general election, but made a close fight out of a proposed constitutional amendment to outlaw the closed union shop.

In the Presidential election, returns from 124 of 1,498 precincts gave Roosevelt 35,262 and Dewey 17,320.

Senator Claude Pepper, New Deal champion, seemed sure of re-election.

New Jersey

Newark, N. J., Nov. 7 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was out in front with a two-to-one lead in early New Jersey returns.

The Republican had an edge of 44,808 to Roosevelt's 23,082 in 86 of the 3,658 State election districts, but 80 of those districts were in Bergen county, a Republican stronghold which has produced, in the past, huge GOP pluralities.

Balloting throughout the State was extremely heavy throughout the day. The first report on the military vote, which came from normally Republican Hunterdon county, gave the Roosevelt-Truman ticket a 224-to-215 edge over the Dewey-Bricker combination. About 600 of the votes remained to be counted.

Complete but unofficial absentee vote returns in Ocean county, normally Republican, gave Dewey and Bricker 746 ballots to 683 for the Democrats.

H. Alexander Smith, Republican candidate for United States Senator, was ahead of his Democratic rival, Elmer H. Wene, 30,326 to 52,474, in returns from 135 of the State's districts.

The opposition vote to adoption of a new State constitution was leading, 18,119 to 15,830, in the returns from 84 districts.

ROOSEVELT LEADS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 7.—(AP) Traditionally Democratic South Carolina piled up a huge majority today for President Roosevelt, but apparently not as large as in former years, and a candidate nominated by an anti-New Deal third party was running considerably ahead of the Republican nominee, Thomas E. Dewey.

Returns from 530 of the state's 1,282 precincts gave Roosevelt 54,720 votes; Dewey 3,165 and Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democratic senator of Virginia, 5,086. The southern Democratic party, formed in South Carolina by bolting Democrats who opposed Mr. Roosevelt's domestic policies, designated Senator Byrd as its nominee.

In the last four presidential elections South Carolina piled up the biggest Democratic majority of any state. In 1928 when the rest of the nation gave Herbert Hoover a landslide vote, South Carolina cast 91 per cent of her ballot for Al Smith.

In today's voting the Democrats elected Gov. Olin D. Johnston to the U. S. Senate over two Republican candidates and a candidate of the Progressive (Negro) Democratic party. He will succeed veteran Senator E. D. Smith, chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, whom he defeated in the Democratic primary.

The Democrats also elected six Congressmen, but in one district, the Second, there was a contest between John Riley, Democrat, and T. M. Wannamaker, an independent who refused to pay the Democratic party's filing fee.

DEWEY LEADS F. D. R. IN N. Y.

Roosevelt Cuts Into Up-State Margin, However

New York, Nov. 7 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey held a narrow lead over President Roosevelt in New York State tonight, although the President cut deeply into Dewey's expected margin in tra-

ditionally Republican upstate.

Unofficial returns from 887 of 9,121 districts in the State gave Dewey 251,413 votes to 220,138 for Roosevelt.

Returns from 800 of the 5,421 districts outside New York city showed: Dewey, 217,343; Roosevelt, 186,689.

Dewey Polls 34,070 Votes

In 87 of the 3,700 districts in New York city, which is strongly Democratic, Dewey polled 34,070 votes to 33,449 for Roosevelt.

The President carried Rochester, Syracuse and Auburn. Normally Republican Syracuse, which gave the late Wendell L. Willkie a 10,064 plurality in 1940, went to Roosevelt by 4,093.

Rochester, which rolled up a Roosevelt plurality of 20,360 in 1940, went to the President by a 19,403 margin.

Wagner Leads Curran

In Erie county, which includes Buffalo, the State's second city, President Roosevelt was running almost two to one ahead of Dewey.

In the United States Senate contest, the veteran Democratic incumbent Robert F. Wagner led the Republican nominee, Thomas J. Curran. The vote in 662 of the State's 9,121 districts was Wagner 179,504; Curran, 169,124.

The Presidential vote gave indications of approaching or exceeding the 1940 record of 6,301,000.

Hamilton Fish Trailing Augustus W. Bennet

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—Partial returns from three counties in the 29th Congressional district tonight gav. Augustus W. Bennet an edge in his contest to unseat Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican aspirant for a 13th term.

Unofficial returns from Delaware (29 of 62 districts): Sullivan (15 of 45) and Orange (5 of 114), showed Benet leading, 11,094 to 8,171. Fish is the candidate of the Republican and Jeffersonian parties; Bennet, Democratic, American Labor, Liberal and Good Government.

Roosevelt Carries Syracuse

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt carried the normally Republican city of Syracuse by a plurality of 4,093 over Governor Dewey today. Unofficial figures for the 157 districts: Dewey (R.), 47,371; Roosevelt (D.), 51,464.

Slight Iowa Lead In Favor Of Dewey

Des Moines, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Republican Presidential nominee, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, held a narrow lead over his Democratic rival, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the first scattered Iowa precincts to report in today's genera lelection.

Reports from 118 precincts gave Dewey 16,359 and Roosevelt 15,958.

Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat seeking reelection, took the lead away from Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper, the Republican nominee, on the basis of reports from one twentieth of the State's precincts. Returns from 118 precincts gave Gillette 15,116 and Hickenlooper 14,837.

SOUTHERNERS GIVE TO GOP

Thousands Of Dollars Go To Aid Dewey's Cause

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Southern voters made their usual contribution to the Democratic party this year, but they also poured thousands of dollars into Republican campaign chests.

Records on file with Congress today disclosed that the Southerners—particularly a large group of Texans—gave large sums to the GOP national and Congressional committees and to other anti-Administration organizations.

The same records show, however, that the Republicans used nearly all this money for campaigns elsewhere in the nation.

Donations Listed

Among the largest contributions: H. R. Cullen, of Houston—$5,000 to the American Democratic National Committee, an anti-fourth term organization headed by former Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York, and $2,500 to the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Margaret Cullen, Wilhelmina D. Cullen and Mrs. Agnes Cullen Arnold, all of Houston—$2,500 each to the GOP Congressional group.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hunt, Dallas—$2,500 each to the GOP Senatorial Committee and the same amount each to the GOP Congressional group.

H. Weiss, Houston—$2,500 to O'Connor's committee.

W. J. Jones, Birmingham, $1,025; W. S. Keese, Jr., Chattanooga, $2,000, and R. D. McGrath, Warrenton, Va., $1,000, all to the Republican Congressional Committee.

Expenditures Given

These expenditures were reported:

GOP Senatorial — $2,000 and $1,000 items to James Park, Lexington (Ky.) opponent of Senator Barkley (D., Ky.); $2,000 to Miles H. Draper, Tampa (Fla.) opponent of Senator Pepper (D., Fla.), and $2,000 to Forrest C. Donnell, Jefferson City (Mo.) opponent of Roy McKittrick, Salisbury, Mo., the Democratic nominee.

GOP Congressional—$750 to Edward W. Greb, Lake Worth (Fla.) opponent of Dwight L. Rogers, Democratic nominee; varying amounts of $250 to $500 to other Republican nominees in Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee.

American Democratic National Committee—$504.95 to Ralph W. Moore, Austin, Texas; field expenses, and payments of $1,000 and $400 to Moore in Washington; $505.30 to Radio Station KRLD, Dallas, and $100 to L. E. Farley, Memphis, Tenn.

Wallace Sees Mandate For 'Full Steam Ahead'

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace, interpreting early returns as assuring the re-election of President Roosevelt, issued a statement tonight calling for "full steam ahead."

The Vice-President told the Associated Press:

"Roosevelt until 1948 means a country confident, moving with full steam ahead. The vote constitutes a mandate to Congress to prepare the way for 60,000,000 post-war jobs.

"Corner apple selling disappeared under Roosevelt. The people have determined to lick the dole. Full post-war employment means prosperity to farm and city alike. Our plans will now go ahead for a permanent, enforceable peace."

6 To 1 For Roosevelt

Monticello, Fla., Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt got six votes and Thomas E. Dewey one in Jefferson county's rural Walker Springs precinct today. In 1940, the precinct gave Roosevelt 12 votes and Wendell Willkie, his Republican opponent, none.

SOUTH BACKS FOURTH TERM

Roosevelt Leads, 3 To 1, In Texas Over Two Groups

Atlanta, Nov. 7 (AP)—From Virginia to Texas the States of the traditionally Solid South came in tonight with early unofficial returns indicating hearty indorsement of a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

From Texas, where anti-Roosevelt opposition had been most vocal, the early count showed the President holding a better than three-to-one lead over the combined vote for the Republicans and the anti-Roosevelt "Texas regulars."

Also In Mississippi

In Mississippi, where another party split brought a last-minute special session of the Legislature to assure voters of a "straight Roosevelt" ticket, the Democratic banner was far ahead of the Republican.

The Roosevelt forces in South Carolina, another hot spot in the pre-election revolt picture, were also piling up a stout majority. The early count gave the Administration near 2-to-1 indorsement.

Overwhelming In Four States

The Roosevelt vote was overwhelming in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. The Democrats held a slightly less than 2-to-1 lead in Florida and picked up additional ballots as Arkansas returns trickled in.

Along the Southern border Tennessee was piling up a big Roosevelt lead, returns from a fifth of the precincts giving the President a better than 17,000-vote lead.

Roosevelt Still a 'Tree Grower'

President Gives That Occupation as He Casts Ballot 251 at Hyde Park.

Hyde Park, N. Y., Nov. 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt—"occupation, tree grower"—cast ballot No. 251 in Hyde Park's old Town Hall shortly after noon today.

The President drove to the town hall from his nearby estate with Mrs. Roosevelt who followed him in to the voting booth. Their daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger and 5-year-old son, Johnny, were along for the ride.

After the President voted—at 12:28 P. M.—he stood before the voting booth and posed for photographers. Before he showed up to vote Mr. Roosevelt paid a call at the Hyde Park elementary school where the children sang for him.

"You weren't here four years ago," he told them, "you weren't old enough then."

Tree Grower Again.

As the Chief Executive entered the town hall Miss Mildred Todd, election inspector in charge of the registration book, asked his name, address and occupation.

"Tree grower," said the President. "What did I say last time?"

The election official told him he was a tree grower at the last election and the President, chuckling, said that's right. "For some elections he has given his occupation as a farmer."

The President was the second Roosevelt to call for a ballot in the forty-five-year-old town hall today. About an hour before he showed up Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt, widow of the President's half-brother, showed up to cast her ballot.

With the formalities of his voting qualifications out of the way, Miss Todd—seemingly a bit nervous at her task—held a box of candy before the President.

"Would you like a piece of candy?" she asked.

Munches Candy.

"Thanks very much, I will," the President replied, and dropped it into his mouth. He went into the booth munching the candy.

The hall grew quiet as the green curtain closed around the President while he cast his ballot. He had a little trouble because the lever on the voting machine wouldn't work. An election official reached over the top of the booth and jiggled it.

The President wore a gray suit and the Navy cape which cloaked his shoulders through most of his campaign appearances.

A crowd of Hyde Park neighbors assembled before the Town Hall long before the Roosevelts showed up to vote. They applauded when the President drove up and again when he left the hall. As he sat in the car waiting for Mrs. Roosevelt to complete her voting task the President chatted with Elmer Van Wagner, the Supervisor of Hyde Park.

By the time the President voted about a third of the Town Hall's 379 registered voters had cast their ballots.

President Roosevelt closed his fourth-term campaign last night with a radio prayer for a just and lasting peace.

He wants 50,000,000 voters at the polls today to show the world, as he put it last night, "that our kind of government is the best in the world—and the kind we propose to keep!" A big vote will cause the world to "respect our democracy," he said.

The President made his brief radio address from a studio in his Hyde Park home at the close of a day which took him on a seventy-five-mile tour through neighboring communities in the Hudson Valley during which he repeatedly expressed his own confidence of re-election.

His talk last night was devoted to the war, the future of those now in uniform and the fight for a world organization of nations to preserve the peace.

The President reminded his listeners that they would vote today as "free men and women, with full freedom of choice" and declared:

"Not for one single moment can you now or later forget the all-important goals for which we are aiming—to win the war and unite our fighting men with their families at the earliest moment; to see that all have honorable jobs; and to create a world peace organization which will prevent this disaster from ever coming upon us again."

Plans Customary Snack.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt planned an early dinner for her family and later a scrambled egg snack as the traditional election night fare at the Roosevelt Hyde Park mansion.

She said the household would spend the evening listening to election returns and that she would "stay up as late as the President."

MRS. FDR CALM DURING ELECTION

By JANE EADS

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 7—(AP) Mrs. Roosevelt listened to the election returns tonight confident, she said, that "whatever the people decide will be the best for the nation."

As the polls closed on her husband's bid for a fourth-term in the White House the First Lady said "we've been through so many campaigns that one really just waits for the results, with confidence that whatever the people decide will be for the good of the nation."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had no emotional reactions to the outcome of today's election.

"I've been passing a perfectly uneventful day, doing absolutely nothing this afternoon," she added.

She invited reporters to the Hyde Park mansion late tonight, promising "something to eat—not much but something," while they listened to election results.

Mrs. Roosevelt talked to newspaper women by telephone today after she had gone to the Hyde Park town hall to vote with the President.

Riding in the presidential car was a large black dog instead of the familiar Fala, the President's pet Scotty.

One of the newspaper women asked if the large black dog, a Labrador retriever, was a competitor of Fala in the President's affections.

"No, the dog really belongs to young Curtis," she said, referring to the 14-year-old son of her daughter, Mrs. John Bottiger.

Hannegan Claims Roosevelt Victory

New York, Nov. 7 (AP)—Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan at 11.49 P. M. (EWT) tonight claimed the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Hannegan's statement:

"The overwhelming victory of President Roosevelt means national unity on a program of intrational collaboratio for permanent peace.

"The citizens of this country have shown that they are overwhelmingly of mind to get on with the war, win it, plan for the peace, win the peoce and at the same time, to go forward with the program that will secure jobs for our people, including returning vet-

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peoples, including returning veterans.

"In this campaign, the President and his fellow candidates of the Democratic party, have kept faithfully to those three issues.

"We Democrats are gratified, of course, by the result. But from the beginning, we have looked on this election as a contest transcending party. The stakes were bigger than those of partisan politics. Tehy were the fulfillment of America's hope and America's destiny in the years ahead of us."

Herald Tribune Concedes

New York, Nov. 7 (AP)—The New York *Herald Tribune* said tonight that it had conceded the reelection of President Roosevelt. The *Herald Tribune* had supported Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

District Of Columbia's 'Day Of Humiliation'

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—The *Evening Star* called this election day a "day of humiliation and mourning" for the "un-Americanized Americans" of the District of Columbia.

It published a black-bordered editorial by Editor Theodore W. Noyes protesting denial of the ballot to the 663,091 (1940 census) Americans who live in the national Capital.

Asserting that the Capital's population is greater than that of 12 States, yet is denied the ballot or representation in Congress, the editorial asked:

"Will not the people of the United States respond so vigorously to the District's appeal that before the next national election this unjust and hurtful discrimination shall be removed?"

BRICKER FAMILY OUTWARDLY CALM

Governor Votes Early, Exchanging Pleasantries

Columbus, Nov. 7 (AP)—John W. Bricker, three-time Republican Governor now seeking the nation's Vice-Presidency, spent Election Day quietly.

Bricker and his family heard election returns in the Governor's office at the State House.

Outwardly, at least, the Brickers were calm as time for the counting approached.

The Governor voted early, exchanged pleasantries with his neighbors and posed obligingly for news photographers.

He spent most of the afternoon conferring with his executive secretary, Bob Barton.

Greeted By Neighbors

As Bricker entered the voting booth of Precinct B, Ward 6, today, a neighbor said. "You look good, John, after all that strenuous life (of campaigning)."

The Governor grinned.

"Looks like a good Republican day," another man called.

"This is a good day for anyone," the candidate answered.

The sun was shining brightly.

In 1940 President Roosevelt carried Ohio, 1,733,139 to 1,586,773 for the late Wendell Willkie.

Records May Be Topped

Ohioans voted in numbers that may top records as well as official predictions.

Some of the State's 9,306 polling places reported votes coming in one a minute, exclusive of soldier votes, which were expected to total 175,000 for the State. The polls closed at 7.30 P. M., Eastern War Time.

Although Edward J. Hummel, Secretary of State, clung to his previous forecast of a total vote of 3,000,000 against the record 3,319,912 in the 1940 Presidential election, some observers expected the total to go over.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 7 (AP)—Traditionally Democratic Arkansas apparently was in the Roosevelt column tonight, but the less than three-to-one ratio in scattered unofficial early returns was the narrowest over Republicans in 16 years.

Returns from 80 of 2,087 precincts gave Roosevelt 3,208 and Dewey 1,148.

TRUMAN PLAYS PIANO NUMBER

Nominee Tries Paderewski Minuet To Quiet Nerves

Kansas City, Nov. 7 (AP)—When the radio's election reports slackened momentarily tonight, Senator Harry S. Truman, holding open house for friends in his Hotel Muehlback penthouse, paced the floor with his hands behind him and remarked smilingly "everybody around here is nervous but me."

At this point, a radio announcement blared out that unofficial and incomplete returns indicated Missouri might go Republican.

"Wow," Says Truman

"Wow," exclaimed the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee. "I think this calls for a concert."

With that remark he sat down to the grand piano in his suite and amazed the group of friends and reporters gathered there with a professional-like rendition of Paderewski's difficult "Minuet." The visitors sat spellbound as the Senator played the entire piece without score.

As he finished, Truman turned and told the applauding audience, "Gentlemen, I wish I had stayed with music (pause)—along with politics."

Truman listened to election returns with his wife, daughter, Miss Margaret Truman, and a host of business and political friends and good-natured Missouri informality and friendliness characterized the gathering.

From time to time the Senator was called to one or more of a group of microphones, for remarks over radio hookups.

Dewey Given Lead

There was an almost constant barrage of news photographers' flashbulbs as the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee and his family and friends listened to the unfolding tabulations which might make him Vice-President of the United States. Reporters came and went and other interested Kansas citizens and folk from near-by Independence, the Senator's home town, dropped in, chatted and hurried on.

Some of the first returns gave Dewey a lead in Missouri. "That's amusing," Truman said as he grinned and made note of the figures on a notepad in his lap.

He expressed great satisfaction with the huge turnout of voters over the nation and said he was more confident than ever of a favorable outcome.

Truman Family Is One Vote Up On the Brickers

Senator's Mother Casts Her Ballot at 91 and Tells Son She Needs No Help

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP).—Governor John W. Bricker, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, voted with Mrs. Bricker in a tightly packed little booth at Precinct B, Ward 6, on the East Side today.

"Morning, Governor," a man called out as the candidate came in. "Looks like a good Republican day." A warm sun was shining.

Governor Bricker grinned. "This is a good day for anybody," he said.

"You go ahead, Abbie," she told Mrs. Bricker. "And I'm not saying how she'll vote."

Voters, election officials, camera men and reporters packed the coal-heated room. Floodlights were turned on as Governor Bricker signed his name. Tiny Miss Helen Cook, a voter with a handkerchief tied around her head, hid behind the six-foot Governor. "I'm not dressed up," she whispered to her friend.

Wife Votes Quickly

Governor Bricker took the five ballots—a nervous clerk had given him an extra one—and entered the curtained cubicle. It didn't take him long to vote, but Mrs. Bricker was through first.

"You sure did that quickly," some one remarked to the candidate's wife.

"Yes, indeed," she said positively.

Governor Bricker stepped from the booth, took off shell-rimmed glasses, shifted his brown hat to his other hand and returned the extra ballot.

Receiving judge Mrs. J. A. Landers took a wooden stick and pushed the Governor's ballot into the ballot box. "That's the first time," Governor Bricker laughed, "I've actually seen an official 'stuff' the ballot box."

Then he shook hands with all the officials.

"Our next Vice-President," Miss Mabel Snider said.

"Thank you very much," Governor Bricker answered.

The Brickers stepped from the booth, stopped to ask Mrs. M. F. Loofbourrow—who is from Governor Bricker's home town of Mount Sterling, Ohio—how her nephew in the armed forces was, posed for an amateur movie-maker and returned to the mansion.

Trumans Vote Early

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 7 (AP).—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, cast his ballot—it was No. 102—at 9:35 a. m., Central war time, in today's general election.

Accompanied by his wife, Senator Truman arrived here from Kansas City and drove immediately to the Memorial Building, where he voted in the 7th Precinct of Blue Township.

Entering the building by a side entrance, he was met by a group of friends who greeted him with, "Hi, Harry" and "Hello, Harry."

The candidate acknowledged the greetings by calling many in the group by their first name.

Mrs. Truman's ballot was No. 103.

Henry Bundschu, Federal referee in bankruptcy, a Republican and friend of Senator Truman, was present.

"Well," Mr. Bundschu commented to election officials, "I just killed Harry's vote."

Senator Truman, still in the booth, turned around and said smilingly: "Or else I killed yours."

Mother, 91, Needs No Help

To newsreel camera men and photographers gathered in the polling place Senator Truman had this comment:

"I am sure the President and I have the support of the nation."

Senator Truman's ninety-one-year-old mother didn't need his help in marking her ballot. Mrs. Martha Truman, spry despite her age, alighted from the car and asked her Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate son:

"Which way, Harry?"

"This way, mama," he replied.

Soldier Votes For Nation Put At 3,369,000

40 States Sort the Ballots, North Dakota to Accept Them as Valid Up to Dec. 5

By The Associated Press

The last of approximately 2,652,000 soldier votes which can be counted in forty states were sorted yesterday at civilians trooped to the polls in the nation's third wartime election.

Five of the forty states—New York, New Mexico, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky—stopped accepting G. I. ballots on Monday. Thirty-five others accepted them yesterday. Eight states will accept them until various dates up to North Dakota's Dec. 5.

All but eleven states counted their soldier votes yesterday. Few tabulated them separately from the civilian vote.

Latest reports from state election officials indicate that approximately 3,369,000 of the 4,700,000 service men and women who applied for absentee ballots returned them in time to be counted. The 3,369,000 includes approximately 717,000 expected by states which are accepting ballots after yesterday.

Should such a situation arise in any of the nine states which did not count any of their soldier votes yesterday, the nation might have to wait days or weeks to learn who wins the election. This would happen only if neither candidate had a majority of the 531 electoral votes from the thirty-nine other states. Here are the states which count some or all of their soldier votes after Election Day:

	Est. 1944 G. I. Vote	Accepts Ballots Until	Counts G. I. Vote
California	240,000	Nov. 23	Nov. 24
Colorado	30,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 22
Florida	35,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Maryland	50,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
Missouri	85,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 10
Nebraska	25,000	Nov. 30	Nov. 13-Dec. 1
North Dakota	12,000	Dec. 5	Nov. 7-Dec. 5
Pennsylvania	250,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 22
Rhode Island	25,000	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
Utah	15,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 7-12
Washington	50,000	Nov. 25	Nov. 27-Dec. 5

States which plan to count soldier votes separately from civilian votes include Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington. Individual counties in several other states, including Arkansas, Florida, Indiana and Iowa, may count G.I. ballots separately.

G. I.'s Overseas Calm

Correspondents of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Rome, Moscow, France, Germany and the Philippines this morning reported a complete lack of election fever among American soldiers. The typical front-line reaction seen by five C. B. S. reporters is one of curiosity and interest, but no excitement.

C. B. S. correspondent Howard K. Smith reported from the American 1st Army front near Aachen that Election Day there is distinguished from any other day "only in that it's colder and muddier than ever. In Moscow, George Moorad, C. B. S. correspondent, says this: "About the elections, there will be no newspapers in Moscow tomorrow, so the public will hear the results from a chain of loudspeakers set up in the streets of every city. I guess you know which candidate the Russians support, and they certainly make no secret of it."

Farnsworth Fowle, C. B. S. correspondent, reports from Rome that "the headline in 'Stars and Stripes' this morning reminded us that the election is on. In the lobby of the Red Cross club in Rome a big score board is in position, waiting for the state-by-state results. Voting by Americans in the Italian district has been pretty well cleaned up ahead of time. Over here there isn't any election fever. But there is plenty of curiosity about the results."

Even General Dwight D. Eisenhower manifests no great interest in the election results, according to Larry Lesueur, C. B. S. correspondent with Supreme Allied headquarters in France. Here is Lesueur's report:

"The news of your decision will reach the fighting men sometime in the middle of the night or tomorrow morning. The doughboys will be listening in on captured radio sets. But most of the men who have been fighting all day will be asleep in their pup tents and water-logged fox holes. The sleepless men on duty and the dimly lit command post will get the news first.

"General Eisenhower will get the news at the front. General Ike seemed almost casual about the election when he left Supreme Headquarters today to visit his men in the line. It's not very likely he'll stay up all night to listen to the early returns. He'll find out the results tomorrow morning."

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Close Vote May See Soldier Ballots Swinging Election

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Several million servicemen joined today in choosing a President, with the degree of their influence dependent upon how closely civilians divided.

And the direction of that influence — whether for President Roosevelt or Governor Dewey—was a matter for the future to show fully. Eleven States count their service ballots from two days to a month after today.

Might Swing 16 Votes

Figured in advance, on the purely arbitrary basis of the vote in 1940 for Mr. Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie, there were at least 16 States where the soldier-sailor votes might be decisive in swinging a total of 235 electoral votes.

The estimated service vote was sufficient, if it went that way, to overcome such a small plurality as Willkie received in six States—Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan and Vermont.

Conversely, there were enough soldier and sailor votes in sight to reverse, again if they were marked that way, such margins as Roosevelt received in ten States—Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Both Sides Claim Late Ones

Colorado and Missouri are the only States in that 1940 list which delay the service vote count, but there are other late-counting States which both sides are claiming.

Here are the 11 States which tabulate their service votes late, the dates on which they are counted, the total vote and total service vote in each as estimated by State officials: (Electoral vote in parenthesis.)

State	Date	Est. Vote	Est. Service Vote
California (25)	Nov. 24.	3,000,000	240,000
Colorado (6)	Nov. 22..	550,000	30,000
Florida (8)	Nov. 8-17...	400,000	35,000
Maryland (8)	Nov. 9 ..	675,000	50,000
Missouri (15)	Nov. 10 ..	1,250,000	85,000
Nebraska (6)	No.13-De.1	450,000	25,000
N. Dakota (4)	No.7-De.5	200,000	12,000
Pennsylvania (35)	Nov.22	3,167,000	250,000
Rhode Island (4)	Dec. 5	305,000	25,000
Utah (4)	Nov. 7-12 ..	225,000	15,000
Wash'ton (8)	No.27-De.5	750,000	50,000
Totals		10,972,000	817,000

California, Arkansas and Florida Vote on Question; Dry Law Up in Nebraska

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Voters in California, Arkansas and Florida are deciding in special referendums today whether to outlaw the closed union shop within their states.

Up for decision in Nebraska is a proposed state-wide prohibition law. North Dakota is balloting on two liquor-control issues, one to legalize municipal liquor stores and the other to limit the sale of intoxicants to establishments selling soft drinks and tobacco.

These are among the most widely watched of the many public policy and constitutional amendment referendums being held in thirty states in the national election.

The similar California-Arkansas-Florida proposals call for constitutional amendments providing that no person can be denied employment because he is or is not affiliated with a labor organization.

California also put up to the voters a proposed $1,000 property-tax exemption for veterans, and a 3 per cent gross income tax to support the state's retirement insurance system.

Arizona, Oregon and Washington also are voting on imposing gross income taxes for old-age pensions up to $60 monthly.

With an eye to the future, Minnesota proposed to voters a tax on aircraft and aircraft fuel to take the place of personal property levies. A proposed 3 per cent sales tax is up in Oregon.

If Missouri voters approve a proposed unicameral legislature, that Mid-West state would be the second in the nation to adopt the single-house legislative plan, now in operation only in Nebraska.

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3 States Ballot On Plan to Ban The Closed Shop

The Presidential Vote

Latest Returns By States Compiled From Associated Press Bulletins

STATES	TOTAL DISTRICTS	DISTRICTS REPORTING	DEWEY Republican	ROOSEVELT Democrat	ELECTORAL VOTE Dewey	Roosevelt	In Doubt
Alabama	2,300	157	3,417	16,318	....	11	11
Arizona	438	23	2,560	2,805	....	....	4
Arkansas	2,087	24	410	1,365	....	9	9
California	14,841	908	14,841	82,846	....	....	25
Colorado	1,663	69	9,153	5,704	....	....	6
Connecticut	169	45	195,133	237,780	....	....	8
Delaware	250	35	4,707	7,137	....	....	3
Florida	1,472	298	36,009	81,655	....	8	8
Georgia	1,735	90	5,289	36,976	....	12	12
Idaho	845	28	3,251	3,718	....	....	4
Illinois	8,748	1,861	331,325	496,037	....	....	28
Indiana	4,116	311	86,761	78,527	....	....	13
Iowa	2,466	46	5,956	5,681	....	....	10
Kansas	2,742	2	27,424	15,025	....	....	8
Kentucky	4,299	1,473	131,764	168,255	....	....	11
Louisiana	1,871	3	121	493	....	10	10
Maine	627	482	113,367	106,600	5	....	5
Maryland	1,328	737	161,904	196,873	....	8	8
Mass.	1,852	276	105,866	113,953	....	....	16
Michigan	3,843	124	32,725	20,599	....	....	19
Minnesota	3,703	217	49,195	69,190	....	....	11
Mississippi	1,683	80	216	7,887	....	9	9
Missouri	4,519	227	33,427	31,796	....	....	15
Montana	1,175	7	749	1,144	....	....	4
Nebraska	2,026	93	16,265	9,102	....	....	6
Nevada	299	45	1,438	1,359	....	....	3
New Hamp.	296	55	5,286	3,711	....	....	4
New Jersey	3,658	275	109,597	63,670	....	....	16
New Mexico	892	45	4,788	6,940	....	....	4
New York	9,121	297	85,574	80,354	....	....	47
N. Carolina	1,921	132	9,757	42,657	....	14	14
N. Dakota	2,251	34	4,020	5,160	....	....	4
Ohio	9,306	3,989	686,645	589,252	....	....	25
Oklahoma	3,672	1,620	125,161	167,108	....	10	10
Oregon	1,829	12	1,038	989	....	....	6
Penn'vania	8,197	1,657	430,994	508,721	....	....	35
Rho. Island	*261	100	46,406	44,892	....	....	4
S. Carolina	1,282	619	3,400	58,893	....	8	8
S. Dakota	1,949	482	32,985	24,164	....	....	4
Tennessee	2,300	1,336	83,830	107,954	....	12	12
Texas (c)	254	128	37,698	218,516	....	23	23
Utah	870	5	655	867	....	....	4
Vermont	280	208	49,340	32,356	3	....	3
Virginia	1,714	875	59,002	101,737	....	11	11
Washington	3,163	1	3	7	....	....	8
W. Virginia	2,793	139	16,446	19,338	....	....	8
Wisconsin	3,095	776	152,081	161,974	....	....	12
Wyoming	673	17	322	198	....	....	3
TOTALS	130,773	20,731	3,317,491	4,078,273	8	145	531

(c) County is the voting unit in Texas.

London Papers See F. D. R. Victory

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—Most London newspapers carried stories today predicting President Roosevelt's victory over Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the United States Presidential election.

The financial *Times*, asserting interest in the London Stock Market in the election was "purely academic," added that "it is taken for granted that President Roosevelt will again be returned and probably by a handsome surplus."

If Dewey is elected, the *Times* said, "there would follow a boom in American common shares. Prices would go up with a bound. We should see the wild excitement to which Wall Street was accustomed in pre-war days."

Communist View

The Communist London *Daily Worker* carried a front-page editorial which declared "American democracy has made some mistakes. It cannot stoop so low as to choose Dewey today."

The New York correspondent of the *Daily Express* in what he termed lost-minute election news — by ocean phone—said: "It looks more and more like F. D. R. again." The *Daily Mail*, over a page one story by its New York correspondent, placed this headline: "Eve of Poll Tip: F. D. R. Will Win — Straw Votes Give Him Majority."

War In Second Place

In afternoon papers Britain's interest in the contest shoved into second space both the war and the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Minister resident in Cairo. The *Evening Standard* said the outcome depended upon the "closest voting since 1916."

The *Star*, only evening paper to comment editorially, declared that if Dewey wins, "the Nazis will gloat over Roosevelt's fall, but they know that Dewey will lead a nation not a whit less inflexibly resolved to crush them."

LAST TWO 'GI' VOTES IN LONDON EVENLY SPLIT

LONDON, Nov. 7—(AP) The last two soldier votes cast at U. S. command headquarters polling booths in Grosvenors Square tonight were split between President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey.

With less than a minute to spare before the booths closed, Lt. Hubert Thomas, of Redondo Beach, Calif., voted for Dewey and Lt. Robert Gregory, of Taft, Calif., voted for Roosevelt, they said afterward.

American Election Is Big News In Britain

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—The excitement of the United States Presidential election stirred Britain today, with dispatches sharing front-page play with the war news.

The *Evening Standard*, heading its story "Roosevent is expected to win," described the President's tour of Dutchess county and quoted briefly from the election-eve speeches of both candidates.

The *Evening News* predicted the closest presidential race since the Wilson-Hughes campaign of 1916.

DNB TO STAY OPEN

London, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—The official German news agency DNB, which usually closes down nightly at 9 P. M., Eastern war time, told its European subscribers it would remain open all night. Apparently DNB planned comment on the United States election.

A Berlin dispatch to Stockholm quoted Nazi party leaders as saying that Adolf Hitler would make an important speech tomorrow, on the eve of the anniversary of the unsuccessful Munich beer hall putsch of 1923, the OWI reported today.

BIG BATTLE RAGES IN HURTGEN FOREST

Yanks, Nazis Locked in Bitter Fight for Vossenack.

LONDON, Nov. 7—(AP) American and German troops were locked tonight in a swaying, bitter struggle for the center of the German town of Vossenack in Hurtgen forest, with powerful Nazi reinforcements battling fiercely to bar the road to Cologne and the rich Rhine valley only 30 miles away.

After five days of see-saw fighting, Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First army Doughboys tonight held half of the mile-and-a-half-long town, and the Germans were solidly entrenched in the other half. Shock troops of both sides actually were fighting from opposite wings of the church in the heart of town.

Yanks Take Vossenack

Vossenack, 13 miles southeast of Aachen, was captured by Hodges' forces at the outset of their new offensive last Friday, but repeated counterattacks by German reserves rushed down from the Arnhem sector in Holland knocked the Americans back.

A front dispatch tonight described the fight for Vossenack as "savage as was the struggle for Aachen—and one of much greater scope." It said that fighting of "unexcelled bitterness" was raging continuously over all the Hurtgen forest region. The town of Schmidt, which the Germans recaptured in a counter-attack two days ago, still was in enemy hands.

Despite the house-to-house character of the fighting inside Vossenack, American artillery was blasting away at German positions in the upper part of the town and American fighter-bombers were

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pinpointing targets along the main street. Special American dynamite units were being used to blow up enemy pillboxes.

"In the Schmidt area alone there are up to 50 German tanks," said Associated Press Correspondent William S. White. "The enemy is holding on all over this front, which covers the approaches to Duren and to Cologne itself, as he has rarely held onto any local area in this campaign."

Doughboys were shivering under a bitter wind, and the rain appeared about to turn into snow.

To the northwest in Holland American and Polish troops of the British Second army captured Willemstadt, ferry terminal on the Maas river, and smashed into the outskirts of Moerdijk on the same stream, virtually closing out the month-long battle to clear the Germans from south of the Maas.

It was authoritatively estimated that the losing struggle to hold southwestern Holland had cost the Nazis from 43,000 to 46,000 troops out of an original force of 100,000. Of these, 26,000 were taken prisoner since Oct. 7.

British and Canadian troops, using assault boats and amphibious vehicles to get at the enemy through flooded streets, virtually had stilled all Nazi opposition in Middelburg on Walcheren island. Veere, on the northeast side of the island, was captured. Only on the northern fringe of Walcheren were the Nazis still making a determined stand.

British troops of the First Canadian army took 2,000 prisoners in Middelburg today, including Lt. Gen. Daser, 60-year-old commander of the German 70th division.

Tonight the Berlin radio said British and Canadian forces had landed on Schouwen island, north of Walcheren and Beveland islands, in their determined progress up the Dutch West coast. Schouwen is one of the largest of the Dutch islands.

A field dispatch said Middelburg, capital of Zeeland province, was in a state of turmoil. The city was filled with refugees who fled to its high ground when R.A.F. bombers blasted open the dykes protecting Walcheren island.

"German troops were milling around Middelburg in confusion, and the streets were jammed with Dutch civilians, Germans and British troops, who were trying to bring some order out of this mad scene," said Ross Munro, correspondent for the Canadian press.

Schelde Estuary Cleared

Allied minesweepers were busy clearing the 50-mile Schelde estuary so Allied convoys could begin unloading supplies at Antwerp.

American and French troops in France maintained their pressure against the enemy. A Berlin broadcast communique reported Allied forces hitting toward the Vosges mountain gaps had reached the west bank of the Meurthe river between Baccarat and St. Die.

Allied Supreme headquarters announced the French had captured three villages in an arc east of Baccarat, where they are closing in on Schirmeck and Saales passes, and that Americans seized St. Remy, Nompatelize and La Salle at the approaches to Saales and Ste. Marie passes.

Along this mountainous front Allied gains amounted to between two and three miles in the past two days. In the far south Allied troops reached the Italian border along several miles of front near Menton, just inland from the Mediterranean coast. Unofficially, it was said that some Allied forward units probably had crossed the border and were established on Italian soil.

YANKS BATTLE FOR ROAD TO COLOGNE PLAIN

London, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—A fierce, swaying battle raged today in the center of Vossenack, strategic town barring the American path to the Cologne plain, with doughboys holding the lower end of the mile and one-half long village thirteen miles southeast of Aachen.

Germans and Americans were fighting hand-to-hand in a church in the heart of Vossenack, and bombers and artillery were beating at Nazis in houses in the northern section, a front dispatch declared.

A Supreme Headquarters dispatch earlier said that First Army troops had won back the last half of the town, lost to a German counterattack yesterday, but front dispatches said fighting of unexcelled bitterness continued there and near the flanking towns of Hurtgen and Schmidt.

"The Germans have strengthened the already formidable forces they had," in Vossenack, said an Associated Press correspondent just outside the town, "and now the struggle is as savage as was the struggle for Aachen, and one of much greater scope."

German strength also was built up around German-held Schmidt, fifteen miles southeast of Aachen. Vossenack, Schmidt and Hurtgen were strongpoints of the German Roer River line barring the way to the Cologne Plain.

To the south, American and French forces advanced two to three miles in bitter progress toward Vosges passes to Germany. In Holland, a front dispatch reported capture of the ferry terminus of Willemstad, leaving only scattered enemy troops below the Maas River. The German High Command indicated a new defense line was being established on the north bank of the Maas.

Berlin's broadcast communique said Allied forces hitting toward the Vosges Mountain gaps had reached the west bank of the Meurthe River between Baccarat and St. Die.

French troops seized three villages in an arc east of Baccarat, closing on the Schirmeck and Saales Passes, Supreme Headquarters said, and Americans won St. Remy, Nompatelize and La Salle at the approaches to the Saales and Ste. Marie Passes.

First Army troops near the Roer River were meeting the most bitter kind of resistance.

In southwestern Holland the last enemy units south of the Maas (Meuse) River were being mopped up. There still were small groups of enemy troops around the southern approaches to the Moerdijk Bridges, which the Germans have demolished, and nine miles to the west at Willemstad, the site of an escape ferry. British troops last night cleared out a small enemy pocket below the river in the vicinity of Empel, just north of s' Hertogenbosch.

Victories on Walcheren.

Virtually all of Walcheren Island in the Schelde Estuary now is in Allied hands. Middlebury in the center of the island and Veere on the north coast have been captured, the Allied communique reported. Field dispatches indicated Middleburg was entered by British and Canadian forces without a surrender from its German garrison.

Enemy units still were hiding out elsewhere in the flooded interior, but Allied mine sweepers and dredges already have begun clearing the fifty-mile Schelde Estuary approach to Antwerp.

In southeastern Holland, where British and American troops have been retaking slowly the positions they lost to a sudden and powerful German counterthrust west of the border city of Venlo, the action had subsided, temporarily at least, into desultory artillery dueling.

Planes Give Close Support

All of these ground operations had close air support. While heavy bombers continued the tremendous blows against Germany's heart that have shattered all records for sustained raids in the last four days, medium bombers and fighters went after close-in targets of enemy troop formations and communications.

Fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters attacked rail and supply lines behind the German positions all through Holland and the Rhineland, as well as fuel and ammunition dumps at Duren, tank and infantry columns in the Hurtgen area, and other military targets at Zutphen, Julich and northeast of Gelsenkirchen.

Nazis Using New Gadgets Against Fighter Planes

Paris, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Germans are using jet and rocket propelled planes and various other "new-fangled" gadgets against Allied night fighters, Lieut. Col. Oris B. Johnson, Natchitoches, La., commander of a P-61 Black Widow group, said today.

"In recent nights we've counted 15 to 20 jet planes," Johnson said. "They sometimes fly in formations of four, but more often they fly alone."

Johnson described a new kind of flak which he said might be a phosphorus bomb.

Fire Dripped After Blast

"It exploded in a large ball of fire at 10,000 feet and I could see drops of fire dripping away from it," he said. "The same ball of fire exploded several times, each time at a lower altitude. The dripping process followed each explosion," he added.

The Germans also have a trick weapon which sends a dummy airplane into the paths of daylight bombers purely for a "psychological" effect.

Attempt To Scare

"It looks like the tail or other part of a plane on fire, but it does no damage," Johnson said. "They merely intend it to get you excited."

Capt. Robert Elmore, South Bend, Ind., P-61 pilot who once shot down a flying bomb over the Channel, had a brush with an ME-163 rocket plane recently.

"We went around two or three minutes, each making 180-degree turns, but I finally lost him in a cloud," Elmore said.

Dutch Civilians Face Winter Of Starvation

Eindhoven, Holland, Nov. 7 (AP). More than 3,200,000 civilians in north Holland—slightly less than half of the population of that area—are in immediate danger of starvation this winter, Dutch officials in liberated Holland said today.

Not only do they face acute hunger, but presumably they must live through the biting cold winter without fuel, gas and little electricity and in some vicinities no water supply.

The Germans have literally swept the Dutch flatlands of all harvest

1st Army Jails Woman

She Gets Six Years for Destroying Nazi Party Records

WITH THE UNITED STATES 1ST ARMY IN GERMANY, Nov. 17 (AP).—An intermediate military government court at Kornelimunster today sentenced Mrs. Maria Jansen, forty-seven years old, to six years' imprisonment for concealing and destroying Nazi party records.

It was the most severe penalty so far inflicted in the 1st Army area. Captain Harold F. Strohson, of Merrick, N. Y., former Assistant Prosecutor of Nassau County, was prosecutor.

Recommend D. S. C. For Jersey Soldier

United States 19th Corps Headquarters, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Lieut. Fred Clement Leno, 29 years old, of Salem, N. J., has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross for calling for artillery fire on his position during an attack on the Siegfried Line.

Leno was promoted from technical sergeant to second lieutenant in the field on October 29 in recognition of his leadership of a platoon in penetrating the line. He fights with the 30th Infantry Division.

WATER ON TAP, HOT AND COLD

With American Troops in Germany, Oct. 29 (Delayed) (A. P.).—It was dark and the two soldiers were sleepy. Pfc. Otto Kaiser of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Private Thomas A. Gill of Turtle Creek, Pa., dug a deep foxhole and covered the floor with straw. They fell asleep.

They awoke later in four inches of water. Drowsily they baled it out and lay down to sleep again. They awoke once more to find more water, but they were too tired to get up. By dawn they were practically floating around. Their foxhole was on the side of a spring.

Instead of abandoning it, these resourceful troopers dug a channel to let the water escape, hollowed out a basin in which to wash themselves, built themselves a stove and advertised throughout the division: "The only foxhole with hot and cold running water."

France Grants Amnesty To Thorez

Paris, Nov. 7 (AP)—The French Cabinet today granted amnesty to Communist Leader Maurice Thorez. He may return to Paris now from Moscow to take his place as a member of the Consultative Assembly.

The decision culminated a year of agitation by the Communists for the Government to quash desertion charges arising from Thorez's flight from the country during the Daladier Government's Communist roundup in 1939. At that time Thorez was a member of the French army.

Paris Radio Announcer Gets 10-Year Sentence

Paris, Nov. 7 (AP)—Francois de Vibraye, 30, former announcer for Radio Paris, was sentenced today to ten years in prison for having directed messages in English to Britain and the United States during the German occupation.

The prosecutor in the French court said the announcer received 7,200 francs ($144) monthly from the German Embassy as a propagandist. A blond girl member of the French resistance movement testified that she had urged him to continue the broadcasts to cover up her communications with London, but the four-man jury convicted him.

RUSS INACTION HELD OMINOUS

Berlin Sees Lull As Prelude To Drive Toward Tarnow

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—Fighting along the winding Eastern front slackened generally today—27th anniversary of the Russian revolution—with Moscow announcing only that "there were no essential changes on the front" and that yesterday 16 German tanks were knocked out in scattered local engagements.

Behind the major sectors, however, there was the promise of big operations to come.

The close siege of Budapest was impeded by a third day of torrential rains, but the Russians used the weather as cover for movement of thousands of infantrymen into the front lines beside their tanks, and Soviet artillery shelled the Hungarian capital's defenses methodically.

Veritable Civil War

The Paris and Brazzaville radios said that inside the city a veritable civil war was raging among dissident Hungarians and German and Hungarian Nazi troops.

Berlin, too, refused to be lulled into any sense of temporary security by the comparative Soviet quiet in the east. The German radio said that for several days past the Russians had been withdrawing mechanized formations from the East Beskids area of the Polish-Czechoslovak frontier. They said this was to reinforce assault divisions preparing for a new large-scale attack toward Tarnow from the Soviet bridgehead on the west side of the Vistula river.

Strong formations have been moved into that area west of Baranow particularly in the past 24 hours, and "the early beginning of a big battle is assumed," Berlin said.

Bridgeheads Across Tisza

Berlin also acknowledged that Soviet troops in northeastern Hun-

gary had pushed two more bridgeheads across the Tisza river 75 and 125 miles above Budapest.

The Germans claimed that in East Prussia they had cleared the western shore of Goldap Lake of Russians, but German pressure appeared to have decreased in the past day, with the Red army still in possession of its hard-won footings on German soil.

In the southwest Latvian area, where Marshal Stalin listed 30 German divisions as trapped and in the process of annihilation, the Germans said Soviet attacks had eased somewhat southeast of Liepaja but were still going strong in the Auce area and had made some small gains.

REDS BATTLING REINFORCED FOE NEAR BUDAPEST

Russians Fight Within Two Miles of Big Airfield South of City.

DRIVE AIMS AROUND CAPITAL

Troops Spurred On by Stalin Pledge of Early Victory Over Germans.

London, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Red Army troops battled strongly reinforced Nazi forces in the outskirts of Budapest today, spurred by Premier-Marshal Stalin's pronouncement that Hungary would soon be out of the war.

In an order of the day issued on this twenty-seventh anniversary of the Soviet Revolution Stalin declared the Red Army and its western allies "have taken up the jumping-off positions for the decisive offensive against the vital centers of Germany" and that "we now stand on the eve of complete victory."

Russian columns were fighting within two miles south of the big Nazi-operated Ferihegy Airdrome in Budapest's outskirts, apparently seeking to coil around the eastern part of the city.

Significant Drive.

In a proclamation preceding the order of the day, Stalin asserted that the defeat of Hungary would signify the "complete isolation of Hitlerite Germany and early catastrophe will follow inevitably."

The regular midnight Soviet communique broadcast from Moscow contained only two sentences: "There were no essential changes on the fronts. During November 5 our troops on all fronts disabled or destroyed six teen tanks."

In a dawn-to-dusk attack yesterday Soviet bombers hammered the enemy's defense belt and communications at the rear of the Hungarian capital. Budapest reports coming via Turkey said there was no intention of declaring the beautiful city on the Danube an open one.

Budapest in Turmoil.

Stalin said in a war review that his troops had destroyed 120 German divisions—possibly 1,200,000 men killed or captured—since the Soviet offensive began on June 23. He said thirty Nazi divisions were cut off in western Latvia.

Berlin broadcasts declared conditions inside Budapest were turbulent, with refugees fleeing from the city in increasing numbers "seriously hampering" military traffic in the streets and on roads to the northwest. The Paris radio reported this morning that Hungarian workers had gone on strike in Budapest and occupied the Manfred Weiss armament works.

Rome Hears of Strike.

Other reports bore out the picture of disintegration as the Russian troops battered at the city. The Rome radio also said it had heard a free Hungarian broadcast calling for a general strike.

Unconfirmed French and Turkish radio reports asserted that the Russians had smashed into the southern side of Budapest, and that members of Nazi-supported Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi's Government had fled.

New Russian Move Seen In London

Bern, Nov. 7 (AP)—Switzerland's Federal Council today denied Soviet assertions that this country had shown a hostile attitude toward Russia. This was the basis of the Soviet's refusal to resume diplomatic relations with Switzerland. The council indicated it would continue to seek such relations.

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—Premier Stalin's reference to Japan as an aggressor nation in his Moscow speech yesterday was welcomed in some quarters here today as an indication of possible Russian aid in the war in the Far East when Germany is defeated.

While official sources refrained from comment there appeared to be a feeling elsewhere that Stalin was setting the stage for some later Soviet move.

New "Jap Headache"

Reflecting this impression Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* said editorially:

"He (Stalin) ranges his great country beside Britain and America, not only now, while the task of destroying Naziism in Europe is yet in hand, but in their future undertakings for the ending of aggression in the world.

"And his reference to Japan will bring another headache to the Emperor's advisers."

JAP BLOW SEEN IN STALIN TALK

Soviet O. K. On Allies' War Against Nippon Indicated

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—A congratulatory anniversary message from President Roosevelt to President Mikhail Kalinin, of Russia, said a speedy rout of Nazi aggressors and a continuation of close collaboration between all the United Nations could be expected, the Soviet news agency said tonight.

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Japanese officials' nerves, already frayed by naval disasters in Philippine waters, can hardly have been soothed by Marshal Stalin's blunt "aggressive" nation reference to Nippon in his Russian revolution anniversary speech.

Whatever else it might mean, it clearly reasserted Russian approval of Anglo-American proposals for total elimination of Japan as a threat to peace in the Pacific. Tokyo could read into it implications of ultimate Russian participation in that task.

It came, too, at the moment when Tokyo could have small doubt that the war against her was about to be stepped up by the British in the Bay of Bengal area. That was the obvious conclusion to be drawn from the American Superfortress raid on Singapore, and the fact that the dry monsoon now is blowing in Indian waters to invite active Allied air and amphibious operations.

Dockyards Battered

Targets of the big bombers, flying from bases in India, was the dockyard facilities at Singapore. So far as Allied information goes, there is no place other than at Singapore where docking facilities to accommodate damaged Japanese capital ships can be found in South China sea or Dutch Indies waters.

Any Japanese battleship with damage below the waterline inflicted by trpedo-plane attacks in recent actions is of limited fighting value until it can be drydocked for repairs. Denied the use of Singapore docks for that purpose, it is only in Japanese home ports such craft could be restored to usefulness.

Jap Ships The Target

The Superfortress raid on Britain's former naval base at Singapore may have been directed in part at finding and finishing off Japanese naval ships crippled in the furious air-sea battles precipitated by American invasion of Leyte.

Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet carrier planes have been effectively continuing the hunt for those seeking refuge in Philippine harbors including Manila. The moment must be close at hand when General MacArthur's land-based ships, taking off from American improved fields on Leyte, will take a hand in that business as well as in blotting out Japanese air power throughout the Philippines.

B-29's Use Changed

Aside from the specific objectives of the mission, however, the appearance of the B-29's over Singapore, and previously over Rangoon, represents a change in the previous use of this master air weapon. It must be linked with the reported massing of British sea power in the Bay of Bengal and the crushing [illegible] blow to the Japanese fleet off the Philippines.

It has been generally assumed that what is left fo Japan's main fleet has been concentrated northward. To divide it now between the depths of the South China Sea and the American - threatened waters north and west of the Philippines would leave it exposed to complete annihilation.

Stalin Scored Japan.

Moscow, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Premier Stalin branded Japan and Germany as "aggressive nations" and declared last night that aggressive nations must be disarmed completely by a post-war organization established "to defend peace and insure security."

"As history shows, aggressive nations—nations which attack—are usually more prepared for a new war than peace-loving nations," the Marshal said in an address on the eve of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Russian revolution.

"This means that the aggressive nations in this war already before the outbreak of war had an invasion army ready, while the peace-loving nations did not even have fully satisfactory armies at the crisis or mobilization.

"It cannot be considered accidental that such unpleasant facts occurred as the incident at Pearl Harbor, the loss of the Philippines and other islands of the Pacific Ocean, the loss of Hongkong and Singapore, when Japan, as an aggressive nation, proved more prepared for war than Great Britain and the United States, which pursued a policy of peace.

"Neither can we consider accidental such an unpleasant fact as the loss of the Ukraine, White Russia and the Baltic, during the first year of war, when Germany, as an aggressive nation, proved more prepared for war than the peace-loving Soviet Union.

"It would be naive to explain these facts by the personal qualities of the Japanese and Germans, their superiority over the British, Americans and Russians."

Russ To Aid War In Pacific, Say Observers

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Marshal Stalin's frank discussion of Japan as an aggressive nation brought renewed speculation today that at the strategic moment the Soviet Union will make available some of its resources to the Allies of the Pacific-Asiatic war.

This might range all the way from the use of bases to full participation. But that help will be forthcoming has long been assumed by informed persons here and Stalin's direct reference to the Pacific enemy was interpreted in that light.

Defense Difficulties

Russia will make up her mind as to when and what to do, there being no evidence in any quarters that Stalin has communicated his plans regarding Japan to Washington and London. But Allied authorities, and particularly those in Washington, hope no action will be taken prematurely.

For in some respects Russia's position in Northeast Asia is even more vulnerable than Japan's. Her territories in the maritime provinces and Kamchatka peninsula apparently could be difficult to defend in event the Japanese were in position to react strongly. That is the reason that during the summer of 1942 a Japanese attack on Russia was constantly in the forefront of possible war developments. Tokyo was winning then and could afford to drive for new conquests.

Big Forces On Border

The Russians are known to have kept substantial forces of troops in Siberia throughout the war. In turn they tied up at least comparable Japanese forces. The Japanese are reported to have used the Russian front as a breaking in ground for new troops as well as a station for some of their best units. The Russians probably have followed the same policy.

Russia's Pacific plans will become of even greater importance if China's place in the Allied effort is thrown further off balance by internal difficulties and enemy attacks.

Ports Available

Russian bases would support heavy air assaults on the heart of Japan; Russian ports might facilitate an assault on the enemy's northern flank.

In turn the Soviets would earn for themselves a place with the victors in deciding the future of the western Pacific world. If Allied unity is carried forward after peace, there is no question that Russia would have a powerful voice even without fighting, but a record of having helped to accomplish the victory would add authority that Moscow can hardly afford to pass.

Vodka Prices Dip In Soviet

Moscow, Nov. 7 (AP)—Vodka prices went down 25 per cent. today as Russia celebrated the 27th anniversary of her revolution. Cigarette and tobacco prices tumbled also.

The gilded domes of the Kremlin were polished for the occasion.

Hardly a Muscovite house failed to fly a Red banner.

State stores issued special candy and cooky rations to children from 7 months to 12 years of age.

Bands paraded through the streets. Marching groups swung by from time to time, but the general idea was group singing and the hit tunes were "Moscow, My Moscow" and "Beloved City."

Bad Weather Suspends Record Aerial Blitz

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—The greatest aerial *blitz* of all time was interrupted by weather today after American and British planes had flown 25,000 sorties in three days, pounding Germany with more than 26,000 tons of bombs.

Aerial activity over the Channel this afternoon led observers at Folkestone to believe the all-out attack was still continuing, but Eighth Air Force and RAF combat planes were grounded today because of weather over Germany.

About 200 RAF Lancasters raided freight yards in Coblentz last night.

Allied Planes Head For Reich Again

London, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Bad weather forced a halt today in major aerial operations against Germany from British bases after a three-day period during [illegible]

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which 26,000 planes dropped more than 26,000 tons of bombs.

The R. A. F. kept the clock-around offensive rolling last night by bombing Coblenz. British Lancasters and Halifaxes doused three railroad yards in the Rhine city behind the United States First and Third Army fronts. R. A. F. Mosquitoes stung Gelsenkirchen, the Ruhr's fifth largest city.

The RAF kept the around-the-clock offensive rolling last night by bombing Coblenz. British Lancasters and Halifaxes doused three railroad yards in the Rhine city behind the United States First and Third Army fronts. RAF Mosquitos bombed Gelsenkirchen, the Ruhr's fifth largest city.

Skies Overcast

Going out after 4,000 Allied planes dumped 8,000 tons on the Reich in daylight yesterday, RAF pilots were told they would fly through solid overcast to the Rhine, but if they arrived over Coblenz at the right moment they would have ten minutes' good visibility. The bombers reached the area at the exact time, saturated their targets and headed home before the German defenses could hit their stride.

The Mosquitos over Gelsenkirchen found huge fires still burning from the bombs dropped by 700 RAF heavies yesterday afternoon—the city's heaviest attack of the war.

MORE ROBOTS FIRED

London, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—The sky over the English east coast was lit up during the night by a tremendous barrage of anti-aircraft fire and exploding robots as the Germans flung flying bombs in from the North Sea for the third night in a row.

With the loss of their channel robot roosts, the Germans have switched almost entirely now to launching the flying bombs from aircraft over the North Sea.

Leaflets fluttered down after a vivid flash had been seen in the sky. A metal container filled with some fell on a village. The four-page pamphlets contained photographs of war scenes and one of dead children said to have been killed by phosphorus in Hamburg.

56th Fighter Group Leader Made Colonel

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—David C. Schilling, commander of the 56th Fighter Group, highest-scoring American outfit in the European theater with a total of 223 enemy planes to its credit, has been promoted to the rank of colonel.

Schilling's group, formerly led by Col. Hubert Zemek, of Missoula, Mont., who now commands another outfit, has shot down 561 Nazi planes and destroyed 162 on the ground.

Slavs, Bulgars Kill 3,600 Nazi Troops

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—More than 3,600 German and puppet troops have been killed and 930 captured by Yugoslav Partisans and Bulgarian units in recent actions from the Gerek frontier to Slovenia, Marshal Tito announced in a broadcast communique today.

German forces were repeatedly cut to pieces along the Vadar valely communications route and their line of retreat was slashed in many sectors, the bulletin said.

Street fighting was reported in Strumica, 12 miles east of the Vardar and an equal distance north of the Greek frontier.

Knin, the last enemy strongpoint in Dalmatia, was declared being approached from all sides.

Norway Foreign Chief In Moscow For Parley

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—Trygve Lie, Norwegian Foreign Minister, has arrived in Moscow for conferences with Soviet officials on questions of "common interest" to Russia and Norway, a spokesman for King Haakon's Government announced tonight.

Lie was accompanied by Terje Wold, Minister of Justice, and Dr. Karl Evang, Director General of Public Health. The delegation, which had been in Stockholm for discussions with members of the Swedish Government, flew to Moscow yesterday.

The spokesman said Lie probably would be received by Marshal Stalin. Diplomatic quarters considered this significant since Russian troops are fighting on Norwegian soil.

Mental Examination Given Hitler, Report

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—Speculation over the cause for Adolf Hitler's recent absence from the public spotlight was heightened today by unconfirmed reports that he recently had undergone an examination by a brain specialist at Berchtesgaden.

The reports, via the European grapevine, said the Fuehrer was in seclusion in a castle at Klessheim, about seven miles from his usual mountain retreat pending the completion of new fortifications in the Salzburg-Berchtesgaden area.

Hitler has not been heard from directly since the day following the reported bombing attempt on his life last July 20, when a voice purporting to be his broadcast a message to the German people.

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—Bulgaria, whose new Government has professed a desire to act with Russian blessing, has broken off relations with Japan, sofia radio announced tonight.

FAVOR WRITING OFF LEND-LEASE DEBTS

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—A trade survey disclosed today that a slight majority of British business leaders answering it favored the cancellation of any British-owed lend-lease balances after the war and approved the negotiation of export-sphere pacts with American traders.

The survey was conducted by Harold Whitehead and Staff, Ltd., a firm of industrial consultants that sent questionnaires to the heads of 496 British companies, of which 169 replied. Mr. Whitehead, a native of England, was for many years professor and head of the Department of Sales Relations at Boston University's College of Business Administration.

His questionnaire found that 51 per cent of those answering felt that any net debt owed by Britain to the United States on lend-lease account should be totally canceled, but that 25 per cent were prepared to consider repayment in whole or in part by means of goods.

Sixty per cent favored some kind of general post-war arrangement with the United States regarding export-market spheres. Fifty-one per cent wanted pacts at least in their own lines. Fifty-nine per cent suggested arrangements regarding the sources of raw materials.

Building Proposed For Commons

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—A committee today proposed construction of a new House of Commons costing approximately $3,136,000 and requiring four to five years to build. The Commons, replacing the one bombed out, would be in late Gothic style.

Married On Leave, Killed Month Later

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—Sergt. Michael Sungail, of Kenosha, Wis., member of a famous airborne division, and Miss Jessie Wheeler, of Leicester, had planned to marry last June, but invasions don't wait on romance.

After landing in Normandy by glider on D-day and doing his share of the fighting, Sungail was granted special leave for the wedding. Seven hours after the ceremony Sungail had to report to his unit.

Mrs. Sungail has just been informed, only a month after she became a bride, that her husband died of wounds in Holland.

Leaves Sweden For Moscow

Stockholm, Nov. 7 (AP)—Trygve Halvdan Lie, Foreign Minister of the Norwegian Government in exile, after conferring here for a week with Swedish officials, left last night for Moscow by plane, the newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said today.

EIGHTH ARMY NEARS FORLI

Allied Bomber Attack Aids British Push In Italy

HEINZERLING

Rome, Nov. 7 (AP)—British Eighth Army troops, stalled for days outside Forli on the important Bologna-Rimini lateral highway, moved toward the town today aided by a powerful attack by medium bombers.

Large formations of Marauders and Spitfires dropped trousands of fragmentation bombs on troop concentrations and gun positions. Returning pilots said the mission was successful.

Other Allied bombers attacked targets along the Brenner Pass and heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force attacked military targets in the Vienna area and northern Yugoslavia.

Villages Captured

Prior to today's advances Eighth Army troops captured a number of hill features southwest of Forli and took several villages in the mountains farther west, but patrolling, both German and Allied, continued over most of the Italian front.

In the San Stefano area of the Adriatic coastal sector the Germans attempted to infiltrate Allied positions by dark but were driven back. Otherwise in the triangular region between the Bologna-Rimini highway and the sea there was little but enemy shelling and mortar firing.

Poles Clear Marsignano

Polish troops in a 1,000-yard advance south of Forli cleared the village of Marsignano in the hills between the Rabbi and Montone rivers, north of Predappio. In the same area the villages of Monte Maggiore and San Martina also were taken, along with prisoners.

The Germans kept up a heavy harassing fire on Highway 65 running southward from Bologna through the Fifth Army front.

Two years since the American landing in North Africa on November 8, 1942, the Allied armies in Italy are still pushing the enemy back toward the frontiers of the Reich. Some American units which took part in the North African fighting still are in the line, and some British Eighth Army units now in Italy were fighting in the western desert long before the North African landings.

Poles Capture Key Hills In Italy

Rome, Nov. 7 (AP)—Polish troops of the Eighth Army have captured San Martino and Marsignano in the mountains southwest of Forli, Allied headquarters announced today.

Several important hill features were seized.

Elsewhere on the Italian front the main activity of both sides was patrolling.

On the Adriatic sector in the San Stefano region, six miles south of Ravenna, the Germans attempted to infiltrate Allied positions after dark, but were driven back.

Under German Fire

Positions around Forli, 37 miles southeast of Bologna on Highway 9, were unchanged. Eighth Army troops south of the Forli air field were under machinegun and tank attack and an Allied-held lateral road east of the field was under machine-gun fire.

On the Fifth Army front south of Bologna, the Germans maintained heavy, harrassing fire on Highway 65.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force hit communications and close-support targets in the battle area.

ALLIED PLANES HIT AT BRENNER PASS

Rome(Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Allied bombers today attacked targets along the Brenner Pass and heavy bombers of the United at military targets in the Vienna States Fifteenth Air Force struck area and in northern Yugoslavia.

Greek Guerrillas Suppressed

New York, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Greek Government of Premier George Papandreu has ordered dissolution of the Elas and Edes, the two largest guerrilla organizations, effective December 10, the Athens radio announced tonight in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

Village Burns, 19 Die

Cairo, Nov. 7 (AP)—In the village of Kom el Hamid in upper Egypt, a native woman was cooking dinner when some cotton stalks caught fire and in less than an hour the whole village was ablaze. Nineteen persons died, 48 were injured and 200 houses were destroyed.

MOYNE MURDER PROBE PUSHED

Jewish Terrorists Blamed, Suspects Refuse To Talk

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—British and Egyptian officials tonight pressed an all-out investigation into the origin and associations of the assassins of 64-year-old Lord Moyne, British Minister-resident at Cairo.

Officials in Cairo announced that the assassins were a pair of youthful Jewish terrorists, but the prisoners defied attempts of authorities to discover their accomplices, if any.

It still was not known whether they were members of the Stern extremist organization, which has been blamed for numerous acts of violence on Palestine.

Early solution of the crime was expected after Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today that "very searching inquiries" would be made.

Officials Shun Comment

Official British quarters declined to comment, but hinted that Lord Moyne's assassination might possibly be linked with terrorist activities in Palestine.

Churchill said that he had received no official information fixing the authorship of the crime, or giving a clue to its motives, but he declared that the Egyptian Government had stated the assassins were not Egyptian subjects. A Foreign Office spokesman referred to them as "strangers."

The Prime Minister disclosed to Commons that the killers narrowly escaped lynching.

A colonel in the British police and two assistants arrived in Cairo by plane from Palestine today to investigate the assassination.

Refusing To Talk

Cairo reports said the killers were still refusing to talk after being questioned throughout last night by the police. Their only comment to repeated questions, given in Hebrew, was, "We say nothing. We await the courts."

In his report to Commons, Churchill said Parliament and the nation had suffered a "very heavy loss" in the death of Lord Moyne. He added that Lord Moyne had devoted himself this year to a solution of the Zionist problem, and declared the Jews in Palestine "had rarely lost a better or more well-informed friend."

Lord Strabolgi, president of the newly formed League to Promote Dominion Status for Palestine, suggested to Commons that Lord Moyne was slain by Nazi agents.

Joint funeral services will be held Wednesday for Lord Moyne and his chauffeur, who was slain with him. Lord Moyne's body then will be returned to England by air.

LORD MOYNE KILLED BY JEWISH TERRORISTS

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—(AP) Investigation indicated today that the two men who yesterday assassinated Lord Moyne were Jewish terrorists who had come from Palestine about a week ago, but it still was not known whether they were members of the Stern extremist organization, which has been blamed for numerous acts of violence on Palestine.

Zionists here described the slaying of the British resident minister

for the Middle East as "the greatest disaster to our cause" and expressed fear that it would aggravate antisemitism throughout the world.

Joint funeral services will be held Wednesday for Lord Moyne and his chauffeur, who was slain with him. Lord Moyne's body then will be returned to England by air.

A colonel and two other members of the British Palestine police came here today to question the assassins.

[Prime Minister Churchill said in London that he had no official information giving a clew as to the motives for the assassination, or fixing its authorship. He added that Lord Moyne had devoted himself this year to a solution of the Zionist problem, and that the Jews in Palestine "had rarely lost a better or more well informed friend."

[The New Zionist Organization in London issued a statement which said it "emphatically condemns this act of terrorism, which is stated to have been committed by Jews." The statement added that an immediate inquiry "should be ordered into the recent outbreak of terrorism in Palestine, and into its causes."]

The prisoners, one of whom was wounded by an Egyptian constable after the attack on Lord Moyne, maintained a defiant silence under police questioning, muttering in Hebrew: "We say nothing. We await courts."

Moyne's Slaying To Be Probed: Churchill

London, Nov. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today that "very searching inquiries" would be made into the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Minister-resident at Cairo.

Parliament and the nation, Churchill said, had suffered a very heavy loss."

He said he had received no official information fixing the authorship of the crime, or giving a clue to its motives, but that the Egyptian Government had stated the assassins were not Egyptian subjects.

Friend Of Jews

Churchill said Lord Moyne had devoted himself this year to a solution of the Zionist problem, and declared the Jews in Palestine "had rarely lost a better or more well informed friend."

Lord Strabolgi, president of the newly-formed league to promote dominion status for Palestine, said "it is far more probable to my mind that Lord Moyne was murdered by Nazi agents."

Three British officials arrived from Palestine to investigate the assassination.

Police said the prisoners, speaking in Hebrew, told them: "We are saying nothing. We are waiting for court."

Their names were not disclosed immediately. A hearing is expected soon.

King Farouk visited the hospital before Lord Moyne died. Funeral arrangements have not been completed but a state funeral probably will be held. Lord Moyne was 64.

One Gunman Shot

Lord Moyne was shot down as he alighted from his residence here and died in an army hospital. His chauffeur was killed instantly.

One of the gunmen was shot by an Egyptian constable and the other was captured nearby.

Lord Moyne was born Walter Edward Guinness in Dublin in 1880 and was a member of the family which manufactures the famous Guinness stout.

Condemns Act

A. Abrahams, representative of the New Zionist Organization's political department, said in a statement:

"The New Zionist Organization emphatically condemns this act of terrorism which has been reported as committed by Jews and is resolved to do all in its power to bring Jewish youths back to the realization that only by the employment of political instruments of discussion, negotiation and public enlightenment can the legitimate Jewish claim of Jewish statehood be attained."

Later Abrahams asked that his statement be withheld pending a confirmation of the facts.

Jewish Terrorists Blamed

Cairo, Nov. 7 (AP)—Jewish terrorists assassinated Lord Moyne, British resident Minister in the Middle East, yesterday, officials said today.

Their motive was not known. Lord Moyne's duties were concerned almost exclusively with relations between Great Britain and Egypt and did not cover other problems in the Middle East.

Three British officials arrived from Palestine to investigate the assassination.

Police said the prisoners, speaking in Hebrew, told them: "We are saying nothing. We are waiting for court."

Their names were not disclosed immediately. A hearing is expected soon.

REAFFIRMS YANK MISSION IN BURMA

New Delhi, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, in his first speech to American troops as their commander in the India-Burma war theater, said today that recent developments such as the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, have changed "neither our mission nor our strategy."

"Our mission remains an important one," he declared. "It is one of making a positive contribution to the war in the Pacific.

"The Chinese Army in China has tied up numerous Japanese divisions which would be used and could still be used against our forces in the Pacific.

"Our job, therefore, is to open the Burma Road so heavy equipment, impossible to move by air, can be gotten to the Fourteenth Air Force, so that artillery may be gotten to the Chinese armies, so that we may make a last concerted rush, shoulder to shoulder with Gen. MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz to end the reign of the Jap once and for all."

Gen. Sultan commended the soldiers, saying:

"Through all the trials and tribulations of long service in a hot alien country you have griped and cursed, you have sworn to return to the United States and never leave, but through it all you have done your job. At times you have accomplished miracles considering the lack of resources at your disposal."

Allies In Burma Gain In Push For Fort White

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 7 (AP). Allied troops have crushed all enemy resistance around Kennedy Peak, southeast of Tiddim in northwestern Burma and have cleared an additional eight-mile stretch of the main road to Fort White, the Allied command announced today.

The British 14th Army drove to within two miles of Fort White on this main route of escape for Japanese troops in this part of Burma, the daily communique said.

Japanese roadblocks were found at this location, and some of them were cleared away.

Jap Resistance Ends In Burma Sector

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 7 (AP)—All Japanese resistance has ended around Kennedy Peak, Japanese strong point in the Chin Hills in northern Burma, Southeast Asia Command communique said today.

JAPANESE FORCES THREATEN LIUCHOW

CHUNGKING, Nov. 7—(AP) Japanese troops launching a fresh drive down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway advanced nine miles and reached a point 36 miles from Liuchow, important Kwangsi province rail center, the Chinese High command announced tonight.

The communique also stated the invaders had captured Mosun, 45 miles south of Liuchow, yesterday. The Tokyo radio claimed the Japanese took Mosun Nov. 4.

The High command said there was no change in the fighting for Kweilin, where the Japanese were last reported to have pushed into the suburbs of the city from three sides. Kweilin is 95 miles northeast of Liuchow.

Foreign observers arriving here from the southeastern China combat zone said the Japanese forces were well equipped while the Chinese units opposing them were poorly outfitted and generally outclassed.

A communique from headquarters of the U. S. 14th Air Force said pilots had sunk 23 Japanese ocean going vessels totalling 38,000 tons during October and that 15 others with a displacement of 36,000 tons probably had been sunk. In addition, the communique said, 39 other vessels had been damaged.

Japs Closing In On Liuchow In China

Chungking, Nov. 7 (AP)—Japanese forces closing upon the Kwangsi province defense center of Liuchow now are only about 80 miles apart, the Chinese high command disclosed tonight.

Foreign observers arriving in Chungking from the combat zone said the enemy forces had all necessary weapons for modern war and that the Chinese units opposing them were poorly equipped and outclassed.

Below this active theater Japanese troops pushing westward from Kweihsien were about 20 miles from Pinyang. Capture of Pinyang would be a distinct step forward in the Japanese plan to establish an overland link with French Indo-China.

14th Air Force Sinks 23 Jap Ships In Oct.

Chungking, Nov. 7 (AP)—The United States 14th Air Force sank 23 Japanese ocean-going vessels, totaling 38,000 tons, during October, a statement said today.

The China-based planes probably sank 15 other vessels exceeding 36,000 tons and damaged 39 vessels of more than 68,000 tons, the statement said.

One Japanese cruiser, a 2,23-foot naval vessel and two destroyers sunk, one destroyer was probably sunk and one destroyer was damaged.

Not included in tonnage or naval vessels sunk for the month were a freighter, 92 sampans, 81 barges, 51 boats, 48 junks, 17 steamers, 2 launches, a tug and sternwheeler, all less than 100 feet long.

JAP ASSERTS U. S. ABUSES CHINESE

The Chungking regime has become an Anglo-American "catspaw," and the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell has brought China "much criticism" from the "inhumane United States and Britain," Japan's Foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, asserted last night, the Associated Press said today.

The Foreign Minister joined Premier Kuniaki Koiso and other Japanese leaders in commemorating the first anniversary of the so-called "Greater East Asia Charter" with a propaganda bid for increased war support from Asiatics.

Shigemitsu said that "by taking advantage of the empty promises" which the United States and Britain "have made to Chungking, they are forcing Chungking to continue a war of resistance against us, while actually they have already bluntly exposed their designs to encroach upon China militarily, politically and economically to maim China permanently. Pitting orientals against orientals and rendering them both enfeebled, the enemies are highly intent upon achieving their own evil designs."

440 JAP PLANES BAGGED AT MANILA

Two Jap Warships Sunk, Eight Damaged in 2-Day Attack.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 7—(AP) Carrier-based Helldivers, Hellcats and Avengers destroyed 440 Japanese planes, sank two enemy warships, probably sank a third and damaged eight others in a two-day raid on the Manila area of the Philippines, the Navy disclosed today.

Additionally, three cargo vessels and an oil tanker were sunk, 14 others were damaged and heavy destruction was spread among airfields, oil stores and installations.

Sink Sub Chaser

The raids by planes of the U. S. Third fleet were made Saturday and Sunday. An enemy sub chaser went down Saturday and a heavy cruiser probably sunk. An enemy destroyer was sunk Sunday.

A light cruiser and three destroyers were damaged Saturday. Two destroyers and two destroyer escorts were hit Sunday.

At least 191 enemy planes were wiped out Saturday, the bulk of them on the ground. Another 249 were accounted for Sunday.

The enemy warship score increased to at least 72 the total sunk, probably sunk or damaged in actions related to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion of Leyte Oct. 20.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announcing the continued neutralization of the Manila area in a communique today, reported additional "heavy damage" was inflicted on ground installations.

Three oil storage areas were set afire on the north strip at Clark field and a tremendous explosion started another large fire in the northeast area of the same airdrome.

North of Malvar, a railway engine and five tank cars were destroyed.

Five ships were sunk Sunday and five more, plus several cargo vessels, were damaged. One ship was sunk Saturday and five plus several cargo ships damaged.

Adm. Nimitz said the total of cargo ships damaged on both days was 14.

These ships were sunk Sunday: three cargo vessels, one oil tanker, and one destroyer.

Damaged: two destroyers, two destroyer escorts and one trawler and several cargo ships, bringing to 14 the two day toll of these vessels.

Presence of many cargo ships in Manila harbor indicates the Japanese either have been able to slip one or more small convoys into the Philippines or were preparing to rush supplies to other Philippine islands.

The destroyers and destroyer-escorts probably were for escort duty. The two cruisers damaged Saturday might have been refugees from the second battles of the Philippines, Oct. 23-25.

The two-day toll of 440 planes probably was the second highest of the war in the Pacific, exceeded only by the 500 odd record of June 18-19, when the Fifth fleet destroyed 402 in one day and followed up with scores more the succeeding day.

113 Planes Shot Down

Admiral Nimitz said that for the two days 113 Japanese planes were shot out of the air and the astounding total of 327 destroyed on the ground.

"Many others were destroyed on the ground by strafing," he added, making no attempt to estimate the number.

Discovery of so many planes in the Manila area means not only that the enemy has been able to resupply the many airfields there but that he probably has repaired much of the damage done last month to airfields on Formosa and in the Ryukyu islands by the Halsey-Mitscher fleet.

Largest concentrations of enemy planes were found at Nichols, Clark, Nielson, Lipa, Pahlac, Bamban and Mabacalat airfields.

American losses were not reported.

Reporting action by land-based

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planes, Admiral Nimitz told of a running battle in which three army Liberators destroyed one and probably another of seven Japanese fighters which intercepted them over the Kuriles. Two of the Liberators were damaged. Onnekotan was their target.

Other land-based attacks were made on Otomari, and Tori Shima in the Kuriles, Haha Jima and Anu Jima in the Bonins, Rota in the Marianas and bases in the Marshalls.

66th Jap Warship Hit By Yanks

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 7 (AP)—Six warships of Japan's sea-shy fleet were caught near Manila and sunk or damaged Sunday (Philippines time) by Hellcats, Helldivers and Avengers of the United States Third Fleet.

The raid raised to at least 66 the total enemy warships sunk or damaged since Gen. Douglas MacArthur landed October 20 in the central Philippines.

Mustering Point Is Target

Striking at a mustering point for counterblows, the carrier planes definitely sank a sub chaser, probably sank a heavy cruiser, damaged a light cruiser and three destroyers and wiped out nearly 200 enemy aircraft in day and night attacks.

The sub chaser went down off the southeast coast of Luzon. The other five were surprised in Manila Bay. The cruiser was enveloped in flames and started sinking after being hit several times by bombs and torpedoes.

Airfields Pounded

Equally important in relation to the invasion operations on Leyte, the Clark, Batangas, Lipa, Legaspi and Lubang airfields were devastated.

Fifty-eight out of 80 Nipponese planes were bagged over Clark Field by day and three more at night. Twenty-five enemy planes were shot down elsewhere over Luzon and five while seeking to attack the carriers.

More than 100 aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

U. S. Losses Not Reported

"Our losses have not yet been reported," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported.

(Tokyo radio said 300 American planes staged the attack. It also broadcast extensive claims of damaging blows against American warships off the Philippines, saying that at least two carriers were sunk.)

Yanks in Critical Battle With Japs in Ormoc Valley

SPENCER

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Wednesday, Nov. 8—(AP)The U.S. 24th division is locked in a critical fight in Ormoc valley on Leyte with elements of four Japanese divisions, including three rushed in as reinforcements, headquarters reported today.

This was the crucial battle presaged by Japanese convoy landings at Ormoc while the 24th was capturing Pinamopoan on Carigara bay and swinging south.

Japs Reinforce Troops

Today's communique said elements of the First, 30th and 102nd Nipponese divisions had augmented the badly shattered 16th—the torturers of Bataan—in opposing the 24th. Three strong enemy counterattacks were repulsed.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in these counterattacks, made at night just south of Coastal Pinamopoan on northwest Leyte. The strength of them was great, constituting savage fighting equal to the heaviest encountered on the island.

After they failed, the Japanese infiltrated American positions and some withdrawals were necessary but the ground lost has been recovered by the Yanks.

The scene of the fighting is along the northern section of the narrow winding road from Pinamopoan to Ormoc as well as in adjoining ridge barriers dominating the valley.

A spokesman said the Japanese were well dug in. However, constant artillery shelling has forced the foe to restrict movements of reinforcements and supplies to the night hours.

Less than 1 mile north of Ormoc, Japan's port of last hope on western Leyte, American long range artillery laid down a devastating barrage on the enemy defense at Valenica. The shelling wrecked warehouses and supply dumps. Large fires broke out.

Adding to the destruction, Leyte-based Yank fighters divebombed communications, bivouacs and supply dumps.

Port Palompon Blasted

Planes also blasted Port Palompon which terminates a road on Leyte's west shore leading off the Pinamopoan-Ormoc north-south road at Libongao.

On the eastern side of Leyte, although the main fighting there is over, the Japanese in the hills west of Dagamai still offered opposition to the U. S. 96th infantry division. Headquarters reported today the 96th wiped out pockets in the hills near Patok which is four miles northwest of Dagami.

Off Ormoc, enemy barges and small craft were damaged by American planes.

The recent bombings of Nipponese airfields on Cebu, Negros and Luzon by Army and Navy planes has been so effective that enemy raids against Leyte have been cut down to a negligible factor. The communique said that ground gun defenses on Leyte have shot down a total of 144 Nipponese planes to date.

American ground forces battled reinforced Japanese today for a network of ridges commanding the enemy's retreat route to Ormoc, last escape port for the Nipponese on the west coast of Leyte island.

Bitter Fight Rages

The fighting, bitter at times, raged several miles south of American-held Pinamopoan. The Yanks, advancing slowly but surely toward Ormoc, apparently were near Cabulan, a village about 15 miles north of Ormoc.

Some American units that penetrated the ridge country ran out of ammunition because of difficult supply conditions and were forced to draw back at night or fight it out with numerically superior enemy bringing reinforcements from Ormoc.

Most of the isolated American groups, reported AP War Correspondent Fred Hampson, held their ground but casualties were heavy on both sides. The enemy turned captured American machineguns on the Yanks, taking a heavy toll.

After infantry elements of the American 24th division withdrew from some dominating positions "Long Tom" artillery shelled the enemy. Then fresh troops drove into the ridges again and were reported making good progress against light opposition.

The Japanese were fighting on terrain favorable for defense. The Americans, however, had superior air and artillery support which was giving the enemy in Ormoc and along the road leading north to the frontlines a terrific beating.

Below Ormoc, the U.S. 7th infantry division was closing the southern jaw of the Ormoc trap.

Americans Push Through Japs' Leyte Defenses

MACDANIEL

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 7 (AP)—American battle veterans, already four miles south of Carigara Bay, continued an unchecked advance today through Japanese mountain defenses on the twisting highway toward Ormoc and the finale of the Leyte Island campaign.

Ormoc, last Japanese stronghold on the island, was 16 miles away, after the 24th Division beat off three night counterattacks and punched beyond Limon, on the mountain pass road.

Banzai Charges Crushed

Japanese reinforcements were somewhere along the shell-raked highway through Ormoc Valley, waiting perhaps to launch a final attack which is expected to produce some of the campaign's fiercest battling.

While these fresh troops waited, infantrymen of the original Japanese garrison swarmed from strong hill positions in three fanatical *banzai* charges against the American perimeter four miles from the coast.

All were repulsed bloodily, without denting the American lines.

Jap Positions Shelled

The Yanks were driving through Japanese positions in what today's communique termed "favorable defensive terrain." Long-range artillery aided the advance, pounding the Nipponese along the valley and in Ormoc.

The southern end of the Ormoc trap presumably also was closing tighter, although the communique made no mention of the Seventh Division, which was some 12 miles south of the port city at last report.

American planes continued heavy bombardment of Japanese airdromes on other Visayan Islands, an offensive which the communique said has "sharply reduced the scale of enemy air activity over the Leyte area."

Heavy bombers followed night harassing attacks on Cebu and Negros Islands with a 72-ton bomb load on Lahub airdrome. Fighters battled for 30 minutes with Japanese interceptors over northwest Negros, shooting down six planes and losing one.

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LIBERTY SHIP BAGS JAP ZERO AT LEYTE

SPENCER

The David Dudley Field Brings And Defends Needed Cargo

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 28 (AP—Delayed)—The S. S. David Dudley Field, a Liberty ship with four voyages to her credit, steamed into Leyte Gulf unescorted one day after American troops had landed and claimed to be the first Liberty to arrive in the Philippines.

She began discharging her cargo and before she left on her return voyage had another first to her credit—the first Liberty ship to shoot down a Zero in the Philippines.

It was the night of Oct. plus 4—four days after the landing October 20—when Japanese strafing planes winged in for a heavy attack on shipping in the bay. One plane picked out the Liberty and bored in barely 50 feet above the water.

Gun Crews Open Up

The Liberty's navy gun crews opened up. One gunner was Gabriel N. Gutiarres, 19, from Cuba, N. M. Just off the port side the gunners hit the Zero and a wing caught fire. The pilot sought to crash his plane against the ship, and the gunners frantically attempted to beat it off.

It came on, its wing hit the port gun position and shattered on the starboard side. All guns had stopped firing except that of Gutiarres, who was still blasting away when the Zero spread its wreckage over the bridge. And Gutiarres walked away from the wreck.

The David Dudley Field did a job on this fourth voyage out of San Francisco, under the command of Capt. Albion M. Burbank, 32, of Cambridge, Mass. It carried 750 additional troops for the fighting fronts. Its holds were loaded with 105 and 155 millimeter howitzer shells for the 24th Division artillery. It had hundreds of 50-caliber machine guns and mortars. It was considered one of the most vitally needed ships to reach the Philippines.

There was no dock for the ship and her own merchant-marine crew labored day and night to unload her cargo.

Her Share Of Wounded

The Davic Dudley Field has left the Philippines now, slightly more battered than when she arrived. And after several feverish days of almost incessant raids she is a wiser ship.

Her purser, Joseph O. Labonte, of New York city, who had six weeks' training as a pharmacist's mate, is wiser now in the treatment of wounded. Because the Field had her share of wounded.

The navy gunners, among the least known of America's combat forces, have real war experience to their credit. There were many of these armed guards. Those who fought off the Jap planes include:

William P. Lancer, Little Rock, Ark.; Clyde E. Johnson, Greenfield, Tenn.; Martell M. Ouchley, Farmerville, La., and Paul J. Baker, Jr., Shreveport, La.

Nipponese Turn Captured Gun On Yanks

HAMPSON

With 24th Division on Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 7 (AP — Via Army Radio)—Some units of this division, trapped by Japanese, suffered heavy casualties as the Nipponese brought captured Yank machine guns into action against them yesterday near Pinamopoan where the Carigata coast road bends south toward Ormoc.

Japanese reinforcements, moving north from Ormoc, enemy strongpoint on the west coast of Leyte, joined the fight for a network of ridges commanding the valley from Pinamopoan to Ormoc.

Japs Cut Supply Road

Some of the American units were encircled by the reinforced Japanese after the Yanks had penetrated the ridge country and a tiny winding road, used to supply the advancing Americans, was cut.

Supply trucks tried to get through but ran into a hail of Japanese gunfire. Some of the trucks were lost; a few managed to retreat. None got through.

Meanwhile, a numerically superior Japanese force pressed attacks against the isolated American units. In the main the Nipponese were beaten off with heavy losses, but the Americans soon exhausted their ammunition.

Some Yanks Draw Back

Some of the Yanks managed to draw back under cover of darkness, but others fought on through the night and didn't escape until dawn.

Technical Sergeant Ernest Payne, of Tekemah, Neb., and Private Monroe Boggs, of Webbville, Ky., who were with the trapped forces, said the Japanese used American 50-caliber machine guns which they took from a disabled supply truck.

Sergt. Richard Braun, of Bridgeville, Pa., said one band of Japanese attacked an American mortar position from 30 feet, but all the Japanese were cut down. Another mortar group of 20 was less fortunate. Private Harvell Allen, of Muldrow, Okla., said only five Americans survived.

Charge Beaten Off

One company command post unit beat off a *banzai* charge with a canister, killing 18 Japanese with a single blast.

American artillery hit the area heavily after the Yanks withdrew and at midmorning fresh troops attacked. At nightfall they were well up the heights again, meeting only light opposition.

PURPLE HEART TO WRITER

War Reporters' Casualties Are Found Greater in Philippines

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, on Leyte, Nov. 7 (AP)—Casualties among war correspondents in the Southwest Pacific are proportionately greater than in any other theatre of action because the aggressive correspondents go in with the troops from one operation to the next with little rest, Col. Legrande Diller, press relations officer, said today.

His statement was made with the announcement of a Purple Heart award to Clete Roberts, Blue Network radio correspondent, by General MacArthur.

Mr. Roberts, who lives in Beverly Hills, Calif., was wounded by the same bomb which killed Asahel Bush, Associated Press correspondent, and Stanley Gunn of the Fort Worth, Texas, Star-Telegram and Houston Chronicle correspondent.

The citation of Mr. Roberts was the second general order issued by General MacArthur. The first was to his troops.

Transport-Born Baby Given Vessel's Name

Leyte, Philippines, (AP)—A Fili-

pino baby born during the Leyte invasion has been given the name of the transport on which his birth occurred and $200 by the Yanks who were present.

Lieut. Allen Goodyear, of Stamford, Conn., member of a medical party, rushed the mother to the transport where he and Lieut. David Reulman, of Monroe, Wis., delivered the child.

Yanks of the ship took up the $300 collection and presented it to the mother, Mrs. Gualberto Cribello.

Yank In Hot Seat During Fighting

With the 24th Division, Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 7 (AP)—Private William Nykaza, of Chicago, was high in a palm tree stringing telephone wire when the Japanese counterattacked.

He stayed aloft while the Japs took the position—also stayed there while Americans took it back.

Said Nykaza: "I had a 50-yard-line seat."

U. S. BOMBERS BLAST ISLANDS IN VISAYAN SEA

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Wednesday, Nov. 8—(AP) Liberator bombers dropped 260 tons of bombs on Japanese airfields in islands ringing the Visayan sea during the past 24 hours to keep them from interfering with American invasion operations at Leyte.

Announcing the action in a communique supplement, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said at last 15 parked planes were destroyed, three interceptors shot down and the runways cratered.

Filipino Wants Old P-T Job Back

At an Advanced P-T Base, Leyte Island, Philippines, Nov. 4 (AP—Delayed)—An unobtrusive little Filipino clambered up the rope ladder of the quarterdeck of a P-T tender.

"Alfredo Sarmo, officer's steward second class, reporting for duty, sir," he announced to Lieut. Lloyd Howard, San Marino, Cal.

Howard looked the wiry little fellow over.

In Bulkeley's Squadron

"Are you in the P-T service?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," Alfredo replied. "Squadron 3, Sir."

"Why, that's Bulkeley's old squadron," the officer noted. (The officer referred to Lieut. Com. John T. Bulkeley, who evacuated General MacArthur from Corregidor.)

Sarmo was aboard Lieut. Henry Branningham's boat when it fired its last torpedo into a convoy of enemy transports and their escorting cruiser and destroyer in a battle off Buenaventura, Negros Island.

Out Of The Hills

Three enemy planes finished off the damaged P-T and sank it. The Filipino swam ashore with other surviving members of the crew. He later became a member of a guerrilla organization.

When he heard the Americans had returned to the Philippines he made haste to report.

"You see, sir, I am not a deserter," he apologized. "I came out of the hills to report for duty as quickly as I learned you are here."

Jap Woman Tosser Of Grenades Killed

Advanced Southwest Pacific Base, Nov. 1 (AP—Delayed)—A Japanese woman grenade thrower, whose accuracy equaled that of some American softball pitchers, was among a group of the enemy annihilated near Kantome Village, New Guinea.

Lieut. R. W. Buck, of Warsaw, N. C., and his 20-man patrol chased the Japanese up a ridge and Sergt. John Hulteen, of New Haven, Conn., knocked down four with a tommy gun.

"Pitched With Best"

From the ridge the Japanese tossed down a cascade of grenades. Buck said he saw the woman at close range and "she was pitching grenades with the best of them."

She was about 27 or 28 and dressed in a Japanese air corps uniform.

Not Good-Looking

"She had a mouthful of gold teeth and wasn't much to look at," Buck added.

GETS SILVER STAR

Headquarters, Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Sergt. John J. "One-Man-Gang" O'Hara of 75 Prospect street, Little Falls, N. J., has been awarded the Silver Star decoration for gallantry in action against the Japs at Saipan Island.

He was awarded the decoration for repeatedly sending his tank, under fire, behind enemy lines, in a vain attempt to rescue his platoon leader and the latter's crew, trapped in their burning tank.

"On six occasions that day he took his tank deep into the Japanese lines and dismounted, making a personal reconnaissance on foot, under fire, on each occasion, trying to determine their location," the award said. "Each time he ordered his tank crew to remain inside the tank, clearly indicating his realization of the great danger involved.

"Late in the afternoon he discovered the body of the officer and two bodies of the crew members and the burned out tank."

The platoon leader was Lieut. Louis W. Fleck of Racine, Wis., and the two crew members T-4 Emanuel Duhon, Abbeville, La., and Private Henry Kilbride, 2158 Clinton avenue, the Bronx.

Brazil's Aid Promised In War Against Japs

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 7 (AP)—A highly placed Government official said here that Brazil's attitude toward Japan remains unchanged and that he personally felt it is "only natural and logical" that Brazil will continue to cooperate fully with the United States in the prosecution of the Pacific war after the defeat of Germany.

He said Brazil at present had absolutely no intention of declaring war against Japan with which this country severed relations at the Rio de Janeiro conference in January, 1942.

Asked whether after the defeat of Germany, Brazil would continue to allow the United States use of air bases in this country, the official said, "I cannot make an official statement at this time, but I regard that as only logical and natural."

REPORTS ON FRONT

Montreal, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Col. J. L. Ralston, who resigned last week as Defense Minister, said in a speech today that his recent tour of the western front disclosed that supply and reinforcement problems "have been very difficult.

He made no mention of the cabinet crisis, resulting from his [illegible] demand that Canadian draftees be sent abroad as reinforcements, regardless of whether they volunteered.

Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton has succeeded Col. Ralston as Defense Minister.

Marianas' Invasion Gas Consumption Told

San Francisco, Nov. 7 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Herman Feldman said in a Pearl Harbor broadcast that American naval forces used up more gasoline during the invasion of the Marianas than was consumed by the entire Pacific fleet throughout 1943.

Feldman, who spoke on The March of Time program, said he could not disclose what supplies the navy had to expend in winning the second battle of the Philippines Sea but the Marianas example gave the public a faint idea.

He said it would require four freight trains extending from San Francisco to New York to carry the supplies used in one year of war in the Pacific.

Feldman is one of the top-flight logistic experts on the joint army-navy staff for Pacific Ocean areas.

Hawaiian Invasion Money.

San Francisco (A. P.).—Drifting into this seaport is United States invasion money with the word "Hawaii" printed across its face, which the Federal Reserve bank urges San Franciscans to turn in to the nearest bank. The word "Hawaii" was printed on the money to prevent world circulation if it fell into enemy hands.

Jap Girls' Hair For Bombers

San Francisco, Nov. 7 (AP)—Japanese schoolgirls, Tokyo radio said today, are cutting off their hair to be used in the manufacture of four-engined bombers. The broadcast did not say what specific part of the bomber required the hair.

Tokyo Reports 3d B-29 Visit

San Francisco, Nov. 7 (AP)—American Superfortresses were over Tokyo and the heavily industrialized Kanto area today for the third time within a week, the Tokyo radio reported. No bombs were dropped.

The same broadcast said 40 more of the B-29s on Sunday raided Iwo, in the Volcano Islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo.

More Rigid Guard Urged

The radio said two B-29s flew over the main Japanese Honshu Island's Kanto region for an hour "for reconnaissance purposes."

Japanese propagandists warned that the B-29s would return in force to bomb Tokyo and other sections of the Kanto area, which, roughly, covers the eastern half of Honshu. Broadcasters said:

"We need further rigid guard against the plans of the enemy."

American sources have not confirmed any of the three reported reconnaissance flights. The first was reported by Tokyo November 1 and the second, November 5.

The broadcast said the planes which came over Honshu and those which attacked Iwo came from the Marianas. One of the Superforts attacking Iwo was damaged, the Japanese claimed.

Hachijo and Chichi Islands in the Bonins, 615 miles southeast of Tokyo, were attacked yesterday by American Liberators, the Japanese reported. They said "several tens of planes" were involved. Japanese Imperial Headquarters claimed Japanese planes raided Saipan and Tinian Islands in the Marianas at dawn today, destroying twenty American planes and starting fires at Saipan.

The Marianas raids were not confirmed by American sources.

Japan To Open Week Of 'Victory' Prayers

San Francisco, Nov. 7 (AP) — Beginning at midnight tonight, Tokyo time, the Japanese will open a week of "victory" supplication to the Nippon war gods at the Kashima and Katori shrines.

A radio Tokyo broadcast, recorded today by FCC, said the week of praying at the shrines would be conducted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the totalitarian party of Japan.

'Lidice' Atrocities Charged To Japs In East Indies

San Francisco, Nov. 7 (AP)—Emulating the Germans at Lidice, Japanese have wiped out at least two villages of the Netherlands East Indies with virtually their entire populations, headquarters of Netherlands forces in the Far East announced today.

A village near Medan, on Sumatra, was soaked with kerosene and petrol and burned to the ground. Any inhabitants who tried to escape were shot with machine guns.

A village on Java was set afire by incendiary bombs, and machine guns also were turned on those trying to flee.

Drank Soapy Water

Other atrocities were described in a document, "Japanese Atrocities in Occupied Netherlands Indies." It listed cases of savage mistreatment of prisoners of war and civilian populations.

Some people were burned alive; some were forced to drink soapy water until they were bloated, and then soldiers jumped on their stomachs until the water spouted from their mouths. Prisoners were suspended by their feet and their heads were bumped on the ground. Others were forced to stand with their heads thrown back and their eyes opened to the blazing sun.

Javanese women who resisted the advances of Japanese soldiers, the document related, were bayoneted through the breasts.

"The brutality practiced by the enemy during his administration of the islands has been so appalling that this headquarters is making public a few of the instances but by no means the most severe," the document said.

The names of the destroyed villages were not published, but the document said the one on Sumatra was wiped out because it was the home of a newspaper writer who criticized the Japanese in an article in the Medan newspaper.

Bombed As Revenge

The Java village refused to give up its rice crop after two harvests had been seized by the Japanese. The citizens were so enraged they killed a policeman sent to arrest a man accused of being the ringleader of the "opposition." The Japanese surrounded the place immediately, bombed it and watched the population perish in flames.

Prisoners, the document said, are on a starvation diet; they have insufficient clothing to protect them from the weather and no medical attention is provided.

"As a result, the death rate in prisoner of war and internment camps is unbelievably high," it said.

JAPANESE LORDS SWITCH GENERALS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Indicating concern over American successes in the Philippines, Japanese war lords have switched generals for that area.

Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japan's victorious general at Singapore and Corregidor, will fight it out with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, having been transferred from Malaya to serve as commander-in-chief of Japanese forces in the Philippines, Tokyo radio said last night.

Yamashita, whose change of command was announced in a broadcast recorded in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission, apparently succeeds Lt. Gen. Shigenori Kuroda in the Philippines.

The 59-year-old Yamashita presumably will be responsible, as was General Kuroda, to Field Marshal Count Juichi Terauchi, commander-in-chief of Japanese forces in the southern regions, including the Philippines.

It was Yamashita who replaced Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma when the latter's Bataan campaign dragged on as the result of heroic opposition by Americans and Filipinos. Yamashita was in charge of the Japanese when Corregidor fell in May, 1942. Before then, MacArthur had gone to Australia to head up the offensive now washing back toward Manila.

Yamashita had received the surrender of Singapore the previous February. Back in 1940, he went to Germany to study German war methods.

Domei news agency said the change was announced by the War department and included the appointment of Lt. Gen. Yasuji Timonagao as commander of the Japanese army air force in the Philippines sector.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Nov. 7, 1940.—German air raiders hit London and Portsmouth. Italians cross Kalamas River in Greece.

30.24 - 20239

30. 24 — 20239

U.S. Warned Robot Attacks Are Entirely Possible

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—(AP) The War and Navy departments said today that robot bomb attacks by Germany on the United States are "entirely possible."

The departments said the question whether such attacks could be made had been raised in view of continuance of robot bomb use against Great Britain after destruction of launching platforms in France and the low countries.

In a joint statement, the Departments asserted they "consider such attacks by Germany entirely possible."

Robot bombs, the Departments said, "might be launched from submarines lying offshore or from one-way sacrifice flights of long-range bombers controlled across the Atlantic by submarines. It is also possible that attacks might be launched from catapult plane tenders."

"It is extremely doubtful that such attacks could entirely elude Allied sea and air patrols. Reasonable measures are in force to protect the country. However, as has previously been stated, with respect to the possibility of sporadic enemy air attacks on our shores, it is impossible to insure that such an attack will be completely frustrated.

"Any such attacks could have no great military effectiveness and could only serve to stimulate the nation still further in its determined prosecution of the war."

In authoritative quarters, it was explained that the formal statement was not intended to convey the impression that the two departments have reasons to believe robot attacks necessarily are imminent. At the same time, however, there was no disposition to discount the warning that attacks are entirely possible.

STETTINIUS RECOGNIZES JUNTA IN GUATEMALA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — (AP) Acting Secretary of State Stettinius today announced United States recognition of the revolutionary Junta in Guatemala.

Stettinius said it was understood that many other American republics are taking similar action "following full consultation and exchange of information."

The present government of Guatemala is a triumvirate which came into power following a revolution that overthrew provisional President Federico Ponce on Oct. 19.

The new government last week held congressional elections which were described by the Guatemala charge d'affaires here, Enrique Lopez-Herrarte, as "the first free election in the history of the country." A presidential election is scheduled for next month.

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Five Steel Men Going To China With Nelson

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson announced today the names of five iron and steel men who will accompany him to China and concentrate on increasing production from existing Chinese facilities.

The iron and steel mission will be headed by Herbert W. Graham, director of metallurgy and research for Jones & Laughlin at Pittsburgh. Other members are Carl Albert Bell, United Engineering and Foundry Company, Newcastle, Pa.; Henrik Ovesen, Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa.; Harry A. Strain, United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, and E. K. Waldschmidt, formerly of Jones & Laughlin but now of the War Production Board's steel division.

Judge To Study Chinese Laws

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Milton J. Helmick, former judge of the United States court in China, is en route to that country to make a general survey of the Chinese legal system.

A State Department announcement today said Helmick will pay particular attention to commercial laws affecting American firms doing business in China. The Chinese commercial legal code has not been thoroughly clarified since the United States relinquished extra-territorial rights early in 1943.

A new Chinese-American commercial treaty reportedly is under consideration to replace the old one based on this country's former extra-territorial position.

Helmick was judge of the United States Court in Shanghai from 1934 until Pearl Harbor. He was repatriated on the exchange liner Gripsholm in 1942 with American diplomats from occupied China.

'Lucky Lud' Bears A 'Charmed Life'

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Navy men decided today that the U. S. S. Ludlow is carrying this "charmed life" thing so far somebody ought to be told about it.

So they got out a long dossier on the "Lucky Lud" that sounds like a recruiting poster for destroyer men.

She's bouncing around harassing the enemy right now, veteran of the invasion of North Africa, the invasion of Sicily, the attack on Palermo, the shelling of Salerno, the drive into the Anzio beachhead.

Not one of her crew ever has been killed. You couldn't get them to ship out on anything else after that German shell off Anzio plowed through her sheeting.

That shell was the payoff in luck. A six-incher from a shore battery, it singed the hair of Radioman Lawrence P. Halloran, of Waltham, Mass.; knocked a message out of the hand of Executive Officer Philip Cutler, of Marion, Mass.; exploded a box of 20mm. anti-aircraft shells which popped around like firecrackers and came to rest deep in the ship without exploding!

Commander Liles W. Creighton, of Houlton, Maine, went from "boot" ensign to skipper in three years on the Ludlow bridge.

LETTERS HELD BACK BY ARMY ARE RELEASED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — (AP) Approximately 400,000 letters written by soldiers now in the Philippines campaign and impounded for security reasons now are being delivered to families.

The War department said today that the letters, some of which were written far back as past July, were held by Army censorship in the Central Pacific and Hawaii so that no inkling of the Philippine invasion might be conveyed through them.

ARMY CASUAL

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,427 casualties in the European area. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

ERIC JOHNSTON CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — (AP) Eric A. Johnston, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said tonight that regardless of the election outcome all citizens must work together to solve the nation's problems.

Saying that neither the presidential winner nor any single group can find the answer to "many perplexing questions," Johnston added in a prepared radio (Blue) address:

"It is a job that can only be done by all of us working together as a team. Today we have been Republicans and Democrats; tomorrow we must be Americans."

He called the wartime election a demonstration to the whole world "that Democracy really works."

Coast Guard Work Inland Cut to Send Men to Sea

Action Also Frees Them for Ports and Overseas Bases

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Curtailment of inland Coast Guard activity to release men for duty aboard ship, at oversea bases and in West Coast ports was announced today.

The Navy Department described the order as "not a lessennig of the war effort, but a change in emphasis."

It will principally effect details on inland rivers and lakes, but will also curtail such functions as floating and pier patrols, designation of restricted areas and issuance of identification cards for use in shore establishments at some smaller ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The Coast Guard said that where changes in the war picture are speeding up shipping activities, increases are being made in its man power and equipment.

Import Controls Are Ended on 53 Commodities

W.F.A. Taking Over Food Regulation From W.P.B.; Restriction Put on Pepper

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Import controls were ordered lifted tonight from fifty-three commodities including iron ore, fir, pine and thirty-eight food items.

Simultaneously it was announced that the War Food Administration will assume the import regulation of certain foods previously controlled by the War Production Board. The W. F. A. also ordered one new commodity — unground pepper, black or white—under import restrictions.

The release of fifty-three items, effective Nov. 13, was announced as being in line with the policy of "easing controls as supply, shipping and other strategic considerations permit."

The foods affected are corn starch, dried cherries, alfalfa seed, dried buttermilk, canary seed, castor oil, castor beans, castor pomace, dried cream, dog food, certain fatty alcohols and acids, those dried fruits which are not specifically provided for in the import orders, dried grapes, grapes, other than hothouse; glycerin, hydrogenated or hardened oils and fats, whale oil other than sperm; lard oil, mate, mate yerba, murumuru nuts and kernels, murumuru-nut oil, inedible olive oil, edible onions, dehydrated onions, peaches, green, ripe or in brine, pears, racing or fancy pigeons, other pigeons, pimentoes, sheep, lamb, goat and other sausage casings, seal oil, tucum nuts and kernels, tucum oil, prunes, prunels and plums, livestock and poultry feed, wheat and bran shorts.

The W. P. B. removed from control the following articles: Alpaca, llama and vicuna hair; antimony; cottonseed-hull fiber; Spanish cedar logs and lumber; fir, pine and prima vera logs and lumber; silkworm waste; ergot; iodine and iron ore.

In taking control of food imports the W. F. A. issued a regulation which follows the pattern of W. P. B.'s import order and which requires importers of foods to obtain an authorization from the W. F. A. Applications already made to the W. P. B. and authorizations issued by W. P. B. will continue valid.

Relaxation of import controls was announced for a few other items, including alpargatas, deer skins, unmanufactured cow, horse and goat-skin leathers, and unmanufactured hemp (cannabis sativa type only). These still require import authorizations, but their sale in this country no longer is controlled.

PLAN TO MAKE VACATION PAY UNIFORM UPHELD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — (AP) The War Labor board has upheld the right of employers to make their vacation plans uniform in various plants.

In a unanimous decision the Board approved the voluntary vacation plans submitted by the Interwoven Stocking company, for its Morristown, Tenn. Mill, and the Geneva Steel company, Geneva, Utah, a subsidiary of United States Steel corporation.

"We believe that this policy now adopted will be conducive to stabilization because it will now prevent disturbance of existing standard vacation plans of corporations operating on a nationwide basis," said J. Holmes Davis and Walter T. Margetts, the industry members, in the opinion.

Steelman Quits Labor Post

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Dr. John R. Steelman, the New Deal's "handyman" in labor disputes, has quit his $9,600 job as chief of the United States Conciliation Service, effective November 25.

The resignation was announced before the election returns are counted, Steelman said, so it could not be construed as being politically inspired.

Labor Secretary Perkins received his letter of resignation July 1.

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In Lewis Squabbles

Steelman has been in the middle of some of the hottest labor squabbles of the Roosevelt regime—mainly those involving John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers.

Probably the toughest spot he was invited to occupy came during the "captive" mine strike of November, 1941.

Named Arbitrator

The Defense Mediation Board toppled into oblivion with Lewis' departure, his right-hand man, Thomas Kennedy, and Philip Murray. As the three CIO representatives on the board, they walked out in protest to the board's decision against the mine union.

The President then appointed Steelman, Lewis and Ben Fairless, chairman of United States Steel, as arbitrators. Steelman's decisive vote was cast with Lewis in favor of the closed shop. That ended the captive mine strike.

FIRST YANK IN REICH IS KILLED IN ACTION

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7—(AP) Lt. Robert O. Downs, 27, first American to cross into Germany in this war, was killed in action in France Oct. 20 his wife has been notified.

A Sept. 6 despatch from American army headquarters in the French Moselle valley said Downs led a reconnaissance patrol behind the German lines and on Sept. 2 crossed the western border of the Reich.

Post-War World Transportation Plan Urged

Cincinnati, Nov. 7 (AP)—A world-wide transportation system, privately owned, will solve the post-war employment problem and make use of an excess merchant marine to deliver United States products to the world, says Col. Harry A. Toulmin, Jr., decorated author of the army Pearl Harbor report.

Addresing a Cincinnati engineering group last night, Colonel Toulmin declared:

"To meet the dual problem of an excess merchant marine and how to sell the products of our vast factories in order to give 60 million jobs, I propose the formation of the 'Transportation Area Corporation.'

Describes Powers

"This corporation would acquire commercially or by agreement with governments in the areas concerned the right to operate, equip and finance transportation systems by land, air and water in specified areas."

Toulmin said the ownership of such a corporation would be drawn from our industrial, merchandis-

ing and transportation companies.

"The nation that controls world wide transportation will be the predominant industrial nation in the post-war world," he asserted.

Toulmin added the world will need American goods but lacks American dollars with which to pay. He proposed America take its compensation in the right to participate in the control of such transportation.

Says Brazil Seeks U. S. Trade

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 7 (AP).—Brazil's post-war program includes plans for increased trade with the United States, according to Ivo Wolff, director of the Technology Institute of Rio Grande du Sul, who arrived here last night en route to the International Business Conference at Rye, N. Y. With him were the other Brazilian delegates, Paulo Goncalves, professor of agronomy at Rice Institute, and Men de Sa, statistician for the Brazilian government.

Packard Plant Shut as Result Of Racial Row

39,000 Idle After Walkout of Several Hundred Over Upgrading of Negroes

DETROIT, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Packard Motor Car Company said today it has closed its entire plant, which employs some 39,000 workers, because a dispute involving several hundred polishers had produced an "unbalanced material condition" which made impossible the production of aircraft and marine engines.

International representatives of the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O. affiliate, which has a working contract with the company, have been attempting to settle the dispute ever since the polishers walked off their jobs Friday night, a company spokesman said.

Production was not hampered over the week end because no work was scheduled for Saturday, the spokesman said, but on the night shift Monday the same group of polishers walked out again.

He said it will be impossible to operate the plant until the polishers return to work.

The company spokesman described the dispute only as involving a refusal of the polishers to "abide by the union's contract."

George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., said the dispute centered in objection of the polishers to the upgrading of Negro workers to the position of metal polishers. Urging the polishers to return to work, Mr. Addes said "the union will not tolerate any violation of its constitution, which calls for fair treatment regardless of race."

Two Detroit Strikes Ended

DETROIT, Nov. 7 (AP).—Eight thousand workers resumed production at the Continental Motors Corporation and the Freuhauf Trailer Company today after votes of their United Automobile Workers locals to end strikes.

At Continental, 7,000 had been idle several days because of a strike over an incentive-pay system. Union representatives said they would continue to seek an adjustment.

The Freuhauf workers agreed to submit the discharge of two employees to collective bargaining procedure.

New Plane Based On War Model Is Due For Test

Chicago, Nov. 7 (AP)—The maiden flight of a giant air transport, an unusual conversion of a famous military plane, may be announced from the West Coast before the end of the International Civil Aviation Conference.

The big plane, ranking with the largest of the announced commercial models, is ready to take the air, it was learned today, but it has been kept grounded by weather and last-minute checkups. Officials concerned with it expect the initial flight in a matter of days, and the War Department probably will permit some disclosures relative to the plane's development.

Unidentified Publicly

Thus far the aircraft has not been identified publicly by number or name. There is no doubt, however, that many persons would like to have its existence become known during the air conference here in the interest of showing what this country is doing to provide post-war commercial planes.

The plane will be the second transport originating in a warplane to fly this year and represent an approach not heretofore used. The other conversion is Consolidated Vultee's model 39, which is based upon the B-24 Liberator. Like that plane, the new one uses the wings, landing gear and tail of a military model. As designed, it is intended solely for military work, and further changes may be made to fit it to commercial operations after the war. Its potentialities in that field have been carefully evaluated.

Flight Is Welcomed

The impending initial flight, while not timed with the conference, is welcomed by persons interested in an opportunity to show American goods. Manufacturers have been in the background at the conference, at the suggestion of the State Department, which has sought to avoid any implication that the United States was using the meeting as a sales session.

Most of the major air-transport builders are represented by expert sales officials, who say that the interest in United States transport aircraft is such they are frequently approached for information by foreign delegations.

Dinner For Delegates

By informal agreement, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, speaking for nearly every manufacturer, will have but one social affair for the delegates—a dinner Thursday night. The Air Transport Association, representing the airlines, has remained out of the picture, after some early consideration of a plan to join with the manufacturers in the dinner.

Already represented here are Lockheed, United, Douglas, Curtiss-Wright, Glen L. Martin, Boeing, Consolidated Vultee, Republic and Sperry. Others are expected.

Ernie Pyle To Receive Degree From Indiana

Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 7 (AP)—President Herman B Wells announced today Indiana University would award the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters to Ernie Pyle, noted war correspondent, at a special convocation November 13.

Pyle, an alumus of the university, is now on vacation at his home in New Mexico.

U. S. Officer Escapes Torpedoed Jap Ship

Minot, N. D., Nov. 7 (AP)—Lieut. Col. John H. McGee, of Minot, N. D., who escaped from the Japs early in September after two and one half years as a prisoner in the Philippines, has arrived in San Francisco, according to word received by relatives here.

He was met by Mrs. McGee, who who has been living in Plymouth, Wis., and his father, George A. McGee, Minot lawyer.

Colonel McGee escaped from the Japanese when a Jap freighter was torpedoed by a United States submarine, being among 83 officers and men who reached shore from the vessel.

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X SMALL GAINS.
A LATE SUPPLEMENT TO THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID A RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE WAS CARRIED OUT IN EAST PRUSSIA AND THAT MORE THAN 600 GERMANS WERE KILLED IN EAST PRUSSIA AND IN EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. (CZECHS)
THE BUDAPEST RADIO MEANWHILE CLAIMED RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD BEEN BEATEN OFF IN AN ATTEMPTED LANDING ON 30-MILE-LONG CSEPEL ISLAND IN THE DANUBE RIVER, WHICH REACHES INTO THE CITY'S PRECINCTS, BUT ACKNOWLEDGED A LANDING WAS EFFECTED ON A NEARBY SMALLER ISLAND.
N736PEW

LONDON, NOV 7 (AP) O AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES WERE SIGHTED OVER TOKYO AND EASTERN JAPAN TODAY BUT PLANES DROPPED NO BOMBS, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY QUOTING TOKYO.
DN724AEW

BY WILLIAM BOWI

HOBOKE", BELGIUM, "OV. 5 (DELAYED)-(AP)--THIS IS BE"G WRITTE" FOR THE BE"EFIT OF "EW JERSEY A"D ALSO FOR THOSE "EW YORKERS WHO CA" LOOK OUT OF THEIR WI"DOWS A"D SEE THE DOCKS A"D TOWERS OF HOBOKE" ACROSS THE "ORTH RIVER.

NOV 8 1944

THERE ARE DOCKS I" THIS HOBOKE" TOO BUT THEY HA"DLE BARGES I"STEAD OF OCEA"-GOI"G LI"ERS. THEY ARE O" THE BA"KS OF THE SCHELDE A FEW MILES

ABOVE A"TWERP RATHER THA" A" IMPORTA"T PART OF GREATER "EW YORK'S

30.24 — 20241

ABOVE A... ... FAIR O...

HARBOR I"STALLATIO". BEYO"D THE CHURCH STEEPLES THERE ARE "O TOWERS AT ALL BECAUSE BELGIA" HOBOKE" IS A TOW" OF SMALL WORKERS HOMES. NOV 8 1944

YOU GET HERE BY TRAM FROM A"TWERP I" ABOUT THE SAME LE"GTH OF TIME IT TAKES TO REACH THE OTHER HOBOKE" BY TUBE FROM "EW YORK. THE TRAM COMES TO THE E"D OF THE LI"E I" FRO"T OF THE POLICE STATIO". BACK OF THE POLICE STATIO" THERE IS A SMALL PARK "OW TAKE" UP I" A LARGE MEASURE BY AIR RAID SHELTERS ALO"G THE SIDES A"D BY COMMU"ITY GARDE"S RAISI"G CABBAGES A"D TUR"IPS I" THE CE"TER WHERE O"CE THERE WERE FLOWER BEDS.

BUT A FEW HU"DRED YARDS AWAY THERE IS A PART OF THIS HOBOKE" WHICH THE WAR HARDLY HAS TOUCHED. IT IS THE TOW" HALL-FAR MORE ATTRACTIVE THA" THAT OF THE JERSEY HOBOKE" SI"CE IT O"CE WAS THE MA"OR HOUSE OF A" EXTE"SIVE ESTATE. IT IS A HA"DSOME SQUARISH BUILDI"G OF LIGHT GREY STO"E WITH MA"Y-PANEL WI"DOWS WHICH LOOK OUT O" THE GROU"DS THAT COVER MA"Y ACRES. THE FORMER STABLES "OW ARE OCCUPIED BY GLEAMI"G RED E"GI"ES OF THE FIRE DEPARTME"T.

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THERE IS A SLIGHT AIR OF U"KEMPT"ESS ABOUT THE GARDE"S--ROSE BUSHES HAVE "OT BEE" TRIMMED A"D THE GRASS IS GROWI"G I" THE PATHWAYS [illegible] THROUGH GROVES OF HA"DSOME BEECH TREES. YET EXCEPT FOR THE

THAT W... ...

SOU"D OF FIGHTERBOMBERS A"D TRA"SPORTS ROARI"G OVERHEAD--A"D THE FACT THE GERMA"S DUG VEHICLE REVETME"TS I" AMO"G THE TREES--IT IS A PLEASA"T RETREAT WHICH SEEMS MILES AWAY FROM THE WAR.

APRB1000SERIES AM930AM

ADD MOSCOW KKK RUSSIANS

STALIN RECOUNTED TEN "GREAT BLOWS" AGAINST THE GERMANS IN THE LAST YEAR OF WAR WHICH HAD CLEARED THE SOVIET UNION, SAVE FOR A LUMP OF LATVIA WHERE HE SAID 30 GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE TRAPPED AND BEING GROUND TO BITS. HE SAID GERMANY'S STRENGTH ON THE EASTERN FRONT HAD BEEN REDUCED TO 180 DIVISIONS PLUS 24 HUNGARIAN DIVISIONS, WHICH HE SAID WERE ABOUT TO BE KNOCKED OUT OF THE WAR, NOW THAT THE RED ARMY WAS BEATING AT THE GATES OF BUDAPEST. HE ALSO CITED THE REVERSAL OF THE GERMAN ALLIES OF FINLAND, ROMANIA AND BULGARIA IN SWITCHING FROM THE ENEMY TO THE SIDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

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STALIN DECLARED 120 GERMAN DIVISIONS HAD BEEN SMASHED IN THE LAST YEAR OF WAR AND THAT THE SWIFT SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES WERE MADE POSSIBLE BY THE OPENING OF A SECOND FRONT IN FRANCE AND THE LOW LANDS, OPERATIONS WHICH HE SAID WERE "UNPRECEDENTED IN HISTORY AS REGARDS ORGANIZATION AND SCALE."

HE HAILED THE DECISIONS OF DUMBARTON OAKS LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR THE POST-WAR "UNITED NATIONS" AND DECLARED:

"ONE SHOULD NOT BE SURPRISED BECAUSE DIFFERENCES EXIST, BUT BECAUSE THERE ARE SO FEW OF THEM." HE WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT GERMANY ALREADY WAS PREPARING FOR ANOTHER WAR AND MUST BE "DISARMED BOTH IN THE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY-POLITICAL RESPECTS."

AFTER REVIEWING THE RESULTS OF GERMAN AND JAPANESE AGGRESSION, STALIN SAID:

"PEACE-LOVING NATIONS MAY AGAIN FIND THEMSELVES TAKEN UNAWARES BY AGGRESSION, OF COURSE, IF THEY DO NOT WORK OUT NOW SPECIAL MEASURES CAPABLE OF AVERTING AGGRESSION. THERE ARE SUCH MEANS FOR THIS PURPOSE. APART FROM COMPLETE DISARMAMENT OF THE AGGRESSIVE NATIONS, THERE IS ONLY ONE MEANS, NAMELY, TO CREATE A SPECIAL ORGANIZATION [illegible]DEFENSE PEACE AND INSURE SECURITY, COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES [illegible]ROM-LOVING NATIONS, TO PUT AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE LEADING ORGAN OF [illegible]SUCH AN ORGANIZATION THE ESSENTIAL AMOUNT OF ARMED FORCE REQUIRES TO AVERT [illegible]VERT AGGRESSION."

MT928AEW

(BX) WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY, NOV. 7-(AP)-STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM H. EASTLAND, 20, OF PITTSFIELD, MASS., RECENTLY WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, SECOND HIGHEST BATTLE AWARD, FOR EXTRAORDINARY ~~XXXXXX~~ HEROISM IN ITALY.

EASTLAND, A PLATOON SERGEANT IN THE 34TH "RED BULL" DIVISION, PART OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MARK W. CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY, WAS CITED FOR HIS BRILLIANT LEADERSHIP AND DARING INITIATION I N THE BATTLE FOR TARQUINIA. HE PERSONALLY ~~XXXXXXXX~~ RECONNOITERED A STRONGLY FORTIFIED ENEMY HILL SOUTH OF THE TOWN AND LED A FOUR-MAN ASSAULT IN WHICH TWO NAZIS WERE KILLED, NINE CAPTURED AND APPROXIMATELY FIFTY ROUTED.

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ACCOMPANIED BY PRIVATE AND ACTING ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE, HE LED THE WAY OVER EXPOSED TERRAIN TO A HILL 400 YARDS TO THE FRONT. HE COMPLETELY SURPRISED A GERMAN OFFICER AND AN ENLISTED MAN, CAPTURING THEM WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

AFTER SENDING THE PRISONERS TO THE REAR WITH THE PRIVATE, EASTLAND CONTINUED ALONE UP THE HILL TOWARD AN ENEMY OCCUPIED HOUSE 150 YARDS AWAY, BUT ENCOUNTERED STIFF ENEMY RESISTANCE AND WAS FORCED TO WITHDRAW. IN THE MEANTIME, HOWEVER, HE DISCOVERED THAT THE ENEMY HAD APPROXIMATELY 60 TROOPS OCCUPYING WELL DUG-IN POSITIONS, SUPPORTED BY A SECTION OF MORTARS.

HE RETURNED AND INFORMED HIS COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SITUATION. THE LATTER IMMEDIATELY ORDERED A PLATOON INTO THE ATTACK, BUT A TERRIFIC CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY FIRE FORCED THE UNIT TO SEEK SHELTER IN A DITCH.

IN SPITE OF THE HEAVY ARTILLERY CONCENTRATION, EASTLAND, SHOWING UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY, LEFT THE RELATIVELY SAFE POSITION IN THE DITCH AND RACE THROUGH A HAIL OF SHELLS TOWARD THE OBJECTIVE. NINE OTHER MEN FROM THE PLATOON, INSPIRED BY THE DARING AND COURAGE OF THEIR SERGEANT, FOLLOWED HIM TO THE BASE OF THE HILL.

EASTLAND, QUICKLY ORGANIZED THE SMALL GROUP, TOLD FIVE MEN TO STAY IN PLACE AND LEND SUPPORTING FIRE WHILE HE AND THE OTHERS PROCEEDED TOWARD THE ENEMY. CRAWLING TO WITH 25 YARDS OF THE KRAUT LINES, EASTLAND INSTRUCTED HIS MEN TO FIX BAYONETS AND PREPARE TO CHARGE.

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DESPITE SUPERIOR ENEMY FIRE, HE LED THE ATTACK, SHOUTING ORDERS AND FIRING AS HE CHARGED FOWARD, KILLING TWO AND CAPTURING NINE GERMANS AND COMPLETELY ROUTING THE REMAINDER OF THE CONFUSED AND DISORGANIZED HOLDING FORCE.

THE REST OF THE PLATOON MOVED UP LATER AND, LED AGAIN BY EASTLAND, CONTINUED FOWARD TO CAPTURE THE HOUSE.

SON OF JOSEPH L. EASTLAND, OF 16 CARDINAL STREET, PITTSFIELD, HE HOLDS~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ IN ADDITION TO THE DSC THE COMBAT INFANTRYMAN BADGE AND THE GOOD CONDUCT RIBBON.

PRIOR TO HIS ENLISTMENT IN MAY , 1943, EASTLAND WAS EMPLOYED BY THE CRANE COMPANY IN DALTON, MASS., AFTER ATTENDING DALTON HIGH SCHOOL. HIS BROTHER, ARCHIE EASTLAND, IS AN ENSIGN IN THE NAVY. WILLIAM CAME OVERSEAS IN NOVEMBER, 1943, AN D JOINED HIS OUTFIR IN ITALY IN JANUARY, THIS YEAR. S551AEW

ADD MACARTHUR'S HDQTRS, (SPENCER) XXX LA.

LOREN E. AYLOR, MILL SHOALS, ILL.; JOHN B. PHY, WILLOW GROVE, PA.; HARRY L. MCKINNEY, WHITEWOOD, VA.; RAYMOND G. BRANDT, JR., 2910-22 AVE. SO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; FRANK J. HART, 4242 27TH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.; WILLIAM E. DOYLE, 246 SHALE STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.; ROBERT HICKS, 815 BRADSHAW, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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ADD ADV-S.PAC-BASE- (HAMPSON) XX ADDED

PFC.JOSE TRUIJILLO OF MONTROSE,COLO., FINALLY ENDED THE FIGHT WITH GRENADE FIRE. TWELVE JAPANESE WERE KILLED ON THE RIDGE, INCLUDING THE WOMAN. STAFF SGT.EDGAR HAGA OF STANTON,VA., AND SGT. JOHN GROSS OF GREENVILLE,IA., ASSISTED TRUIJILLO.

LIEUTENANT BUCK COMMENDED AIDE MAN CORP.FRED BOTKINS OF MADISON, WIS., WHO ATTENDED AMERICAN WOUNDED UNDER CONSTANT FIRE FOR ALMOST LF AN HOUR.

ABOARD PT BOAT ENROUTE TO A LEYTE BASE, NOV. 7-(AP)- THE NAVY'S "EXPENDABLES" ADDED ANOTHER COLORFUL AND DRAMATIC CHAPTER TO THE SAGA OF THE PTS LAST NIGHT WITH THE RESCUE OF TWO DISABLED BOATS FROM UNDER THE VERY SHADOW OF JAPANESE AIR PATROLS.

THE TWO CRAFT HAD BEEN UNREPORTED FOR 38 HOURS ON PATROL FOR JAPANESE SHIPPING OFF WESTERN LEYTE WHEN A DESTROYER PICKED UP A MESSAGE FROM THEM. THEY HAD HIT A REEF WHILE TRAVELING AT FULL SPEED.

TWO PTS SPED TO THE RESCUE THROUGH INKY BLACKNESS AND HEAVY RAIN TO FIND THEIR CREWS BEING LAVISHLY ENTERTAINED BY FILIPINOS IN JAPANESE HELD TERRITORY.

LT. (JG) ED WAKELIN, (1450 HAMPTON ST). HOLYOKE,

MASS., SKIPPER OF ONE OF THEM, SAID THEY HIT THE REEF WHILE ZIG-ZAGGING BECAUSE OF TWO JAPANESE PLANES OVERHEAD.

WAKELIN'S BOAT HAD ONLY ONE PROP LEFT AND THE SHAFT WAS BENT WHILE THE OTHER WAS COMPLETELY DISABLED.

IN WATER UP TO THEIR KNEES, THE CREWS PUSHED, PULLED AND ROCKED THE BOATS FOR FOUR HOURS.

THE LONE, CRIPPLED ENGINE GOT WAKELIN'S BOAT FREE AFTER A FIVE-HOUR STRUGGLE. THEN HE PULLED THE OTHER BOAT FREE. WAKELIN FOLLOWED FILIPINO GUIDANCE TO A "SAFE ANCHORAGE, BUT THE OTHER BOAT GROUNDED AGAIN IN RIVER MUD.

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THEN NATIVES BEGAN A HURRIED CAMOUFLAGING JOB THAT BROUGHT JOY TO THE PT CREW, BRINGING CANOE LOAD AFTER CANOE LOAD OF PALM FRONDS. THESE BLANKETED THE TOPSIDE OF WAKELIN'S BOAT, FISHNETS WERE STRUNG DOWN THE SIDES. JAPANESE PLANES PASSED OVERHEAD WITHOUT SPOTTING THE BOAT.

NEXT DAY THE TWO BOATS WERE JOCKEYED TOGETHER AND AGAIN CAMOUFLAGED. ONCE MORE THE JAPANESE PLANES PASSED OVER.

"BUT THE THING WE REALLY GOT A KICK OUT OF," SAID ENS.W.B. MCDONALD (206 ELM) STRUTHERS, OHIO, "WAS WHEN WE HEARD OUR OWN ARMY SEARCH PLANES REPORT THEY COULDN'T FIND ANY TRACE OF US. WE COULD SEE THEM IN THE AIR."

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ALL OF THE CREWS SAID THEY RECEIVED A "FANTASTIC" RECEPTION FROM THE FILIPINOS WHO HADN'T SEEN WHITE VISITORS IN YEARS.

THEY TURNED THEIR HOMES OVER TO THE CREWS AND PUT ON A JIVE SESSION ON THE BEACH AT 2 A.M. THE SECOND NIGHT WITH A STRANGE SAXAPHONE, TROMBONE AND BASSO ORCHESTRA RENDITION OF "SWEET SUE." A ROAST PIG FEAST AND A SCHOOL HOUSE DANCE WERE SCHEDULED FOR LAST NIGHT.

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LT.COM.ROBERT LEBSON (356 WALNUT) BOSTON, WHO COMMANDED PTS IN THE HISTORIC BATTLE OF SURIGAO STRAIT, LED THE RESCUE BOATS. HIS BROTHER, LT (JG) A.B.LEBSON (350 COMMONWEALTH) BOSTON, WAS ABOARD ONE OF THE WRECKED BOATS.

LT. (JG) MIKE KOLVAR (1307 FIFTH AVE.) FORT CITY, PENN., COMMANDED THE SECOND RESCUE BOAT.

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JW1035ACW

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(AP)--ISLAND CHAMPIONS WERE CROWNED HERE AS THE AMERICAL DIVISION COMPLETED ITS BIGGEST BOXING TOURNAMENT, AND 5,000 GI FANS HOWLED THEIR APPROVAL.

THE AMERICAL IS ONE OF THE BOXINGEST MINDED DIVISIONS, LARGELY DUE TO THE EFFORTS OF CPL. JOEY SPEIGAL, UNIONTOWN, PA., AND A FORMER PROFESSIONAL.

RESULTS:

HEAVYWEIGHT --CVT. JIM TURNER, 206, DETRIOT, DECISION OVER PFC. FRANK FRIEDMAN, (NO WEIGHT GIVEN), MINNEAPOLISM MINN.

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT -- CPL. PAUL PERROTTI, 177, CLEVELAND, OHIO., DECISION OVER PVT. ROBER ADAMS, 175, WHITE PLAINES, N.Y.

MIDDLE WEIGHT -- PFC. BERNIE REYNOLDS, 166, BELLINGHAM, WASH., FIRST ROUND KNOCKOUT OVER CPL. NICK KANAKAS, 164 , HARLEM, N.Y.

SENIOR WELTERWEIGHT -- T.3/G COPELAND TURNER, 157, CLEVELAND, OO, DECISION OVER PVT. J. GALLIEN, 157, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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WELTERWEIGHT -- PFC. WILFRED CORONA, 143, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., DECISION OVER. PVT. LIN SILVERTHRONE, 143, NORFOLK VA.

LIGHTWEIGHT -- PVT. MARK CARRILLO, 135, LOS ANGELES, SECOND ROUND KNOCKOUT OVER PVT. OLIVER HILL, 137, NEDROW, N.Y.

FEATHERWEIGHT -- PFC. GEORGE GOULD, 127, YOUNGSTOWN, O. DECISION OVER PFC. TONY SOLIS, 129, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

BANTAMWEIGHT -- PVT. MILO DAVIS, 119, EVERETT,WASH., DECISION OVER PFC. JIMMIE RODRIQUES, 122, TAMPA, FLA.

FJ336ACW

HAVANA, NOV. 7-(AP)-CUBA WILL ABANDON WARTIME AND TURN ITS CLOCKS BACK TO EASTERN STANDARD TIME MONDAY.

BB 324P.

OTTAWA, NOV. 7--(AP)--A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE CANADIAN ARMY INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

KILLED IN ACTION:

TROOPER ERNEST JOSEPH MELANSON, FATHER WILLIAM MELANSON, OF 1020 RAUCORT AVE., HAMILTON BEACH, N.B.

DIED OF WOUNDS:

PVT. MICHAEL PATRICK CAMPBELL, MOTHER, MRS. MARY CAMPBELL, OF 627 EAST 137TH STREET, BRONX, N.Y.

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WOUNDED:

LT. ROBER HENRY WETTLAUFER, WIFE, MRS. MARGARET PARKER WETTLAUFER, OF 1017 EAST 46TH ST., CHICAGO.

PVT. GEORGE BOND, FATHER, WILLIAM BOND, OF 4723 FRENCH ROAD, DETROIT.

PVT. LESTER MACLEOD (CAP L), FATHER, JOHN BARGA MACLEOD, OF CAPE COD, MASS.

CP EJD 1055PEW

OTTAWA, NOV.7--(AP)--AN RCAF CASUALTY LIST TODAY LISTED PILOT OFFICER VERNON LAWRENCE PEARSON, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. V. L. PEARSON, LIVES AR 1705 JONQUIL TERRACE, CHICAGO, ILL., AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE. EJD1059PEW

NEW YORK, NOV. 7-(AP)-THE ARMY BUDGETED 50,000 WORDS OF ELECTION NEWS FOR ITS OVERSEAS TROOPS TONIGHT TO ASSURE GI JOE AND HIS OFFICERS IN FOREIGN THEATERS RESULTS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AS QUICKLY AS THEY WERE RECEIVED BY CIVILIANS AT HOME.

HALF OF THE BUDGET WAS SENT BY RADIO AND HALF BY CABLE, AND ARMY NEWS SERVICE, WHICH SERVES ARMY OVERSEAS NEWSPAPERS, ASSIGNED APPROXIMATELY 30 MEN TO WORK AROUND THE CLOCK ON THE ELECTION STORY.

PRINCIPAL SPOTS ANS SERVED INCLUDED LONDON, ROME, PARIS, ALASKA, AUSTRALIA, CAIRO, CHINA, THE PHILIPPINES AND [illegible] SPOT WHERE AMERICAN FORCES WERE STATIONED. THE NEWS SOURCES FOR CABLE NEWS WERE AP, UP AND INS.

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ONE OF THE FEATURES OF THE ARRANGEMENT WAS A VOICECAST ON A POINT-TO-POINT TRANSMISSION TO LONDON, PARIS, ALASKA, HAWAII AND AUSTRALIA. FACILITIES FOR THIS TRANSMISSION WERE SET UP BY THE ARMY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, SIGNAL CORPS. IN ADDITION THERE WERE SHORT-WAVE VOICE BROADCASTS.

FOR COVERAGE OF THE PACIFIC AREA RETURNS WERE CARRIED ON THE HALF HOUR ON SIX 50,000 WATT WEST COAST TRANSMITTERS, THE ARMED FORCES RADIO SERVICE ANNOUNCED. SHORTWAVE TRANSMITTERS ON THE EAST COAST RELAYED NEWS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

N642PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV. 7-(AP)-AIR VICE-MARSHAL THOMAS M.WILLIAMS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL TODAY BY THE U.S. ARMY FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES IN THE CHINA INDIA BURMA THEATER.

THE CITATION, ANNOUNCED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, STATED VICE-MARSHAL WILLIAMS "HAS EARNED THE CONFIDENCE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN PERSONNEL FOR HIS INTEGRITY, LOYALTY, IMPARTIALITY AND GOOD JUDGMENT" WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL FLIGHTS DURING THE PERIOD DEC. 15, 1943, TO JULY 19, 1944, AS ASSISTANT AIR COMMANDER OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND.

VX426PEW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.7-(AP)-JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, TODAY CLAIMED NIPPONESE PLANES, ATTACKING AMERICAN-HELD SAIPAN AND TINIAN ISLANDS IN THE MARIANAS, DESTROYED 20 OR MORE PLANES AND STARTED FIRES.

IN A TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THE JAPANESE SAID THE PLANES WERE DESTROYED AT SAIPAN BUT THAT BOMBING RESULTS AT TINIAN COULD NOT BE OBSERVED BECAUSE OF CLOUDS. ONE JAPANESE PLANE FAILED TO RETURN.

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THERE HAS BEEN NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS RAID BY AMERICAN SOURCES.

WWWW449APW

UNDATED--FIRST ADD JAPANESE-PHILIPPINES X X X SECTOR.

CONCERN ON ANOTHER SCORE, RELATED TO THE PHILIPPINES, WAS [illegible]FLECTED IN AN INTERVIEW WHICH SABURO NAGABUCHI, JAPANESE ARMY [illegible]IEF CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR, GAVE TO THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER, YOMIURI [illegible]OCHI.

HE SAID FRANKLY THAT JAPANESE-STOLEN REGIONS BELOW THE PHIL[illegible]PPINES, INCLUDING THE WEALTHY EAST INDIES, MAY HAVE TO GET ALONG INDEPENDENTLY, RELYING AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE [illegible]N PERSONNEL AND MATERIEL SENT FROM JAPAN."

MM733PPW NM

UNDATED CASUALTIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMANY HAS SUFFERED AT LEAST 2,044,090 CASUALTIES IN THE LAST [illegible]ALF YEAR, OFFICIAL STATEMENTS FROM THE EASTERN, WESTERN AND [illegible]OUTHERN FRONTS DISCLOSED TODAY. ACTUAL ENEMY LOSSES MAY BE A [illegible]REAT DEAL HIGHER.

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OFFICIAL ALLIED SOURCES LISTED THESE GERMAN CASUALTIES BETWEEN [illegible]AY AND NOVEMBER:

RUSSIA	790,000
WESTERN FRONT	1,060,090
ITALY	194,000
TOTAL	2,044,090

PREMIER STALIN ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT 790,000 GERMANS WERE KILLED OR CAPTURED IN THE SUMMER OFFENSIVE IN WHITE RUSSIA AND IN "THE BATTLE OF THE SOUTH." HE MADE NO ESTIMATE OF GERMAN WOUNDED AND IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THE 790,000 INCLUDED ALL SECTORS OF THE 1,800 MILE RUSSIAN FRONT.

IN SEPTEMBER, THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU ANNOUNCED THAT 1,185,476 ENEMY TROOPS HAD BEEN KILLED OR CAPTURED BETWEEN JUNE 23 AND AUG. 31, AND TEN WEEKS OF SEVERE FIGHTING HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THEN.

MARSHAL STALIN SAID IN AN ADDRESS LAST NIGHT THAT 120 GERMAN DIVISIONS HAD BEEN SMASHED DURING THE SUMMER, AN INDICATED ENEMY LOSS OF 1,200,000 MEN.

OFFICIAL BUT INCOMPLETE FIGURES OF VARIOUS ARMIES IN FRANCE, THE LOW COUNTRIES AND WESTERN GERMANY LISTED 660,090 PRISONERS LAST NIGHT.I PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID ON SEPT. 28 THAT 400,000 MORE GERMANS HAD BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED, AND SIX WEEKS OF FIGHTING HAVE TAKEN PLACE SINCE THAT LAST AUTHORITATIVE ESTIMATE.

GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, GROUND COMMANDER IN ITALY, SAID LAST WEEK THAT THE GERMANS SUSTAINED 194,000 CASUALTIES IN ITALY SINCE MAY 11, INCLUDING 34,000 DEAD, 56,000 PRISONERS AND 104,000 WOUNDED.

MT1148AEW

30.24 — 20245

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NOV 8 1944
1-WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN).
2-RUSSIAN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM VISTULA NORTH OF WARSAW).
3-ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA).
EJ452PEW

U. S. Troops Advance Three Miles In Two Pronged Drive Near Metz; Bitter Fighting Rages for Ormoc

NOV 9 194 NOV 9 194

Roosevelt Vote Now 413, Democratic Hold Secure In Both House and Senate

HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE SOFTENS NAZI RESISTANCE

Correspondent Says Patton's Men Advancing on 25 Mile Front.

BATTLE FOR FOREST

Heavy House to House Fighting Raging for Control of Vossenack

NOV 9 1944

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Thursday, Nov. 9—(AP) Elements of U. S. Third army infantry lashed out in a two-pronged attack along the snake-like Metz-Nancy front yesterday, capturing 16 towns and advancing up to three miles on a seven-mile-wide front.

As that long-stagnant front sprang to life amid the thunder of heavy artillery early in the day, American fighter-bombers systematically knocked out German command posts one by one.

The major American effort was centered midway between the fortress of Metz and fallen Nancy, where the infantry forced multiple crossings of the shallow, muddy Seille river and stabbed on more than two miles at some points.

The towns enveloped included Mailly-sur-Seille, nine miles east of Pont-a-Mousson, Malaucourt, seven miles southeast of Mailly, and Aulnois-sur-Seille, midway between the two. Several hundred Germans were reported killed and hundreds more captured.

(The German radio said Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., had opened "a large-scale attack" in an apparent attempt to break through to the Saar river, which runs along and just within the German border some 30 miles northeast of the site of the assault.")

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Once the doughboys in the original jumpoff were firmly across the river at several places, troops to the south moved out in a second thrust 20 miles due east of Nancy and quickly cleared the villages of Montcourt and Bezange La Petite.

Some 15 miles separated the U. S. advances and there were no reports of activity between the two sectors, although Associated Press Correspondent Lewis Hawkins in a dispatch from the Third Army said infantry had pushed eastward along a 25-mile front.

Heavy Artillery Barrage

Frontline dispatches said the first strike across the shallow Seille river and the rain-soaked fields beyond began at dawn after a heavy artillery barrage that lasted a full hour.

Despite the low ceiling, fighter-bombers of the Ninth Air Force flew support for the attack and among other targets hit at least nine German advanced command posts.

First reports reaching headquarters indicated the Americans were meeting only light resistance, apparently having caught the Nazis by surprise at a spot where their forces were spread thin. Unfavorable weather held air support to a minimum.

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It was not yet possible to ascertain the weight of the attack, much less its potential development. First reports gave no indication that tanks had joined the battle. If previous experiences were duplicated, the Nazis could be expected to begin throwing their mobile reserves into the battle within a few hours.

Momentarily sidelined by the new American thrust in the south was the First Army's bloody struggle for the Hurtgen forest gateway to the Rhine southeast of Aachen in Germany, which had raged through six days.

(A front dispatch from William S. White of the Associated Press said the Hurtgen attack had "run down," with loss of most of the ground gained in its early phases. Kommerscheidt, a village between Vossenack and Schmidt, was lost Wednesday and Yank infantry was driven back 500 yards to high ground to the northwest.

House to House Fighting

("But considerable progress has

been made in clearing Hurtgen forest, and the Germans suffered severe casualties, especially to our superior artillery," White said. Vossenack still was the scene of heavy house-to-house fighting, with each side holding approximately half the town).

A heavy 36-hour downpour hampered operations in the French sector east of Luneville and Remiremont, where American and French troops have been making steady progress into the upper Vosges foothills for several days. Forward points of the Seventh army line were under rocket gun and artillery fire, and the Nazis were hitting back hard around St. Remy in an effort to slow the American advance on St. Die at the entrance to Ste. Marie pass.

Two to three miles west of the Gerardmer entrance to Schluct Pass the Germans counterattacked strongly with two battalions of fresh troops just arrived in the line. French troops beat off the attack after stiff fighting.

There was little change on the Holland front. Fighting still was in progress northeast of Domburg on Walcheren island and near the approaches to the wrecked Moerdijk bridges across the Maas river. American and Polish forces squeezing out the last enemy pocket at Moerdijk were close enough to confirm reports that the Germans had destroyed both spans there. It also was confirmed that both the road and rail bridges at Arnhem were destroyed.

(A staff officer with the British 21st Army Group said the month-old offensive in southwest Holland had netted between 38,000 and 40,000 German prisoners, with an equal number of the enemy killed and wounded. "Now the Boche wants to know where we are going to strike next," the officer observed, "and in good time we shall undoubtedly let him know.)

British troops captured Vrouwenpolder on the coast of Walcheren, three miles northwest of Veere, and were reported making steady progress toward cleaning out resistance on the island.

Hurtgen Lines Unchanged

London, Nov. 8 (AP) — United States First Army troops have repulsed two German counterattacks near the town of Schmidt, 15 miles southeast of Aachen, and positions throughout the Hurtgen Forest area remain generally unchanged, supreme headquarters announced today.

"Fighting still is in progress in the village of Vossenack," the communique said. Latest field reports said the Americans held one half of the village, the Germans the other half.

Single Pocket Below Maas

In the region immediately west of Schmidt the Americans improved their positions yesterday and mopped up pockets of resistance. Fighter-bombers attacked enemy concentrations in that area.

The Germans have now been driven from all but one small pocket south of the Maas river in Holland.

"Allied forces now hold the entire south shore of the Hollandsch Diep and the Maas river with the exception of an area south and east of the destroyed Moerdijk bridges, where a small isolated force of the enemy is still holding out," the communique said.

More Bridges Wrecked

A field dispatch said the retreating Germans had wrecked every river bridge between the sea and Hedel, north of 's-Hertogenbosch.

On Walcheren Island, just north of the Schelde estuary approach to Antwerp, the Germans have now been restricted to an area northeast of Domburg on the north shore, In that region they still had some guns operating.

The fight to clear up the French ports where isolated Nazi garrisons are holding out continued. Rocket-firing fighters destroyed two military buildings yesterday in one of these—Dunkirk.

Gen. von Brodowsky Slain By F. F. I. in Jail Escape

Nazis Report Death of Phleps; Gen. Reinecke Wounded

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP).—General Fritz Von Brodowsky, commander of the German troops who laid waste the entire town of Oradour-Sur-Glane in central France, was killed by a member of the French Forces of the Interior while trying to escape prison at Besancon, the newspaper "Franc Tireur" reported today.

General Phelps Is Killed

The Nazi D. N. B. agency said that General Arthur Phelps, former commander of the Prince Eugen S. S. (Elite Guard) Division, had died a "hero's death in the battles of the southeast."

Meanwhile the Stockholm newspaper "Aftonbladet," in a dispatch reported last night to the Office of War Information, said that General of the infantry Hermann Reinecke had been wounded in the shoulder when his car was machine-gunned while traveling between Danzig and Thorn. General Reinecke was one of the judges of the people's court that tried the German generals for the alleged plot against the life of Adolf Hitler last July 20, "Aftonbladet" said.

Bomber-Load Of Gifts For France

A United States Bomber Base in England, Nov. 8 (AP)—The men of this Eighth Air Force station are saving their candy and chewing gum rations and have been writing home for more Christmas packages with which to load a bomber for a New Year's Santa Claus run to a city in France.

January 1 is France's traditional gift day.

The idea came from Sergt. Oscar Picare, of Linwood, Mass., and Col. Dale O. Smith, of Reno, Nev., endorsed it. Besides candy, the gift-bearing bomber will take along clothes and toys for French orphans and bombed-out children.

Flood Killed 5,000 Dutch

London, Nov. 8 (AP)—The German news agency DNB reported today that 5,000 Dutch civilians were drowned during the flooding of Walcheren Island when the island's dike was breached by RAF bombers.

Socialist Heads French Assembly

Paris, Nov. 8 (AP)—Felix Gouin, Socialist, was elected President (Speaker) of the French Consultative Assembly today on a unanimous second ballot after agreement between various factions following scattered first ballot.

TROPICAL STORM RAGES IN LEYTE, PLANES GROUNDED

SPENCER

Foxholes Turned into Wells as Yanks Fight in Mud and Slime.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE

Filipino Guerrillas Hamper Japanese Supply Lines on Island.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, Thursday, Nov. 9 — (AP) Lashed by a raging tropical hurricane, the U. S. 24th infantry division fought in mud and slime yesterday along the winding road to Ormoc against fresh, veteran Japanese troops guarding the approaches to the enemy's port of last hope on western Leyte.

For perhaps the first time since Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces landed on eastern Leyte Oct. 20, today's communique claimed no advance for a 24-hour period ending at noon yesterday. Instead, it told of "heavy fighting" extending into densely wooded ridges overlooking the road where it makes a sharp horseshoe curve at Limon, four miles south of Carigara bay.

Foxholes Become Wells

The communique said a "tropical hurricane is restricting operations." The phrasing was modest. Few Yanks ever have seen such a raging storm of wind and rain which turned their foxholes into wells, soaked them through and through and made life even more miserable than usual.

Men of the 24th peered through the driving storm in an attempt to see the Japs ahead of them on the way to Ormoc, more than 15 miles to the south. The soldiers had to fall into their waterfilled holes when heavy Japanese artillery opened up.

American artillery hammered the Japanese to the rear of the battle, striking at bivouacs, supply dumps and assembly areas ringing Ormoc.

Throughout the Ormoc defense zone, Filipino guerrillas disrupted the enemy's "freedom of movement," headquarters said, by cutting communications.

Prior to the storm which grounded the opposing airforces, Leyte-based fighters blasted bivouacs, supply dumps and assembly areas around Ormoc.

The Nipponese airforce hit back on a limited scale. Seven were shot down.

On American-held eastern Leyte, the 96th infantry division still found enemy pockets of resistance in the mountains west of Dagami.

Spearheads of the 24th infantry division, supported by tanks and heavy artillery, fought doggedly into the enemy's favorable defense positions.

Field dispatches reported the Japanese were using clever defensive tactics and using their artillery to better effect than at any time since the invasion of Leyte on Oct. 20.

Hack Way Up Slopes

The dense undergrowth concealed enemy snipers, machine gunners and mortarmen as the Yanks hacked their way up the slopes that commanded the road to Ormoc. Three-inch tank destroyer guns, firing almost at pointblank range, and fire shells that ignited the undergrowth, helped dislodge the Nipponese.

"Why don't they come out and fight like us?" was the cry of American wounded as they were carried to the rear from the heavily wooded battle area.

One American battalion, reported AP war correspondent Fred Hampson, punched its way Monday to the top of an important ridge against savage resistance. Then it fought, apparently successfully, for high ground that would clear several miles of the Ormoc highway.

All indications were that the battle, hardest of the Philippine liberation campaign, was reaching a climactic stage. Elements of four enemy divisions, including remnants of the chewed-up 16th of Bataan infantry were engaged.

Allied warplanes continued to pin down enemy airfields throughout the Philippines.

campaign to drive the Japanese from favorable defensive terrain flanking the road. Associated Press War Correspondent Fred Hampson reported progress in eliminating Nipponese hillside positions, which would clear several miles of the highway leading to Ormoc.

Battalion Is Cut Off.

Another American battalion punched along the highway. The Japanese, fighting with more skill than the original Leyte defenders, cut behind the column and straddled its communications. The well-equipped American battalion, nevertheless, continued its advance, meeting stiff resistance around the town of Limon, four miles south of Pinamopoan.

The Japs dragged artillery to the ridges they still hold to begin the shelling of Carigara Bay positions. The barrage thus far was described as "harassing," but division officers said the Nipponese reinforcements were using their artillery cleverly.

U. S. Guns Harass Japs.

The fight, roughest engagement since the earliest days of the Island battle, began when American advance parties were cut off in a series of Jap counter-attacks by the Sixteenth Division—Bataan veterans and original defenders of Leyte—and reinforcements from the First, Thirtieth and 102d Divisions. There was no indication of the size of these various re-inforcing parties.

The Americans extricated their isolated units after a night of fighting and American long-range artillery (possibly firing over the Mountains from the Jaro area) harassed the Jap rear at Ormoc and Valencia, starting fires in warehouses and hitting fuel dumps. They also assaulted enemy traffic on the narrow, winding road, north from Ormoc to the current front line.

American fighting planes dive bombed Palompon, on the extreme west coast. This port is the only one from which Jap units north of Ormoc could hope to escape if they were cut off from Ormoc by the southern prong of the American pincers, now moving north toward the town from the Cabatoan area.

The American Seventh Division was reported advancing in that drive.

In eastern Leyte, where large-scale Jap resistance has been crushed, the American Ninety-sixth Division wiped out remaining enemy pockets in the hills near Patok and Dagami.

Japanese Attacks Dwindle.

Off Ormoc, American planes damaged barges and small craft.

Gen. MacArthur's communique also reported enemy air activity has been negligible. Since October 20, American anti-aircraft defenses report a total of 144 enemy aircraft shot out of action, either totally destroyed or probably so.

The communique added that American aircraft had dropped 260 tons of bombs on unspecified targets ringing the Visayan Sea west of Leyte.

Leyte Battle Nears Climax On Ridge North of Ormoc

MCDANIEL

Headquarters, Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—One of the bitterest battles of the Leyte campaign rocked the road to Ormoc today as the American 24th Division and units of four Jap divisions battled in ridges below Pinamopoan.

Savagely fighting Japs slowed down the American advance and, for the first time, shelled Yank positions along Carigara Bay with heavy artillery.

One American battalion took an important ridge summit yesterday in the slow, dangerous

Japan's Toughest General Leads Forces in Philippines

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Japan's toughest general, Tomoyuki Yamashita, was reported commander in the Philippines because Japanese militarists view the battle of Leyte as "the decisive battle for our homeland," Tokyo radio and Domei agency said last night.

The Singapore radio, Japanese controlled, went even farther and said Yamashita has been charged with a task "upon whose accomplishment depends the future not only Japan but of every other country in east Asia."

30.24 — 20247

The appointment of Yamashita was announced Tuesday night.

The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, told the Japanese people the American capture of Leyte would enable the Allies to cut the flow of strategic materials from south Asia and provide bases for B-29 superfortresses to attack the Philippines, Formosa, Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies.

The radio said Yamashita had pledged himself to a "last-ditch defense" of the Philippines.

RETURNS ASSURE DEMOCRATS HOLD ON SENATE, HOUSE

President Piles Up Impressive Margin in Electoral Votes.

SOME STATES IN DOUBT

Nip and Tuck Contest Being Waged in Ohio and Michigan.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A flow of stray returns today solidified President Roosevelt's fourth term victory, but Michigan, Ohio and 11 other states held out against him and Utah's Democratic governor battled it out for reelection down the stretch.

The President held a big edge in electorial votes, but his popular vote margin was the narrowest since 1916.

New Jersey, which had jumped to one side and then the other during earlier ballot counting, was securely in the Democratic column today.

In Ohio and Michigan, where Thomas E. Dewey remained the front runner, Roosevelt pulled up within challenging distance last night. Missing tabulations from the last few precincts became the deciding element.

Ohio looked more as if it would stick with Dewey than did Michigan. For in the Wolverine state most of the uncounted ballots were in Wayne county and industrial Detroit, the area of maximum Democratic strength. Late last night Dewey had a lead of only 12,546 in Michigan.

A hundred Detroit precincts had "lost" some 50,000 votes by failing to consolidate civilian and soldier ballots. A board of canvassers was appointed to hunt them up this morning.

Close In Utah

The Utah gubernatorial race was touch and go between Democratic incumbent Herbert B. Maw and Republican J. Bracken Lee. The state had turned up a comfortable majority for Roosevelt and Democratic legislators, but Maw was out front by a mere 1,421 when only 39 precincts out of 872 were missing.

Utah counts an estimated 5,000 soldier votes belatedly, and they ought to leave no doubt about the governorship.

A win for Maw would return a majority of the states to Democratic control. It would mean 25 gubernatorial chairs for the party, against 23 for the Republicans who now have 26.

California, once considered a doubtful state, ticked off 400,000 more votes for Roosevelt than for Dewey and Democrat Sheridan Downey finally clinched his Senate seat for another term.

As for Congress in general, Democrats kept their senate majority and built up one in the House.

The latest computations showed 237 Democrats had been elected to the House, 175 Republicans, two minor party members, and 21 seats were in doubt.

In 35 Senate races, the Democrats had elected 19 members to go with 36 holdovers, giving them 55 altogether. The Republicans had added 20 to their 24 holdovers. Six contests were undecided. One seat is held by a Progressive.

Popular Vote

In the popular vote department, a midnight computation showed Roosevelt had 23,437,274, Dewey 20,628,-46, for a total of 44,065,720.

If it was any solace to him, Dewey piled up a bigger vote in the solid south than did Wendell Willkie four years ago. The southern states went Democratic, of course.

Republican leaders in Louisiana were so set up about the showing there that they even began discussing the chances of establishing a two-party political system in the state.

The Republican presidential nominee, heading back to Albany from New York city, found one thing to be happy about in defeat. He told a news conference it was the "high confidence the people expressed in the state government."

And he was pleased, too, about the manner in which his foreign policy views had obtained support within his own party.

Control Senate, House

But the Roosevelt administration saw the Democrats retain their majority in a Senate which will have to pass on any treaties that emerge from international efforts to guarantee peace. And the party laid a really possessive hand on the House for the first time in months.

Furthermore, Democrats racked up a net gain of three governorships. They ousted Republicans in Ohio, Massachusetts, Missouri, Idaho and Washington, but lost to the GOP in Indiana and North Dakota.

The latest congressional tabulations showed the Democrats had raised their House total from 214, past the 218 needed for a numerical majority on up to 234. They counted up 54 Senate seats—five more than a majority.

Seven Senate and 36 House races still were in doubt, but trends pointed to an even firmer Democratic grasp on the national legislature.

For hours, the state and electoral vote scoreboard remained unchanged last night. It showed Roosevelt ahead in 35 states with 413 votes, Dewey in 13 states with 118 votes. Ohio and Michigan clung to Dewey but a possibility remained that they would shift to Roosevelt.

Lagging returns served only to make the Roosevelt victory more certain—a victory which enemy and allied capitals interpreted as one for "Internationalism." And abroad and at home, there was every expectation of an early meeting between the President, Prime Minister Churchill of Britain and Premier Stalin of Russia.

The Presidential Vote

Latest Returns By States Compiled From Associated Press Bulletins, And Apparent Electoral Vote

STATES	TOTAL DISTRICTS	DISTRICTS REPORTING	DEWEY Republican	ROOSEVELT Democrat	ELECTORAL VOTE Dewey	ELECTORAL VOTE Roosevelt
Alabama	2,300	1,275	29,657	131,035	....	11
Arizona	438	397	46,288	66,669	....	4
Arkansas	2,087	957	33,562	82,822	....	9
*California	14,841	13,141	1,254,602	1,657,051	....	25
*Colorado	1,663	1,621	252,207	208,095	6	....
Connecticut	169	169	391,349	434,841	....	8
Delaware	250	249	55,416	66,901	....	3
*Florida	1,472	1,308	126,646	293,487	....	8
Georgia	1,735	1,195	45,546	226,407	....	12
Idaho	845	758	92,389	98,690	....	4
Illinois	8,748	8,709	1,930,038	2,073,338	....	28
Indiana	4,016	3,969	858,957	764,209	13	....
Iowa	2,466	2,466	547,823	497,376	10	....
Kansas	2,750	2,403	352,444	227,570	8	....
Kentucky	4,304	3,803	347,167	411,795	....	11
Louisiana	1,871	1,028	44,199	186,491	....	10
Maine	627	612	154,[illegible]	139,666	5	....
*Maryland	1,328	831	278,469	295,018	....	8
Mass.	1,852	1,834	932,245	1,015,038	....	16
Michigan	3,843	3,670	1,014,457	1,001,911	19	....
Minnesota	3,703	3,068	457,527	508,611	....	11
Mississippi	1,693	925	7,649	97,896	....	9
*Missouri	4,543	4,497	714,580	748,522	....	15
Montana	1,175	1,070	88,087	108,114	....	4
*Nebraska	2,026	2,000	301,820	213,969	6	....
Nevada	280	231	15,586	17,420	....	3
New Hamp.	296	296	110,592	120,549	....	4
New Jersey	3,657	3,646	946,129	973,387	....	16
New Mexico	892	774	63,903	72,198	....	4
New York	9,121	9,086	3,026,802	3,278,640	....	47
N. Carolina	1,922	1,384	177,624	413,141	....	14
*N. Dakota	2,254	1,818	103,235	88,397	4	....
Ohio	9,306	9,216	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	25	....
Oklahoma	3,672	3,397	295,[illegible]	370,263	....	10
Oregon	1,829	1,558	184,287	196,480	....	6
*Penn'vania	8,208	8,175	1,727,319	1,796,469	....	35
*Rho. Island	261	260	114,108	158,814	....	4
S. Carolina	1,282	663	3,648	65,770	....	8
S. Dakota	1,949	1,514	113,063	80,406	4	....
Tennessee	2,300	2,115	184,028	289,692	....	12
Texas	254	252	160,460	686,266	....	23
*Utah	870	837	98,970	154,398	....	4
Vermont	246	245	71,428	53,916	3	....
Virginia	1,715	1,646	143,755	238,088	....	11
*Washington	3,163	2,082	206,174	283,812	....	8
W. Virginia	2,793	2,367	263,659	333,755	....	8
Wisconsin	3,098	2,942	637,781	617,696	12	....
Wyoming	673	626	50,935	49,605	3	....
TOTALS	130,810	117,671	20,651,457	23,462,334	118	413

*Counting service vote after election day.

Senators Elected

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Democrats Elected:

(x) denotes incumbent
Alabama—Lister Hill (x)
Arizona—Carl Hayden (x)
Arkansas—J. William Fulbright
California—Sheridan Downey (x)
Connecticut—Brien McMahon
Florida—Claude Pepper (x)
Georgia—Walter F. George (x)
Idaho—Glen H. Taylor
Illinois—Scott W. Lucas (x)
Kentucky—Alben W. Barkley (x)
Louisiana—John H. Overton (x)
Maryland—Millard E. Tydings (x)
New York — Robert F. Wagner (x)
North Carolina—Clyde R. Hoey
North Dakota—John Moses
Oklahoma—Elmer Thomas (x)
South Carolina—Olin D. Johnston
Utah—Elbert D. Thomas (x)

Democrats Leading:

Nevada—Patrick McCarran (x)
Pennsylvania—Francis J. Myers
Washington—Warren G. Magnuson

Republicans Elected:

Colorado—Eugene D. Millikin (x)
Iowa—Bourke B. Hickenlooper
Kansas—Clyde M. Reed (x)
Massachusetts—Leverett Saltonstall
New Hampshire—Charles W. Tobey (x)
Indiana—William E. Jenner, for term ending Jan. 3, 1945.
Oregon—Guy Cordon (x), for term ending Jan. 3, 1949.
South Dakota—Chan Gurney (x)
Vermont—George D. Aiken (x)
Wisconsin—Alexander Wiley (x)

Republicans Leading:

Indiana—Homer E. Capehart
Missouri—Forrest C. Donnell
New Jersey—H. Alexander Smith
Ohio—Robert A. Taft (x)

Governors Elected

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Democrats Elected:

(x) denotes incumbent
Arizona—Sidney P. Osborn (x)
Arkansas—Ben Laney.
Florida—Millard Caldwell
Idaho—Charles C. Gossett
Massachusetts—Maurice J. Tobin
Missouri—Phil M. Donnelly
North Carolina—R. Gregg Cherry
Ohio—Frank J. Lausche
Rhode Island—J. Howard McGrath (x)
Tennessee—Jim Nance McCord
Texas—Coke R. Stevenson (x)
West Virginia—Clarence W. Meadows

Democrats Leading

New Mexico—John J. Dempsey (x)
Utah—Herbert B. Maw (x)
Washington—Mon C. Wallgren

Republicans Elected

Colorado—John C. Vivian (x)
Connecticut—Raymond E. Baldwin (x)
Delaware—Walter W. Bacon (x)
Indiana—Ralph F. Gates
Illinois—Dwight H. Green (x)
Iowa—Robert D. Blue
Kansas—Andrew F. Schoeppel (x)
Maine—Horace A. Hildreth (elected Sept. 11)
Michigan—Harry F. Kelly (x)
Minnesota—Edward J. Thye (x)
Montana—Sam C. Ford (x)
Nebraska—Dwight Griswold (x)
New Hampshire — Charles M. Dale
North Dakota—Fred G. Aandahl
South Dakota—M. Q. Sharpe (x)
Vermont—Mortimer R. Proctor
Wisconsin—Walter S. Goodland (x)

DEMOCRATS 3 GOVERNORS UP

Wallgren Defeats Langlie In Washington State

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Democrats increased their net gain in Governorships to three tonight when late returns from Tuesday's election gave Senator Mon C. Wallgren a decisive lead in Washington State.

Wallgren defeated incumbent Republican Governor Arthur B. Langlie.

Ohio, Massachusetts, Missouri and Idaho swept Democrats into top State offices previously held by Republicans. Except in Ohio, yesterday's voting reflected support of Roosevelt in the Presidential race.

Republicans won Governorships in Indiana and North Dakota from the Democrats.

A seesaw race in Ohio finally turned in favor of Democrat Frank J. Lausche, bidding for the seat of Gov. John W. Bricker, the GOP Vice-Presidential nominee. Lausche, Mayor of Cleveland, had in 9,037 of Ohio's 9,306 precincts a vote of 1,525,261, while his Republican opponent, Mayor James Garfield Stewart, of Cincinnati, had 1,439,677.

Gates Wins In Indiana

In Indiana, one of the 22 States which had Democratic Governors, Republican Ralph F. Gates won over Senator Samuel D. Jackson in a race not decided until late today.

Massachusetts Democrats elected as Governor 43-year-old Maurice J. Tobin, Mayor of Boston, who turned back the bid of Republican Lieutenant Governor Horace T. Cahill. Tobin's margin was more than 120,000 with nearly complete count.

Missouri put into the Governor's office Democrat Phil M. Donnelly to take the State out of the GOP column. He polled 20,000 more votes than his Republican opponent, Jean Paul Bradshaw, in 4,278 of 4,543 precincts counted.

Gossett In Idaho

Idaho voters named Democrat Charles C. Gossett over William C. Detweiler to swing Governorship from the Republicans.

Outcome of Gubernatorial contests in four other States was pending, but in each case the candidate of the party in power held a lead.

Incumbent Democratic Governor Herbert B. Maw led J. Bracken Lee, Republican, in Utah, while in New Mexico Gov. John J. Dempsey, Democrat, was ahead of Republican Carroll G. Gunderson.

Minnesota voters gave Republican Governor Edward J. Thye another term over Byron G. Allen, running as a Democrat Farmer-Laborite.

In North Dakota, Fred G. Aandahl, Republican, was elected over William T. De Puy, Democrat.

Other States where the incumbent party remained in power:

DEMOCRATIC

Arizona—Gov. Sidney P. Osborn.

Arkansas—Ben Laney.

North Carolina—R. G. Cherry.

Rhode Island—Gov. J. McGrath.

Tennessee—Gov. Jim McCord.

Texas—Gov. Coke R. Stevenson.

Florida—Millard Caldwell.

REPUBLICAN

Connecticut—Gov. R. E. Baldwin.

Kansas—Gov. A. F. Schoeppel.

Nebraska— Gov. Dwight Griswold.

South Dakota—Gov. M. Q. Sharpe.

Vermont—Mortimer R. Proctor.

Wisconsin—Gov. W. S. Goodland.

Iowa—Robert D. Blue.

Montana—Gov. Sam C. Ford.

Delaware—Gov. Walter Bacon.

Michigan—Gov. Harry Kelly.

Colorado—Gov. John Vivian.

Incumbent Gov. Dwight H. Green, a Republican, went into the lead in Illinois to defeat Democratic State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney, despite the sizable margin the State gave to President Roosevelt.

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Wallace Gratified; Silent On Plans

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Henry Wallace, who has only a brief interlude to serve as Vice-President, was far from a forlorn figure today—and he isn't worried about the future.

The man who lost his political fight—for renomination—last summer was cordially at home at his Wardman Park Hotel apartment, but he declined to give out on what his future plans may be.

"Gratified" Over Results

Sure, he was confident all along that President Roosevelt, who consented in the Democratic National Convention to Wallace's removal from the ticket, would win. Further, he had figured on a comfortable working majority of Democrats in both the Senate and House.

And he felt personally gratified over the results of the campaign in which he personally stumped the country to make more speeches for Roosevelt than any other man.

Not Worried About Future

But to a reporter's suggestion that he open up and tell about his personal plans inasmuch as the man on the street has heard that he may become a member of the Cabinet or Ambassador to China, he mostly chuckled and grinned.

"I have resolutely kept any such thoughts from my mind," he said. "I couldn't have done a good job in the campaign otherwise. I'm not worried about the future."

FARM POLICY SEEN AS SAME

Mid-West Vote For Dewey Not Expected To Bring Change

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt is expected by farm leaders to stand pat—at least until war's end—on present farm policies and the top personnel in farm and food agencies.

A heavy out-turn of votes for Thomas E. Dewey in yesterday's election in mid-Western farm States will lead to little if any change in wartime farm programs, farm price supports and food rationing, say agricultural leaders both in and out of the Administration.

Wickard Expected To Stay

Capital observers expect Mr. Roosevelt to retain Claude R. Wickard as Secretary of Agriculture at least until the war emergency is over. Likewise Marvin Jones is expected to be kept on the job as War Food Administrator until that agency is liquidated.

Some believe the President may make a change in the farm secretaryship when peace comes and farm commodity-control programs now under the WFA are returned to the Agriculture Department.

Present farm policies call for continued heavy production of food to meet war needs and for Government support of farm prices at levels considerably above those prevailing before the war.

May Ask Increase In Funds

To carry out the price guarantees, Mr. Roosevelt may soon ask Congress for a $2,000,000 increase in the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the agency which has financed the bulk of the war food-production programs.

The reelection of Mr. Roosevelt apparently reassured return AAA crop-control programs w' the war ends.

BALL SEES MANDATE

Washington, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Senator Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota Republican, today interpreted President Roosevelt's reelection as "a clear mandate" to proceed with the formation of an international peace organiation.

Senator Ball abandoned his party's presidential ticket because of what he said was dissatisfaction with Gov. Dewey's foreign views.

He said in a statement today:

"President Roosevelt's re-election Tuesday was a strong indorsement by the people of his administration's conduct of the war and its plans for United States participation in a strong international organization to prevent wars.

"It is clear that millions of voters crossed party lines on these issues. Our war and peace aims transcend party lines and our task now is to seek national unity in achieving them.

"The next step will come when the charter of a united nations organization is presented to the United States Senate."

LEADER OF A.F.L. SEES 'MANDATE'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — (AP) A.F.L. President William Green today described the election as an overwhelming rejection of "isolationism" by the American people.

Green's comment telephoned from Coshocton, Ohio, where he went to vote:

"The results of the election constitute a mandate not only for the President and his party but for certain basic issues.

"The American people in this election have overwhelming rejected isolationism. That should be clear to everyone and it is best possible augury for the establishment of lasting peace based upon international cooperation.

"Both major tickets promised to drive forward to victory in this war in the shortest possible time and to press for a program of economic security, with jobs for all in the post-war period. These major goals, therefore, have been endorsed by acclamation.

"To attain them, however, it is vital that both sides forget and forgive the bitterness engendered by the political campaign and that all Americans march forward united as never before toward prompt victory and enduring peace.

"It is still too early to judge definitely the outcome of contests in Congress but the returns now in show that an overwhelmingly large number of candidates endorsed by the American Federation of Labor in accordance with its non-partisan political policy have won."

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WHAT BECOMES NOW OF PAC?

Future Of Successful Group May Be Decided In Chicago

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—What happens now to Sidney Hillman's CIO-Political Action Committee?

Hillman says it "is expected to be continued" but the decision may be left for the CIO convention in Chicago, November 20.

Flushed with victory in many of its Congressional tilts and quite aware of its contribution to the Roosevelt industrial vote, the PAC has at least three alternatives.

Three Alternatives

These are:

To fold up, drop out of the picture completely, figuring its work is done. (It was formed by CIO President Philip Murray after passage of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act in July, 1943.)

To cut back its personnel, retaining only the nucleus of an organization, which could be enlarged swiftly and effectively for any coming election. (Some curtailment would be expected, regardless of future course.)

To concentrate on continuing and enlarging its younger but bigger brother—the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

The latter course is regarded by some here as the likely one, since it was the original objective of PAC to bring other like-minded labor groups into a national united labor league to include all CIO, AFL, railway brotherhoods and unaffiliated labor unions.

Formation Of NCPAC

Efforts to gain active participation in the plan by William Green and the AFL, the railroad brotherhoods and others bogged down in the fall of 1943, and at the CIO convention a year ago it was decided time was running out and the CIO-PAC proceeded on its own to build its fences for this year.

NCPAC was formed last summer, with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, authors, former Governors regarded as liberals, and a host of others taken into the fold to work for the reelection of Mr. Roosevelt.

PAC has insisted it functioned without any purge list or calendar of favored candidates on a national scale. Decisions as to support or opposition rested primarily with the regional committees, PAC officials here asserted.

NEBRASKA REJECTS STATE PROHIBITION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — (AP) Nebraska voters decisively rejected statewide prohibition in one of several public questions submitted by referendum in state elections Tuesday.

Returns from 1,890 of the state's 2,016 precincts gave the dry proposal only 119,816 to 358,924 against.

California defeated a proposal which would ban the closed union shop in the state. In Arkansas and Florida the fate of similar measures was undetermined.

The anti-closed shop amendment was leading by about 10,000 votes in Arkansas with about 60 per cent of the precincts reported, while Florida's measure was ahead by about 12,000 votes from approximately 75 per cent of the precincts.

Arkansas voters beat a proposal to repeal a 1935 law legalizing horse and dog racing.

Illinois rejected amendments which would permit sheriffs and county treasurers to succeed themselves.

Arizona, Oregon and California voters apparently defeated a proposal to pay $60 monthly pensions to citizens over 60 through a three-to-five per cent sales tax.

Washington state voters defeated two social security proposals, one the so-called townsend plan for $60-a-month pensions. They also rejected a proposal to permit public utility districts to combine to acquire private utility systems.

Two States Ban Closed-Shop Rule

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—A State proposal to ban closed union shops apparently had won approval in Florida and Arkansas in Tuesday's election. A similar measure was rejected in California.

The vote in 1,171 of Florida's 1,480 precincts was 116,723 for the amendment and 103,383 against.

In Arkansas the proposal was ahead by about 10,000 votes, with around 60 per cent. of the precincts reported.

The amendments in all three States provided that no person can be refused employment because he is or is not affiliated with a labor organization.

In another of several public questions submitted by referendum in State elections, Nebraska overwhelmingly defeated a proposal to impose State-wide prohibition.

Returns from 1,890 of the State's 2,016 precincts gave the dry proposal only 119,816 to 358,924 against.

Arkansas voters beat a proposal to repeal a 1935 law legalizing horse and dog racing.

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SERVICEMEN'S VOTE FAVORS ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—(AP) Fragmentary returns from a few areas tallying presidential soldier ballots separately give Roosevelt 202,317 votes to 81,789 for Dewey.

However, all of this vote was in states won by the Democrats, and there was no way of telling how the servicemen as a whole divided in the wartime election.

Only a few states are tabulating the service vote separately. In

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some cases the vote will be counted as late as Dec. 5.

The returns available:

New York City (all but 10 election districts)—Roosevelt, 175,648; Dewey, 66,434.

Fulton county (Atlanta), Georgia—Rosevelt, 5,189; Dewey, 1,032.

Oklahoma (53 of 77 counties)—Roosevelt, 12,833; Dewey, 8,524.

Broward county (Fort Lauderdale), Florida—Roosevelt, 447; Dewey, 228.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Roosevelt, 8,200; Dewey, 5,571.

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Earl of Halifax, Britain's Ambassador to the United States, said today the reelection of President Roosevelt was "a remarkable vote of confidence by the American people in the President. It shqild have a remarkable effect throughout the Allied world, and also with the enemy who may have been expecting a change in the American policy and Administration."

Russian Embassy Has Celebration

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Diplomats, Government executives and other prominent folk, including Edward R. Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, turned out tonight for the Soviet Embassy's annual reception celebrating the Russian revolution.

Normally, the anniversary party—one of the capital's top social affairs—is held on November 7.

But it was deferred a day this year because of the elections.

Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, clad in Russia's new black and gold diplomatic uniform, shook hands with each of more than 1,500 guests.

All the Russian diplomats were wearing for the first time the uniforms recently prescribed by Moscow for important functions. Their double-breasted black suits were heavily decked with gold leaves. Each wore a ten-inch ivory-encased dagger.

Among the hosts was Alexander Novikov, new minister counselor of the Soviet Embassy, who arrived in Washington only today.

Householder Laments Congressman's Victory

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—A telephone caller asked the Washington *Evening Star* today if Representative Bell (D., Mo.) was reelected.

Told that he was, the caller said: "That's a shame—now I won't be able to rent his house."

The inquirer identified himself as a naval officer.

DEWEY BLAMES DEFEAT ON WAR

Beaten Candidate Without A Trace Of Bitterness

New York, Nov. 8 (AP)—Without a trace of bitterness or disappointment, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey indicated his belief at a news conference tonight that the war was solely responsible for his failure to win the Presidency. He declined to be quoted directly.

The defeated GOP nominee, who returned to Albany after a day in his hotel suite here, said he planned to catch up on State business during the next few days and then take a vacation with his family.

GOP Achievements

Completely relaxed and obviously glad the campaign was over, Dewey appeared pleased by what he described as these achievements:

That the campaign had united the Republican party more closely than it has been for 16 years.

That he had polled what his managers called a "very close" popular vote, despite an apparently top-heavy electoral majority for President Roosevelt.

That the Republicans had held their own in the New York legislative election, despite predictions by party members that a recent reapportionment would work to the advantage of the Democrats.

"I am very happy over the high confidence the people have expressed in the State government," Dewey said, "by the handsome majorities of Republicans in the State Senate and Assembly.

Tenseness Vanishes

Whatever tenseness has marked his demeanor during the campaign was entirely vanished as the Governor received a score of reporters in his hotel parlor before catching a train for Albany at 6.30 P. M. Eastern War Time.

Aides said Dewey felt that in the course of his campaign he had "got rid of the worst elements in the Republican party." They obviously alluded to the defeat of some Republican members of Congress.

Moreover, Dewey took pleasure in what his friends described as the wholehearted acceptance of his foreign-policy views by GOP leaders in and out of Congress.

Difference In Emphasis

The only difference on that issue between the two major parties, he was represented as feeling, was one of emphasis. His assistants contended that the present Administration emphasized dominance of the three great powers—the United States, Britain, and Russia—in future peace plans while Dewey stressed the importance of giving all peace-longing nations, large and small, a voice in preserving future world security.

At his press conference, Dewey talked as a man who did not seek the nomination, who put up the best fight he knew how when it was voted to him and who had no apologies to offer for the kind of campaign he had conducted.

Just before his train left the station, the Governor went out on the rear platform of his car, declaring:

"I want a breath of air. Even station air feels good."

As the train started he shouted: "So long, fellows."

HANNEGAN THANKS ALL WHO HELPED

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. — (AP) Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, expressed his gratitude at a press conference late today to all groups, political, labor and independent, which aided in yesterday's Democratic victory at the polls.

Hannegan said he had "no plans except to get home and get acquainted with my family."

Queried on the possibility he might be appointed postmaster general, Hannegan said:

"I have read such stories in the papers but we have a fine postmaster general now."

He said he would see President Roosevelt in Washington Monday or Tuesday.

Hannegan said President Roosevelt had told him in a telegram, "We did a great job."

The National committee, he added, was optimistic as to how the committee "will come out financially."

Hannegan recalled it was the first time the Democratic National committee had operated "under restrictions of the Hatch act." He said the net result of such restrictions was that they "necessarily cut down the size of the campaign."

Herbert Brownell, Jr., national Republican chairman, called him on the telephone after Gov. Thomas E. Dewey had conceded the Democratic victory this morning, Hannegan reported. He said Brownell offered his congratulations and that both he and Brownell expressed a desire for a meeting.

Hannegan said the space taken in the Biltmore hotel by the National committee would be given up immediately, but that a small suite would be retained by the State committee on the fourth floor. He added the National committee would continue to function at the Mayflower hotel in Washington.

MINOR PARTIES SWUNG N. Y.

ALP And Liberal Party Threw State To Roosevelt

New York, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's victory in New York State and the reelection of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner demonstrated today the vote-pulling power and political importance of two minor parties, which between them furnished the winning margins.

With 37 districts still missing, the President's vote reached 3,284,592, against 3,026,688 for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey—a 257,904 plurality. The President carried the State in 1940 by 224,400.

'40 Vote Surpassed

The State vote of 6,311,280 surpassed the 1940 record of 6,301,596.

Dewey's Republican vote in New York State exceeded President Roosevelt's on the Democratic line, just as the late Wendell L. Willkie's did in 1940. This time the minor party role was even more effective in giving the President New York's 47 electoral votes.

Two Parties Poll 800,000

The two parties—the eight-year-old American Larbor party headed by Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, and the six-month-old Liberal party—polled more than 800,000 votes for Mr. Roosevelt and Wagner. In 1940 the ALP, which then included the men who now are the Liberal party leaders, gave the President 417,000 votes.

LA GUARDIA 'GRATIFIED' AT ELECTION OUTCOME

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. — (AP) Mayor La Guardia said today he was "personally gratified" at the outcome of the presidential election.

"What is more gratifying is that today 130,000,000 Americans have accepted the verdict of the majority and are serenely carrying on their daily tasks with no interruption or delay in war production.

"It is a splendid demonstration of the best in democracy for the oppressed peoples of the world."

FDR SENDS MESSAGES

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 — (AP) President Roosevelt, who a Western Union spokesmen said has "the authority to modify, alter or rescind" the board of war communications' ban on congratulatory telegrams, today wired messages to political associates and opponents on the election outcome. The President sent messages to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Sen. Harry S. Truman.

Roosevelt Statement

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 8—(AP) President Roosevelt, re-elected to a fourth term in the first war-time presidential election since the civil war, said today "we have again demonstrated to the world that democracy is a living, vital force."

Presidential secretary Stephen Early distributed this statement from the president late this afternoon:

"For the first time in eighty years we have held a national election in the midst of war.

"What is really important is that after all of the changes and vicissitudes of four score years, we have again demonstrated to the world that democracy is a living, vital force, that our faith in American institutions is unshaken, that conscience and not force is the source of power in the government of man.

"To that faith let us unite to win the war and to achieve a lasting peace."

Early said "bundles of telegrams and messages" arrived at the president's Hyde Park estate today. "Many of them contained the phrase, isolationism is dead," he said.

Early made public this message received by the president from secretary of State Cordell Hull, now undergoing a physical checkup in a navy hospital at Washington:

"I extend my warmest felicitations on your reelection to the presidency.

"Under your wise leadership our country will rededicate itself united and strong, to the attainment of complete and speedy victory over our enemies, and to the establishment of a just and lasting peace.

"The kindest personal regards and best wishes."

Reporters asked Early if the President had received any word from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

"Not up to 5 p. m., Early replied.

The fourth-term president spent a quiet day at his Hyde Park estate. He slept until almost noon. During the afternoon he went for an automobile ride with Henry C. Hooker, his former law partner in New York. With his personal secretary, Miss Grace Tully, he worked on correspondence for a time.

Early said the president would return to Washington Friday and would go to his office almost immediately.

A small dinner and a quiet evening at home closed the president's day.

Fish Has 'No Regrets'

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—Republican Representative Hamilton Fish's 26-year career in Congress was broken by defeat in yesterday's election.

Fish conceded last night that Augustus W. Bennet, who keyed his campaign on criticism of Fish's pre-Pearl Harbor record, had bested him in New York's newly constituted 29th Congressional district.

Has "No Regrets"

"I particularly wanted to be elected to serve as chairman of the Rules Committee to stop the march toward Communism and totalitarianism in America," Fish said in a statement. "I have no regrets whatever, as I waged the strongest possible fight that I knew how."

Bennet, defeated by Fish in the Republican primary, ran on the Democratic, American Labor, Liberal and Good Government tickets; Fish was indorsed by the Jeffersonian party.

Fish carried his home county, Orange, on the basis of complete unofficial returns, but ran behind in incomplete returns from Sullivan, Rockland and Delaware counties. Orange is the only holdover county from the old 26th district, which Fish represented and which was broken by reapportionment.

Roosevelt Prediction

President Roosevelt, Fish's old-time political enemy, visited part of the district Monday during his tour of Hudson Valley towns and predicted that "Fish will not be a Congressman after January."

Bennet said in a statement, "I know that much is expected of me by those who supported me, and I shall try in every possible way to be worthy of their loyalty."

MAINE, VERMONT ONLY N.E. STATES TO BACK DEWEY

BOSTON, Nov. 8 — (AP) President Roosevelt racked up 32 of New England's 40 electoral votes in yesterday's election, nearly complete returns showed tonight.

Only Maine and Vermont, normally strong Republican states, were carried by Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

Boston's Mayor Maurice J. Tobin (D) scored a smashing victory over his Republican opponent, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, to succeed Governor Leverett Saltonstall (R) who was elected by a one-sided margin to the U. S. senate.

In losing Maine and Vermont, President Roosevelt showed a loss of strength as compared with his vote four years ago.

Rep. John W. McCormack, Democratic House leader, and Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican floor leader, both were re-elected in their Massachusetts districts.

Besides Tobin, two other new governors were elected: Mortimer R. Proctor (R) in Vermont, and Charles M. Dale (R) in New Hampshire.

In Connecticut, Rep. Clare Booth Luce and Governor Raymond E. Baldwin survived the Democratic sweep, but Senator John A. Danaher was defeated for re-election by Brien McMahon (D), political protege of former attorney General Homer Cummings.

In New Hampshire, U. S. Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), had a close call in gaining re-election,

polling fewer than 5,000 votes more than his Democratic opponent, Joseph J. Betley, a political newcomer.

U. S. Senator George W. Aiken and U. S. Representative Charles A. Plumley, both Republicans, had little trouble gaining another term in Vermont.

TOBIN ELECTED MASS. GOVERNOR

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—(AP) Massachusetts elected a Democratic governor and that party still had a chance tonight of increasing its minor office strength after giving President Roosevelt its 16 electoral votes in yesterday's election.

The Republicans elevated Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to the United States Senate, re-elected Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook and elected Robert F. Bradford, district attorney of Middlesex county, lieutenant governor.

Latest returns indicated that State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley (D) had been re-elected and John E. Hurley (D) held a commanding lead over Fred J Burrell (R) in the battle for state treasurer.

Latest available figures for state wide offices, of 1852 precincts, gave:

President—1,834 precincts, Roosevelt, 1,015,038; Dewey 932,245.

Governor—1,573 precincts, Tobin (D) 864,376; Cahill (R) 740,498.

U. S. Senator—1,328 precincts, Saltonstall (R) 859,248; Corcoran, 455,862.

Representative John W. McCormack, Democratic House Leader, and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican floor leader, were re-elected in their districts.

Mrs. Luce Says Futile Purge Left No Malice

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Representative Clare Booth Luce (R.), successful in her campaign to return to Congress from Connecticut's Fourth district despite direct aid given her opponent by President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace, said today "the purge that failed leaves us without rancor or malice."

Mrs. Luce, playwright and magazine writer, defeated Margaret Connors, 29-year-old Fairfield lawyer by an unofficial total of 102,070 to 99,767, in the nation's only all woman Congressional contest.

ROOSEVELT WINS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 8—(AP) After more than 90 per cent of the ballots had been tabulated, President Roosevelt came from behind in an eleventh hour surge to win New Hampshire's four electoral votes in yesterday's election.

The final vote was Roosevelt 120,549; Dewey 110,592.

In the 1940 presidential race the President polled 125,202 votes to 110,127 for the Republican candidate, the late Wendell Willkie.

Republican Senator Charles W. Tobey gained a second term by defeating a newcomer to state-wide politics, Joseph J. Betley, Democrat, 110,472 votes to 106,960.

Mayor Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth, Republican, won the governorship over Col. James J. Powers, Democrat, now on duty with the Army Medical Corps. The vote was: Dale, 116,169; Powers, 102,433.

U. S. Rep. Merrow, Republican, was given a stiff battle for re-election in the first Congressional district by Fortunat Normandin, Democrat who kept it a close fight right to the finish. The final vote was: Merrow 57,636; Normandin, 55,444.

In the second Congressional district, Sherman Adams (R) won handily from Harry Carlson, Democrat, 52,077 to 42,880.

FDR LOSES MAINE FOR FOURTH TIME

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 8.—(AP) President Roosevelt polled more votes in losing Maine's five electoral seats for the fourth term than in any of his presidential campaigns except that of 1940.

And Governor Dewey's margin—about 15,000 in a total slightly over 294,000—was slimmer than that given any of the President's opponents except Wendell Willkie, who had a 7,500 edge in 1940's record 320,000 total.

With practically all returns in tonight, the unofficial tabulation gave Dewey 154,410 and Mr. Roosevelt 139,666.

Dewey polled about 52.5 per cent of the vote, the President 47.5 per cent.

Four years ago the final figures were: Willkie 163,951 and Roosevelt 156,478, or 51.1 and 48.8 per cent (Earl Browder, Communist, got the odd one-tenths of one per cent.)

Eleven of the state's 21 cities and 12 of 16 counties were in Dewey's column this year. In 1940, Willkie took only nine cities and 11 counties.

The city shifts were Portland, the state's metropolis, from the Republican to the Democratic list, Auburn, Calais and Saco from the Democratic to the Republican side.

NEW CONSTITUTION VOTED DOWN IN JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 8—(AP) New Jersey's voters rejected a new state constitution by a margin of more than 140,000 votes yesterday.

The document was prepared by a predominantly republican legislature's committee and was bitterly attacked by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, state democratic boss.

The religious issue was brought into the campaign by Hague who said that the proposed constitution could result in taxation of church property.

Governor Walter E. Edge, a proponent of revision, accused Hague of telling the Roman Catholics that the documents would change the relationship between priests and their parishes and that it would make divorce easier. Edge said the new constitution would not change church relationships or divorce laws.

LEAD OF ROOSEVELT INCREASES IN JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 8—(AP) President Roosevelt increased his afternoon lead over Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as lagging returns tonight gave him an edge of more than 25,000 votes over New York's governor.

Eleven districts out of New Jersey's 3657 were missing and between 35,000 and 40,000 servicemen's ballots still were to be tabulated.

The latest tabulation gave the President 967,617 and Dewey 941,819 in a combined count of military and civilian ballots.

The recorded military vote so far gave 76,809 to Roosevelt and 50,697 for Dewey, which favors the President by more than 26,000, and leaves the total civilian vote practically even.

ROOSEVELT'S MARGIN 11,000 IN DELAWARE

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8. — (AP) Delaware voters split their ticket and with only one district still to report assured President Roosevelt three electoral votes, re-elected Republican Gov. Walter W. Bacon and defeated incumbent Republican Representative Earle E. Willey.

Other than the governorship, Democrats made a clean sweep of the state—save for one Republican coroner elected in New Castle county.

Returns—including soldier votes—from 249 of the 250 precincts gave Mr. Roosevelt, with 66,901, an 11,485 edge over Governor Dewey. Dr. Philip A. Tryanor unseated Representative Willey, 62,284 to 59,177. Governor Bacon polled 63,183 votes to 61,405 for Lt. Gov. Isaac J. MacCollum.

PRESIDENT CARRIES WEST VA. BY 70,000

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 8. —(AP) West Virginia added up the odds and ends of its 1944 election tonight with President Roosevelt secure in a 70,000 vote majority and a lone Republican among the major office seekers.

Although the majorities of the President and newly elected governor, Judge Clarence W. Meadows, did not reach the levels of 1940, they were heavy enough to virtually wipe out Republican gains of two years ago.

Representative Hubert S. Ellis of the Fourth district appeared to be the sole Republican winner. With only a few scattered precincts to report, he held a slight margin over E. B. Pennybaker of Parkersburg.

TRUMAN WILL RETURN TO WASHINGTON SOON

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8. — (AP) Senator Harry S. Truman spent most of today receiving friends and reading congratulatory messages upon his election as Vice-President, then made plans to return to Washington Sunday to resume his senatorial duties.

The senator arose at 6:30 a. m. today, with less than three hours sleep, when the congratulatory telegrams and telephones began pouring into his penthouse apartment at a downtown hotel. Included in the stacks of messages was one from the President. It read:

"I am very happy that things have gone so well. My thanks and congratulations for your splendid cooperation. I will see you very soon. Roosevelt."

Later the Vice-President telephoned the President to congratulate and thank him for his message.

REPUBLICANS GAIN VOTES IN SOUTH

ATLANTA, Nov. 8.—(AP)—Voters in the Solid South gave a hearty endorsement to a fourth term for President Roosevelt in Tuesday's election but the Republican vote in several states was larger than four years ago.

Republicans nearly doubled their voting strength of 1940 in Georgia, giving 44,687 votes to Thomas E. Dewey compared with 23,932 for Wendell Willkie. Dewey's vote in Tennessee, on the basis of nearly complete, unofficial returns, exceeded that given any Republican candidate except on two occasions since the Civil war. Incomplete returns indicated Dewey would poll a larger vote in Louisiana than did Willkie.

Pre-campaign opposition to Roosevelt in Texas, Mississippi and South Carolina was buried under an avalanche of votes for Roosevelt. The President piled up nearly a five to one lead in Texas and nearly a 14 to one in Mississippi. Revolters failed to attract a large following in South Carolina. Alabama and Arkansas were heavily in the Roosevelt colmn.

Republicans fared better in Virginia, North Carolina and Flordia. Roosevelt's popular vote in Florida was 69 per cent compared with 74 in 1940.

DEMOCRATS CARRY GOVERNORSHIP IN LATE OHIO SURGE

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—(AP) A flood of votes out of northern Ohio's industrial area propelled a Democrat into the governorship today, sliced to a small margin a once-heavy lead held by the Republican national ticket in the state, and for a time threatened U. S. Senator Robert A. Taft's bid for reelection.

Mayor Frank J. Lausche, a touseled haired, smiling man of 48 overcame a lead built up by Republican Mayor James Garfield Stewart of Cincinnati and rode into office on a majority approaching 100,000. He bore the endorsement of the C.I.O.-Political Action committee.

Returns from 9,061 of 9,306 polling places gave Lausche 1,529,754, Stewart 1,444,546.

The flooding of votes that put Lausche across bit deep into a large lead that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey held all last night for the national Republican ticket, and cut to a slender margin the once-large advantage that Taft, Republican, held over William G. Pickrel, Dayton Democrat.

On the basis of nearly complete returns, however, it appeared that both the Republican ticket and Taft would squeeze through.

Returns from 9,123 polling places out of 9,306 gave Dewey 1,547,081, Roosevelt 1,525,842.

In the senatorial race, 9,081 polling places gave Taft 1,448,364 and Pickrel 1,424,059.

The Democrats increased their representation in the national House from three to five members.

Lausche will be the first Democrat to take over the statehouse since Gov. John W. Bricker defeated Martin L. Davey in 1938 and began the first of three two-year terms. Bricker passed up seeking a fourth term to seek the presidency, and emerged as Dewey's running mate.

GOV. GREEN WINS IN ILLINOIS VOTE

Chicago, Nov. 8—(AP) Republican Gov. Dwight H. Green retained his job as the chief executive of Illinois today, while the state gave its 28 electoral votes to President Roosevelt for the fourth time in a row and sent Democratic Senator Scott W. Lucas back to Washington for his second term.

Those were the highlights of the election in the nation's third most populous state, as the virtually completed count of ballots pointed up these other results:

Democrats gained four seats in Congress by ousting Republican Representatives Dewey and Busbey in the Chicago area and Calvin Johnson, downstate, and removing Stephen A. Day from the congress-at-large position.

Emily Taft Douglas, Democratic wife of Marine Corps Capt. Paul Douglas and daughter of the late sculptor, Lorado Taft, defeated Day. She termed him an "isolationist and obstructionist" from the campaign platform.

Governor Green trailed his Democratic challenger, State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney, until breakfast time today, and then moved out ahead. His edge was 65,000 compared to his 256,945 plurality four years ago.

President Roosevelt's advantage was 145,000 against 102,694 in 1940.

Senator Lucas, bested Republican Richard J. Lyons, a New Deal critic. The senator's margin was 210,000 compared with 95,588 in 1928.

The total vote topped the 4,000,000 mark for the second time in the state's history. It was particularly heavy in the Democratic stronghold of Cook county (Chicago), where it was figured at 2,209,802, a record.

The tremendous turnout in Chicago proved the turning point in the contests won by the Democrats, who compiled huge totals there while running behind the Republicans downstate.

NYE DEFEATED IN SENATE RACE

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 8—(AP) Senator Gerald P. Nye and Congressman Usher L. Burdick will be among the missing when the new Congress convenes in January.

Both today conceded defeat in North Dakota's general election, Nye to three-time Gov. John Moses, the first Democrat to be elected to the Senate from North Dakota by popular vote, and Burdick to Congressman William Lemke and former Congressman Charles R. Robertson, both G.O.P. Nominees. Burdick ran as an independent after losing the Republican senatorial nomination in the June 27 primary.

Replacing Gov. Moses at the helm of the state, meanwhile, will be a Republican, Fred G. Aandahl, Barnes county farmer, to whom both his Democratic and Independent candidate opponents conceded his election to the governorship today.

With 1,099 of the state's precincts reported, Moses had 58,867 for the senatorship as compared to 40,184 for Nye.

REX BELL DEFEATED

RENO, Nev., Nov. 8 — (AP) Berkeley Bunker, a young Mormon bishop running on the democratic

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ticket, defeated Rex Bell, cattle-rancher husband of former film actress Clara Bow, in the race for representative-at-large from Nevada.

Incomplete returns from Tuesday's balloting gave Bunker 30,997 votes and Bell, a republican, 18,355.

The victory gives Bunker his second trip to Congress. He served by appointment the unfinished term of the late Senator Key Pittman.

Bell, film cowboy of two decades ago, operates a large cattle ranch at Searchlight, Nev. Miss Bow in the 1920's was among the foremost of the motion picture stars. She was known as the "It" girl.

SPEAKER RAYBURN HAILS VICTORY OF FDR

DENISON, Texas, Nov. 8.—(AP) Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Texas) today hailed the election outcome as "an overwhelming and gratifying victory that will have a stabilizing effect throughout the world."

"Now the four great leaders can go ahead with plans for another four years of war and peace," he asserted.

Rayburn asserted he was happy especially with the increase of Democratic control of the House by 40 votes. He had predicted a gain of from 25 to 40.

Foreign Views On Election

Paris, Nov. 8 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, sent his congratulations today to President Roosevelt and added, "My entire sympathy is with you in the very great tasks which await you after those you have so magnificently fulfilled."

Praise From Uruguay

Montevideo, Nov. 8 (AP)—Foreign Minister Jose Serrato said today that Uruguayans welcomed President Roosevelt's reelection, adding:

"I am sure that if Uruguyans had voted in the United States elections they would have supported Mr. Roosevelt to the last man" because of the good-neighbor policy, "an honorable, humane, democratic policy that entailed deep understanding of the aspirations of the Latin-American peoples."

Greek Papers Applaud

Athens, Nov. 8 (AP)—Athens newspapers gave much of their very limited space today to news of the reelection of President Roosevelt.

Typical of comment was that in *Anexartissia:* "We admire Roosevelt not only as a pioneer of freedom but also as a man who did much to alleviate the distress of the starving Greek population. We also believe he will do everything to help our cause."

Swedish Prediction

Stockholm, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's victory "will be greeted with the greatest satisfaction," *Aftonbladet* said today.

Cuban Congratulations

Havana, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Cuban House of Representatives approved a formal resolution of congratulations today on the reelection of President Roosevelt.

Madame Chiang Wires

New York, Nov. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, here recovering from an illness, today told President Roosevelt in a telegram that the American people, in reelecting him, were "but expressing in their way what every people in every land feels regarding your vision and passionate concern for the common men."

From Naziland—Phooey

New York, Nov. 8 (AP)—The German Foreign Office, commenting on President Roosevelt's reelection, said "it is superfluous to comment on the result. The situation in Germany is clear. Roosevelt is the declared enemy of the German people."

The Berlin broadcast added that the results of balloting for seats in Congress showed "a tendency to depart from isolationist principles and a stronger tendency of interventionism in European affairs. We shall have to take this fact into future considerations."

Another German broadcast, seeking a propaganda twist to the election results, said the key to the Administration's foreign policy "remains the victorious end of the war against Japan" and asserted: "Roosevelt's leading motive is to avoid everything that may displease the Kremlin. He is even ready to sell his Chinese allies to the Bolshevists" to get Russia into the Pacific war.

FOREIGN PRESS PRAISES VICTORY OF FDR FORCES

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Foreign comment, both enemy and Allied, yesterday (Wed.) treated the reelection of President Roosevelt as a victory for internationalism in the United States.

The British press, anticipating a conference in the near future among Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, said the election results should strengthen Roosevelt's hand in such deliberations.

Dispatches from London said the British "man in the street", diplomats and the press all were relieved at the results, not because they disliked Gov. Thomas E. Dewey but because they knew where Roosevelt stood.

The German foreign office quoted in a Berlin broadcast, said the election results showed "a tendency to depart from isolationist principles and a stronger tendency to interventionism in European affairs. We shall have to take this fact into future considerations."

Election Surprises Japs

Tokyo propagandists, in broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, declared it made no difference to the Japanese which candidate won and implied surprise that Americans should take time out in the midst of a "decisive war" to select a new president.

Russia, frankly favoring Roosevelt's reelection, greeted the result with elation, the Soviets having been chilly toward campaign discussion of the "Communist danger" within America and fearful that a change of presidents would have temporarily weakened Allied cooperation.

Other reactions in summary:

France: Assembly members interpreted the outcome as a guarantee of American participation in a World peace organization.

Italy: Rome press greeted the election as endorsement of the President's international policies.

China: Chungking was described as happy at Roosevelt's success.

Sweden: the once pro-German paper Aftonbladet, said Roosevelt's victory would be "greeted with the greatest satisfaction throughout the world."

Greece: Curtailed Athens papers gave much of their space to the election, with admiring comments on the President.

Brazil: most papers described the result as a triumph for maintenance of American internationalism.

Cuba: papers in Havana said "We consider Roosevelt's triumph as our very own."

Bermuda: general satisfaction was expressed by this British colony.

U.S. troops in Italy: interviews or quotations forbidden, but the Stars and Stripes banner lined the results.

U.S. troops on the western front: relaxation of previous strict prohibition against questioning troops on the election brought generally favorable comment on Roosevelt's victory although front-line troops still showed no great interest.

British second army in Holland: Tremendous British and Dutch interest displayed but American troops on that front were described as primarily interested in the outcome of various bets.

Varied Interest At Front

With the British Second Army in Holland, Nov. 8 (AP)—The United States Presidential election evoked tremendous interest on this front among both British troops and Dutch civilians, but Americans in this sector just couldn't be bothered.

A survey among American soldiers attached to the British Second Army disclosed that their greatest interest centered on its betting possibilities. There was some disappointment that Roosevelt had triumphed so handily that the soldier vote would not settle the issue.

Asked whether there had been much conversation about the Presidential race, Sergt. Karl Theis, of East St. Louis, Ill., replied, "Ninety-nine per cent. of the talk is about women and the rest is devoted to getting the war over with."

Americans in Reich Glad About Result; Those in Front Lines Happy Vote Is Over

WITH UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY in Germany, Nov. 8 (AP)—With the Presidential election decided, the strict Army censorship that has prevented any sort of poll or questioning of the troops on its political aspects was relaxed today.

In the areas around Aachen the soldiers discussed the election, many of them expressing approval of President Roosevelt's re-election.

Pfc. Dick Jamison of Omaha, Neb., listened to radio reports of Mr. Roosevelt's victory, and said: "Well, I'm glad to see they left the old boy in office."

Up in the front lines there was not a great deal of interest, because those men are fighting for their lives. But one sergeant drawled:

"Well, I'm glad the election is over. Maybe now the people will remember we have a little war on over here that we think is important."

In battered Aachen a group of soldiers discussed the election.

Lieut. Robert A. Latchaw of Martinez, Calif., grinned and said:

"My dad probably will be sore about the results, but I'm glad it came out that way."

Staff Sgt. Glenn Faus of Williamsport, Pa., declared "I'm mighty glad the people kept the President in office," and Pvt. Russel Miller of Elkhart, Ind., said, "I knew they'd never turn the President out of office at a time like this."

It was not unanimous, however, for there were some who were disappointed that Governor Thomas E. Dewey failed to make the grade.

Political Leaflets

With American Forces in Germany, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Germans took note of the United States Presidential election yesterday by bombarding American lines in this sector with shells containing propaganda leaflets bearing the slogan:

"Jews govern, suckers fight;
"Vote for Roosevelt's Hebrew might."

Moscow Elated.

Moscow, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Early election bulletins showing President Roosevelt leading were received with elation in the Soviet Union early today. The Russians had frankly favored his re-election.

Gov. Dewey was regarded here as compromised by the support of anti-Soviet factions in the United States. His utterances concerning the "communist danger" within the United States created a chilly atmosphere among Russian observers.

Session Held Certain

London, Nov. 8 (AP)—A new grand-scale conference of the Big Three before Christmas was regarded in diplomatic quarters today as an almost certain follow-up to President Roosevelt's reelection.

It was believed highly probable that the conference would be preceded by a meeting in Paris by Mr. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

It's FDR Again, GIs Told

Rome, Nov. 8 (AP)—*Stars And Stripes*, the United States soldier's newspaper, bannered today "It's F. D. R. Again" and devoted its first three pages to the election. Army public relations officers notified correspondents the War Department had ruled that soldiers could not be interviewed or quoted on political aspects of the election.

LONDON HAILS FOURTH TERM

U.S. Election Results Called Win-the-peace Mandate.

London, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—London's three evening newspapers all bannerlined President Roosevelt's re-election, and editorials hailed the result.

"Above all," said the London Star editorially, "he has now authority to act, without fear of electorial contradiction, in the setting up of the World Security Council. He can meet Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin again backed by a terrific vote of confidence to win the war outright—and the peace."

The Evening Standard said: "The triumvirate whom all the world regard as the supreme architects of victory face future tasks every whit as colossal and inspiring as the grim conduct of the war."

The Evening News, saying that Britain had kept its lips sealed in an attitude of elaborate impartiality during the campaign, observed.

"It would be hypocritical to pretend that President Roosevelt did not have our friendly, if unspoken wishes in the fight."

"America will hit even harder now that all her belligerency can be used for export," the News declared.

Acclaimed in Belfast.

Belfast, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—The Belfast telegraph said today that President Roosevelt's re-election "is heartily acclaimed outside his own country."

"In the final crisis of the greatest war in history, which is still to be won in the west and east, his removal from office would have been unfortunate and upsetting. For these reasons, Allied peoples will openly rejoice that he has re-established himself as the leader of American liberalism and as one of the great architects of the world's future."

Russians Win In U. S.: Nazis

New York, Nov. 8 (AP)—The American people must "bear the consequences of Roosevelt's reelection," which surprised no one, the Berlin radio said today.

"Roosevelt's leading motive is to avoid everything that may displease the Kremlin, and he is even willing to deliver his Chungking Chinese ally into the hands of Communism," the official DNB agency commented. "This servile attitude was rewarded by Moscow with support of Roosevelt's reelection.

"The American people will be burdened with very great sacrifices in view of Roosevelt's well-known tendency to stake all on one single card without remembering former election promsies. Europe will answer Roosevelt's reelection by doubling its efforts to frustrate eastern Communism and western capitalism."

Japan War Called Hinge

Berlin asserted that "victorious termination of the war against Japan is and will remain the hinge around which Washington's foreign policy revolves."

"Everything is subjected to this aim with the hope that the Soviet Union still will be persuaded into the war against Japan, or at least that the Soviet Union might grant bases in Siberia for the war against Japan. Japan will know how to reply to somebody who was induced, by a press campaign only, to send back a letter-opener made out of bones of dead Japanese soldiers."

"The large number of votes received by Dewey testify to the fact that Roosevelt's policy is worrying wide circles of the American people," said the German broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

A majority of the voters seem to have felt that the responsibility for a change in political and military leadership of the country in the present crucial stage of the war was too heavy a burden."

Chungking Pleased

Chungking, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's reelection put Chungking in a happy mood today despite the worsening South China military situation. The news spread quickly throughout the capital and burdened its meager telephone system.

Australians Approve.

Melbourne, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's re-election appeared to win unanimous approval in Australia today.

Australians were primarily interested in the international aspects of the campaign, and the press had said repeatedly that Mr. Roosevelt's re-election was essential for the solution of post-war problems.

Pinero, Of Puerto Rico, Defeats Colonel Font

San Juan, P. R., Nov. 8 (AP)—Jesus T. Pinero of the Populare party was elected yesterday as Puerto Rico's resident commissioner in Washington, defeating Col. Manuel Font. The incumbent, Socialist Bolivar Pagan, did not run. The Populare (Popular Democratic) party won most of the island Legislature's seats.

The national Democratic and Republican parties as such do not function here.

AP's Global Vote Data

New York, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Associated Press World Service kept cable lines and wireless channels busy with an unprecedented volume of election news being distributed to foreign countries.

Never before had other nations displayed such intense interest in the outcome of a national election in the United States.

The vast AP election service was lashed constantly to London, Paris, Stockholm and to AP's many subscribing newspapers in Latin America.

Extra members of the World Service staff were on duty in New York and Washington.

For Decisive Blow at Reich

LONDON, Nov. 8.—(AP) Russian armies were moving into position tonight for the blows described by Premier Stalin as "the decisive offensive against the vital centers of Germany."

The massing of men and materials along the eastern front has brought a lull in the fighting, and for the third consecutive day the Soviet communique said only that there were "no essential changes at the front."

Already, however, the flames of new great battles were flickering in strategic sectors, and the Berlin radio said, "if one can speak of comparative calm on the Eastern front, it is certainly the calm before the storm."

Premier Stalin, in his order of the day for Tuesday, 27th anniversary of the Russian revolution, asserted, "the Red army and people are ready to strike new blows at the enemy.

One of the first of the new blows may be struck at Budapest, under close siege by Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian army tonight and in increasing danger of being surrounded.

Berlin reported new concentration of Soviet tanks in the outskirts of the Hungarian capital, while a German military commentator stated the Russians had attacked from Tisza river bridgeheads north of Szolnok and succeeded in advancing toward Budapest from the east.

Another quick advance along the Danube river valley north of Budapest was reported by the Morocco radio in a broadcast heard in London.

Heavy rains have interfered with operations southeast of Budapest for four days.

Revolt in Budapest?

Stories of open revolt inside Budapest continued to come from European radios. The Paris station said street fighting took place in the Pest section of the city on the East bank of the Danube and that some Hungarian soldiers and workers joined the Russian forces. Quoting neutral correspondents, the Brussels radio stated Soviet artillery had been installed in Pest. There was no indication from Moscow, however, that Soviet troops actually were inside the capital.

The Germans have described heavy Soviet troop movements in southern Poland west of the Vistula, saying an offensive soon will be aimed toward Krakow.

Another front where heavy new blows may soon be struck stretched from Tukums southwest to the Baltic port of Liepaja in western Latvia. West of this line the Russians have more than 30 German divisions trapped.

The Germans contended tonight the first stage of this battle had ended in a defensive victory for the cut and beaten northern army corps, which they said warded off blows of 60 infantry divisions and 18 tank divisions—an astounding number of men, probably in excess of 700,000.

Moscow dispatches said the Red airforce was joining the battle of Annihilation. The Germans are cut off from East Prussia by a barrier driven to the sea by Soviet troops north of Memel and south of Liepaja. Those who escape must get out by ship from Liepaja and Ventspils, or by air.

East Prussia also was expected to be a theater of violent battle this winter.

Guns Duel In East Prussia

A supplement to the Russian communique said artillery and machine-gun duels occurred in East Prussia during the day and that Germans who tried to cross the Niemen river in motor boats near Tilsit were mowed down and two boats were sunk.

More than 200 Germans also were killed as the Red army repulsed a series of Nazi attacks near Pulutsk, north of Warsaw. Four German tanks were knocked out.

Another 150 Germans were killed in a Soviet attack that siezed a favorable position west of Uzhorod in Czechoslovakia, the supplement said, while south of Budapest an enemy attempt to land on the east bank of the Danube near Baja was "luquidated," with "hundreds of dead German officers and men left on the river bank."

where for the past two days Moscow has announced there have been no essential changes.

Torrential rains hindered Red army troops jabbing at the outskirts of Budapest. The Russians were moving infantrymen into the front lines beside their tanks, while Soviet artillery plumped shells into the city.

Drive For Tarnow Predicted

Berlin said the Russians were preparing for a new large-scale attack toward Tarnow in southwest Poland from the Soviet bridgehead on the west side of the Vistula river. The Nazis declared the Russians have been withdrawing mechanized formations from the East Beskids area of the Polish-Czechoslovakia border to reinforce assault divisions, and "the early beginning of a big battle is assumed."

Ultimate aim of an offensive in this direction would be a penetration of German Silesia.

Soviet troops in northeastern Hungary have pushed two new bridgeheads across the Tisza river 75 and 125 miles above Budapest, the Germans admitted.

Reconnaisance In E. Prussia

A supplement to the broadcast Soviet communique said a reconnaissance in force was carried out in East Prussia, and that 600 Germans were killed in East Prussia and eastern Czechoslovakia.

The Budapest radio said Russian troops were repulsed in an attempted landing on 30-miles-long Csepel Island in the Danube river, but admitted a landing was effected on a near-by smaller island. Csepel Island reaches into Budapest's precincts.

Budapest Radio Tells Of Soviet Tanks In City

Bern, Switzerland, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Budapest radio, as heard here tonight, called upon the inhabitants of the Hungarian capital to remain calm and not lose faith "just because one or two Russian tanks have penetrated into the city."

The speaker assured his listeners that Hungarian counterattacks southeast of Budapest had gained ground and claimed the Russian bridgehead at Tisza-Lok had been broken and 10,000 prisoners had been taken with 675 tanks destroyed or damaged.

He declared Russian efforts to enter Budapest from the south had been repulsed after weeks of fighting during which the Russians had reached the southern fringe of the city.

New Red Drive Seen Coming in Poland

London, Nov. 8 (AP) — The promise of explosive action hung today over the long Eastern front,

NORSE REGULARS BATTLING NAZIS

Norwegian Army regulars are now fighting alongside the Russian Army against the Germans in Norway, Foreign Minister Trygve Lie of the Royal Norwegian Government declared in a broadcast from Moscow reported by the Norwegian Information Service in New York today.

NAZI OIL CENTERS SMASHED BY BOMBS

Fortresses and Liberators Over Reich Meet Little Opposition.

LONDON, Nov. 8 — (AP) Allied heavy bombers hit twice today at Nazi oil production.

An American force of more than 350 Fortresses and Liberators, accompanied by more than 850 fighter planes spoiling for a fight, went back to the Merseburg area and bombed the Leuna synthetic oil works. They encountered neither strong enemy fighter opposition nor heavy flak.

Five bombers and 42 fighters did not return, a communique said.

R.A.F. Lancasters concentrated a load of bombs on the synthetic oil plant at Homberg, in the Ruhr, and left great clouds of smoke hiding the factory. They met no enemy fighters, but anti-aircraft fire was intense.

Both Merseburg, about 100 miles southwest of Berlin, and Homberg were attacked last Thursday.

The R.A.F. assault was designed to interrupt repair work on the Homberg plant, which had a normal capacity of about 16,000 tons a month. A clear patch over the target allowed visual bombing.

The raiding fighters fanned out on strafing tours in the Merseburg, Brunswick, Halle and Hannover areas that accounted for at least 60 locomotives, 90 railway cars, 16 motor vehicles and four barges.

NAZI OIL PLANT HIT BY U. S. BOMBERS

London, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—A force of 350 American heavy bombers, guarded by 850 fighters, flew deep into central Germany today and attacked a synthetic oil plant at Merseburg, while British Lancasters carried out a daylight attack on another Nazi synthetic oil plant at Homberg in the Ruhr.

A large railway [illegible] at Goch, just across the Dutch frontier, southeast of Nijmegen, and an oil storage tank and railway sheds at Emmerich were smashed by Rocket-firing Typhoons of the Royal Air Force, and the Air Ministry disclosed that R. A. F. Lancasters had again drained the Dortmund-Ems Canal, Germany's most important inland waterway, last Saturday. The canal was hit at exactly the same point—where it divides into two branches—as on September 23.

Nazis Claim New V-2 Rocket Is Bombarding London Area

LONDON, Nov. 8—(AP) The German high command declared today that the London area was under bombardment by the vengeance weapon V-2, reported to be a long-range rocket which propels a ton or more of explosives over a 50-mile high trajectory at 700 miles an hour.

Neutral sources have said the enemy also intended to use the weapon against New York.

The announcement was the opening paragraph of the daily communique broadcast from Berlin.

"The area of greater London has been under fire by the V-1 (robot bombs) since June 15 with short interruptions and in varying strength," said the Nazi announcement.

"The fire has been intensified for some weeks past by the use of a second and far more effective explosive missile, V-2."

The possibility of robot bomb attacks on the United States was acknowledged by the War and Navy department at Washington yesterday.

These bombs might be launched by submarines or catapult plane carriers lying offshore, a joint statement said, or from one-way sacrifice flights by long-range bombers controlled across the Atlantic by submarines.

(British censorship apparently forbade any direct comment on the German announcement as to whether the V-2 missiles were doing any damage).

German propagandists filled the air tonight with boasts that the V-2 is more devastating than the V-1 flying bomb, and suggested it would be fired at targets other than the British isles.

The Transocean News Agency chief, Georg Schroeder, said the new missile "can neither be seen nor heard before it explodes" and its explosion "causes an enormous blast." Schroeder made these claims of V-2 damage in London:

"The Euston Railway station in London was completely destroyed in mid-October. Camberwell, a London suburb, was badly hit, with whole rows of houses demolished. A railway bridge in southern London was completely destroyed, and these are only the first reports of the effect of V-2."

The German official news agency DNB told the German people in a home news broadcast that "it is clear from the British press that the problem of the newly-developed German weapons is becoming increasingly urgent. Naturally, no reports of the technical details of the V-2 are available at present."

DNB said "the British government has again postponed the return of evacuees to London in the face of the new danger."

The Germans offered no description of their reported new weapon of hate, but this was not lacking from neutral sources. Associated Press War Correspondent Austin Bealmear, quoting U. S. Third Army sources, wrote Sept. 29 from "Somewhere in France":

"The latest of the Germans' vengeance weapons is a 14-ton projectile with an explosive radius of three kilometers (1.8 miles). Information on V-3 (Bealmear unquestionably meant V-2) was obtained by the American Third Army troops' drive into Germany."

Weighs 14 Tons

According to this information, the projectile is 20 yards long, five and a half feet in diameter and weighs 14 tons at the take-off.

"It is propelled by a mixture of liquid air and alcohol and is shot into the air vertically," Bealmear

Reds Mass Men and Material

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wrote.

Swedish reports have described V-2 as a "flying telegraph pole" with tail fins like an ordinary bomb. Some 50 feet long, it was said to have a comet's tail behind it and travel faster than sound, so that it strikes before it is heard."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, British minister, warned last week that the people of the United Kingdom must be prepared for attacks by "weapons militarily less futile than the flying bomb."

"We are watching them," he said of the Germans. "They will not take us by surprise."

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet declared the German command's announcement "means that V-2 is definitely out of the experimental stage and will be used against London to its full."

A threat of still more "surprises" from the Germans was broadcast by the German-controlled Budapest radio.

"The German high command will show that it has many such cards up its sleeve and the enemies of Germany and Hungary may find many a surprise," it said.

The Nazis used buzz bombs as leaflet distributors over England this week, the propaganda sheets saying that "bombs now burst on England and nobody knows where they come from."

V-2 In Use, Nazis Say

London, Nov. 8 (AP)—The German high command announced today that London had been under bombardment by a new secret weapon, V-2, "for some weeks."

The Berlin broadcast of the German communique said "a new weapon, much more effective," than the V-1 flying bomb has been launched against the British capital.

The V-2 has been described in dispatches from Stockholm as a missile resembling a "flying telephone pole" with a range of more than 250 miles. The weapon, according to Stockholm reports, is said to have possibilities of being developed into a rocket bomb capable of spanning the Atlantic.

Commons Told Nazis Leave Ruin In Retreat

London, Nov. 8 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, reporting on his journeys after the Moscow conference, told Commons today the Germans were systematically destroying everything in withdrawing toward Germany.

"The purpose of this systematic barbarity is to bring to a standstill the whole life of a nation," he said. "That is what the Germans told the Greeks they would do as they left.

"All communications, all bridges, all telegraphs are destroyed. All means of transport, lorries and even in many instances pack animals, are removed. All harbors are mined, blocked and blown up."

RADIO GHOST VOICE MOCKS NAZI REGIME

LONDON, Nov. 8—(AP)—The German radio announced tonight that "because of Germany's total mobilization" the annual Nazi party celebration at Munich of the abortive 1923 Munich Beer Hall Putsch would not be held tonight as usual but "will take place at a later date." Date of the postponement was not given.

Thus it appeared that for the first time Adolf Hitler would let this greatest of Nazi party holidays pass without making his usual speech.

Earlier in the day neutral correspondents in Berlin cabled that they had been informed the party expected Hitler to speak.

When he had not gone on the air by 8 p.m. (3 p.m., EWT), a ghost voice interrupted the German program, asking, "why doesn't Hitler speak? Why does the Fuehrer keep silent? What is the matter with Hitler?"

Hitler has been absent from the microphone since July 21, when he made a brief broadcast telling his following that he was safe after the bomb attempt on his life.

Iran Prevents Unionists Observing Soviet Event

London, Nov. 8 (AP) — Iranian trade unionists who planned to hold a mass meeting in Teheran to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the Russian revolution were arrested today by military authorities, the Moscow radio reported.

The incident added a chill to the relations between the Soviet Government and that of Iranian Premier Mohamed Saed, already strained by Saed's refusal to grant the Russians oil concessions in Iran before the end of the war.

In a broadcast recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, the Moscow radio said the quarters of the Teheran trade unions were occupied by detachments of troops and police despite protests by several members of the Parliament and that all representatives of unions and social organizations found in the buildings were jailed.

Otto Hopes for Throne

Archduke Reported Encouraging Negotiations With Austrians

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Archduke Otto, pretender to the Austrian throne, was described today by a source close to his family as entertaining high hopes of returning to Vienna and a position of leadership. It was learned that the Archduke, who recently arrived in Lisbon from the United States, has decided against coming to London.

The Archduke was reported to have cabled his brother, Archduke Robert, who is in London, to join him in Lisbon. Otto is understood to have told Robert that he could carry on negotiations with his countrymen, looking to a possible restoration of the monarchy in Austria better in Lisbon than in the United States.

German General Killed

London, Nov. 8 (AP)—The DNB agency reported tonight that Gen. Arthur Phleps, former commander of the Prince Eugen SS. (Elite Guard) Division, had died "a hero's death in the battles in the southeast."

FOR ANGLO-U. S. TRADE

London, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—C. R. Attlee, the Deputy Prime Minister, told a group of British industrial and business leaders today that British and American cooperation should maintain in peace the civilization it saved in the war. He denounced economic isolation as just as dangerous for the world as political isolation.

He spoke at a luncheon which heard a trade survey calling in part for the cancellation of British-owned lend-lease balances after the war.

Mr. Atlee said that only expansion of export trade by one nation did not necessarily mean its contraction by another.

Philip Reed, head of the American Mission for Economic Affairs here, said that the world must accept the idea of economic interdependence, removing national barriers as a condition for bettering general welfare.

British Trade Leaders Give Lend-Lease Views

Slight Majority Opposes Debt Payments After War

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP).—A trade survey disclosed today that a slight majority of British business leaders answering it favored cancellation of any British-owed lend-lease balances after the war and approved negotiation of export sphere pacts with American traders.

The survey was conducted by Harold Whitehead and Staff, Ltd., a firm of industrial consultants who sent questionnaires to heads of 496 British companies, of whom 169 replied. Whitehead, a native of England, was for many years professor and head of the department of sales relations at Boston Pniversity's College of Business Administration.

His questionnaire found that 51 per cent of those answering felt that any net debt owed by Britain to the United States on lend-lease account should be totally canceled, but that 25 per cent were prepared to consider repayment in whole or in part by means of goods.

Sixty per cent favored some kind of general post-war arrangement with the United States regarding export market spheres. Fifty-one per cent wanted pacts at least in their own lines. Fifty-nine per cent suggested arrangements regarding sources of raw materials.

Cut Cigarette Ration For A. E. F. in Britain

London, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Weekly cigarette rations for American troops stationed in England will be cut from seven to five packs beginning on Monday, the Army announced today. The order is expected to assure more for the front line troops.

Unlucky Fridays

Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Nov. 8 (AP)—Friday is an unlucky day for 44-year-old Seaman Tommy Scraggs. These things have happened to him since 1916—always on Friday; one ship he sailed on was sunk by mines, three went aground, three collided with other ships, one with an iceburg, and three were sunk by torpedo.

Poles Make Gain In Forli Sector

Rome, Nov. 8 (AP)—Polish troops "continue to make good progress" south of Forli near the eastern end of the Italian battle front, the Allied command announced today, but Germans still clung to shattered buildings on the Forli airfield.

The Germans held on at the airfield, two miles southeast of Forli, in the face of persistent bombing by the Desert Air Force and a sharp attack by medium bombers yesterday on German positions closer to the town. Near Forli British troops remained in close contact under heavy enemy shelling.

Weather Spurs Action

With improving weather Eighth Army troops were increasingly active all along the front. Polish troops in the hills between the Rabbi and Montone rivers south of the Rimini-Bologna highway captured Monte Casaluda and several other dominating features. They were in contact with the Germans about five miles southwest of Forli.

Farther west, San Rufillo, on Highway 67 running southwest of Forli, was cleared of the enemy and forward troops pushed up the road a mile toward Dovadola, about ten miles from Forli.

Fifth Army units generally confined their activity to vigorous patrolling, although in the extreme west Negro troops of the 92d Infantry Division followed up a slight German withdrawal.

Africa Landing Anniversary

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean theater, declared today in an order marking the second anniversary of the Allied landing in North Africa, that "the importance of our share in the war in Europe is as great as ever and will remain so until the end."

He praised the Allied troops for their "great victories" and told them that "victory is certain; let us see to it that it is not long delayed."

'Italy Victory Certain'

Rome, Nov. 8 (AP)—General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander in chief of Allied forces in the Mediterranean, told his troops in Italy today victory was certain and urged: "Let us see to it that it is not long delayed."

In an order of the day on the second anniversary of the landings in North Africa, he praised the Allied troops for "great victories."

An Allied headquarters communique disclosed that Polish troops of the Eighth Army captured Monte Casaluda and progressed in the high country between the Rabbi and Montone rivers south of Forli.

U. S. Bombers Active

Activity elsewhere on the Italian front was restricted to patrolling, the communique added.

Escorted heavy bombers of the United States 15th Army Air Force, "in great strength," bombed bridges and rail targets in northern Italy and troop concentrations in Yugoslavia. Fighters bombed and strafed targets in southern Yugoslavia, and RAF medium and heavy bombers hit rail yards in Serbia.

Troop concentrations and bridges in northern Italy were hammered also by Tactical Air Force medium bombers.

Fleeing Nazis Bombed

15th A. F. Blasts Yugoslav Escape Routes and Brenner Pass

ROME, Nov. 8 (AP).—American 15th Air Force Liberators attacked enemy troop concentrations along the escape routes through Yugoslavia from Greece today for the second successive day.

B-25 Mitchells continued attacks on the Brenner Pass railway line in northern Italy, and Thunderbolts were reported to have taken a heavy toll of enemy transport in the Bologna and Vernona areas in day-long assaults.

Nazis Lost 11,200 Planes

ROME, Nov. 8 (AP).—Two years of areial warfare in the Mediterranean area have cost the Germans 11,200 planes and left their air force impotent in the war in southern European, the Allied air command announced today.

TWO CONFESS MOYNE KILLING

Jewish Prisoners Acted For Nationalistic Stern Group

Cairo, Nov. 8 (AP)—Police announced today that two Jewish prisoners had confessed they assassinated Lord Moyne, British Minister of State resident in the Middle East, on orders from the Stern group of extreme Jewish nationalists.

The confessions were obtained, it was announced, after 36 hours of questioning by members of the British Palestine Police, who flew here for the continuing inquiry.

Meanwhile an elaborate military funeral was held for Lord Moyne and his chauffeur, Lance Corporal Fuller, who were shot dead two days ago as they drove up to the minister's residence here.

Rabbi Among Mourners

The Grand Rabbi of Egypt and the vice-president of the Jewish community of Cairo were among the mourners.

British, American, French, Polish, New Zealand and Egyptian troops escorted the flag-draped caskets through the streets on gun carriages drawn by armored cars.

Police said the prisoners, one of whom was wounded by Egyptian police as they fled across the residence grounds, had declared, "We are members of the fighters for freedom of Israel and what we did was on instructions from this organization."

Called Policy Prejudicial

They gave their names as Moshe Cohen and Itzakch Salzmann and contended that Lord Moyne's policies were prejudicial to Jewish aspirations for a national home in Palestine.

Zionist leaders, however, have made numerous expressions of horror over the assassination and condemned the terrorists' policies in Palestine and elsewhere.

Authorities here said there probably were "several dozen" other members of the gang at large with missions similiar to that of the two who slew Lord Moyne.

2 Confess Moyne Murder: British

Cairo, Nov. 8 (AP)—British officials announced today that two Jews from Palestine, claiming membership in the Sternist organization, had confessed the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Resident Commissioner in the Middle East.

The confession was given to two members of the Palestine police, who arrived here yesterday, a day after the diplomat member of the Guiness brewing family had been shot down at his residence, the British said.

Murder Trip Reported Admitted

The men were quoted as saying they came to Egypt with the express purpose of killing Lord Moyne. His chauffeur also was killed.

"We are members of the Fighters

for Fredom of Israel organization and what we have done was done on the instructions of this organization," the prisoners were quoted.

Officials said this organization was the Stern Gang, which has been charged with numerous acts of terrorism in Palestine.

Blame Opposition To Home

The police also quoted the men as declaring that the policies of the Resident Minister were prejudicial to Jewish aspirations for a national home in Palestine, and giving that reason for the assassination.

Their names were announced as Mosche Cohen Itzak and Ch. Salzmann.

An official statement quoted the two prisoners as saying that they had been sent to Cairo for the express purpose of killing Lord Moyne "because he headed a political department of the British Government and was pursuing a policy which was against Jewish nationalism."

The Hebrew name for their organization was stated to be Loch May Therott Itzrael.

Foe in Burma Stiffens

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 8 (AP).—Allied troops have encountered stiffening Japanese resistance in the Fort White area in their advance along the Tiddim-Kalemyo road in the Chin Hills sector of northwestern Burma, Allied headquarters announced today.

On the Arakan front to the south, West African forces cleared an enemy strong point north of Paletwa after an air attack upon the position, the announcement said.

CHINESE REPULSE LIUCHOW ATTACKS

CHUNGKING, Nov. 8—(AP) Japanese columns continued their advance on Liuchow from the east and south today, but the Chinese hurled back four assaults on their positions astride the Hunan-Kwangsi railway 36 miles to the northeast, the high command announced tonight.

Japanese forces attacking from the east took Hsiuwen, 47 miles from Liuchow Nov. 5 and the next day continued toward Liuchow itself. Other enemy forces attacking from the south after a westward slash through the heart of Kwangsi, reached points only 35 miles southeast of Liuchow. They were being held in brisk fighting on the west bank of the Liu river today.

Meanwhile, the Japanese launched "violent attacks" in the eastern, northern and southern suburbs of Kweilin Monday night. The assaults on the northern suburbs were repulsed, while "grim fighting" continued in the western suburbs, the Chinese reported.

The Japanese evacuated two positions dominating the Burma road southeast of Lungling Monday after persistent hammering by Chinese artillery and American planes for several days.

HONGKONG DOCKS HIT BY BOMBERS

CHUNGKING, Nov. 8 — (AP) Docks at Hongkong were bombed by Liberators of the U. S. 14th Army Air Force yesterday, a communique from Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters said today.

Other raids were made on Ft. Bayard on Luichow peninsula and in the Kweihsien area on the West river in Kwangsi province, and on the Salween river front in the Lungling-Mangshih-Chefang area. Only one plane was lost in all operations, the communique said.

Three Attacks on Kweilin

CHUNGKING, Nov. 8 (AP).—Japanese troops launched three attacks on encircled Kweilin and appeared to be making headway in the eastern and western suburbs, the Chinese high command announced today, while other enemy troops to the south captured Hsiujen and were developing a new thrust toward Liuchow.

Liuchow, site of the last major 14th United States Air Force bases in Kwangsi Province, was being threatened by three columns, one along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway from Kweilin, another from the southeast from Mosun, capture of which was announced yesterday, and a third from Hsuijen, forty-five miles east of Liuchow.

The Japanese captured Hsuijen on Sunday night, the Chinese announced. The enemy continued his westward advance on the Liu River, which runs north and south below the city to a point sixteen miles east of Liuchow, where it turns sharply westward. The enemy is "being halted," the Chinese said.

'Our Job Is to Kill Japs' Declares Gen. Wedemeyer

CHUNGKING, Nov. 8—(AP) Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, in his first interview since arrival in Chungking to succeed Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, described the military situation in China as unfavorable "but not irretrievable," and he made it clear that he would not interfere in any way in Chinese politics.

He disclosed that his command of American forces embraced French Indo-China as well as China, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek as overall supreme Allied commander.

Non-commital on the Stilwell episode, Gen. Wedemeyer scored American criticism of the Chinese, and Chinese criticism of the United States, as hindrances to the conduct of the war.

"Our job," he emphasized, "is to kill Japs." He sidestepped a question as to whether he thought a major continental campaign was necessary to defeat Japan.

On the question of Chinese politics, Gen. Wedemeyer said "After the war the people of China can determine by whom they will be governed." He said he had come to China to serve with the Chinese and to do everything possible to bring the most effective employment of Allied power against Japan.

"An initial survey," he said, leads me to believe that we should not be pessimistic." He said that the Allies had the strategic initiative of all fronts, as they did not have two years ago.

He said Gen. Douglas MacArthur's success in the Philippines had made a very important contribution to the China theater, and that within a fortnight or a month he would be able to operate on a large scale from Leyte and Samar.

Says China Situation Is Not Irretrievable

Chungking, Nov. 8 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer said today that China's military situation was unfavorable, "but not irretrievable."

The successor to Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell as commander of United States forces in China said Gen. Douglas MacArthur's success in the Philippines had made a very important contribution to the China theater, and within two to four weeks MacArthur should be able to operate on a large scale from Leyte and Samar islands.

Wedemeyer said his job here "is to kill japs."

JAP AIR RAID DOES NO HARM

Three Enemy Planes Downed In Marianas Attack

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 8 (AP)—Eleven Japanese planes raided American-held Saipan and Tinian islands in the Marianas shortly after midnight Monday without inflicting damage or casualties, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Anti-aircraft shot down three and probably a fourth.

Second Raid Within Week

It was the second enemy raid within a week on the Marianas, where Tokyo claims, without confirmation, that there is a base for American Superfortresses which reportedly are reconnoitering Japan.

Of nine Japanese planes which raided Saipan's Isely airfield and Tinian's northern airstrip, three were shot down.

Today's communique also reported that army Liberators bombed Iwo Jima in the Volcanos, north of the Marianas, Monday, starting a large fire and probably destroying two parked twin-engined bombers.

Destroy Radio Station

Other Liberators destroyed a radio station and gun positions on Marcus Island the same day and navy search planes bombed and strafed the Japanese on Wake Island. Large fires were started on Wake.

Army Thunderbolt fighter planes rocketed and strafed Pagan Island, in the Marianas, and marine aircraft attacked small enemy surface craft in the northern Palau Islands. Neutralizing raids continued against enemy positions in the Marshall Islands.

Nippon Losses Grow

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 8 (AP)—Hundreds of carrier planes from the Third Fleet, in two knockout blows at Manila, increased to 1,000 the total Japanese aircraft they have destroyed and to 71 the warships they have helped sink or damage since Gen. Douglas MacArthur invaded the Philippines.

In his latest communique, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said Saturday-Sunday blows by Hellcats, Helldivers and Avengers:

Destroyed 440 Nipponese planes.

Sank two warships (a sub chaser, a destroyer).

Probably sank a heavy cruiser.

Damaged eight other warships (a light cruiser, two destroyer escorts, five destroyers).

Sank three cargo ships and an oil tanker.

Blasted Nichols, Clark, Nielson, Lipa, Tarlac, Bamban and Mabalacat airfields, bases which must be kept neutralized to protect Yank invaders of Leyte.

Wiped out three oil storage areas, destroyed a railway engine and five tank cars and inflicted heavy damage on ground installations.

Nimitz's Tuesday communique added 249 planes to the 191 he had reported destroyed Saturday. It added the destroyer to the warships sunk; two destroyers and two destroyer-escorts to the warships damaged.

327 Bagged On Ground

"Figures on our own losses are not yet available," the communique said.

Emphasizing air domination of the attackers over Manila, the raiders accounted for 327 of the 440 planes on the ground.

Most of the 72 enemy warships which have been sunk or damaged since MacArthur's landings were blasted in the second battle of the Philippines Sea.

Date Back To October 20

During that battle, 423 enemy planes were erased, most of them by carrier planes. Other enemy aircraft adding up to a total of at least 1,000 were bagged in carrier-based attacks dating back to October 20.

The Saturday-Sunday blows constituted the first sizable carrier thrusts at Manila since flattop planes went over that area October 28-29, destroying 90 enemy aircraft, probably sinking a heavy cruiser and damaging two others.

Heavy Shells Rationed, Ordnance Man Asserts

Toronto, Nov. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Col. F. H. Higgins, United States Army ordnance officer, said today that a shortage of heavy shells has necessitated rationing on the Western Front.

Addressing workers of the John T. Hepburn war plant, Higgins said shells for the 240-mm. or 8-inch guns—those used to knock out the super fortifications of the Germans' west wall—were rationed to a limited number a day.

"Sergeants in charge of the big guns' crews count off the shells, call 'That's all for today, boys,' when a limited number have been fired," he said. "It is very important that we supply General Eisenhower's men with all the shells they need. There's a big push in the offing from one end of the west wall to the other. The Allies stand a good chance of ending this thing with that push. It's up to us to see that they do."

Windsors Back in Nassau

NASSAU, Bahamas, Nov. 8 (AP).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor returned to Nassau by boat from Miami today after their longest visit to the United States.

Japanese Shake Up Philippine Command

San Francisco, Nov. 8 (AP)—Five new Japanese generals and admirals have been named to take over command of Nipponese forces in the Philippines in an effort to stop the American invasion, Tokyo radio reported today.

Bullet-headed Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, one of Japan's most successful field commanders, was named commander in chief of Nipponese land forces in the archipelago.

Heads Naval Forces

Admiral Denshichi Okochi, who led landing parties in "the Shanghai incident of 1937," was appointed to command Nippon's naval forces in the Philippines area. Vice-Admiral Shigeu Fukutome and Vice-Admiral Takijiro Onishi were named joined commanders of naval air units in the Philippines.

Broadcasts also announced appointment of Lieut. Gen. Yasuji Tominaga as new air force commander in the Philippines. Other broadcasts claimed destruction of 65 American planes and reported a new Japanese campaign to increase airplane production.

Conquered Singapore

Conqueror of Singapore, the 59-year-old Yamashita is known throughout Asia as a ruthless, driving general, callous to the casualties of his men. He already has reached Manila, the controlled radio in that capital revealed by broadcastig his first official interview after the new appointment, during which he said "that this is the first time he has set foot on Philippine soil."

Presumably, he now succeeds Lieut. Gen. Shigenori Kuroda in the Philippines, under the direct command of Field Marshal Count Juichi Terauchi, commander in the southern regions.

45 Planes Claimed

Tokyo radio broadcast an imperial communique today which claimed 45 American planes were set afire or destroyed on Leyte and 20 more set aflame on Morotai, in the Halmaheras. Loss of three Japanese planes in the two raids was reported.

Simultaneously, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Japan's single patriotic party, publicized an outline for increasing airplane production, because of "the urgent necessity" for a larger output.

Japs Evacuating More Civilians

San Francisco, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Japanese Government has decided to increase evacuation of non-essential civilians from Japan's largest cities in preparation for "inevitable air raids," Tokyo radio reported today.

A domestic broadcast said the Cabinet yesterday ordered "young and old and pregnant women" to move out of 11 major cities to live with relatives in the country "as far as possible."

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far as possible.

Three Flights Reported

Cabinet action followed unconfirmed Tokyo reports of three reconnaissance flights over Honsu, the main island of Japan, by Superfortresses within a week.

The new decentralization program, scheduled to start November 15, includes Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Kawasaki, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Moji, Kokura, Tobata and Yamada.

In previous mass evacuations more than 1,000,000 have been reported evacuated from greater Tokyo, where blocks of houses were said to have been leveled as an air-raid precaution. Important industrial units, Government offices and schools were removed from large cities to less-populated areas.

Japan Has New Small Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8 (AP).—Japan has a new, small streamlined wooden ship which will use a "substitute fuel," Tokyo radio reported today in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Japs Study Stalin Speech

San Francisco, Nov. 8 (AP)—Japanese official circles are examining "with care and deliberation" Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin's speech Monday in which he termed Japan an "aggressor nation," Tokyo radio reported today in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

JAPS LOSING 100 WARPLANES A DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Destruction of Japanese warplanes is running at the highest rate of the war—more than 100 planes a day for the first six days of November.

If anything like this continued, November will set a new high for enemy aircraft losses for a single month. October, with destruction of around 1,900 aircraft, holds the record.

Official communiques show 612 Nipponese planes were destroyed in the first six days of November—594 of them in the Philippines.

In the Philippine action land-based planes got 64 enemy aircraft in combat and 88 on the ground. Carrier planes bagged 113 in the air and 327 on the ground.

British Control Of Imports Advocated

New York, Nov. 8 (AP)—Wallace B. Phillips, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, said he believes it would be necessary for British economy to establish "fairly rigid control of imports" for several years after the war.

He said the controls would be necessary as a result of the shortage of dollars in England and declared that not only would it be desirable to reduce tariffs, but "multilateral trade must come to the rescue."

BIG 3 MEETING ON SCHEDULE

Roosevelt Soon To Confer With Churchill, Stalin

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt is slated to meet Churchill and Stalin within a few weeks in a post-election conference on speeding victory in Europe and hastening plans for a world organization.

Final arrangements for the session with the British Prime Minister and Soviet Premier had waited on yesterday's voting. Roosevelt's sweeping fourth-term triumph made it evident that he would attend the meeting with heightened prestige and a hand greatly strengthened in international affairs.

There was some speculation that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, of France, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, of China, might be counted in.

President's Foreign Policy

Guesses on where the gathering might occur ranged from Teheran, scene of the meeting a year ago, to one of Europe's liberated capitals. Wherever it is it will furnish the focal point of international events until it begins, and will shape the course of affairs long after it ends.

The President has already laid down the following foreign policy:

1. Fight the war in Europe to unconditional surrender as quickly as possible—this year if it can be done—then concentrate all needed resources, American and Allied, on Japan.

2. Organize the peace on the basis of Dumbarton Oaks plans, with the United States committing itself to use force, under a general Congressional sanction, at the call of a world security council. Essential to this objective is continued harmony among the United States, Britain and Russia, with France and China in great power positions which has stressed force primarily in maintaining world security, and Britain with its colonial empire.

3. Permanently suppress Germany and Japan as war-makers by Allied military occupation and industrial controls.

4. Champion the cause of the smaller nations and recognize the rights of subject peoples everywhere to freedom. This point is more likely than any other to bring a conflict of interest with Russia,

To Champion Smaller Nations

5. Promote freer international trade. This particularly is an objective of Secretary Hull who has told associates that relaxation of trade restrictions must go right along with organized controls for peace.

Hull's intimates expect that he will remain as the President's senior Cabinet officer as long as his health will permit, and certainly hopes to hold the post until after the Dumbarton Oaks plan has come up for formal action.

State Department officials say that the Secretary's health has not been basically impaired by the throat ailment which put him in naval medical center at Bethesda, Md., over three weeks ago.

America's position in foreign affairs is regarded here as strengthened by the fact that Hull, on the Democratic side, and John Foster Dulles, Dewey's foreign policy adviser, on the Republican side removed discussion of the Dumbarton Oaks plan from political controversy.

Foreign reaction to the Chief Executive's victory failed to startle diplomatic Washington, which believed that the real results abroad, especially in enemy countries, would be days or weeks showing up.

The Berlin radio's comment was an effort to link the President's re-election with his friendship for Stalin and to claim that as a result "the American people will be burdened with very great sacrifices."

Military authorities here are watching carefully for Germany's real reactions—as expressed in acts. There is some belief that the Nazi high command had staked a part of its strategy on prolonging the war until after the election to see whether there was any remote chance of obtaining thereby an easier peace.

Allied governments were generally reported to favor Roosevelt's reelection, although foreign officials kept quiet on this strictly internal affair of the United States.

'Big 3' Meeting Possibly This Month Seen

By John M. Hightower

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's reelection makes it virtually certain that he will hold an early meeting with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

Turning on key questions of post-war cooperation, the conference will largely shape the course of Mr. Roosevelt's fourth-term foreign policy.

The proposed second session of the Big Three, a year after their first meeting at Teheran, becomes possible now because the outcome of the voting has restored to diplomacy the stability lost during hectic campaign weeks. Then foreign governments did not know whether they would have to reckon with Mr. Roosevelt or Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the weeks ahead.

May Meet This Month

Consequently diplomatic authorities here now expect an acceleration in international affairs beginning with the projected big-three session, which some officials hope may even be held this month.

It appears certain that attempts will come soon to speed organization of the proposed world security organization and to get agreement with Britain, Russia and the other Allies on control of a defeated Germany.

The great political issue to be settled in the Big Three meeting is basic to American foreign policy: How far are Russia, Britain and the United States willing to go in harmonizing their interests? Since the United States and Britain have had long experience and share much confidence in their bilateral solution of this problem, the question really boils down to Anglo-American vs. Russian interests.

Questions Posed

Stalin is believed to be looking to Roosevelt and Churchill for answers to these two fundamental questions: (1) Will the United States take part, this time, in a world-security organization? And (2) can Britain be depended upon to work with Russia rather than against her in Europe?

These questions also pose for the President one of his greatest domestic problems—holding popular support for the proposed new world organization against the attacks that are certain to develop. These are due to come to an issue in Congress over Senate approval of treaties committing the United States to join the proposed new league and over legislation governing the use of American armed forces to help prevent aggression.

May Depend On Hull

Secretary of State Hull has been the author of the world organization campaign to date and, despite his age and illnesses, the President is expected to continue to rely on him for this and similar work as long as Hull is able to remain in office.

The top item on the agenda of a Big-Three conference is expected to be settlement of the voting-procedure dispute left over from the Dumbarton Oaks world security planning.

The fact that Mr. Roosevelt now is assured four more years in office is regarded by diplomats, rightly or wrongly, as the strongest possible guarantee to Britain and Russia that United States policies will move forward generally unchanged so far as the Chief Executive is concerned.

Basic Principles Listed

Basic principles of the President's foreign policy which may be expected to continue into the fourth term are these:

1. An early Allied victory over Germany, this year if possible; then concentrate knockout forces against Japan.

2. Continued "Big-Four" collaboration after the victories to secure a maximum period of peace. This aim is expressed in the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a new league and in such economic agreements as the Bretton Woods monetary treaty.

3. A tough, but not necessarily destructive policy in controlling Germany; probably prolonged occupation of Germany to the extent that Congress will approve.

4. Continued advocacy of the principles of the Atlantic Charter as guiding principles for the post-war world modified by what may be considered the political necessities of the moment in the interest of international cooperation and the like.

Washington, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—Possible but not necessarily imminent—that's the appraisal of the War and Navy Departments as to the possibility today of robot attacks against the U. S. A.

The Germans might launch the destructive missiles from submarines lying offshore, from one-way sacrifice flights of long-range bombers or from catapult plane tenders, they say.

A formal statement to this effect, issued yesterday, was not intended to imply that robot attacks necessarily are just around the corner, authoritative sources said, but there is no inclination to disregard the possibility.

White House Flag At Half-staff for Dill

Washington, Nov. 8 (A. P.).—The flag over the White House flew at half-staff today out of respect for Field Marshal Sir John Dill, who died here on Saturday.

At the British embassy the standards were similarly lowered as funeral services for Sir John, head of the British members of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, were conducted at the National Cathedral this afternoon, followed by internment in Arlington National Cemetery.

Army, Navy Have 22 Hospital Ships In Use

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—The army now has 22 hospital ships in operation to bring back wounded from European and Pacific battlefields.

Six of the vessels are converted Liberty ships which War Department spokesmen said are "comparable in every respect" with those built specifically for hospital service.

In addition to 19 ships operated by the army, three navy-owned and navy-manned hospital ships are presently in army service. Two more ships now under construction will increase the army's hospital fleet to 24.

Gen. Julius Ochs Adler Given Legion Of Merit

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler, for nearly three years assistant commander of the Sixth Infantry Division, was awarded the Legion of Merit today.

Under Secretary of War Patterson presented the medal at a ceremony in the Pentagon, "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service."

General Adler, in civilian life vice-president and general manager of the New York *Times* and president and publisher of the Chattanooga *Times*, was recently returned to this country for hospitalization after a serious illness in New Guinea. The War Department said today he will revert to inactive military status on November 17.

Silver Stars Are Won By 3 Jersey Soldiers

Fourth Gets Bronze Star; Two of Awards Posthumous

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Award of the Silver Star to three New Jersey infantrymen and of the Bronze Star to one New Jersey and two Delaware residents was announced today by the War Department.

Winners of the Silver Star were:

Lieutenant Albert G. Frost, of 333 Lincoln Street, Woodbury, for saving the lives of many of his men by evacuating wounded across the Rapido River in Italy under enemy fire.

Lieutenant John T. Everett, killed in action in France, on June 8, 1944. Posthumous award to his mother, Mrs. Albert H. Everett, of 232 Mountwell Avenue, Haddonfield.

Private First Class Manuel C. Escobar, killed in France on June 6, 1944. Posthumous award to Miss Clara Perry, friend, of 302 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth.

Among those receiving the Bronze Star, all field artillerymen, was Technical 5th Grade Patrick J. Carmody, of 519 Newark Street, Hoboken, for "outstanding courage and devotion to duty" as a member of a forward observation party in Italy.

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DALTON IN OWI POST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — (AP) Neil Dalton, Louisville newspaper executive, today took office as director of the domestic branch of the Office of War Information.

Secretary Hull Improving

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Acting Secretary Stettinius today reported that Secretary of State Hull is getting along very well. Hull has been at Bethesda Naval Hospital for over two weeks with a throat ailment.

GI Better-Educated Than Doughboys Of '18

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—After a sampling among 100,000 GI Joes, the Office of Education reported that the median educational level of American soldiers in this war is the second year of high school, contrasted with the sixth grade in the last war.

WAR SURPLUS PLAN OUTLINED

Clayton Seeks To Avoid Disruption Of Markets

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP) — Disposal of war surpluses without disruption of markets or dislocation of the nation's economy was called for today by W. L. Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator.

In a report to James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, Clayton said it was "fundamental" that any large disposal program, both for the sake of the general public interest and for the sake of the financial success of the disposal program itself "must be so conducted as not to disrupt the market or otherwise dislocate the economy."

Much Property Disposed Of

He added, however, that the necessity to avoid market disruption did not "mean that surpluses should be frozen until they rot, become obsolete, or their values are dissipated in storage charges."

Clayton reported that from the time his office was created by executive order, February 21, 1944, to September 30, $85,007,000 worth of surplus property had been disposed of, with $465,207,000 on hand for disposal.

A Surplus Property Board has been created by Congress to succeed the Surplus War Property Administration. Until the board has been named, Clayton will continue to administer the disposal of war surpluses.

No production would be expected in the near future, but the move would clear away obstacles to piecemeal reconversion of those two giant industries when machines, parts and labor finally become available.

Reconversion Speedup Seen

This disclosure by WPB sources coincided with forecasts in other official quarters that reconversion planning would speed up despite the military stalemate in Europe, now that the political heat is off the Administration and Congress is due to reconvene next week.

At least, President Roosevelt is expected to name shortly the heads of two key reconversion agencies, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and the new Surplus War Property Board. Delay in the latter case has stalled sales of land and war plants for more than a month.

More specific steps are expected from WPB. They include:

1. Expansion of the "spot" list by addition of 21 new products, including electric and gas refrigerators, motorcycles and farm machinery, in addition to passenger automobiles and non-military planes.

2. Issuance of a major new priority order, which, in effect, will lay down a blueprint of procedures and rules for V-E-day and, it is unofficially reported, streamline the "spot" plan.

3. Announcement before the year ends of a second month-long "holiday" from war-alcohol production for the distilling industry.

Expansion of the "spot" plan was interpreted as a tacit admission that the war will last into spring and that this device—rather than a wholesale loosing of controls on a given day—will become an increasingly important vehicle for the industrial transition.

Can Grant Permission

Under this mechanism WPB field offices may grant permission for peacetime production to those factories which can prove they have machinery and labor not needed for war work.

Spokesmen for the automobile industry here were pleased with the new proposal, commenting that: "It won't make any automobiles for a long time, but it's a get-ready step."

Machine-Gun Electronic Gunsight Is Developed

New York, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation announced today the development of an electronic gunsight which it said was capable of directing .50-caliber bullets from speeding bombers at enemy craft with an accuracy "as when firing at a stationary target from a stationary platform."

Erwin Hale, engineer in charge of airborne fire control instruments for the company and coinventor of the gunsight, said it had extended the effective range of .50-caliber machine guns to more than 1,000 yards.

DAILY BOMBINGS NEAR FOR JAPAN

Operations Depend on Capture of Land Bases, Gen. Arnold Says.

DETROIT, Nov. 8—(AP) Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces commanding general, declared tonight that the time will come "when the Japanese will experience the daily visit of thousands of bombers with the same death and destruction that has made life hardly worth living in Germany."

In a talk to the Detroit Economic club, Arnold said operations in the Pacific "depend on the capture of land based masses suitable for the use of air power, moving relentlessly forward—until areas are secured from which we can exert our full aerial strength against Japan—and that is something for we now have thousands of bombers available to move."

He asserted that the "men who are doing the fighting in Europe don't believe that the war is nearly over or that we can all take a 'breather' before finishing off Japan." He warned that "now is the time the going is toughest," and he described the difficult fighting in Europe where "we have to blast the enemy out of his defenses time and time again in order to make it possible for the foot soldier to make his way forward. Those Germans fight like fanatics and must be treated as such."

The AAF, he said, was "increasing our attacks on Germany," striking the Reich "with short punches and long punches" and "hitting targets just behind the lines and deep in Germany" until the "German air force has been beaten so badly that but a small fraction of its planes are now flying."

"We have never given the Germans a breather," he said. "We have pushed the Luftwaffe back on their heels—and they are still there—struggling to regain their balance and make a comeback."

Anzac Civil Air Plan Is Dropped

Chicago, Nov. 8 (AP)—The New Zealand-Australia proposal for an international company to own and operate world trunk air routes was dropped from consideration by the international civil aviation conference today upon the motion of Brazil that there was lack of the unanimity necessary to achieve such a goal.

The plan was the first to be placed before the convention in such a manner, just as it was the first to be brought to world attention during the events which led to the present conference. Its removal leaves only the United States, Canadian and United Kingdom proposals now before the conference.

Disposal Was Aim

The action came in a voice vote at a plenary session of the committee on multilateral air navigation agreements.

It seemed apparent the meeting was called and the presentation made in a manner designed to dispose of what has been freely described as a goal too distant for consideration at this time.

Daniel Giles Sullivan, New Zealand Minister of Commerce, presented the joint plan as a motion before the committee and its was seconded by A. A. Drakeford, Australian Minister for Air and Civil Aviation. Max Hymans, French director of air transport, said his country supported the plan.

Berle Supports Amendment

The Brazilian motion to put aside the proposal was made by Dr. Hahneman Guimaraes and seconded without discussion by Jose A. Correa, of Ecuador. Portugal let it be know that it supported this amendment.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., head of the United States delegation, supported the amendment.

That was all of the discussion and the call of John Martin, codelegate from the Union of South Africa, who was presiding, for a vote brought a scattering of ayes, followed by a few loud noes.

Venereal Disease Conference Convenes

St. Louis, Nov. 8 (AP)—Experts on venereal disease from various parts of the world gathered here tonight for a conference which United States Public Health Service officials declared "should mark the turning point in the centuries-old struggle for supremacy between medical science and syphilis and gonorrhea."

Declaring reports would be read to show that the drug, penicillin, science appears to have at last found a "rapid, safe and effective means" of treating those two scourges, Senior Surgeon C. J. Van Slyke, assistant chief of the Public Health Service venereal disease division, said in an interview on the eve of the three-day meeting.

"We now have facilities for the rapid treatment of gonorrhea and early syphilis, which is the most infectious type of the latter disease—so that treatments now can be given in days and even hours for diseases which once required up to 18 months."

Sees New Conference, Dumbarton Oaks Style

Abilene, Texas, Nov. 8 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) said tonight that there will be another conference to follow the recent Dumbarton Oaks conference, an organization "on a higher level" to construct the framework of a peace organization.

Addressing the 27th annual convention of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce directors, Senator Connally said he hoped the peace organization to be formed would be "able to agree on a treaty that will enforce peace in the only language aggressors know—with iron and steel."

"I hope I shall be able to lead the fight for ratification of such a treaty," he declared.

1,000 More B-29s Ordered

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 8 (AP).—The Boeing Aircraft Company has received a new contract from the War Department for 1,000 B-29 Superfortresses, bringing its backlog of unfilled order to approximately $1,145,000,000, the company announced today. C. L. Egtvedt, Boeing chairman, asserted that the new order means a continued need for man power at Boeing plants.

WPB Studies Plan To Include Planes, Cars On 'Spot' List

Washington, Nov. 8 (AP)—Addition of passenger cars and civilian planes to the list of goods which could be manufactured under the "spot" authorization plan is now under study by WPB.

LONDON--FIRST ADD BIG THREE ELECTION REACTION XXX DE GAULLE. THERE WAS SOME SPECULATION ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT DE GAULLE WOULD ACCOMPANY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN LEADERS TO THE MEETING PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN, SYMBOLIZING THE RETURN OF FRANCE TO THE COUNCILS OF THE WORLD'S GREAT NATIONS. TEHRAN, LIBERATED GREECE OR ITALY ARE AMONG POSSIBLE CONFERENCE SITES. G10AEW

THIRD LEAD WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, NOV 8--(AP)--THE STRONG AMERICAN ATTACK LAUNCHED LAST THURSDAY IN FOREST LAND SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN HAD RUN DOWN TONIGHT WITH LOSS OF MOST OF THE GROUND GAINED IN ITS OPENING PHASES, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

THE LATEST U.S. REVERSE WAS LOSS OF THE VILLAGE OF KOMMERSCHEIDT TO A VIOLENT GERMAN COUNTERATTACK. DOUGHBOYS WERE DRIVEN BACK 500 YARDS TO HIGH GROUND TO THE NORTHWEST.

THE GERMANS STILL HELD ONCE TAKEN BY AMERICANS, AFIELD SCHMIDT, 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN, NORTHWEST. AND PART OF VOSSENACK, TWO MILES TO THE

TO THE SOUTH, AMERICAN BETWEEN METZ AND NANCY CROSSED THE SEILLE RIVER AND SEIZED FOUR LIGHTLY-HELD VILLAGES IN ADVANCES AVERAGING UP to A MILE.

30.24— 20257

DESPITE THE SETBACKS FROM THE GERMAN VILLAGE STRONGHOLDS, THE FIRST ARMY HAD MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS IN CLEARING THE HURTGEN FOREST SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN.

A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER MEANWHILE DECLARED THE GERMANS HAD LOST FROM 35,000 TO 40,000 PRISONERS AND HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM AN AREA 20 MILES DEEP ON A 40-MILE FRONT BY THE MONTH-OLD OFFENSIVE IN SOUTHWEST HOLLAND UNDER FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY.

THE THIRD ARMY "SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED" ITS LINE BETWEEN NANCY AND METZ, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID. MIDWAY BETWEEN THE TWO FRENCH CITIES, THE AMERICANS CROSSED THE SEILLE RIVER. RESISTANCE RANGED FROM LIGHT TO MODERATE.

IN HOLLAND, THE GERMANS RETREATING TO THE NORTH BANK OF THE MAAS RIVER HAD WRECKED EVERY RIVER BRIDGE BETWEEN THE SEA AND NEDEL, NORTH OF 'S-HERTOGENBOSCH, A FIELD DISPATCH SAID.

LITTLE ACTION OCCURRED YESTERDAY ON THE AMERICAN THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMY FRONTS IN FRANCE AS A COLD RAIN BLANKETED THE AREA. ONE STRONG GERMAN COUNTERATTACK WAS REPULSED.

FRONT DISPATCHES SAID THE BATTLE IN AND AROUND THE GERMAN TOWN OF KOSSENACK WAS "AS SAVAGE AS THE STRUGGLE FOR AACHEN--AND OF MUCH GREATER SCOPE."

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THE BATTLE APPARENTLY STILL WAS INCONCLUSIVE ON THE SIXTH DAY OF FIGHTING.

LATE REPORTS LAST NIGHT SAID THE AMERICANS HELD ONE-HALF OF THE MILE AND ONE-HALF LONG TOWN. THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE SOLIDLY ENTRENCHED IN THE OTHER HALF. IN THE HEART OF THE TOWN, THE AMERICANS WERE IN ONE WING OF A CHURCH, THE GERMANS IN ANOTHER.

FIGHTING OF EQUAL INTENSITY RAGED THROUGHOUT THE HURTGEN FOREST REGION. THE TOWN OF SCHMIDT, HIGH WATER MARK OF THE FIRST ARMY'S NEWEST THRUST TOWARD THE RHINE, STILL WAS IN GERMAN HANDS. IT WAS RECAPTURED THREE DAYS AGO BY RESERVES RUSHED DOWN FROM THE ARNHEM AREA BY THE ENEMY HIGH COMMAND.

INSIDE VOSSENACK, 13 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN, AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND DIVEBOMBERS SHELLED GERMAN POSITIONS YESTERDAY DESPITE THE PROXIMITY OF FRIENDLY FORCES.

WITH THE APPROACHES TO THE GERMAN CITIES OF DUREN AND COLOGNE AT STAKE, THE ENEMY THREW HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF TANKS INTO REPEATED COUNTERATTACKS. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID POSSIBLY 50 WERE MASSED IN THE SCHMIDT AREA ALONE.

IN HOLLAND THE ALLIED CAMPAIGN TO CLEAR THE GERMANS FROM THE REGION SOUTH OF THE MAAS (MEUSE) WAS VIRTUALLY CLOSED OUT. FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S FORCES WERE SMASHING INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF MOERDIJK, LOCATION OF TWO DESTROYED BRIDGES ACROSS THE STREAM.

AS THE GERMANS FELL BACK BEYOND THE RIVER--APPARENTLY TO NEW PREPARED POSITIONS--AUTHORITATIVE ESTIMATES PLACED THEIR LOSS IN SOUTHWESTERN HOLLAND IN THE PAST MONTH AT BETWEEN 43,000 AND 46,000 TROOPS--INCLUDING 26,000 TAKEN PRISONER.

THE GERMANS ON THE DUTCH ISLAND OF WALCHEREN FINALLY WERE CUT DOWN CHIEFLY TO ONE POCKET NEAR THE NORTHERN SHORE. THE BERLIN RADIO MEANWHILE REPORTED A NEW ALLIED LANDING ON SCHOUWEN ISLAND TO THE NORTH.

[redacted] NOV [redacted] PR DEA ROOS[redacted]
[redacted]SION TOD[redacted] AS A [redacted]ATIONALISM IN THE U.S.
[redacted] AND CONFIDENTLY AWAITED A BEFORE-CHRISTMAS CONFERENCE OF THE BIG THREE TO TURN THE UNITED NATIONS PARTNERSHIP INTO A BULWARK FOR PEACE.

RELIEF WAS EXPRESSED BY THE MAN IN THE STREET, THE DIPLOMAT AND THE BRITISH PRESS--NOT, AS THEY EXPLAINED, BECAUSE THEY DISLIKE DEWEY, BUT RATHER BECAUSE THEY SAID THEY KNOW WHERE ROOSEVELT STANDS.

WM604PEW

ADD WITH U-S-1ST -CWHITEHEAD) XX GRADE

IN THE TOWN OF EUPEN, PVT. CHARLES LEWIS, TRENTON, N.J., HAD PUT UP A BLACKBOARD SIX FEET LONG AND FOUR FEET WIDE ON WHICH HE KEPT A RADIO REPORT OF THE RESULTS. HE STAYED UP ALL NIGHT GETTING THE RETURNS, AND HAD A CROWD OF GI'S AROUND THE BOARD WHILE CIVILIANS LOOKED ON CURIOUSLY.

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PVT. THAD SWIONSKI, HANTICOKE, PA., DECLARED "I COULDN'T HAVE HEARD BETTER NEWS." AND SGT. BOWEN QUALLS, JASPER, GA., SAID "IF THE FOLKS AT HOME HAD KNOW HOW THE GI'S FELT, ROOSEVELT WOULD HAVE GOTTEN MORE VOTES THAN HE DID." #

ADD PARIS XXX SAID

IN REPRISAL OF MAQUIS ACTIVITY IN THE VICINITY, BRODOWSKY'S MEN SHOT OR BURNED TO DEATH ALL INHABITANTS OF ORADOUR AND DESTROYED THE VILLAGE.

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AFTER THE INCIDENT THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THEY MADE A MISTAKE AND THAT THE DESTRUCTION WAS INTENDED FOR ANOTHER VILLAGE OF THE SAME NAME FARTHER NORTH.

WM618PEW

IS HAWKINS (330)

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, NOV 8-(AP)-BREAKING THE LULL ON THE THIRD ARMY FRONT, LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S INFANTRY STRUCK ACROSS THE SHALLOW SEILLE RIVER TODAY BETWEEN NANCY AND METZ, GAINING UP TO THREE MILES, CAPTURING MORE THAN A DOZEN VILLAGES AND INFLICTING NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

THE GERMANS OFFERED LIGHT TO MODERATE OPPOSITION AND THE AMERICANS KILLED SEVERAL HUNDRED OF THE ENEMY AS WELL AS TAKING A SIMILAR NUMBER PRISONER.

MAJ.GEN.HORACE L. MCBRIDE'S BLUE RIDGE (80TH) DIVISION ADVANCED APPROXIMATELY THREE MILES EASTWARD AFTER THE JUMP OFF AT 6 A.M., TAKING EPLY, RAUCOURT, MAILLY-SUR-SEILLE, ROUVES, NOMENY AND AULNOTS IN A LINE FROM 12 TO 16 MILES NORTHEAST OF NANCY.

THE RAINBOW (42ND) DIVISION FORCED THREE CROSSINGS OF THE SEILLE IN ITS AREA, ALTHOUGH 36 HOURS OF RAIN HAD INCREASED THE STREAM'S WIDTH FROM 200 TO 500 FEET AT POINTS WHERE BRIDGES HAD TO BE ERECTED.

TO THE SOUTHWARD THE SANTA FE (35TH) INFANTRY DIVISION, UNDER COMMAND OF MAJ.GEN.PAUL BAADE, FOUGHT ITS WAY THROUGH JALLAUCOURT AND MALAUCOURT ABOUT 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF NANCY AND INTO FRESNES-SUR-SEILLE IN THE SAME AREA.

THESE THRUSTS AGAINST THE FIRE OF MORTARS AND SMALL ARMS ALSO RAN INTO THICKLY SOWED FIELDS OF TANK AND ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES.

ON THE 35TH'S RIGHT FLANK THE YANKEE (26TH) DIVISION STRUCK SWIFTLY TO SECURE A BRIDGE ACROSS THE SEILLE 18 MILES EAST OF NANCY

BEFORE THE GERMANS COULD BLOW IT AND THEN PUSHED UP TO THREE MILES NORTHWARD INTO HIGH GROUND DOMINATING CHATEAU SALINS.

THE YANKEE DIVISION, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MAJ.GEN.WILLARD PAUL, ALSO OCCUPIED VIC-SUR-SEILLE, MOYENVIC AND FOUGHT ITS WAY INTO SALLONNES, WHICH LATE THIS AFTERNOON WAS ABLAZE. UNITS OF THE 36TH AND THE SECOND CAVALRY GROUP TOOK BEZANGE, LA PETITE AND MONCOURT AND THRUST PATROLS EASTWARD FOR A MILE OR MORE.

THE ATTACK, LAUNCHED AT DAWN, WAS PRECEDED BY AN HOUR OF INTENSIVE ARTILLERY PREPARATION DIRECTED AT ENEMY BATTERIES AND STRONGPOINTS. IT WAS SO INTENSE THAT 5,500 ROUNDS FROM PIECES VARYING FROM 75MM TO 240MM WERE HURLED INTO A SINGLE DIVISIONAL AREA.

GEN.PATTON ALSO MADE A TOUR OF THE FRONT AND WHILE HE HAD NO COMMENT HE ALSO APPEARED HAPPY ABOUT THE SHOW.
MK914PEW

paris, nov. 8-(ap)-kenneth i. fox of kansas city, mo.,

public relations officer in the oise section, has been promoted to ma jor--

in the last war NOV 9 1944

the same rank held by his father, henry h. fox, superintendent of distribution

for the kansas city star. the younger fox was a war reporter for the star

before he entered the army in december, 1940, as a ~~priv~~ private.

mk/01130/mp-4pew

Paris, Nov. 8-(AP)-Lt. Frances P. Ensell, army nurse, was married today to Lt. Charles W. Amis of the engineers in a real American wedding, complete with white silk gown and a traditional birdal veil. NOV 9 1944

The petite blonde bride flew from a base hospital in Normandy and found her coronet type head dress veil waiting, thanks to efforts of the Wacs' special services. The groom rode by jeep and flew from the front in Belgium and friends had double rings waiting. Their trips and wedding were accomplished on three day passes.

The bride is from 5121 aspen St., Philadelphia. She trained at the General hospital in Philadelphia and has been overseas for 19 months.

She met Amis, of 5833 Devonshire St. , St. Louis, when both were on duty in Normandy.

Lt. Perry C. Smith, Kansas City, Mo., was best man. Lt. Melba Murray, 315 River Rd., Salesville, R. I. was maid of honor.

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PW waces 1160O second rm 113p

PARIS, NOV. 8-(AP)-- FRENCHMEN WATCHED THE AMERICAN ELECTION RESULTS WITH INTENSE INTEREST TODAY, AND MORNING NEWSPAPERS HELD THEIR PRESSES OPEN LATER THAN USUAL FOR NEWS BULLETINS SHOWING PRESIDENTIAL EARLY ROOSEVELT IN THE LEAD. THE ELECTION SHARED TOP PLAY IN MOST PAPERS.

THE AVERAGE FRENCHMAN'S OPINION WAS PERHAPS EXPRESSED BY A

HOTEL DOORMAN WHO SAID: "IN TIME OF WAR, IT'S A BAD THING TO CHANGE PRESIDENTS."

NOV 9 1944

ALB/ DYNANS 01215 RCA 1019AEW

Pisa Italy, Nov. 8 Major Frank B. Knepper, Jr., army air forces, and Lt. Helen J. Brown, army nurse married candlelit ceremony recently pisa cathedral across square from leaning tower. Knepper 208 west Norman avenue Dayton Ohio. Bride daughter Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown, ~~Sr.~~ Cameron, Mo. They met Fort Riley, Kans., 1941.

Major Knepper's father mother married at Prunies la Loire La Chere France in 1918 when Knepper senior an army engineer and bride an army nurse.

Associated press

NOV 9 1944

pkl feders 01230(b wire jammed)-805p

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES,THURSDAY,NOV.9-(AP)-MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS HIT AND DAMAGED A JAPANESE DESTROYER OFF MINDANAO IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A COMMUNIQUE SUPPLEMENT COVERING AIR ACTIONS OF THE PAST 24 HOURS.

WEST OF THE LEYTE INVASION SCENE, LIBERATORS AND FIGHTERS RANGED OVER CEBU, NEGROS AND PANAY, DESTR

RANGED OVER CEBU, NEGROS AND PANAY, DESTROYING 35 ENEMY PLANES FOR CERTAIN, PROBABLY DESTROYING THREE OTHERS AND SINKING A 1,000-TON FREIGHTER. ONE BOMBER AND THREE FIGHTERS WERE LOST.

LIBERATORS SCORED BOMB DAMAGE ON SHIPBUILDING YARDS IN A RAID ON MALILI, ON THE GULF OF BONE, DUTCH CELEBES.

30. 24 — 20259

NOV 9 1944

BOGOTA, COLUMBIA, NOV. 8--(AP)--THE SENATE AND HOUSE

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED TODAY MOTIONS OF CONGRATULATION TO

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON HIS RE-ELECTION.

MC 1008PEW NOV. 8

MEXICO CITY, NOV. 8-(AP)-MEXICO'S OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS SPOKE THEIR SATISFACTION TODAY AT THE RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

SENATOR JUAN ALVAREZ R. COMMENTED THAT "MEXICO SHOULD PROFIT IN HER 1946 ELECTIONS BY THE EXAMPLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CUAB IN HOLDING WAR ELECTIONS IN WHICH THE PEOPLE VOTED FREELY THEREBY GIVING LESSONS IN DEMOCRACY.

SENATOR ALFONSO FLORES M. OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMISSION SUMMED UP THE MEXICAN VIEW.

"OUR COUNTRY HOPES FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF ROOSEVELT, A VIEW THAT IS UNDERSTANDABLE IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES" BECAUSE OF "OUR PART IN THE WAR AND THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY."

JRC400PCS

OTTAWA, NOV. 8--CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST ANNOUNCED TODAY PRIVAT

OMER JOSEPH FITZPATRICK MEMBER WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT DIED OF WOUND

MOTHER,MRS. MILDRED FITZPATRICK,LIVES 1936 MILITARY AVENUE,DETROIT

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV.8-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY INCLUDED AMONG THOSE KILLED IN ACTION LT. CABLET EVERT SUTHERLAND, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. A.R.SUTHERLAND, LIVES AT 47 HIGHLAND AVENUE, EAST DEDHAM, MASS. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE NOVA SCOTIA AND P.E.I. REGIMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, NOV.8)

NOV 9 1944

-RPS CP 130A

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV.8-(AP)-ELI SEIFTER, OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. ROSE SEIFTER, LIVES AT 3167 SGT. JOHN PAUL SPENCE, OF THE CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. JEAN SPENCE, LIVES AT 108 PARK RD., SUFFOLK, VA., WAS LISTED AS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN A CANADIAN ARMY XXXXXX CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY.

NOV 9 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, NO.8)

-RPS CP 130A

NEW YORK, NOV.8-(AP)-THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED 200 AMERICAN PUMPS TO DRAIN THE WATER FROM WAR-DAMAGED HOLLAND, THE WORTHINGTON PUMP AND MACHINERY CO., WHICH WILL SUPPLY THE EQUIPMENT, SAID TODAY.

TOTAL COST OF THE PUMPS AND WORTHINGTON AND GENERAL MOTORS CORP. DIESEL ENGINES WHICH WILL SUPPLY THE DRIVING POWER, IS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT $3 MILLION.

THE ENTIRE DRAINAGE PROGRAM, ACCORDING TO F.E.C.EVERTS, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE NETHERLANDS PURCHASING COMMISSION, WILL COST ABOUT $12 MILLION. HE SAID $6 MILLION WOULD GO FOR POWER PLANTS TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY FOR USABLE PUMPS NOW IN HOLLAND AND $3 MILLION FOR PIPE MATERIALS AND SUCH EQUIPMENT AS BULLDOZERS, TRACTORS AND PILE-DRIVING MACHINERY NEEDED TO REPAIR AND REBUILD DIKES AND SLUICES.

THE DUTCH HAVE CASH TO PAY FOR GOODS BOUGHT HERE, ALTHOUGH A SMALL PART MAY BE FINANCED OUT OF THE $100 MILLION CREDIT ARRANGED IN SEPTEMBER WITH A GROUP OF NEW YORK CITY BANKS, EVERTS SAID.

HOLLAND MUST CLEAR ABOUT 17 PER CENT OF HER AGRICULTURAL AREA NOW UNDER WATER. THE 200 CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS NOW ON ORDER ARE CAPABLE OF PULLING 3 1/2 MILLION GALLONS OF WATER A MINUTE FROM THE LOWLANDS TO THE DRAINAGE CANALS. EVERTS ESTIMATED THAT WITH USE OF HOLLAND'S ENTIRE PRE-WAR PUMPING FACILITIES AND THE NEW PUMPS IT WILL TAKE AT LEAST SIX MONTHS FROM THE TIME OF T EIR DELIVERY TO DRAIN THE LAND.

DELIVERY OF THE AMERICAN PUMPS IS SCHEDULED TO START EARLY NEXT YEAR, AND EVERTS SAID CLEARANCE HAS BEEN GIVEN ON THE DIESEL ENGINES, HIGH ON WARTIME PRIORITY LISTS.

B1201PEW

NOV 9 1944

WASHINGTON, NOV.8-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN GREER DILL, DECEASED HEAD OF THE BRITISH JOINT STAFF MISSION, WAS BURIED IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY TODAY WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS.

SERVICES WERE HELD IN WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL WHERE GEN.GEORGE C. MARSHALL, U.S.ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, READ A LESSON FOLLOWED BY AN ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP OF WASHINGTON, THE RT.REV.ANGUS DUN.

ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF RESERVATIONS WERE MADE IN THE CATHEDRAL FOR PERSONS IN OFFICIAL LIFE.

ACCOMPANIED BY A PARTY OF HONORARY PALL BEARERS, INCLUDING THE HIGHEST MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITAIN, U.S. AND THE DOMINIONS, THE BODY WAS BORNE BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN TO THE FUNERAL CAR WHICH THEN PROCEEDED UNDER ARMORED ESCORT TO ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

THE CORTEGE, INCLUDING A BRITISH PERSONNEL GUARD OF SAILORS, MARINES, WRENS, WAFS AND ATS, DROVE ALONG A ROUTE LINED WITH U.S.TROOPS.

ALLIED MILITARY LEADERS WHO ARRANGED THE FUNERAL EARLIER EXPLAINED THAT ARLINGTON CEMETERY, RESTING PLACE FOR AMERICAN WAR HEROES, HAD PRECEDENT FOR ALLIED MILITARY PERSONAGES WHO DIED IN WASHINGTON.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SIR JOHN'S REQUEST, NO FLOWERS WERE PLACED AT THE CATHEDRAL OR CEMETERY.

LADY DILL, WHO IS HERE WITH HER DAUGHTER, MISS SONIA FULONG, REQUESTED THAT NO PHOTOGRAPHS BE TAKEN IN THE CATHEDRAL, THE CATHEDRAL GROUNDS OR IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY AT THE TIME OF THE FUNERAL.

FR31

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE

BY RAY CRONIN

CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS MANILA BUREAU

THE EMBATTLED JAPANESE, FIGHTING DESPERATELY TO UPSET AMERICA'S

30.24-20261

REINVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES, TODAY NAMED GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, ONE OF THEIR HARDEST AND BEST FIELD OFFICERS, TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL LAND FORCES IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, ACCORDING TO RADIO TOKYO, NIPPON APPOINTED NEW NAVAL AND AIR FORCE COMMANDERS IN THE HILIPPINES TO REPLACE OFFICERS WHO HAVE RECENTLY SUFFERED DISASTROUS DEFEATS AT SEA AND IN THE SKY.

YAMASHITA, WHO LED JAPAN'S SUCCESSFUL CONQUESTS OF THE MALAY PENINSULA AND SINGAPORE, IS THE FOURTH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE PHILIPPINES SINCE PEARL HARBOR. THE FIRST WAS GEN. MASAHARU HOMMA. FOLLOWING THE FALL OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR HE WAS WIDELY REPORTED ASSASSINATED BY GUERRILLAS BUT A MONTH AFTER HIS ALLEGED DEMISE I SAW THE GENERAL PERSONALLY WHILE I WAS HELD IN THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP IN MANILA.

HOMMA WAS RELIEVED BY GEN.SHIGUICHI TANAKA AS HIGH CHIEF IN THE PHILIPPINES. THE JAPANESE NEVER TRIED TO EXPLAIN THE CHANGE. TANAKA, OF NIPPON'S MILITARY OLDSTERS WHO WORE A STRIKING HANDLE-BAR MUSTACHE,RAN INTO DIFFICULTIES WITH THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN THE ISLANDS WHEN HE FAILED TO TOP GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES. HE GAVE WAY TO LT.GEN.YPUENORI KURODA WHO NOW IS OVERBOARDED FOR YAMASHITA.

THE YAMASHITA APPOINTMENT UNDOUBTEDLY INDICATES THE JAPANESE WILL FIGHT DESPERATELY TO RETAIN A HOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FW739PCW

(WX)...UNDA[illegible]IDENTIAL CANDIDATES (130)

NOV 9 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PEOPLE ~~ARE VOTING TODAY~~ VOTED FOR SIX PRESIDENTIAL AND SIX VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES. IN ALL 48 STATES THE BALLOTS CARRIED DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CHOICES. FOUR OTHER SLATES ~~ARE BEING~~ WERE VOTED ON IN A SMALLER NUMBER OF STATES.

THE LINE-UP:

PARTY	PRESIDENT	VICE PRESIDENT
DEMOCRATIC	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	HARRY S. TRUMAN
REPUBLICAN	THOMAS E. DEWEY	JOHN W. BRICKER
PROHIBITION	CLAUDE A. WATSON	ANDREW JOHNSON
SOCIALIST	NORMAN THOMAS	DARLINGTON HOOPES
SOCIALIST-LABOR	EDWARD A. TEICHERT	ARLA A. ALBAUGH
AMERICA FIRST	GERALD L. K. SMITH	HARRY ROMER

PROHIBITION PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS ~~ARE~~ WERE ON BALLOTS IN 26 STATES; SOCIALIST IN 25; SOCIALIST LABOR IN 15, AND AMERICA FIRST IN TWO--MICHIGAN AND TEXAS.

30.24-20261

A100

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV 9 1944

NOV.9, 1918--KAISER WILHELM, GERMAN EMPEROR AND KING OF PRUSSIA ABDICATED. GERMAN TROOPS INVADED AUSTRIA. AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES CONTINUE ADVANCES.

NOV.9, 1940--FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN DIED. GEN.DE GAULLE'S FORCES LANDED ON FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICAN COAST.

MK934PEW

ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN).

2--RUSSIAN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM VISTULA NORTH OF WARSAW).

3--ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA).

RP1101PEW

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NOV 9 1944

Yanks Hurl 4 More Divisions into Along 55-Mile Front in Northern Fr e
U. S. Troops Gain South of Carigar

DOUGHBOYS SMASH ACROSS MOSELLE NEAR SAAR BASIN

H. COWAN

Armored Columns Rip Nazi Lines in Opening Attack.

BATTLE TO FLANK METZ

U.S. Bombers Pound Enemy Positions in Support of Offensive.

LONDON, Nov. 9—(AP) The U. S. Third army hurled four more divisions today into a major offensive along a 55-mile front in northern France. The assault by three infantry divisions broke across the Moselle 18 miles north of the mighty fortress of Metz as a crack tank division roared into battle from the south.

NIGHT

Enemy lines were ripped by more than 1,300 U. S. heavy bombers, thundering over in the first close support on such a big scale since the St. Lo breakthrough that won the battle of France. By sundown the Germans had yet to send a tank into the struggle.

Overrun Dozen Towns

A dozen towns were overrun as Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., sent the infantry divisions and the Fourth Armored division—one of the architects of the St. Lo victory—into the spreading battle to join the three infantry outfits that seized 16 towns and 1,000 prisoners in the opening assault yesterday.

After the bombers loosed 4,000 tons of anti-personnel bombs on the sleet-covered German positions the veteran 90th division struck for the first time north of Metz.

Commanded by Brig. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, the infantry crossed the rain-swollen Moselle river at two points and seized Koenigsmacher and Haute-Ham, 19 and 18 miles north of Metz and 11 miles from the Saar—70 square miles of coal fields, iron works and German war plants.

NOV 10 10

Meanwhile the Fourth Armored, which also had been held in check yesterday, stormed into the fighting, driving four miles northward to near Delme and Viviers in a dangerous salient 18 miles south east of Metz and 25 miles south of the Saar frontier.

Berlin propagandists called the attacks the opening phase of an Allied Winter offensive. Patton they said, was bent on outflanking fort-girt Metz and crushing the Saar basin. The northern anchor was at Berg, on the west bank of the Moselle nine miles from the Saar border.

Battle in Sleet, Rain

Allied sources said nothing but slogging through the sleet and rain the Third Army was shaping up an arching line some 35 miles from Saarbrucken, heart of the basin.

The Fourth Armored division swept through the towns of Lemoncourt and Oriocourt and broke across the main highway from Metz to Chateau Salins, a road center 25 miles southeast of Metz.

The 35th Infantry division, one of the three in the initial attacks, stepped aside to let the tanks through, then moved on and seized both towns.

An unidentified division also pushed across a tributary of the Moselle river at an undefined point north of Metz, to keep up the pressure on both sides of the city.

A Third Infantry division, the Fifth, under Major Gen. Leroy Irvin, plunged across the Seille river and occupied the town of Cheminot, 10 miles south of Metz.

Three miles east the village of St. Jure fell, as did Phlin and Craincourt, three and six miles farther southeast. Another force took Morville-Les-Vic, 1 1-2 miles east of Chateau Salins.

Patrols probed into the forest of Chateau Salins where Germans were believed to be holding strong positions.

While the Germans were offering only moderate resistance and conserving their tanks, several hundred Allied fighterbombers following the heavies knocked out four tanks not far to the rear. Medium bombers also joined the attack to bring the total sorties to 2,500.

Front dispatches identified the three infantry divisions which opened the attack yesterday as the 26th, 35th and 80th. Their southernmost positions are at Moncourt, 33 miles southeast of Metz.

Advances also were scored at the northern end of the front at Berg, 22 miles northeast of Metz.

Berg Near Border

Berg, on the west bank of the Moselle, is three miles southwest of a juncture of the French, Luxembourg and German frontiers.

To the north inside Germany, the U. S. First army lashed out in limited attacks southeast of Aachen.

The communique reported small gains in the face of heavy enemy pressure south of Vossenack, 13 miles southeast of Aachen, and said Germans still were being cleared from Hurtgen forest west of Schmidt, two miles farther south.

The Berlin radio declared an all-out offensive was in preparation on this front. It said the Americans used smoke screens and began a heavy artillery barrage north of Aachen.

An Associated Press front line dispatch said the battle for southwest Holland ended at dawn today in the Winter's first snowfall as Allied troops wiped out the last German rearguards south of the Maas river at Moerdijk, seizing 350 prisoners and several self-propelled guns.

Polish troops in the forefront of the last assault arrived at the Moerdijk bridge, one of the longest in Europe, and confirmed RAF reports that two spans had been destroyed by the enemy.

Walcheren Nazis Surrender

On flooded Walcheren island, only two pockets of from 100 to 150 Germans remained north of Middelburg, and these were marooned and signalled they wanted to surrender. Another force on the north shore gave up without even asking for terms.

On the southern end of the Western front, the U. S. Seventh army, driving deeper into the Vosges mountains, captured the village of Les Baraques and fought to within three and a half miles of St. Die, guarding one of the main passes through the mountains to the Rhine.

In a push two miles northeast of Reherry, Doughboys on the northern limits of the Seventh army front seized Migneville, which is 15 miles southeast of where the Third army is operating around Moncourt.

NINE TOWNS TAKEN AS TANKS ADVANCE

FRYE

1300 Bombers Blast Pathway for Yanks—Push Carries to Within 18 Miles of Metz and 16 of Nancy.

NOV 10 1944

London, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's attack toward the Rhine blossomed into a roaring offensive with heavy bomber support today as armor and infantry rolled forward on both sides of Metz, and counted the capture of twenty-five towns and a gain of six miles for the two-day drive.

The attack was going forward at at least four places along a fifty-mile front, while gains of the Seventh United States Army stretched the activity an additional thirty miles to the south.

RAF

Gen. Patton threw the veteran Fourth Armored Division into the drive, alongside six infantry divisions. The Fourth, attacking northeasterly from captured Malacourt, slashed toward the rear communications of Metz, cut the main Metz-Chateau Salins road, shot its way through Lemoncourt, Oriocourt and Delme and reached the vicinity of Viviers, sixteen miles northeast of Nancy and about eighteen miles southeast of Metz.

1300 Bombers Attack.

Nine towns were captured in the drive today as 1,300 heavy bombers laid a carpet of explosives on the enemy's front-line positions in direct tactical support similar to that given when the First United States Army made its historic breakthrough at St. Lo in July—a breakthrough that sent the Germans in pellmell retreat out of nearly all France.

Berlin's radio commentators declared Gen. Patton, striking from just below the Luxembourg border to the Rhine-Marne Canal east of Nancy, was signaling the prelude to "the big offensive" aimed at bursting open "the historic gate to the Palatinate which was chosen by Napoleon as the marching route for his battalions and regiments."

Divebombers Also Attack.

The Fortresses and Liberators, timing their blow at mid-morning, synchronized their attack with hundreds of dive bomers which hit the same area, and swept to unusually low levels to pinpoint their targets. It was one of the few times the heavy bombers have flown against tactical targets in this theater. A notable previous strike was in the St. Lo breakthrough in Normandy in July.

Pilots said snow blanketed many of the battle areas.

Front line dispatches said Gen. Patton sent two divisions into action north of Metz this morning and that fresh progress had been made in the area of Berg, just below the Luxembourg border, A Third division joined the three which attacked south of the city yesterday on a twenty-five-mile front and gained up to three miles.

Sixteen Villages Captured.

At least sixteen villages were captured in the combined advance of the Third and Seventh armies, with two Third Army Corps, the Twelfth and Twentieth, in action. Several of the villages had been previously captured, however, and relinquished in the face of counter-attacks.

South of Metz the attack spread all the way from Cheminot, ten miles south of Metz and four miles east of the Moselle, to the

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Chateau-Salins area where the infantrymen hammered a mile-deep wedge north of the Rhine-Marne Canal at a point twenty miles east of Nancy and an equal distance west of Sarrebourg.

The Germans said the "Americans are making feverish preparations for a new offensive in the Aachen region" also and were seeking to eliminate German artillery observation posts by dropping smoke canisters on them. Artillery fire was intensified on both sides, the Germans said.

In Holland where the first snow of the season fell last night, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Twenty-first Group had seized all of Walcheren Island at the mouth of the Schelde except a tiny pocket around the villages of Buttinge and St. Laurens, two miles northwest of Middelburg. This pocket was isolated from the coast.

South of the Maas (Meuse) Poles had blown their way through the concrete defenses around the southern end of the Moerdijk bridges and were attacking an enemy bridgehead one and one-half mile long and three-fourths of a mile deep.

The American First Army was slowly regaining some of the ground lost this week southeast of Aachen to strong German counter-attacks.

The Allied communique said the Americans were advancing slowly against heavy enemy pressure in the area south of Vossenack and southwest of the town of Hurtgen against "very heavy resistance." West of Schmidt, which the First Army reached before being thrown back, enemy pockets are being mopped up, the announcement said.

Below the Third Army zone Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army captured Migneville, twenty-nine miles southeast of Nancy and two miles beyond Reherry, which was taken last week end. Gen. Patch's troops also won Les Baroques, within three and a half miles of St. Die, first town in the Saales Pass which leads northeastward to Strasbourg on the Rhine.

The Third Army's Push

The Third Army divisions that attacked this morning near Metz met opposition that ranged from light to moderate.

The 19th Division crossed the Moselle river in two places north of Metz. Another fresh division, not yet identified in dispatches, established a bridgehead over a Moselle tributary, also above the city.

The Fifth Division pushed across the Seille river and occupied Cheminot, 10 miles south of Metz and five miles northeast of Pont-a-Mousson on the Moselle, which the Americans captured recently.

Weather Getting Worse

Reports from this front indicated that the Germans had not yet caught their balance from the first shock of the assault, and there were no counterattacks. Patton's men, however, were fighting across a sodden terrain in the face of worsening weather.

Berlin broadcasters called the Third Army attack a large-scale one apparently aimed at breaking through to the Saar river just inside Germany some 30 miles northeast, but the direction of Patton's thrusts suggested an attempt to cut in behind Metz—a technique he employed weeks ago to capture Nancy.

War Correspondent Hawkins said the doughboys attacked yesterday at 6 A. M. and by dusk had made gains up to three miles, capturing more than a dozen towns and killing and capturing about 1,000 Germans.

Patton's Line

The line of the Third Army's first attacks stretched generaly southeast from a point ten miles south of Metz to 20 miles east of Nancy. The northern end was anchored in the vicinity of the captured town of Nomeny, eight miles east of Pont-a-Mousson. The southern end swung through the villages of Bezange la Petite and Moncourt for a mile or more.

The infantry thrusts were supported by some tanks but none of Patton's famous armored divisions was in action.

The Towns Captured

The 80th Division took the villages of Eply, Raucourt, Mailly-sur-Seille, Aulnois-sur-Seille and Rouves in the Nomeny region. The 35th fought its way through Jallaucourt and Malaucourt and into Fresnes-sur-Seille.

On the 35th's right flank the 26th Division, striking swiftly, secured a bridge across the Seille before the Germans could destroy it, and fought northward into high ground dominating the city of Chateau Salins. In that area the villages of Vic-sur-Seille and Moyenvic were occupied and Salonns was reported ablaze.

captured but relinquished in the face of counterattacks.

South of Metz the attack spread all the way from Cheminot, ten miles south of Metz and four miles east of the Moselle, to the Chateau-Salins area, where the doughboys hammered a mile-deep wedge north of the Rhine-Marne Canal, at a point 20 miles east of Nancy and an equal distance west of Sarrebourg.

The Germans said the "Americans are making feverish preparations for a new offensive in the Aachen region" also and were trying to eliminate German artillery observation posts by dropping smoke canisters on them. Artillery fire was intensified on both sides, the Germans said.

Single Walcheren Pocket Left

In Holland where the first snow of the season fell last night, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 21st Army Group had seized all of Walcheren Island at the mouth of the Schelde except a tiny pocket around the villages of Buttinge and St. Laurens, two miles northwest of Middleburg. This pocket was isolated from the coast.

South of the Maas Poles had blown their way through the concrete defenses around the southern end of the Moerdijk bridges and were attacking an enemy bridgehead 1½ miles long and three fourths of a mile deep.

First Army Regaining Ground

United States First Army doughboys began slowly regaining some of the ground they lost this week in Hurtgen Forest, southeast of Aachen.

The Allied communique said the Americans were advancing slowly against heavy German pressure in the area south of Vossenack and southwest of the town of Hurtgen. West of Schmidt, which the First Army reached before being thrown back, German pockets are being mopped up, the announcement said.

Eisenhower Speaks to Belgians

GREENE

Tells Parliament in Brussels Allies Will Send as Much Aid as Possible.

NOV 10 1944

Brussels, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told the Belgian Parliament today that the Allies were fighting "an enemy who understands only one thing—force—and we intend to apply force to the utmost."

The Allied Supreme Commander received a tumultous ovation as he entered the packed Chamber of Deputies to address both houses. He was accompanied by top Allied Army, Navy and Air Force commanders including Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Admiral Bertram Ramsey, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, Lieut.-Gen. W. B. Smith, Major-Gen. S. W. E. J. Erskine and Major-Gen. F. W. de Guingang.

"We are sensible of sacrifices you have made," Gen. Eisenhower said, "and as far as possible consistent with military operations, I pledge that you will get everything we can bring you. I only ask that you understand we are doing our best."

Crowds Cheer Roosevelt.

The General's promise of aid was interpreted as indicating his concern over the current shortage of civilian supplies in Belgium, where the bulk of the people face the prospect of a heatless and hungry winter.

The ornate chamber was crowded to the top tier of its white columned balconies, and it resounded with spontaneous cheers at the mention of President Roosevelt's re-election.

"The fact that the American people have elected him to a fourth term ... head of the United States is definite proof that the country will support him in the task of international reconstruction," said Frans Van Cauwelaert, president ... Chamber of Deputies.

Premier Hubert Pierlot stressed the long period of suffering of the Belgian people under German occupation and, in a voice ringing with emotion, said to Gen. Eisenhower.

"General, you launched the greatest battle of all times, and you won it. You conquered in three weeks what was occupied by the enemy during fifty-two months. Belgium, for the largest part, was liberated in eight days."

Visit Soldier's Tomb.

Robert Gillon, president of the Belgian Senate, emphasized German barbarism in his speech of welcome, declaring the Nazi overlords were "the most frightful oppressors who tried to impose on us the new order which ignored human dignity and individual liberty."

After a rousing farewell, Gen. Eisenhower and his aids went to the tomb of Belgium's Unknown Soldier and stood at attention in a driving rainstorm while a bugler sounded "The Last Post."

Before returning to headquarters, Gen. Eisenhower attended a reception at the Royal Palace given by Prince Regent Charles, brother of King Leopold, who is a prisoner in Germany.

Eisenhower Addresses Belgian Parliament; Given Ovation

GREENE

Brussels, Nov. 9 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower received an ovation from the Belgian Parliament today when he told its members that the United Nations were fighting "an enemy who understands only one thing—force—and we intend to apply force to the utmost."

The Allied commander in chief was lauded by Premier Hubert Pierlot as the man who "launched the greatest battle of all time, and . . . won it."

Pledges All Aid Possible

Addressing both houses of Parliament in the Chamber of Deputies, General Eisenhower told the Belgians that, "consistent with military operations, I pledge that you will get everything we can bring you. I only ask that you understand we are doing our best."

Except for what assistance they can be given by the Allies, the bulk of the Belgians face the prospect of a heatless and hungry winter.

Eisenhower was accompanied by other high Allied army, navy and air force commanders, including Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsey, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, Lieut. Gen. W. B. Smith, Maj. Gen. S. W. E. J. Erskine and Maj. Gen. F. W. De Guingang.

Roosevelt Election Cheered

Cheers greeted the mention of President Roosevelt's reelection by Frans van Cauwelaert, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

"The fact that the American people have elected him to a fourth term as head of the United States is definite proof that the country will support him in the task of international reconstruction," Van Cauwelaert declared.

Later General Eisenhower and his aides stood at attention at the tomb of Belgian's unknown soldier while a bugler sounded "The Last Post." Tonight they were guests at a reception given at the Royal Palace by Prince Regent Charles, whose brother, King Leopold, is a prisoner in Germany.

How War Has Affected One Family In Holland

NOV 10 1944

By William F. Boni

Middelburg, Holland, Nov. 8 (AP—Delayed)—This city, whose population now is swollen to 40,000 by flooded-out refugees from all over the Island of Walcheren, at present is an island on an island.

On the west it is hemmed in by floodwaters that rushed in when the RAF breached the Walcheren dike. On the east it is cut off by a canal which is spanned by a pontoon bridge, but when the tide is low no vehicles can pass, because the bridge approaches drop down too steeply even for jeeps.

A thousand of Middelburg's 5,000 houses were made uninhabitable by floods. During the last days of the artillery bombardment that preceded the British attack on the city's Nazi garrison 20 people often were crowded into a single cellar. The city finally was captured by about 300 British troops.

Finds Old Friends

This afternoon I located some friends whom I had not seen in 18 years.

(Boni was born in Holland but came to the United States with his parents in 1915.)

Perhaps their story illustrates what life has been like for moderately well-to-do Dutch families during four and one half years of Nazi occupation.

Piet, the head of the family, spent 20 months as a hostage in a Nazi internment camp in eastern Holland, from which he was released less than a year ago.

Piet and his wife, Marietje, don't know where their daughter is. They know only that she is in some part of Holland which is not yet liberated and is living under an assumed name, because the Nazis held her in jail for two weeks for campaigning for better treatment of the Jews.

Piet has two sons who went underground long ago to escape being sent to Germany in labor detachments. One of them has been to Germany twice but was released each time.

Until two days ago they still had a house. But on November 6 one of our shells hit the building. The Germans had stored munitions there. There is nothing left now.

Piet and his family lived on Walcheren for a long time and he had worked up a reasonably prosperous business. But much of that business depended on the farmers, who make up the bulk of the population on this agriculturally rich island. Now the salt in the sea water washing over the island will kill off trees and grass in the meadowlands and it will be two years before the land is ready again for planting.

REFUGEE PROBLEM HITS HOME AT LAST

WITH U. S. FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT — (AP) As American doughboys wrest German soil from the Nazis town by town, there is an ever-present headache of providing for thousands of German civilian evacuees from the battle front who naturally are not received with open arms by the French and Belgians who have suffered under Hitler's rule for four years.

However, it will be simpler when the Yanks advance farther in the Reich and German officials can be made to house and feed evacuees, far enough behind the lines not to endanger the security of military operations.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western Front: 301 miles (from west of Duren).

2—Russian Front: 304 miles (from Vistula north of Warsaw).

3—Italian Front: 557 miles (from southeast of Bologna).

125 Dutch Die In Blast

New York, Nov. 9 (AP)—Aneta News Agency reported today the Germans killed from 125 to 150 Dutch citizens of Heusden Saturday night by blowing up the town hall where they had taken refuge in cellars from Allied shellfire.

Says Nazis Use Spanish Ships

Paris, Nov. 9 (AP)—Spanish ships are being used to supply German garrisons holding out on the Garonne estuary and other points along the French Atlantic coast, the newspaper *Combat* said today in a dispatch datelined "inside Spain."

De Gaulle Pledges Early Elections

Paris, Nov. 9 (AP)—In his first speech to the newly convened, revised consultative assembly, Gen. Charles de Gaulle today pledged early elections and a restoration of Republican institutions. He demanded respect for his Government's authority.

Wildly acclaimed as he mounted the rostrum in the glittering Palais de Lumexbourg, the chamber of the old French Senate, General de Gaulle stressed that his Cabinet desired to collaborate with the assembly and asked its cooperation in the tasks of rebuilding the national economy and reforming the social structure.

"It is the duty of the Government to call upon the citizens to express themselves through universal suffrage," de Gaulle told the members of the provisional assembly, which will act as France's legislature until elections are held.

"It seemed necessary to the Government—pending elections—to constitute the assembly and give it advice and support," he said. "This assembly is formed with representatives of the leaders of resistance who have proved themselves in tragic hours."

The general emphasized that meanwhile it was France's task to pursue the war beside the Allies until Germany's defeat.

Editor Suarez Dies Before Firing Squad

Paris, Nov. 9 (AP)—Georges Suarez, 48-year-old editor who was the first collaborationist condemned in the Paris purge trials, died at dawn today before a firing squad at the fort of Montrouge.

Suarez, editor of the daily newspaper *Aujourd 'Hui* during the occupation, was convicted two weeks ago of collusion in writing editorials urging closer collaboration between France and the Nazis. Three others of 16 tried in Paris so far also have received death sentences.

Paris Editor Executed

Paris, Nov. 9 (AP)—Georges Saurez, 48, editor-in-chief of the daily newspaper *Aujourd'hui* during the Nazi occupation, was executed by a firing squad at the Fort of Montrouge at dawn today as a collaborationist—the first to receive the death penalty.

Suarez was convicted two weeks ago by a four-man civil jury of collusion with the Germans in writing editorials advocating closer collaboration between France and Germany.

Three others of 16 men tried in Paris thus far have received death sentences.

JAPANESE THROW RESERVES INTO BATTLE FOR LEYTE

Enemy's 16th Division Smashed as Fighting Unit, MacArthur Says.

RAIN SLOWS YANKS

American Forces Smash Through Ridge Positions Near Limon.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, Friday, Nov. 10 — (AP) Weatherbeaten Doughboys drove over rain-lashed ridges for extensive gains south of Carigara bay today as the Japanese poured reinforcements into Leyte island to replace an estimated 35,000 men lost in the campaign which Gen. Douglas MacArthur termed the key to the Philippines.

Grim veterans of the 24th division broke the stalemate to make "extensive gains on a wide front" along the typhoon-swept road leading to Ormoc, Japan's last stronghold on the island, now roaring with fires set by bombs and artillery shells.

16th Division Smashed

Japan's 16th division—conquerors and torturers of Bataan—has been smashed as a fighting unit, MacArthur reported, and an estimated 35,000 reinforcements have been landed to rebuild the original force.

The 35th Imperial army has been sent to Leyte, the General said. The fresh troops are pouring into Ormoc, on Leyte's western coast, from Cebu, Mindanao and other adjacent Philippine islands.

The enemy, said the communique, "is making a desperate effort to retrieve the strategical position which he lost in eastern Leyte in the first phase of the campaign, and which threatens his entire hold on the Philippines."

Most of these fresh troops are massed in the narrow, ridge-bordered valley north of Ormoc, down which the Yanks are driving. The Americans hold better than a two to one numerical superiority.

Under constant shelling and bombing, Ormoc's "usefulness to the enemy as a supply base has been greatly reduced," the communique said.

The veterans of the 24th smashed through Japanese ridge positions south and east of Limon, four miles from Carigara bay, near where the Americans had been stalled for nearly four days by cyclonic weather and desperate Nipponese delaying tactics.

Seize Key Hill

The Yanks seized commanding terrain on a key hill, identified as No. 1525, and near the mountain village of Minoro, about six miles east by south of Limon. Minoro lies at the foot of a 517 foot high ridge.

Simultaneously, elements of the 96th division, which has plunged westward across the mountains from eastern Leyte, destroyed numerous Japanese strongpoints. "Our patrols," said the communique, "have penetrated deep into the central mountain range."

As the weather cleared, aircraft again swept the skies. American Leyte-based fighters made numerous low-level bombing and strafing attacks on enemy installations, shipping and concentrations.

The Japanese are reinforcing Leyte on a scale unprecedented in the Pacific campaign, underlining MacArthur's analysis of the island's importance.

The estimate of enemy losses includes both dead and wounded and approximately 5,000 men dispersed into the foothills who no longer are considered a unified fighting force.

Land During Night

The fresh troops have come by every type of vessel from barges to warships. The largest concentration was landed at Ormoc during the night of Nov. 1.

The reinforcements have built up the Japanese force to the 35,000 men who were in the original garrison. But in announcing that the first Leyte island defensive troops, backboned by the 16th division, has been "practically destroyed," MacArthur reported completion of one of his goals—elimination of this division.

The Yanks were bogged down south of Limon by the worst fighting weather of the campaign. A howling typhoon brought sheets of rain, knee-deep mud and slime.

At nightfall Thursday (Philippine time) the issue still was stalemated, reported Fred Hampson, AP war correspondent with the field forces, the 24th division.

Forward units of the division, said Hampson, were forced to conserve both ammunition and food because of the precarious supply situation, due to almost impassable roads.

Yanks Drive Ahead

Wet, cold and hungry as they were, however, the determined Yanks had made some progress. Supported by a barrage from heavy artillery and howitzers, they pushed the foe from an observation post astride one important ridge that commanded enemy territory for several miles.

The fight for this ridge was described by Spencer Davis, another AP war correspondent with the 24th division. He said the barrage fairly shook the hogback. When it lifted, the infantry toiled to the summit against sporadic enemy fire that took virtually no casualties.

The battle of "Horseshoe Bend" raged for three days along the highway where it turns from Limon toward Ormoc. The area is less than two airline miles from coastal Pinamopoan, American supply base, which was captured from the Japanese last Monday.

Why the Nipponese had not attacked Pinamopoan and its coastal supply road from Carigara was a mystery. They were in a position to do so, said Maj. Gen. Irving, 24th division commander, but apparently had been caught off balance or were having supply troubles of their own.

Rains, Shortage Of Arms Slow Leyte Push

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 9 (AP—Via Army Radio) — Weather-beaten Yanks, their lines spread thin and their supplies bogged down, are fighting extremely tough Japanese opposition and a 100-mile-an-hour typhoon in the battle for the road to Ormoc today.

Elements of four Japanese divisions, including the crack First, are making the Americans pay dearly for every ridge in the Pinamopoan area.

Only a trickle of supplies is reaching the Yanks, because of roads made impassable by the storm, while many advance units are conserving their ammunition and in some cases going without food.

More Supplies Needed

Major General Irving, 24th Division commander, told Fred Hampson, Associated Press war correspondent with the 24th, he was convinced a heavy Japanese concentration is across his front and that it will take a powerful assault to clear it out.

He added that the Carigara coast road is in such bad condition, because of mud and washouts, it cannot supply such an attack until a stockpile of supplies is built up at Pinamopoan.

The general said Japanese failure to attack the American coastal holdings may mean that he has been caught off balance or his supplies, too, are bogged down.

"Toughest Terrain"

The Americans are fighting "in the toughest terrain I ever saw, and this storm hasn't helped," said Irving. "Because of the size of the Jap force we've had to spread ourselves a bit thin."

Spencer Davis, another Associated Press war correspondent with the 24th, in a dispatch filed yesterday but delayed in transmission, described an assault by American troops on one of the Ormoc Valley ridges during the height of a howling wind and rain storm. The Japs fled, leaving shattered mounds of unburied dead behind.

Still indecisive the battle centered in ridges abutting a horseshoe bend, with the tiny village of Limon as its focal point. Neither side claimed victory. General MacArthur's communique stated simply that "heavy fighting on the ridge lines is taking place on the winding road."

Japs Sound Warning

The Japanese commander, newly appointed Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, declared only that the Americans "will find out that conditions here in the Philippines are entirely different. Here in the Philippines . . . we can give free play to our warfare." His broadcast significantly failed to mention actual progress of the western Leyte fighting.

Aerial warfare was brought to a standstill by the hurricane; but before it struck, American fighters swarmed above the Japanese supply and bivouac areas on the Ormoc plateau and continued their offensives against other targets on islands adjacent to Leyte. Seven enemy planes were shot down.

Strongpoints Reduced

No mention was made of important engagements on Leyte except the major tussle of the 24th Division. The communique said the 96th Division still was reducing enemy strongpoints west of Dagami, but the Seventh Infantry and the First Cavalry divisions went unmentioned.

The communique did single out the guerrillas for more mention. These Filipino units, working in the mountain areas, were reported harassing the Japanese day and night and hampering the enemy's freedom of movement.

YANKS DESTROY 30 JAP AIRCRAFT

Bombers, Fighters Active from Solomons to Philippines.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Friday, Nov. 10—(AP) American aircraft ranging over thousands of miles from the Solomons to the Philippines destroyed seven enemy aircraft in the skies, 23 on the ground, and probably destroyed seven others in a series of sweeps during the last 24 hours.

The toll claimed today in General MacArthur's supplemental communique also included one small freighter and a barge sunk, various small craft destroyed and numerous buildings, anti-aircraft positions and supply dumps hit.

Three American aircraft were lost.

At Negros in the Philippines where bombers dropped 56 tons on Alicante and Fabrica airfields, destroying six parked planes, four of 11 intercepting fighters were downed. Two others were probably destroyed. Two American bombers were lost.

Japs Rush Planes To Philippine Sector

At a Leyte Air Base, Philippines, Nov. 8 (AP—Delayed) (Via Army Radio)—From all indications, the Japanese are rushing considerable air strength into the Philippines from Chinese and Japanese bases in an attempt to break the American stranglehold on Leyte, American pilots declare.

Many types of Japanese planes from radial-engined Oscar fighter-bombers to twin-engine heavy bombers have been encountered in the hectic days since American army fighters took over the job of air cover from the navy.

Most of the planes are first rate, the American pilots say, but the Japanese pilots range from extremely clever and daring to timid. In some cases, Japanese pilots have been known to run even when they outnumbered attacking Americans.

Japs On Philippines Again Feel P-40 Sting

A Leyte Air Base, Philippines, Nov. 7 (AP—Delayed) The mighty little P-40, America's first-line fighter plane in the Philippines when

war broke out, made a dramatic return today.

The first unit of the "Kittyhawks" to arrive on Leyte, under Capt. Rubel Archeleta, San Francisco, celebrated its return by bagging three Japanese fighters in the first dogfight.

Captain Archeleta shot down one plane and got a probable. Second Lieutenants Martin Regan, Philadelphia, and Harry Johnson, Atlanta, Ga., bagged one each.

Former Baltimore Radio Announcer Leads Unit In Drive On Leyte

By Spencer Davis

With United States 24th Division, Leyte Island, Nov. 8 (AP—Delayed)—Strong spearheads of this division fought the enemy over terrain of his own choosing today, third day of the "horseshoe bend" battle in northwestern Leyte.

Almost without exception, the American wounded growled:

"Why don't they come out and fight like us?"

The wooded ridges provide ideal cover for Japanese snipers, machine gunners and mortarmen, commanding the road below, along which fired Americans are pushing toward Ormoc, last Japanese stronghold on Leyte.

Deployed On Ridges

On a grassy knoll, Major Francis R. Dice, of Baltimore—showing the strain of day and night fighting—deployed his men on low ridges, then sent them forward to clean the Nipponese from gullies directly ahead.

When the high voice of Japanese light machine guns echoed across the gully, Capt. Julian Van Winkle, of Louisville, Ky., commanding a tank unit, ordered two Shermans to advance and assist.

A walkie-talkie report said one tank had been hit by a land mine, and the rear hatch was blown off. None was wounded, but the tank had to retire.

Japs Dislodged

Dice called on a mortar battery to plaster enemy targets. When the second tank drew back to the knoll the attack seemed stalled.

His tank destroyers sent their 3-inch shells volleying at almost point-blank range. This succeeded in dislodging the Japanese, who promptly opened sniper fire.

"Persistent devils, aren't they?" said Dice. "Let's burn them out."

Fire shells were dropped on the ridge. Grass standing eight feet high quickly caught fire and sent a great blaze rolling up the ridge. There was no more fire after that.

Former Radio Announcer

Major Dice, 40, a former member of the Maryland National Guard and an announcer with radio Station WCAO at the time he entered the army, is the husband of Mrs. Dorothy Dice, of 208 Oak avenue, Pikesville.

His wife stated today that Major Dice went overseas about six months ago.

A guardsman for approximately 12 years before the war with Japan broke out, Major Dice was a captain when the guard was federalized in 1940. He attained his present rank in 1942.

With 29th On Maneuvers

Major Dice was with the 29th Division when it went on maneuvers in South Carolina, but when the Blue and Gray went to England he remained behind and was assigned to several camps in the West.

A native of Eastport, Pa., Major Dice has lived in Baltimore since 1922. He attended City College for one year and was graduated from St. John's College, where he was a pre-medical student, in 1926. He continued the study of medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, but left after one year to enter radio.

Son Of A Minister

His father, the Rev. Walter J. Dice, is a minister in Hagerstown.

He has two children—Claire, 17, a student at the Maryland Institute, and Phillip, 13, a pupil at the Franklin High School.

Japs Will Demand Full Surrender

San Francisco, Nov. 9 (AP)—Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, new Japanese army commander in the Philippines, is going to demand "unconditional surrender" from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Tokyo radio announced today.

Yamashita, who conquered the Malay peninsula and captured Singapore early in the war, told Jose P. Laurel, puppet Philippine president, according to the broadcast, that the "only words" he spoke to the British commander during the negotiations for the surrender of Singapore were "All I want to hear from you is 'yes or no.'

"I expect to put the same question to MacArthur."

The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

In another broadcast Tokyo radio said a "mass rally" was held yesterday at Taihoku in northern Formosa as part of a Japanese campaign "to stir to action the 100,000,000 people for the destruction of the United States and Britain."

PACIFIC FLYERS ATTACK WIDELY

Police Jap Bases on Arc Extending 3000 Miles.

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—The biggest aerial "police boat" in the world is being maintained over Jap bases in the Pacific while ground forces concentrate on retaking the Philippines.

A Wednesday communique of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and one issued today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported activity by a wide category of Navy and Army planes directed at fifteen island groups this week. The targets were spread over as much as 3,000 miles from north to south and an equal distance from east to west.

Raiders ranged as far south and west as Soemba Island in the Lesser Sundas; as far north as Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands—750 miles from Tokyo; as far east as the Marshalls.

Jap Destroyer Hit.

Planes of Nimitz's command area hit the Volcanoes, the Marianas, North Palau, Marcus, Wake and the Marshalls. Planes of the MacArthur sector raided western and southern Philippines, Dutch Celebes, Halmahera, Boeroe, the Lesser Sundas, New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain and Bougainville.

Several damaging hits were scored on a Jap destroyer in the southern Philippines. A freighter was sunk in the western Philippines. A freighter-transport was damaged in the Lesser Sundas. A coastal vessel was hit off Boeroe.

Thirty-five to thirty-nine enemy planes were shot down in the western Philippines. A parked plane was wrecked in the southern Philippines. Two grounded bombers were erased in the Volcanoes.

Shipyards Blasted.

Shipbuilding yards were damaged severely at Malili, Dutch Celebes. Airfields were cratered in the Philippines, Halmahera, the Volcanoes and Wake. Anti-aircraft batteries and a radio station were attacked on Marcus.

The raids reported extended over a period of days dating back to Sunday.

On the enemy's side eleven Nipponese planes raided American-held Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas on November 6, of which three, possibly four, were shot down. A single Jap plane raided Morotai, south of the Philippines.

The announced American raiding losses included a bomber and three fighters.

Pearl Harbor Raider Bagged In Solomons

San Francisco, Nov. 9 (AP)—Radio Tokyo disclosed today that the Japanese flying boat which "surprise-raided Pearl Harbor" on March 4, 1942, was shot down during the second battle of the Solomons and all five members of its crew killed.

The Tokyo broadcast, quoting the agency Domei, was recorded by the FCC. It said the five flyers, all warrant officers, drew posthumous decorations and promotions.

Domei said the flying boat was shot down off the Solomons "while conducting a reconnaissance against an enemy task force."

The United States War Department, telling of the March 4, 1942, raid, said "a single enemy plane dropped several bombs near Honolulu. . . . The bombs were dropped from above the clouds and did no damage."

MARINES OBSERVE 'BIRTHDAY' TODAY

HONOLULU, Nov. 9—(AP) With the United States Marine corps observing its 169th anniversary tomorrow, it was disclosed today that the Leatherneck's First Defense battalion has partially avenged the loss of its famous Wake Island detachment.

The battalion participated with other Marine, Army and Navy units in seizing Majuro Atoll in the Marshalls last February, while other American forces conquered Kwajalein in the Marshall group.

Wake fell to the Japanese Jan. 24, 1942, after the vastly outnumbered bulldog detachment from the First Defense battalion had put up a heroic defense.

Col. L. A. Horn of Bowling Green, Ohio, and San Diego, Calif., led the battalion in the Majuro attack. He was the officer who set up the Wake island defenses and turned them over to Maj. James P. Devereux of Washington, D. C., who was made prisoner when the Japanese overran the island.

Sgt. William C. Harris, Savannah, Ga., Marine combat correspondent and formerly a reporter on The Washington, D. C., Post, said a secret U. S. airfield and base have been built on Majuro near the enemy's remaining Marshall holdings on Mili, Jaluit, Wotje and Maloelap atolls.

The Japanese reconnoitered Majuro occasionally, but never bombed it.

The First Defense battalion also seized Arno Atoll near Mili, and near Maloelap and Erikub six miles from Wotje.

Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, commander of the Marine corps, sent the Pacific Marines anniversary greetings expressing "deserved pride in our role as the spearhead of the great amphibious drive against a formidable enemy."

"Today, as new blows are being readied, we stand prepared for further action," Vandegrift added. "Whatever obstacles confront us, we shall destroy them and press on to our goals."

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific ocean areas, told the Marines, in his anniversary message, "the Pacific fleet is proud of its land fighting arm, its Fleet Marine force. You will continue in the forefront of our drive against Japan."

REDS CROSS TISZA ON 40-MILE FRONT

Troops Launch Drive to Encircle Besieged Budapest.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 10—(AP) Russian troops in a new encircling move on besieged Budapest yesterday swept across the middle Tisza river on a 40-mile front northeast of the Hungarian capital, advancing 17 miles to a point less than a mile from the key Budapest-East Slovakian railway, Moscow announced last night.

A late Budapest broadcast recorded in Bern, Switzerland, said other Soviet units had renewed their onslaught in the capital's southern suburbs, where fierce house-to-house fighting raged.

100,000 Nazis Killed

A special Soviet information bureau announcement said Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army had killed more than 100,000 Germans and Hungarians and captured 42,160 since Oct. 6, when the invasion of the last big Axis satellite nation began.

This total of 142,160 made a grand total of 1,400,891 enemy troops killed or captured since June 23, on the basis of official Moscow statements.

The Russians smashed through the enemy's Tisza river line at a time when it apparently had been weakened in order to try to reinforce and save Budapest itself, and their nearest units were 60 miles northeast of the capital.

A midnight Moscow communique said that one enemy unit, the 27th Hungarian infantry regiment, was routed after losing three-quarters of its personnel, as the Russians swept to within easy artillery range of the Budapest-East Slovakian railway connecting the Hungarian and Czechoslovakian fronts.

Berlin implied that the Russians already had cut the Budapest-east Slovakian railway, a development which might force the Germans to begin a slow withdrawal into central Czechoslovakia and hasten the expected fall of Budapest.

In a wide encircling move on Budapest other Soviet troops were reported by Berlin to have crossed the Danube river at Dunafoldvar, 43 miles south of the bomb-battered capital whose reinforced defenders still are holding the Russians on the southern rim of the city.

Reds Penetrate Buda

French radio reports said Russian units attacking in Budapest's outskirts had crossed the Danube and penetrated into Buda district, but neither Moscow nor Berlin told of any Soviet entry into the prize city on the road to Austria and Germany.

In Yugoslavia another Red army once more was on the move. Berlin's communique said, without Soviet confirmation, that units of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army had crossed the Danube at Apatin, 15 miles south of the Hungarian frontier and gained a foothold on the west bank only 15 miles northeast of the big communications center of Osijek and 142 miles east of the Croat capital of Zagreb.

Allied Mediterranean air force headquarters estimated that 100,000 Germans were in danger of being trapped in southern Yugoslavia and Albania, and that 250,000 other enemy troops were clinging to the northern part of Yugoslavia.

The entire German front in northeastern Hungary was nearing a collapse with the new Soviet strike across the Tisza. The Russians captured 50 localities in that area and east and southeast of Budapest, the communique said.

Russians Capture Igrici

At the top of a front moving westward between Polgar and Abadszalok the Russians took Igrici, eight miles beyond the Tisza and 15 miles southeast of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city.

Mezokeresztes, nine miles southwest of Igrici, was the deepest penetration achieved by the Russians. It put them within a mile of the Budapest-Ungvar trunk railway connecting the Hungarian and Czechoslovakian fronts, and five miles northeast of Mezokovesd, a large town on the railway.

Berlin said that fresh armored columns hurled into action at Mezokovesd had halted the Russians outside that town.

Farther south other Soviet units, crossing from Tiszafired, captured the west bank town of Poroszlo, advanced nine miles beyond and captured Mezotarkany, and nearby Besenyotelek. Both these localities are within five miles of the railway.

Russians Cross Danube At Apatin

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—The German high command said today the Russians had crossed the Danube at Apatin, in northern Yugoslavia, 15 miles south of the Hungarian border and 125 miles south of Budapest, and a "battle is still raging there."

The broadcast communique said the Russians had penetrated that part of Apatin which is on the west bank.

Mass Forces During Lull

The Russians were reported massing men and materials along the Eastern Front for the "decisive action against the vital centers of Germany" promised by Premier Stalin.

A brief Soviet communique dismissed developments by noting "no essential changes at the front," but the German radio described the comparative quiet as "the calm before the storm."

Besieged and strife-torn Budapest was considered the most likely target for a fresh and heavier assault. The Berlin radio reported new concentrations of Soviet tanks in the outskirts of the Hungarian capital.

Reds Protest To France

Russia has lodged a protest with the French Government over treatment of Soviet war prisoners in France, the Moscow radio said last night.

"A considerable number of Soviet citizens transferred by the Germans to France during Hitler's occupation did not receive the rights of nationals of an Allied power liberated from captivity," declared the broadcast. "They found themselves in prisoner-of-war camps together with German prisoners."

(Field dispatches from the Western front frequently have mentioned the capture of Russians, Poles and soldiers of other nationalities who have been impressed into the Germany army. These have been treated as prisoners of war pending clarification of their status. Whether the Russian broadcast referred to these was not clear.)

Drive Has Slowed Down

The Russian drive on Budapest slowed two days ago in the face of desperate German and Hungarian resistance and heavy rains.

The Paris radio said street fighting took place in Pest on the east bank of the Danube and declared some Hungarian soldiers and workers had gone over to the Russian forces. The Brussels radio quoted neutral sources as reporting that Soviet artillery had been installed in Pest. Moscow has not confirmed that Soviet troops are inside the capital.

Nazis Claim Defensive Victory

New blows also were expected against the 30 German divisions reported trapped in western Latvia beyond the Baltic port of Liepaja. The Germans contended last night that the first stage of the battle at this front was a defensive victory for their army, which, they said, warded off blows of 60 Russian infantry divisions and 18 tank divisions.

East Prussia, expected to be a theater of violent battle this winter, was the scene of localized fighting along the Niemen river yesterday. The Russian communique said Germans who tried to cross the river in motor boats near Tilsit were mowed down and two boats sunk.

Russian Official Visits Bucharest.

Moscow, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs A. Y. Vishinsky arrived in Bucharest today to check on steps taken by the Romanian Government to fulfill the terms of the armistice.

Red-Day Celebration 'Broken Up' In Iran

Moscow, Nov. 9 (AP)—Iranian militia and police were reported today by the Tass news agency to have broken up a planned celebration at Teheran by the Labor Union Council and other organizations Tuesday on the 27th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

The Tass dispatch from Teheran said labor union officials had been arrested.

November 7 is Russia's biggest and most solemn holiday. The reports of the discord put an even greater strain on relations between Russia and Iran, already strained over the question of oil concession.

Iranian Premier Quits, Turkish Radio Reports

New York, Nov. 9 (AP)—Premier Mohamed Saed, whose Iranian Government has been under attack from Russia for refusing to grant oil concessions to the Soviet Union, resigned today, the Turkish home radio reported.

The radio, quoting a broadcast from Teheran, said the resignation was accepted by Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, 25-year-old ruler of Iran. The broadcast was recorded by the FCC.

This report came after an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow said a new strain had been placed on Soviet-Iranian relations because police at Teheran broke up a planned celebration of the 27th anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Announcement of the arrest of officials of the Labor Union Council and other organizations, carried by Tass, was published in Moscow.

Report Hammerfest Is Left Uninhabited

Stockholm, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—The Germans have evacuated the Norwegian town of Hammerfest, the northernmost town in Europe, and have removed the civilians, the Berlin correspondent of the Aftonbladet reported today.

An Arctic Ocean port, Hammerfest, was recently attacked by planes of the British Home Fleet, and is threatened now by the Russian columns that captured Petsamo and Kirkenes.

EXILED POLES SUBMIT REPORT TO AMERICANS

LONDON, Nov. 9—(AP) Poland's exiled government was reported tonight to have submitted indirectly to the United States department certain suggestions aimed at establishing an accord with Russia which would guarantee Poland's independence.

A reliable Polish quarter said the government's proposals were handed to Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, this week and probably were forwarded immediately by the British government to the Americans.

It was learned that the Polish government is insisting that any settlement of the Polish question should insure Poland's freedom.

Prime Minister Churchill has spoken on the desirability of a three power guarantee of an independent, sovereign Poland. The London Polish view is that such a guarantee should cover the inviolability of the new Polish frontiers as well as Poland's freedom from outside interference in her internal affairs.

Poles Declared Ready To Accept Curzon Line

New York, Nov. 9—The Bern radio said today that the Polish Government in London now was ready "to accept the Curzon line as the definite frontier between Poland and the U. S. S. R."

This account said the exile Government was ready to accept the line, under which Poland would lose some of its pre-war eastern territory, with a modification which would put the city of Lwow inside the new borders of Poland.

NEW PARLEY LIKELY SOON

Churchill Says Election Results Improved Prospect

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill said today "it is high time" that he, President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin had another conference. He declared that "the prospects of such a meeting have been vastly improved by the results of the Presidential election in the United States, for which we waited so breathlessly on Tuesday last."

A new tri-power conference "might easily bridge the sufferings of mankind and stop the fearful process of destruction which is now ravaging the earth," he said.

The Prime Minister spoke at the annual luncheon for the Lord Mayor of London, this time for Sir Frank L. Alexander. It was an historic occasion, glittering with the pageantry of the city's past, bright with the scarlet and ermine robes of its officials.

Calls For Full Exertion

"Now we stand on the threshold of Germany," Churchill cautioned, "it will take the full exertions of the three great powers, every scrap they can give, to crush down the desperate resistance which we must expect from this military antagonist at last beaten back to his own lair."

The Prime Minister held out no hope of swift victory. He said instead that "no one can be blamed, provided he does not slacken his efforts for a moment, for hoping that victory may come to the Allies and peace may come to Europe in 1945."

Urging upon Britain's men and women a new surge of strength, he said flatly "I cannot offer you an easy future on the continent of Europe. It is always in the last lap of the race that great efforts must be forthcoming. It is no moment now to slacken."

Says Pause Is Inevitable

Churchill said that a pause in the Allied advance was "inevitable." He pointed out that in the last few months the supreme command had concentrated upon bringing up supplies and reinforcements and improving harbors, in addition to directing the fighting in Holland and Italy.

Grimly he declared that the operations in Italy, Holland and Belgium had cost the British and Canadian forces "very heavy losses."

"I think it right to point out in a precise and definite manner," he added, "that these two important battles . . . are only the prelude to further great operations which must be conducted in the months to come."

Tribute To Both Parties

In discussing the American election, he paid tribute "to both the great parties for the manner in which the interests of the Allies and the prosecution of the war have been held high above the dust of partisanship" and to Dewey for his "sportsmanlike manner" in defeat.

"America," he said, "has given an example to the world of how democratic institutions can be worked with the utmost vigor and freedom without injury to the permanent interests of the state."

Praising the British press, Parliament and public officials for refraining from "mixing ourselves up" in the American campaign, he said he felt free now to express "on personal grounds the very great joy it gives me to know that my wartime and intimate cooperation with President Roosevelt will be continued in the months that lie immediately before us."

"These are months profoundly interwoven with the future of both our countries, and also, we trust, the future association of our two countries will be interwoven with the peace and progress of the whole world," he said.

THREE-POWER PARLEY URGED BY CHURCHILL

Prime Minister Expresses Joy Co-operation With Roosevelt Will Go On.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO GOV. DEWEY

Hails Conduct of U. S. Elections as Democracy's Proof—Sees British Poll in 1945.

London, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill said today that it was "high time we had another triple conference." Such a meeting of himself, President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin, he declared at the Lord Mayor's luncheon, might easily bridge the sufferings of mankind and stop the fearful process of destruction which is now ravaging the earth.

"The prospects of such a meeting," he continued, "have been vastly improved by the results of the presidential elections in the United States."

After pausing here for a moment, while the audience applauded, Mr. Churchill added: "And for which we waited so breathlessly on Tuesday last."

His auditors also applauded when he declared that Field Marshal Montgomery had opened the estuary of the Schelde, thus opening to Allied shipping the great Belgian port of Antwerp, and putting Antwerp "at the disposal of the northern flank of the Allied armies which will presently move into Germany for the final struggle." But the operation had cost heavy British and Canadian casualties, he added.

He spoke at the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor, Sir Frank Alexander.

Praises Gov. Dewey.

Praising the British press and Parliament for refraining from mixing in the American campaign he said that he felt free now to express "on personal grounds the very great joy it gives me to know that my wartime and intimate cooperation with President Roosevelt will be continued in the months that lie immediately before us."

"These are months profoundly interwoven with the future of both our countries," he said, "and also we trust that the future association of our two countries will be interwoven with the peace and progress of the whole world."

British Election Forecast.

Declaring that the United States had given an example to the world of how democratic institutions can be worked "with the utmost vigor and freedom without injury to the permanent interests of the State," the Prime Minister went on to say: "We know that we in Britain have in the Republican party of the United States vast numbers of friends and well-wishers and that the upholding of Anglo-American friendship is cherished by tens of millions in both of the great parties over there."

It seemed almost certain, Mr. Ch[illegible] said, that Britain would have a general election in 1945. He expressed the belief that it would be conducted "with all the liveliness and robust vigor which will gratify the political emotions of our public, without destroying that marvelous underlying unity and sense of brotherhood which has long existed in this country and has reached its highest degree among the perils from which we have been delivered."

At an earlier point in his address Mr. Churchill said that no one could be blamed for hoping that victory would come to the Allies and peace to Europe in 1945, provided "he does not slacken his or her efforts for a moment."

Britain's dominant thought is to end the frightful slaughter and devastation in Europe within the shortest possible time, he said, adding: "Although it is our duty to work hard — and we have worked hard — to produce large schemes of social improvement and advance, although it is our duty to make preparations for the change over from war to peace, or from war in Europe to war in Japan, in far distant Asia, although we are bound to work as hard as we can, nothing shall stand in the way of the prosecution of the war to its ultimate conclusion."

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Text of Churchill's 'Big-3' Address

LONDON, Nov. 9 (U.P.)—Text of Prime Minister Churchill's talk at the Lard Mayor of London's luncheon today:

When I look back over these wartime years I cannot help feeling that time is an inaccurate, even capricious, measure of the duration of it. At one time it seemed so long, and at another so short. Sometimes events are galloping forward at a breathless speed, sometimes there are long, hard pauses which we have to bear. Anniversaries like this seem to recur with extreme rapidity when you get to one and look back to the other It seems such a very brief span, and yet the intervening months are so packed with incidents and so burdened with toil; as you retrace your steps mentally over them, you cannot believe they have been.

It is hard to remember how long ago this war began. One can never be quite sure whether it has lasted a flash or an age. I had a very shrewd suspicion, my Lord Mayor, when I received your gracious invitation, that you would probably propose the health of His Majesty's Ministers, and I must say I held myself in readiness for the task of making some reply. I thought I would see whether I should not get some hint out of what I said last year when this agreeable event and festival was also celebrated.

I saw then that I was congratulating you on the year of victory of 1943. I was congratulating the City of London on the memorable, exhilarating year of almost unbroken success, and I was recounting the long succession of places and countries which have been cleared of the enemy. All of Africa, Sardinia, Corsica and one-third of Italy were in the hands of the British and United States armies.

The mighty war which the United States were waging and are waging in the Pacific had prospered, and in Russia Marshal Stalin's armies were already rolling triumphantly forward to cleanse their native lands of the German invader. But the events of 1943 have been far surpassed by those of 1944.

Rome and Athens, Paris and Brussels all have been rescued or by their own exertions have freed themselves of German oppression. All of Hitler's satellites have turned against him. Not only have they been struck down, but they have actually turned their arms against his baleful coercion.

They who have been driven so far against their interests, against their honor, and, in many cases, their inclinations, have had a chance to turn upon their slave driver and may now wreak the vengeance which is due them, as from so many of the free countries which fought from the beginning.

Both in the east and in the west, Allied vanguards stand on German soil. The U-boat menace has for the time being been practically effaced. There was one month in which up to the last day they had not sunk a single ship. On the last day they got one, and therefore the matter was hardly of the character to be specially mentioned.

That great peril which hung over us so long and at times concentrated the whole attention of the defense organization of this country and of the United States has been effaced, and from the air there rains down upon the guilty German land a hail of fire and explosion of ever-increasing fury.

We have had our own experience, and we know how severe the ordeal may be, but I can assure you that we have not suffered one-tenth and we shall not suffer one-tenth of what is being meted out to those who first started and developed this cruel and merciless form of attack.

Such are some of the fruits of 1944, and no one can be blamed, provided he does not slacken his or her efforts for a moment, for hoping that victory may come to the Allies and peace may come to Europe in 1945.

When I was here last year I could not tell you that I was about to start for a meeting of three great Allies—the heads of three great governments—Teheran. There it was that the plans were made and agreements and decisions taken which were executed with so much precision and with a degree of combination to which Marshal Stalin referred in his wise and weighty speech of a few days ago.

Now I don't mind saying that it is high time we had another triple conference and that such a meeting might easily abridge the sufferings of mankind and the fearful process of destruction which is ravaging the earth. Prospects of such a meeting have been vastly improved by the results of the Presidential elections in the United States, and for which we waited so breathlessly on Tuesday last.

I thought, looking back on my past records, that when I was here last year I appealed to the British and American public to be very careful that election year did not in any way ruffle the good-will that exists throughout the English-speaking world and which was of so great aid to our armies. It is certainly gratifying that it should have been carried through without any disturbing of the ancient, moth-eaten controversies which are to be found in history books between Great Britain and her American kinsmen, now brothers-in-arms.

We must be very careful ourselves to avoid mixing ourselves up in American political affairs. I offer my thanks to Parliament, the press and to public men of all parties—perhaps especially to them—for the care and restraint which have made all potential indiscretions die upon their lips.

Now that that event is over and the results have been declared, there are a few things I should like to say about the American Presidential election. Let us first of all express our gratitude to both great parties for the manner in which the interests of alliance and prosecution of the war have been held high above the dust of partisanship. America has given an example to the world of how democratic institutions can be worked with the utmost vigor and freedom without injury to the permanent interests of state. We know that we in Britain have in the Republican party of the United States a vast number of friends and well-wishers and the upholding of Anglo-American friendship is cherished by tens of millions in both great parties over there.

I am sure that everybody will be moved by the sportsmanlike manner in which Governor Dewey in the moment of his defeat offered his congratulations to his opponent and pledged his party to work wholeheartedly for the world cause. What a model this would be to those States where political differences are not solvable by word and vote and where the question of who is to be in and who is to be out may be one of life and death, to be settled by violence, and where there may be but a short gap between being a ruler and being a victim.

Here in this country—foremost in all democratic and parliamentary conceptions of modern times—we in this country who are very old in the game of party politics have learned how to carry through and debate great, fiercely contested political issues without the severance of national life or even, in most cases, without severance of personal and private friendship.

However we may regret it, it seems almost certain that this old island will have its first general election in 1945, and I am sure that it will be conducted by all concerned with all liveliness and robust vigor which will gratify the political emotions of our public without destroying that marvelous underlying unity and sense of brotherhood which has long existed in this country and which has reached its highest degree among the perils from which we have been delivered.

I said a few moments ago that we have strictly avoided any question of opinion about party issues in the United States, but at this moment, now, I feel free to express, on personal grounds, the very great joy it gives me to know that my wartime and intimate cooperation with President Roosevelt will be continued in the months that lie immediately before us. These are months profoundly interwoven with the future of both our countries, and also, we trust, the future association of our two countries will be interwoven with the peace and progress of the whole world.

We have here in General Koenig and in Burgomaster Dr. van de Meulebroeck living representatives to bring home the splendid events which have so recently taken place.

The interest of the world has been dominated by the decisive battle in Normandy in which the Anglo-American armies destroyed and pulverized the structure of German military resistance in France. A brilliant exploitation of victory enabled the Americans to sweep the enemy from France, aided by the audacious and gallant Maquis, and enabled the British to clear the Channel coast and to drive the enemy out of Belgium and out of a large portion of Holland.

How many times, when a great battle has been won, have its results been thrown away? Here we have seen the highest result, surely and firmly seized and held at every stage. There comes a time when the pursuers outstrip to the utmost limits their supplies. An enemy falling back on his own territory is enabled to once again form a front, and this shows itself very plainly by the furious and continuous fighting which has broken out on the Moselle and in that neighborhood when the Americans advanced forward with so much impetus and then came up against the hard core of recovered enemy resistance.

A pause in the Allied advance was inevitable, and during that last few months the bringing up of supplies and reinforcements and the improvement of harbors have been the main preoccupation of the Supreme Allied Command, apart from the heavy fighting I have spoken of on the Moselle. But during these last eight or ten weeks two considerable operations have been fought by armies under British command in both of which Polish and Canadian forces were represented and in both of which a large proportion of United States troops fought with their customary skill.

The largest of these two great operations was in Italy under General Alexander. They have surmounted the terrible barrier of the Apennines and the Gothic Line, and this has carried us into the Valley of the Po. The progress of the year—of the season—has brought us bad weather, quite unaccustomed weather for this time of year, and we are facing a strongly fortified line held by an army which is practically as large as our own. It was a great fall feat of arms.

The second interim victory has been in the Netherlands under Field Marshal Montgomery, and it has opened the Schelde and will very shortly place the great port of Antwerp at the disposal of the northern flank of the Allied Army which presently moves into Germany for the final struggle.

In these two operations in Italy and Holland and Belgium very great losses have been sustained, in the greatest proportion by the British and Canadian forces. In both we have been aided by our valiant allies. In both opportunities have been offered for superb feats of heroism, and deeds have been done which, when they are known and can be studied with the attention they deserve, will long figure in song and story and will long light the martial annals of our race.

I think it is right to point out in a precise and definite manner that these two important battles, one in the Apennines and the other in the west, are only a prelude to further great operations which must be conducted in the months to come. Now we stand on the threshold of Germany, and it will take the full exertions of the three great powers and every scrap of strength they can give to crush down the desperate resistance which we must expect from this military antagonist, at last beaten back to his own lair.

Any more than on former occasions I cannot offer you an easy future on the Continent of Europe. It is always in the last lap of the race that great efforts must be forthcoming. It is no

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Elsewhere in reference to the war he said: "Now we stand on the threshold of Germany, and it will take the full exertions of the three great Powers, every scrap of strength they can give, to crush down the desperate resistance which we must expect from this military antagonist at last beaten back to his own lair."

Promises No Easy Time.

Urging upon Britain's men and women a new surge of strength, he said flatly: "I cannot offer you an easy future on the Continent of Europe. It is always in the last lap of the race that great efforts must be forthcoming. It is no moment now to slacken."

Mr. Churchill said that a pause in the Allied advance was "inevitable." He pointed out that in the last few months the Supreme Command had concentrated upon bringing up supplies and reinforcements and improving harbors, in addition to directing the fighting in Holland and Italy. Grimly he declared that the operations in Italy, Holland and Belgium had cost the British and Canadian forces "very heavy losses."

"I think it right to point out in a precise and definite manner," he added, "that these two important battles . . . are only the prelude to further great operations which must be conducted in the months to come."

"When I was here last year I appealed to the British and American public to be very careful that election year did not in any way ruffle the good will that existed throughout the English-speaking world, and which was so great an aid to our armies," the Prime Minister recalled.

"It is certainly remarkable that all this turmoil of the United States election should have been carried through without any disturbing of the ancient, moth-eaten, threadbare controversies which are to be found in the history books between Great Britain and her American kinsmen, now brothers in arms.

Thanks For Restraint

"We must be very careful ourselves to avoid mixing ourselves up in American political affairs. I offer my thanks to Parliament, press and public men of all parties and no parties—perhaps especially to them—for the care and restraint which have made all potential indiscretions die upon their lips."

Churchill praised Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for sportsmanship in defeat, saying: "What a model this would be to those states where political differences are not solvable by word or vote, where the question of who is to be in and who is to be out may be one of life and death, to be settled by violence and intrigue and where there may be but a short gap between being the ruler and being the victim."

Air War On Reich

Describing air attacks upon Germany, the Prime Minister asserted "we have not suffered one tenth, and we shall not suffer one tenth, of what is being meted out to those who first started and developed this cruel and merciless form of attack."

He said no one could be blamed for hoping that victory would come to the Allies and peace to Europe in 1945, provided "he does not slacken his or her efforts for a moment."

Churchill expressed "great joy" that his cooperation with President Roosevelt would be continued.

"These are months profoundly interwoven with the future of both our countries," he said, "and also we trust that the future association of our two countries will be interwoven with the peace and progress of the whole world."

Churchill said the United States had given an example to the world of how Democratic institutions can be worked "with the utmost vigor and freedom without injury to the permanent interests of the state."

British Election Seen

"We know," he continued, "that we in Britain have in the Republican party of the United States vast numbers of friends and well-wishers, and the upholding of Anglo-American friendship is cherished by tens of millions in both of the great partes over there."

The Prime Minister said it seemed almost certain that Britain would have a general election in 1945. He expressed belief it would be conducted "with all the liveliness and robust vigor which will gratify the political emotions of our public, without destroying that marvelous underlying unity and sense of brotherhood which has long existed in this country and has reached its highest degree among the perils from which we have been delivered."

Britain's dominant thought is to end the "frightful slaughter and devastation" in Europe within the shortest possible time, he said, adding:

Speaks Of War In Asia

"Although it is our duty to work hard—and we have worked hard—to produce large schemes of social improvement and advance, although it is our duty to make preparations for the changeover from war to peace, or from war in Europe to war in Japan, in far distant Asia, although we are bound to work as hard as we can, nothing shall stand in the way of the prosecution of the war to its ultimate conclusion."

moment now to slacken. Hard as it may seem after five long years of war, every man and woman in this island must show what they are capable of doing, and I am sure our soldiers at the front will not be found incapable of that extra effort which is neceessary to crown all that has been attained, and, above all, bring this frightful slaughter and devastation in Europe to an end within the shortest possible period of time.

I can assure you that that, at any rate, is the dominant thought in His Majesty's Government. Although it is our duty to work hard—and we have worked hard—to produce large schemes of social improvement and advancement, although it is our duty to make preparations for the change-over from war to peace or from war in Europe to war in Japan in far distant Asia. Although we are bound to work as hard as we can, nothing shall stand in the way of the prosecution of the war to an ultimate conclusion. If we are to fail in that we should not be worthy either of your confidence or of the kindness which has led you to drink our health this afternoon.

Western European Pact Talks Foreseen

Paris, Nov. 9 (AP)—The semi-official *Agence France Presse* indicated today formation of a regional pact among western European nations will be discussed at the coming Paris meeting of Winston Churchill, Gen. Charles de Gaulle and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

AFP's diplomatic editor, discussing a world organization for peace, said de Gaulle had stressed recently France's unwillingness to join any "bloc."

World Cooperation

The statement said French policy aims at cooperation between Britain, the United States, Russia and France within a world organization, but added:

"However, past experience has shown that a universal formula cannot be workable without regional agreements among nations interested in the same geographic, economic or political problems.

"In this sense and to the exclusion of any other more particular objective, official French circles would view with satisfaction closer unity of these western European nations—Belgium, Holland, Great Britain and France."

HEAVIES BOMB REICH TROOPS

EUNSON

33 Planes Are Lost Backing Up Patton's New Offensive

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—More than 1,300 American heavy bombers poured 4,000 tons of explosives and thousands of fragmentation bombs onto German troops near Metz today in close support of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army offensive.

More than 2,000 planes, including escorts, patrols and others, joined in the operation, an Eighth Air Force communique announced, and 14 bombers and 19 fighters failed to return.

While Patton's tank-riding veterans crouched on the west banks of the Moselle, wave after wave of Liberators and Flying Fortresses of Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Eighth Air Force roamed the skies ahead, their bombs paving the way for the ground troops.

The bomber fleet was covered by 500 long-range Mustangs.

No Air Opposition

Opposition from the air was lacking again. The *Luftwaffe* has not attacked the Eighth Air Force since the Germans lost 208 planes last week.

RAF Lancasters attacked targets in the Ruhr, and two bombers were downed. Spitfires and Mustangs escorting the big British bombers all returned. RAF fighter pilots said their eyelashes froze and ice formed outside their cockpits.

It was the second time since the July *Blitz* at St. Lo that Eighth Air Force bombers had handled the task of pin-pointing their bomb loads on enemy troops. The same bombardiers smashed a hole in the Siegfried Line near Aachen about a month ago.

Roads And Bridges Wrecked

Bombardiers wrecked roads and bridges with 2,000-pounders, showering buildings and supply depots with incendiaries and ripping troop areas with thousands of 100-pound anti-personnel bombs.

When the Liberators and Fortresses turned off their bomb runs and headed home, the Mustangs buzzed inside Germany at deck level, strafing communications.

Returning pilots claimed destruction of 61 locomotives, 227 railroad cars, 65 motor vehicles, five half-tracks, five parked planes and a various assortment of radio towers, dumps and bridges.

About half of 42 fighter planes missing after yesterday's strike are safe, an air force spokesman said. Today, 19 pilots lost yesterday reported from fields in France where they had made forced landings.

ALLIED BOMBERS STRIKE AT RUHR

London, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—The aerial bombardment of western Germany went on today with an attack on objectives in the Ruhr by a force of escorted R. A. F. Lancasters.

No targets were named, but the attack probably was aimed at further crippling Nazi communications lines to the front. Two bombers were lost.

The German radio reported another flight of bombers approaching the Reich from the South. By mid-morning several Nazi stations, including Cologne, had gone off the air.

A small force of R. A. F. Mosquitoes attacked Hanover and other objectives in western Germany during the night without loss.

A damaging double-barreled blow was struck at German synthetic oil plants yesterday at Merseburg and Homberg at a cost of six bombers—five American and one British. Two of about a dozen German jet-propelled fighters were shot down.

One R. A. F. fighter was lost and forty-two American fighters failed to return, but most of them were reported to have landed in France because of the weather.

R. A. F. rocket-firing Typhoons yesterday blew up a German headquarters building near the Reichswald Forest southeast of Nijmegen.

NAZI V-2 ROCKETS BLAST ENGLAND IN NEW ATTACKS

JONES

LONDON, Nov. 9—(AP) A sharp flurry of robot bombs which kept Southern England antiaircraft and fighter defenses busy during the night and killed at least five persons stirred speculation today that the Nazis have established new launching sites in northern Holland.

The German radio again declared that the "flying telegraph pole" long range rocket V-2, was being used against England.

"Speculation on where the launching sites of V-1 and V-2 are situated is fruitless" said a broadcast by Transocean, Nazi propaganda agency. "The sites are most skilfully camouflaged. It is impossible to find out where they are."

The robot bombs came over the channel from the northeast. Anti-aircraft guns destroyed some in the air, fighter planes chased others, and at least one bomb fell into the sea.

The spectacular action was watched by many persons, but others hurried for shelters. One couple and their two children buried under the wreckage of their home were rescued.

Blast damage to houses was heavy over a wide area. Rescue work continued all night.

A Transocean broadcast implied that V-2 rockets might be directed against the United States.

"England and other far distant objectives are to be bombarded on an increased scale," the propaganda organization declared. "The technical development of modern long range warfare has entered a new phase."

"It may be that the huge explosions behind the Allied fronts which recently became known and the cause unexplained, thus causing great concern in the Allied camp, can be brought into connection with V-2," it said.

The agency said the Allies must wait before being able to judge the influence of German secret weapons on the course of military events. It declared Germany remained in the race for technical advantages.

A Stockholm report said experiments with V-2 might be going on in isolated sections of Norway.

The Berlin correspondent of Aftonbladet wrote that V-2 was "at least as much the theme of general conversation" in Berlin as the re-election of President Roosevelt and the silence of Hitler.

The Stockholm newspaper Tidningen reported from a private source that V-2 could be launched from a plane, but said the launching blast blew two out of five planes to bits.

5 Britons Killed By Robot Bombs

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—At least five persons were killed and scores injured during the night when flying bombs crashed in residential areas in southern England.

London was alerted for the first time in three days.

A number of the missiles were shot down over the east coast in a fierce sky display.

Three out of nine injured persons uncovered by rescue squads working all night died en route to hospitals.

The German radio—which yesterday proclaimed that the Nazis' new "V-2" rocket projectile already has been launched against London—declared today that attacks with this weapon will be stepped up. Other secret weapons of great explosive power also will be unleashed, a Berlin broadcast declared.

German Ace Reported Killed In Aerial Fight

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—The German communique said tonight that Major Walter Novotny, air group commander credited with bringing down 258 planes, had been killed in aerial combat. He last was reported in action on the eastern front.

"The *Luftwaffe* loses in him one of its most successful fighter pilots," the communique said.

Nazis Evacuate Yugoslav Valley

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—The German high command said today German forces had evacuated the Strumica Valley in southern Yugoslavia, "according to plan."

The withdrawal apparently was a continuation of the retreat from Greece. The Strumica is a passageway through the mountains between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The Germans declared in the broadcast communique that they had repulsed Allied forces which landed on Melos Island off the Greek southeast coast "after many days of hard fighting." The Germans reported the landing several days ago.

Netherlands To Claim Part Of Prussia

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Netherlands Government has informed Britain it reserves the right to claim a "suitable part" of adjoining Prussia in compensation for damage caused by the Germans in Holland.

The territory would either be ceded or brought within the economic orbit of the Netherlands on a provisional or permanent basis, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee told Commons today.

Commons cheered when Attlee declared "so far as the British Government are concerned, all just claims for territorial compensation at the expense of Germany which the Netherlands Government may decide to put forward, will be given energetic support."

Quisling Minister Resigns

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—William Hagelin, Minister of The Interior in Premier Vidkun Quisling's puppet government in Norway, has resigned because of poor health, the Oslo radio said today.

U-BOAT PRODUCTION STOPPED

LONDON, Nov. 9 — (AP) The Berlin news agency, International information bureau, quoted Nazi naval authorities as saying that construction of U-boats had been discontinued in favor of greater production of land weapons.

EDEN HINTS REPORT ON PALESTINE ISSUE

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today he would consider issuance of a White Paper dealing with terrorism in Palestine as an outgrowth of the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Minister of State Resident in the Middle East.

Conservative Earl Winterton had inquired whether a White Paper was contemplated, "especially in view of the fact that malicious rumors are being put about in London that the Government are hesitating to publish such a paper because it might create anti-Semitism and do mischief with our Allies in America."

Mr. Eden said Lord Moyne, a member of the wealthy Guinness brewing family, ordered discontinuance of his police escort and house guard in Cairo several months ago. He said the assassins gave the names of Moshe Cohen Itzhak and Chaim Saltzmann and were members of the Stern group of Jewish terrorists.

Dutch See a Market For Natural Rubber

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 9—The Netherland Government was described today as believing there will be ample room in the post-war world for both natural and synthetic rubber and as expecting only "healthy competition" between the two markets.

"American, British and Dutch Government representatives will meet in the United States the first of the year for mutual discussion on post-war supply and demand of natural rubber," said P. H. Westermann, Trade Commissioner of the Netherlands East Indies.

"Although the synthetic rubber industry has become colossal, especially in the United States, we do not look for it to disturb natural rubber production greatly. There is plenty of room for both, and America and Britain are in full accord with us."

De Valera Answers Allies

Dublin, Nov. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera told the Dail today representations had been received from, and replies sent to, Allied governments about the possibility of war criminals seeking refuge in Eire, but he declined to give further information.

ALLIES THREATEN TO FLANK FORLI

HEINZERLING

British Attack on Three Sides of Provincial Capital.

ROME, Nov. 9—(AP) British Eighth army troops, overcoming bitter German resistance, fought across a wide canal forming the eastern boundary of Forli airfield and advanced to within 500 yards of the village of Bussecchio, a mile southeast of Forli, it was announced today.

(A German news broadcast declared two British divisions attacked on a narrow front east and southeast of Forli after a heavy artillery barrage, but said there had been no breakthrough.)

Battles For Airfield

Heavy fighting was reported in progress for the extreme northern end of the airfield, with British infantry and tanks meeting Nazi infantry supported by 60-ton Tiger tanks. One enemy strongpoint nearly a mile southwest of the field was overrun.

While the attack around the airfield gained momentum, other Al-

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lied troops advanced up a secondary road leading into Forli from the south. Especially heavy fighting took place between Grisignano and San Martino before San Martino was captured and Allied infantry pushed on within two miles of Forli's southern outskirts.

Polish troops, driving in on Forli from the north, captured Dovodola after stiff street fighting and tonight were moving into hills northwest of the town against heavy opposition.

Forli Faces Encirclement

Thus Forli, a provincial capital 38 miles southeast of Bologna at the edge of the Po valley, was closely invested from three sides and appeared to be in some danger of encirclement.

On the American Fifth army front south of Bologna action remained limited to patrolling and artillery exchanges. American positions in the Monte Grande and Monte Cerere areas came under heavy enemy mortar fire. Rain which has bogged the American front for several weeks continued to fall occasionally in the hills.

In the western coastal sector, where American negro troops have been engaged in hard fighting for dominating features about four miles southeast of Massa, the villages of Fabbiano and Basanti were captured in an advance of more than a mile.

British Advance In Fight For Forli

Rome, Nov. 9 (AP)—British troops of the Eighth Army have advanced to within 500 yards of Bussecchio, about one mile from the bitterly contested Po Valley communications center of Forli, Allied headquarters announced today.

The British crossed the "king of ditches" canal forming the eastern boundary of the Forli airfield and captured the shattered buildings on the north side of the field. Eighty prisoners were taken.

Battle For Airfield

The Germans fought tenaciously for the airfield, using Tiger tanks to support their infantry, which still held the northern tip. The landing strips command the approaches to Forli from the southeast, a short distance from the Rimini-Bologna highway.

Other Allied troops advanced on a secondary road leading into Forli, a city of 66,000, from the south along the Rabbi river.

Heavy fighting took place between Grisgnano and San Martino, and the latter town was taken, placing the Allies within two miles of Forli from the south. Poles to the west captured Dovodola and moved into the hills northwest of the town in heavy fighting.

Infantryman Gets An Air Lesson

By Sydney A. Feder

United States 15th Air Force Headquarters in Italy, Nov. 6 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Faine Fairbank can tell you how it feels for an infantryman to find himself sailing around in a Flying Fortress with 2½ engines gone and the other 1½ not acting too healthy.

"It's just a helluva situation for an infantryman to be in," he said upon his return from serving as a waist gunner on a bombing raid against the Maribor rail yards in Yugoslavia.

In Pesonnel Swap

Ordinarily Fairbank, who hails from Lexington, Ky., and formerly lived at Topeka, Kan., is executive officer of a front-line infantry company. He took a turn with the air force in one of the temporary trades the air force and ground troops have been making recently so that each can see how the other half lives.

Also making the flight in the same personnel swap was Lieut. Clarence J. Wilson, Jr., tank platoon commander, of Norristown, Pa., who said his mission was what flyers call the "milk run."

That is to say, all he got was an ack-ack barrage close enough to wound one member of the crew of the bomber piloted by Lieut. Ellsworth S. Minner, of Los Angeles.

Pilot Does The "Impossible"

But Fairbank had the entire works. Two engines on his plane—both on the same side—conked out. It is supposed to be impossible for a B-17 to fly under such circumstances, but the impossible was done by Pilot Lieutenant Edward C. Stock, of Pueblo, Col., with the help of Copilot Alan L. Grout, of Mount Lebanon, Pa., and Engineer Sergeant Douglas W. Iven, of Paterson, N. J.

"I wasn't scared," said Fairbank, "because I've been in some tough spots in this Italian campaign. But I'll admit that when Lieutenant Stock told us to remain quiet and hold on it sure helped to smooth a few rough edges."

"You're My Friend For Life"

Then, 100 miles from home, the third engine began to lose power. The strain also began to tell on the fourth motor. The exhaust stack snapped and the flames of the exhaust glowed against the cowling. But finally, the ship limped in to its home base.

"I just climbed into that cockpit, threw my arms around Stock and said, 'Boy, you're my friend for life,'" Fairbank related.

The most impressive incident of the whole trip came on the way home. While two of the engines were dead and the third was sputtering, Fairbank saw one of the crew members sitting at his position and quietly reading.

"Out of curiosity, I glanced over his shoulder," said Fairbank. "He was reading the Bible."

Yank With Empty Gun Captures Two Nazis

With the United States Fifth Army in Italy, Nov. 9 (AP)—Pfc. Charles L. Winkler, of Yale, Mich., captured two German paratroopers in the mountains south of the Po Valley and marched them nearly a mile to military police and then discovered his gun was not loaded.

Winkler, "armed" with a carbine, surprised the Nazis in a fog. One had a machine pistol and the other a revolver. They came calmly when they saw Winkler's rifle.

Winkler discovered his gun was empty as he began the march back to his company. He kept it secret.

ARMY DESERTERS TERRORIZE ITALY

Two Gangs, One Led By Pennsylvanian, Rounded Up

London, Nov. 9 (AP)—The court-martial of ten American Negro soldiers was interrupted today while the judge advocate aroused one of the defendants from a nap. All ten—including the one who dozed off—are charged with murder, the aftermath of a shooting which brought death to two MPs and the wife of an innkeeper.

Rome, Nov. 9 (AP)—Two gangs, composed in part of deserters from the American and Canadian armies and the French Foreign Legion, have been rounded up by military police after terrorizing Rome and Naples for several weeks, it was announced today.

Allied headquarters said in an official announcement that the gangs were charged with kidnapping military policemen, stealing their motorcycles and committing "many other holdups and robberies."

One of the gangs, led by a 23-year-old American soldier from Pennsylvania, was made up entirely of soldiers—six Americans and two Canadians, all AWOL.

Second Led By French Legionnaire

The second, led by a Yugoslav and a Corsican, both deserters from the French Foreign Legion, included five other deserters from the Legion, one American deserter and five Italian and Spanish civilians.

The American and Canadian soldiers face court-martial.

The all-soldier gang is accused of a number of holdups and other acts of violence, including the theft of the automobile of Lieut. Gen. Vladyslaw Anders, commander of the Polish army corps, and the kidnapping of several military policemen between Rome and Naples.

Wreck Of Jeep Broke Up One

The breakup of this gang came after a jeep was wrecked in Rome and one of the Canadian members was injured. Military police charged that he carried a revolver taken from an American MP on the Rome-Naples road.

A guard was placed on the jeep and that night another Canadian, dressed as a United States officer, and an American dressed as a staff sergeant, came to get it. Arrested, they tried to shoot their way out, but were overpowered. The prisoners were found to be ill and they were confined in a Rome hospital.

Then fellow-gangsters appeared at the hospital attired as military policemen in an effort to "spring" the prisoners, but police scared them off.

Rome Cafe Raided

From the three men in custody the police learned about the haunts of the gang and captured four more of the deserters at a Rome cafe.

The larger gang, which used United States Army weapons as part of its equipment, was taken into custody on information from a Spanish civilian.

Lieut. Col. Geoffrey White said the fact that many men AWOL were stranded without funds was responsible for the crimes.

Gangs Of Deserters Rounded Up In Rome

Rome, Nov. 9 (AP)—Military police have rounded up two gangs, made up in part of deserters from the United States and Canadian armies and the French Foreign Legion, believed responsible for a wave of holdups and slayings in Rome and Naples, officials announced today.

NEW GREEK CURRENCY

Athens, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Greece, her paper money almost valueless as a result of inflation, is going to start all over again on Saturday with a new drachma unit which will be stabilized at 600 to the British pound. That would mean that the new currency, to be issued on November 11, would be worth nominally about two-thirds of an American cent, the same as in 1940.

It will take 50,000,000,000 of the old drachma notes now in circulation to buy one new drachma. The Government said that gold and foreign exchange totaling 43,000,000 British pounds sterling would be behind the new issue.

EGYPTIANS BEGIN PROBE INTO DEATH OF LORD MOYNE

CAIRO, Nov. 9—(AP) The Egyptian government took over today an investigation of two Jewish terrorists accused of assassinating Lord Moyne, British minister of state resident in the Middle East.

(Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said in commons the assassins gave the names of Moshe Cohen Itzhak and Chaim Saltzmann, members of the Stern group of Jewish terrorists, and that they singled out Lord Moyne because he was carrying out a policy against Jewish nationals.)

Officials cut off further information on the inquiry, probably until the case goes to trial. Sir William Croft is temporary in charge of the minister resident's office.

The Stern organization, which Cairo police assert ordered the assassination, is a group of Jewish nationalists who employ the methods of American gangsters for allegedly patriotic reasons.

Its Hebrew name means "fighters for the freedom of Israel," and its professed objective is to secure Palestine as a national home for Jews. British intelligence believes fewer than 400 men belong.

Its means of achieving its objective includes murder, dynamiting, blackmail, kidnaping and versions of the "protection racket" directed at both Jews and non-Jews and its strongest opponents are Zionist and other Jewish groups who also want to make Palestine a Hebrew state.

A few hours after Lord Moyne was shot down Monday, J. J. Giltin prominent Zionist official, declared "the council takes this oportunity to state that every responsible, reputable section of world Jewry views with abhorrence the activities of these terrorists."

(Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish agency for Palestine, in a letter to Prime Minister Churchill made public in London tonight deploring "political crimes of this kind," said "I can assure you that Palestine Jewry will go to the utmost limit of its power to cut out, root and branch, this evil from its midst.")

Unlike gangsters, the Sternists are willing to die for what they believe. It is possible that Abraham Stern, for whom the organization was named, ordered his own death. He was shot through the head by unknown killers after police seized him in Haifa last year.

An ultra-nationalist, Stern was even more radical than Vladimir Jabotinsky, with whom he broke in 1939 when the latter ordered a suspension of terrorism for the duration of the war.

With that split a crime wave broke over Palestine, buildings in Jerusalem were dynamited and wealthy Jews were kidnaped or forced to pay for "protection." It ebbed when the Germans threatened Alexandria, but broke again when this enemy drive was smashed.

(Eden said the Government would consider publishing a White Paper on Jewish terrorism after a conservative member of Commons asked if such a step were possible "in view of the fact that malicious rumors are being put about in London" that the Government hesitated to publish such a paper "because it might create anti-Semitism and do mischief with our Allies in America.")

CHINESE CROSS IRRAWADDY RIVER

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 9 — (AP) The Allies campaigning to open a land route to China have driven a third prong into Japanese-held territory in northern Burma, crossing the Irrawaddy river midway between Bhamo and Katha and threatening to outflank both of these enemy strongholds, the Allied command announced today.

Chinese troops carried out the new drive, occupying the town of Shweku on a high cliff on the south bank of the Irrawaddy. The newly-won position is 40 miles southeast of Mawlu, where British troops are operating in the first prong of the new offensive, and about the same distance southwest of Myothit, where Chinese forces thrust the second prong.

The new advance was made over extremely difficult terrain and was conducted with great secrecy. It places the Chinese 22 miles east of Katha, railhead on the Irrawaddy toward which the British are driving, and about 20 miles west of Bhamo, toward which Chinese troops are moving from the north.

Ineffective enemy opposition along the Irrawaddy indicated that the Japanese were taken by surprise. They withdrew rapidly, as they had done along the Myitkyina-Bhamo road to the northwest and along the Myitkyina-Mandalay railroad corridor to the northeast. Only a few minor casualties were suffered by the Allied forces, the daily communique said.

In the Allied advance southeastward from the Tiddim area in northwest Burma, troops of the Fifth Indian division after two days of heavy fighting captured Fort White, the communique announced. The Japanese were pursued four miles farther east.

JAP LIUCHOW DRIVE GAINS

Six Enemy Columns Encircling Chinese Rail Center

Chungking, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Japanese, redoubling their drive to wipe out American air power in south China, rolled up today to within 15 miles of Liuchow—Chinese stronghold and railway center in Kwangsi province—and steadily were encircling the city.

Five columns bore down and a sixth cut around to head off Chinese retreat to the old provisional capital of Yungning (Nanning).

The Japanese were bent on snipping all the railway lines radiating from Liuchow.

Nearest Moves From North

The Chinese high command said that the closest column, moving down from the north, was only 15 miles away, but the peril from other directions appeared almost equal.

A companion column struck to Liucheng, railway town.

The fall of Liucheng would be a heavy blow to the Chinese defenses, for mainly along the railway to Kweichow province lies safety in retreat and hope of reinforcements.

The other main railways lead southwest into Japanese-occupied French Indo-China and south into the overrun province of Kwangtung

Fought To Halt, Chinese Say

The high command asserted that these two most menacing moves were being fought to a halt.

Japanese driving down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway were conceded to have reached the outskirts of Loyung, 20 miles northeast of Liuchow.

[The Japanese agency Domei said forces seizing Loyung had pressed on and were now "launching an attack against the outer defense positions located in the northeastern sector of Liuchow."]

Further advances also were scored by a Japanese force pressing westward from Hsiujen, 47 miles east of Liuchow, and by another swinging up from Mosun, 45 miles southeast.

Make 15-Mile Advance

A 15-mile advance was scored by a Japanese force which drove to within six miles of Laipin, southwest of Liuchow, in an attempt to cut the railway from Liuchow to Yungning.

Ninety-five miles northeast of Liuchow the Japanese were beaten back in five tank-led assaults on encircled Kweilin, like Liuchow a former American air base.

Heavy fighting was reported in the suburbs on the north, south, east and west. (Tokyo radio quoted a front correspondent as saying the Japanese had launched a "general offensive" against Kweilin, which was declared defended by five Chinese divisions.)

Strike At Supply Lines

Chinese attempting to disrupt enemy supply lines into Kwangsi province from the north scored "appreciable gains" in attacks on the suburbs of Tungan, 90 miles northeast of Kweilin, the high command said.

Japanese in the area of Paoching, 63 miles west of Hengyang in Hunan province to the northeast, advanced to a point about seven and a half miles from the city but were beaten back, the Chinese said. Paoching is one of the main points protecting the right flank of the Japanese drive into Kwangsi province.

The high command also reported fighting flared around the fallen East China port of Foochow, with the Japanese moving inland seven and a half miles southeast of the city.

Japs Peril Key Defense Point In S. China

Chungking, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Japanese closed in today on Liuchow, once powerful bastion of American air power in the Orient, with the Chinese high command indicating one enemy spearhead was only 15 miles from that key point in the defenses of South China.

(A Tokyo broadcast said the Japanese were closing in on points barely nine miles from Liuchow, and also announced a general offensive against Kweilin, employing tanks, planes and infantry.)

New Gas Charge

Chinese military authorities asserted the Japanese had used "large quantities" of poison gas at Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi province.

The attempt failed to dislodge the defenders, "who held their positions grimly," the authorities said. Earlier the Chinese high command reported "violent attacks" by the Japanese in the eastern, northern and southern suburbs of Kweilin.

(A broadcast Japanese Domei agency dispatch said the Chinese had constructed artillery emplacements in the suburbs of Kweilin and stocked them with a two-month supply of food and ammunition.

(The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said five Chinese divisions were defending the city.)

Columns Strafed

United States 14th Air Force flyers, active in support of Chinese ground forces, strafed and bombed Japanese columns moving westward on the West river front in South China and on the Salween river front in Yunnan province and attacked Japanese positions on the Burma Road.

Villages near Mangshih, enemy strongpoint on the Burma Road, and gun positions and installations were hit.

New Zealanders Host To Polish Children

Wellington, New Zealand, Nov. 9 (AP)—More than 700 homeless children, war refugees from Poland, have arrived in New Zealand as guests for the duration of the war.

Ranging in age from 5 years to the late teens, they had to flee their homes at the outbreak of war and finally reached far-away Iran.

At Teheran, New Zealanders became interested in the children and invited them there. With them were about 100 doctors, nurses, teachers, priests and attendants.

ARGENTINA CURBS AXIS-OWNED FIRMS

Buenos Aires, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—The Argentine Government adopted today a series of measures designed to enforce stricter surveillance over the activities of firms controlled by Axis capital.

A decree transferred responsibility for the exercise of such vigilance to the recently created Department of Industry and Commerce from the Department of Internal Revenue. Adolfo Silenzi de Stagni resigned from the latter department a few days ago after being admonished for failure to maintain adequate watch over "certain foreign companies."

The decree empowers the department to expropriate firms which are "unable to operate because of conditions inherent in the present war." Presumably these include those on the British and American blacklist. Complete and permanent control over banks and insurance companies directly or indirectly dependent upon countries with whom Argentina has severed relations also was ordered.

German Food Supply Called Quite Adequate

New York, Nov. 9 (AP)—John M. Cassels, special assistant to the director of food programs of the Foreign Economic Administration, said today that Germany would not starve this year "even if cut off from all imports."

Cassel, who returned here by transatlantic plane from a food survey in London, declared:

"Germany is comparatively well off on food supplies. Long before the war she began building up agricultural reserves and later she also accumulated supplies from occupied areas. If her crops continue to be good, she will not starve next year, either."

He said that, on the whole, European peoples "were very badly off" for food this year, and the condition was aggravated by "very acute transportation difficulties."

Eisenhower's 'Stars' Top Prize

New York, Nov. 9 (AP)—General Eisenhower's four "lucky stars"—the insignia of a full general which he wore during the invasions of Africa, Italy and France—will be awarded as a prize to New York State's top war-bond salesman during the Sixth War Loan.

Japs Reported Offended By Stalin

San Francisco, Nov. 9 (AP)—Premier Marshal Stalin's speech this week, in which he branded Japan an "aggressor nation," surprised and offended the Japanese people, Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today in a radio broadcast.

The broadcast said that the Russian Premier's address has become the "central topic of discussion of all Japan . . . but Government circles are refraining from making any comments."

"War Of Liberation"

Japanese propagandists reiterated their theme that Japan was fighting the war to "free the peoples of Greater East Asia from the imperialism of America and Britain" and added that the Japanese people were surprised by Stalin's statement since "liberation and aggression are two opposite things and one cannot confuse the two kinds of philosophies."

The Domei broadcast added that "it is naturally expected that the foreign policy of Russia will change as new situations demand. Consequently, it is the firm belief of the Japanese general public that Japan must also adopt a realistic policy which will conform with any new situation created by the Russians. . . . Premier Stalin in his speech did not allude to the Chungking regime. This fact is noteworthy."

Stalin's reference was to "aggressive nations," but the Domei broadcast said, "Premier Stalin branded Japan as an 'aggressor nation.'"

Later the Tokyo radio announced the general staff of the Japanese army has established a bureau to "study the secret of certain victory." The bureau will be headed by Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu, chief of staff, with Gen. Hikosaburo Hata second in command.

FDR WILL RETURN TO CAPITAL TODAY TO RESUME DUTIES

Tremendous Reception Awaits Arrival of Fourth Term Winner.

FACES BIG TASKS

Problems Dealing with War, Domestic Issues Feature Docket.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—(AP) President Roosevelt returns triumphantly to Washington tomorrow, to a tremendous reception and to tremendous tasks.

Waiting for him at the end of a parade from Union station to the White House is a hefty array of problems that will cram his schedule from now until his fourth term starts.

They centered around:

Faces Many Problems

Another Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference on war and world security, vacancies in the Administration, possible cabinet changes, demands for remodelling the Little Steel Wage formula, whipping together annual and budget messages for congress. And those weren't all.

But, for the time being, Washington itself wasn't interested in them. The National Capital hatched spur-of-the-moment plans to turn out the town—with bands, bunting and ballyhoo. Vice President-Elect Harry S. Truman flew eastward from Missouri to join the procession.

Just for the record, still incomplete tallies showed Roosevelt and Truman topping challengers Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker by:

36 states to 12.

432 electoral votes to 99.

The winners had 24,184,832 popular votes to 21,180,685 for Dewey and Bricker, with some 10,000 precincts to go.

Thus their margin in popular ballots was the narrowest since 1916. The electoral lead jumped when tabulation of some of the final Michigan precincts in the Detroit industrial area swung the state into the Democratic column.

Michigan was one of the 10 states that went Republican in 1940. All the other nine were Republican again this year.

Retain Senate Majority

Along with the Democratic win at the top of the ticket went retention of the party's comfortable majority in the Senate, a firm grasp on a House majority, and more Democratic governors. The few races still in doubt couldn't alter that picture.

The role that the new Congress will play in fashioning America's post-war programs for peace and war became the subject of major speculation.

The returns assured the Democrats:

A House membership of 241 and a margin of at least 49, with four races in Missouri and one each in New Jersey and Washington in doubt.

A Senate membership of at least 55 and a plurality over the Republicans of 15, with races in Nevada, Missouri and Pennsylvania in doubt.

Tuesday's ballot flood, which inundated such Roosevelt foreign policy foes as Senator Nye (R-ND), Danaher (R-Conn) and Representatives Fish (R-N.Y.) and Day (R-Ill), apparently had neared its crest.

A late House accounting gave the Democrats 241 members, 23 more than an actual majority as against the 214 they now have, the Republicans clinched 186, in contrast with their present 212.

While the election results seemingly enhanced President Roosevelt's prospects for winning two-thirds Senate approval of the peace and other treaties, Congress still will contain such critics of Roosevelt foreign policy as Senators Wheeler (D-Mont), Johnson (R-Calif), Shipstead (R-Minn), Langer (R-N.D.), and others.

As for the President's docket, some things can wait, but a decision must be made promptly on the date and spot for the parley with Britain's Prime Minister and Russia's Premier.

Tied closely to this projected get-together is the forthcoming United Nations meeting to implement the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a world peace organization.

Russian-Polish differences, a ticklish Argentine situation, a program for handling a conquered Germany, and an invitation to visit Paris are among additional foreign affairs likely to require early consideration by the Chief Executive.

Will Attend Parley

With the American-Russian-British parley in the books before Christmas, Mr. Roosevelt will be cutting close the time required to shape his budget and annual messages.

In his spare time, the Chief Executive can think about picking a new ambassador to China to succeed Clarence E. Gauss, who resigned, and a man to take over James F. Byrnes' place at the presidential elbow. The War Mobilization Director says he wants to practice law back home in South Carolina.

A board to handle disposition of surplus war property also has to be appointed.

Washington harvested the usual crop of post-election rumors about cabinet shakeups, including the perennial that Secretary of Labor Perkins was quitting. Whether well founded or not, there also has been talk that 73-year-old Secretary of State Hull might resign because of his health.

Secretary of Interior Ickes handed in his resignation, as he does every four years, just in case Mr. Roosevelt might want to make a change. But there was no indication the President had one in mind.

The most likely development would be the resignation of Postmaster General Frank Walker to make way for Robert E. Hannegan, the Democratic national chairman. The Chairman customarily has gone into the cabinet to head up the Postal department. Walker, himself a former chairman, did that. So did James A. Farley.

BIG ISSUES FACE FDR ON RETURN TO CAPITAL TODAY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—(AP) A decision on United States policy toward postwar control of Germany is one of a half-dozen top-drawer foreign questions awaiting President Roosevelt's return from the political wars.

Probably the most urgent decision on the President's desk, awaiting his arrival from Hyde Park tomorrow, is his choice of a time and place to meet with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Chur-

chill. The final time and place, of course, will be by agreement among the three.

The greater part of the pending foreign problems are coupled with this meeting.

Faces Many Issues

Here are some of the issues with which Mr. Roosevelt may be expected to deal as rapidly as he can consider the facts and consult with his advisers and department heads:

1. Arrangements for advancing the Dumbarton Oaks plan of world organization to the point where an international conference can be held early next year, possibly in January. The British, Russian and American leaders are expected to try to agree on the big power veto issue at their own imminent meeting.

2. Also linked to decisions on the tripartite gathering is the pending invitation from General Charles de Gaulle for the President and Secretary of State Hull to visit Paris.

3. German control policy has to be given its final form so far as the United States is concerned before it is subjected to final agreement with the British and Russians. Having scrapped the Morgenthau plan for deindustrialization of defeated Germany, the President is expected to go along with the State department's proposals for control of Germany's war-making resources through selective elimination and restriction of its industries.

Faces Argentine Issue

4. Another pressing question is that of the policy to be followed with respect to the Argentine situation which apparently is now building up to a consultative meeting of American foreign ministers. The United States has not relaxed its insistence that the Argentine government is a hotbed of Fascist activities in this hemisphere, so this government must be prepared to press its case fully at such a gathering.

5. The position of Ambassador to China is open as a result of the resignation of Clarence E. Gauss and the President's advisers on Chinese affairs concede that it will be difficult to find a successor with the requisite abilities and prestige for the extremely difficult job. There is also the problem of an assignment for General Joseph W. Stilwell, whom the President relieved of his China-Burma-India duties at the personal request of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

6. Mr. Roosevelt evidently will be pressed, too, for a more active American participation in the efforts to settle the differences between Russia and Poland. So far the United States has participated only informally and to the extent of making its good offices available for seeking a solution, an offer which the Russians rejected. Certainly the subject of Polish settlement would be on the agenda of the Big Three meeting.

Firm Peace, Jobs Seen As Work Facing F. D. R.

Managua, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Nicaraguan Government declared a two-day holiday today to celebrate the reelection of President Roosevelt.

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—The fourth successive Roosevelt Administration will take office January 20 pledged to the most comprehensive program in any nation's history.

And the President, just reelected along with a stronger Democratic Congress than he has had for several years, can get down to work immediately on that program without waiting for the routine inaugural ceremonies on the Capitol plaza.

Future Course Outlined

As outlined by Mr. Roosevelt in the recent campaign, the Administration policies of the future will point mainly to these general courses:

1. An "orderly" reconversion to civilian production in due time.

2. Demobilization as rapidly as is permitted by military necessity.

3. A world security organization with America's representatives endowed in advance with "authority to act" in halting aggression.

4. An America at peace, though kept "prepared" for any threat to peace.

5. A post-war economic goal of 60,000,000 productive jobs in a nation freed of wartime controls over wages, prices and production.

Perhaps the most frequently mentioned aim mentioned by the Chief Executive in his campaign concerned mustering out of the men and women in uniform. Time and again he promised to bring the fighting men home as rapidly as possible—this time to jobs, farms and businesses.

To Avoid "False Boom"

By carrying out plans already made, he said, the nation can provide jobs for veterans and war workers and "avoid another false boom like that which burst in 1929 and a dismal collapse like that of 1930 to 1933."

But before this can take place, he emphasized, the country must get on with the business of defeating its enemies quickly. The Allies, he said, are "entirely agreed" not to bargain with the "Nazi conspirators" or leave them a shred of open or secret control of instruments of government, or of military power.

Although the President is due back in the White House tomorrow, foreign policies and international security probably will await another conference with Churchill and Stalin.

Housing Program

Domestically, the Administration program looks ahead to a demand for "well over a million homes a year for at least ten years." Such construction would be privately financed for the most part, with the Government stepping in where needed.

New highways, parks, thousands of new airports, planes, new low-priced cars, hospitals and health clinics—all these are on the construction charts for checking the usual job-slackening after wars.

Other Roosevelt pledges for the future:

1. A merchant marine big enough to meet expanded world trade.

2. Easier business taxes to spur industrial development.

3. Special capital and credit for small business, with every facility to buy Government-owned plants, equipment and inventories.

4. Collective bargaining must be the main reliant for pay adjustments.

5. Elimination of poll taxes.

6. Expansion of the TVA idea into similar developments for Missouri, Arkansas and Columbia river basins.

Popular Vote Closest In 28 Years

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt's fourth-term victory, sweeping in the electoral vote, was won by the smallest popular vote margin since 1916, the nearly complete returns indicated today.

With 44,353,855 votes reported, the President's edge over Gov. Thomas E. Dewey stood at 2,867,319: Roosevelt, 23,610,587, and Dewey, 20,743,268.

The President was leading in 35 States, with 413 electoral votes, and Dewey in 13 States, with 118. Where Michigan's 19 votes eventually would wind up was in doubt, although Dewey held a slight lead.

Two Million Less Than 1940

Four years ago the President won by 4,938,711 over Wendell L. Willkie in a total popular vote of 49,815,312. In 1936, he defeated Alf Landon by over 10,000,000 and in 1932 won from Herbert Hoover by more than 7,000,000.

Hoover's margin over Alfred E. Smith in 1928 exceeded 6,000,000, Calvin Coolidge won over John W. Davis in 1924 by more than 7,000,000 and Warren G. Harding defeated James Cox in 1920 by over 7,000,000.

Woodrow Wilson's margin over Charles E. Hughes in 1916 was only 591,385.

House Majority Increased

Swept into office along with the President was a strengthened Democratic majority in the House. On the basis of late returns, the Democrats held a plurality of at least 49 seats with 13 contests still undecided. By contrast, the Democratic margin over the Republicans in the present House is only two seats, with minor party members holding four and five vacancies.

With five Senate contests undecided, the Democrats seemed assured of maintaining at least their present strength.

Meanwhile, the nation settled down to a let's-get-on-with-the-war attitude.

"Let us unite to win the war and to achieve a lasting peace" was the solemn request of Mr. Roosevelt as he prepared to return to Washington from Hyde Park. This was the attitude, too, of Governor Dewey.

GOP Loses Three Governors

Late returns showed that Democrats unseated Republican Governors in Ohio, Massachusetts, Missouri, Idaho and Washington, while the Republicans captured Governors' chairs from their opposition in Indiana and North Dakota.

Left in doubt, possibly until next week when all the State's service vote will be counted, was the Utah Governorship. It was a neck and neck race by Democrat incumbent Herbert Maw and Republican J. Bracken Lee.

Vacation In Georgia

Governor Dewey made plans for a vacation in Georgia, a State which almost doubled its Republican vote over 1940. Indeed, the Southern Republican vote increased sufficiently to start New Orleans partisans talking of a strong two-party system in Louisiana.

There was no bitterness, nor any sign of sullenness, on the part of Dewey as he said farewell to the reporters who traveled with him the country over in his campaign.

Word Battles End

And the post-election quiet brought amity between Republican Chairman Brownell and Democratic Chairman Hannegan, who had tossed many a rough word back and forth.

As for Senator Harry S. Truman, who will become Vice-President January 20, he set as his goal: To develop a warm friendship between the White House and Capitol Hill.

Popular-Vote Margin Closest Since 1916

By The Associated Press

Thomas E. Dewey came nearer to winning the Presidential election, from a standpoint of popular votes, than any other defeated candidate since 1916, nearly final returns indicated today.

President Roosevelt's margin was 3,053,800, with 45,444,396 votes reported. The President had 24,249,098, Governor Dewey 21,195,298.

The late Wendell Willkie lost to Mr. Roosevelt in 1940 by a margin of 4,938,711, with a total popular vote of 49,815,312.

In 1916 Woodrow Wilson defeated Charles Evans Hughes by only 591,385 votes.

The Vote for President

As indicated by the latest returns

Compiled from figures furnished by The Associated Press

Elec. Vote		ELECTORAL ROOSEVELT	ELECTORAL DEWEY	POPULAR VOTE ROOSEVELT	POPULAR VOTE DEWEY	Dists. Missing	Dists. in State
11	Alabama	11	—	140,319	30,064	917	2,300
4	Arizona	4	—	69,709	48,359	10	438
9	Arkansas	9	—	100,380	39,902	857	2,087
25	California*	25	—	1,836,137	1,379,440	388	14,841
6	Colorado*	—	6	208,095	252,207	42	1,663
8	Connecticut	8	—	434,841	391,349	Complete	
3	Delaware	3	—	66,901	55,416	1	250
8	Florida*	8	—	295,491	128,173	151	1,498
12	Georgia	12	—	242,946	49,936	324	1,735
4	Idaho	4	—	103,566	96,846	41	845
28	Illinois	28	—	2,073,338	1,930,038	39	8,748
13	Indiana	—	13	764,209	858,957	47	4,016
10	Iowa	—	10	497,376	547,823	Complete	
8	Kansas	—	8	275,990	428,222	47	2,750
11	Kentucky	11	—	455,236	379,985	156	4,304
10	Louisiana	10	—	186,491	44,199	843	1,871
5	Maine	—	5	139,666	154,410	15	627
8	Maryland*	8	—	295,259	279,153	8	1,327
16	Mas'chusetts	16	—	1,015,038	932,234	18	1,852
19	Michigan	19	—	1,097,581	1,079,503	13	3,841
11	Minnesota	11	—	508,611	457,527	635	3,703
9	Mississippi	9	—	99,275	7,783	748	1,693
15	Missouri*	15	—	748,522	714,580	46	4,543
4	Montana	4	—	113,088	92,204	43	1,175
6	Nebraska*	—	6	215,275	304,188	3	2,026
3	Nevada	3	—	17,420	15,586	49	280
4	N. Hampshire	4	—	120,549	110,592	Complete	
16	New Jersey	16	—	983,841	957,268	Complete	
4	New Mexico	4	—	79,195	69,280	32	892
47	New York	47	—	3,293,869	2,977,856	Complete	
14	No. Carolina	14	—	433,168	189,697	488	1,922
4	N. Dakota*	—	4	88,397	103,235	436	2,254
25	Ohio	—	25	1,572,735	1,586,045	Complete	
10	Oklahoma	10	—	370,263	295,513	275	3,672
6	Oregon	6	—	235,589	216,805	26	1,829
35	Pennsyl'a*	35	—	1,791,488	1,723,698	16	8,208
4	Rhode Island*	4	—	158,814	114,108	1	261
8	So. Carolina	8	—	65,770	3,648	614	1,282
4	So. Dakota	—	4	85,728	119,396	328	1,949
12	Tennessee	12	—	297,208	190,223	146	2,300
23	Texas	23	—	759,118	175,549	Complete	
4	Utah*	4	—	149,811	97,369	8	870
3	Vermont	—	3	53,916	71,403	Complete	
11	Virginia	11	—	240,255	145,158	29	1,715
8	Washington*	8	—	341,941	252,530	648	3,163
8	West Virginia	8	—	377,184	306,464	78	2,793
12	Wisconsin	—	12	646,681	670,390	12	3,098
3	Wyoming	—	3	49,939	51,437	23	673
	Total	432	99	24,249,098	21,195,298	8,601	130,810

Necessary to elect, 266

*Denotes states counting service vote after Election Day.

Service Votes Running 67%

For Roosevelt

This Figure Comes From Poll in Scattered Places; Actual Ratio Unavailable

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—President Roosevelt polled about 67 per cent of that part of the service vote counted separately and thus far reported.

The popular vote in the nation, including some military ballots, gave Mr. Roosevelt 53.2 per cent of the vote and Governor Thomas E. Dewey 46.8 per cent.

It is impossible to tell how the soldier and sailor vote as a whole divided, since it is counted separately in only a few states. And in states where service ballots were segregated returns are yet far from complete. In some instances

the final count will not be available until Dec. 5.

All of the figures now available are from states carried by Roosevelt. The returns showed:

New Jersey, with 21,000 ballots still uncounted—Roosevelt, 83,482; Dewey, 56,264.

Multnomah County, Ore. (incomplete)—Roosevelt, 2,377; Dewey, 1,935.

New York City (ten election districts missing)—Roosevelt, 175,648; Dewey, 66,434.

Buffalo—Roosevelt, 8,200; Dewey, 5,571.

Fulton County (Atlanta)—Roosevelt, 5,189; Dewey, 1,032.

Oklahoma (fifty-three of seventy-seven counties)—Roosevelt, 12,833; Dewey, 8,524.

Broward County (Fort Lauderdale), Fla.—Roosevelt, 447; Dewey, 228.

Total—Roosevelt, 288,176; Dewey 139,988.

Electoral College Casts Its Formal Vote Jan. 6

Congress To Be in Joint Session for Ceremony

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—This may start an argument with groggy election boards, but the Presidential vote hasn't been counted yet.

Citizens didn't vote Tuesday for Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Dewey. They voted for electors, George Spelvin or Joe Doakes, pledged to one or the other.

These electors, under the Constitution, meet on Saturday, Jan. 6, 1945, and solemnly cast the vote in the "electoral college."

Only then is it official that Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman won. (They're reasonably sure now, though.)

All this is because of the second, twelfth and twentieth amendments to the Constitution, saying how, when and where an election becomes official.

It says that the electors chosen in each state must meet and cast their ballots "on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December." That is Dec. 18 this year. They must make and sign six certificates. Three go to Washington. One goes to the president of the Senate, the others to the Secretary of State.

It says further that Congress must be in joint session Jan. 6, 1945. The president of the Senate presides over both bodies. The electoral votes are counted, and the presiding officer, in this case Henry A. Wallace, announces "the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States."

Some people think this procedure meaningless. There have been several proposals to abolish the electoral system and make Presidential voting the same as other balloting.

ICC EXPLAINS COLLISION OF GOV. DEWEY'S TRAIN

WASHINGTON, NOV 1 9 44 — (AP): The Interstate Commerce Commission said today the collision involving Gov. Dewey's campaign train was due to inadequate safeguards for trains moving against the normal current of traffic.

The rear-end collision near Castle Rock, Wash., Sept. 19, resulted in one death and 58 injuries.

The Commission attributed the mishap to the fact that the automatic block signals protecting the two-track system "did not provide protection for movements against the current of traffic."

East-bound trains, the ICC said, were being forced to move on the normally west-bound track, due to another accident which had rendered the eastward main track "unfit for service."

PRESS' EFFECT ON VOTE CITED

Trade Magazine Says Papers Wielded Big Influence

New York, Nov. 9 (AP)—*Editor and Publisher*, newspaper trade magazine, will say in an article tomorrow that "a close analysis of the election returns, county by county, will reveal that the newspapers of this country on the whole wield dominating influence."

Commenting on the assertion of Harold L. Ickes, Interior Secretary, in Washington today that there was a "decline in reader confidence" in the nation's press, the article, written by Robert U. Brown, editor, said:

"It is as nonsensical to indict the entire American press because a majority of the newspapers supported a losing candidate as it is to state that Mr. Roosevelt's success was due entirely to the 22 per cent. of the papers that supported him, neglecting to state the fact that 20 per cent. were independent and neutral and that practically all of the newspapers gave an honest presentation of all political arguments in the news columns."

"Invites Again"

Ickes declared:

"I wish again, as four years ago, to invite, in friendly fashion, American newspaper publishers, through their editorial columns, to give the country their explanation of facts which seem to me to indicate a progressively unhappy and dangerous decline in reader confidence without which a free press lacks strength.

"This nation has again questioned in ringing tones the right of the press to represent readers' opinion by selecting a President supported by only 17.7 per cent. of the press and actively opposed by 68.5 per cent., with only 13.8 per cent. representing themselves as neutral."

Ickes said the figures were taken from an *Editor and Publisher* poll on November 4. (The figures, Brown said, represented the proportions of the total daily circulation of the newspapers polled.)

Metropolitan Areas A Factor

The *Editor and Publisher* article said "in practically every instance it is found that the large voting population in the metropolitan areas, where many factors in vote-getting must be considered, were controlling in the final count."

"In New York State," the trade publication continued, "the *E. & P.* poll showed 75 per cent. of the dailies supporting Dewey.

"He captured 54 counties in the State, leaving only eight to Mr. Roosevelt, who won by virtue of those metropolitan districts.

"The same holds true in Pennsylvania, where 50 counties were for Dewey and only 17 chose Roosevelt. Our poll showed 71 per cent. of the papers for Dewey.

New Jersey Situation

"In New Jersey 12 counties went for Dewey and nine for Roosevelt with the *E. & P.* survey showing a 57 per cent. backing for the Republicans.

"Dewey took 82 counties in Illinois, with Roosevelt winning the State by virtue of 18 counties. Two were unreported at the time of this writing. That State in our poll showed a 72 per cent. support for Dewey.

"Instead of a waning influence, these figures prove that our community newspapers are quite avidly followed by their readers."

Papers Surveyed

The *Editor and Publisher* survey of November 4 reported that Dewey was supported by 796 newspapers, comprising 60.1 per cent. of these surveyed, with a circulation of 26,654,996, or 68.8 per cent. of the total circulation involved in the survey.

Mr. Roosevelt was supported by 291 newspapers, or 22 per cent. with a circulation of 6,902,243, or 17.7 per cent. of the total circulation involved in the survey.

Independent newspapers numbered 237, or 17.9 per cent. of those surveyed. They had a circulation of 5,356,807, or 13.8 per cent. of the total circulation involved.

BROWNELL PLEDGES G.O.P. TO VICTORY

NOV 10 1944

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—(AP) Herbert Brownell, Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, today pledged the party to national unity for Victory in a post-election statement recorded for broadcast to civilian populations overseas.

"In the greater campaign for that goal there are no parties," Brownell said. "We are all Americans."

The recording, the Republican chairman said, was made for the Office of War Information.

Brownell said Republicans waged the presidential campaign "fairly and constructively, always with the best interests of our country uppermost in mind."

Regarding the statement by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, on Wednesday morning in which the defeated Republican presidential nominee expressed hope that President Roosevelt's reelection would speed victory and that divine providence would "guide and protect the President of the United States, Brownell said: "In that moment Gov. Dewey was the voice of America."

The text of Brownell's statement:

"The people of the United States of America have just completed here at home the most vital process of the democracy for which its men are fighting so valiantly on the far fronts of this world war—the holding of an election of their president.

"Approximately 48,000,000 ballots are estimated to have been cast to determine, who, as president, shall lead our country in the four crucial years ahead.

"Into that pool of ballots have poured votes of men in our armed forces from Europe, Asia, the South Pacific, Alaska, or wherever our fighting men are stationed. They who wage this war for preservation of our free institutions also have played their part in the operation of one of the greatest—the free ballot.

"President Roosevelt has been re-elected for a term extending from January, 1945 to January, 1949 — years which we fervently hope will be predominantly peacetime years.

"For months Governor Dewey, the opposing candidate and a great American, led the Republican campaign. That campaign was waged, in the true American spirit, with all the vigor he could command. It was waged fairly and constructively, always with the best interest of our country uppermost in mind.

"Republicans are proud of the confidence reflected by the more than twenty-one million who voted the Republican ticket — approximately 48 per cent of the total votes cast.

"When the decision was reached, the Republican candidate broadcast his congratulations to President Roosevelt, expressed hope his re-election would speed victory and a lasting peace, and asked divine providence to guide and protect the President of the United States.'

"In that moment Governor Dewey was the voice of America.

"Earlier, as Republican national chairman broadcasting a statement to our people here at home, I had said that, whatever the result might be, Republicans would accept it in the spirit of sportsmanship that is the essence of the American system.

"Solemnly and sincerely, I repeat that pledge.

"For never in this presidential campaign have we lost sight of the supreme objective of our United Nation — the attainment with the help of God, of a speedy victory and a durable peace.

"In the greater campaign for that goal there are no parties. We are all Americans."

RADIO TO BROADCAST FDR'S CAPITAL RETURN

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—(AP) President Roosevelt's post-election return to Washington tomorrow will be broadcast by major networks, but it was not known definitely tonight whether the President would speak on the program.

The networks will go on the air at 9 a. m., Eastern War Time, with a description of Mr. Roosevelt's arrival from Hyde Park, N. Y., where he received the election returns.

The National Broadcasting Company said it expected the President would make a brief speech. Spokesmen for other networks said they weren't certain what procedure he would follow tomorrow.

FDR SPENDS QUIET DAY AT HYDE PARK HOME

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HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 9. — (AP) President Roosevelt looked over the farm of his Dutchess county estate early today and then spent a quiet afternoon in the Franklin D. Roosevelt memorial library.

He will return to Washington tomorrow morning to take up again the White House office hours interrupted a week ago by his final campaign trip of his successful fourth term race.

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, told reporters there was "nothing in sight now" so far as he knew about a future meeting between the President, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, although the President himself had indicated at several news conferences that another "Big Three" meeting would be held, possibly this year.

SUCCESSOR TO FISH TO SIT WITH G.O.P.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 9—(AP) Augustus W. Bennet, the man who ended Republican Representative Hamilton Fish's 24-year congressional career, said today he would sit on the Republican side in the new House of Representatives, but that his vote would be "independent."

"I was elected by tens of thousands of Republican votes," Bennet said, "and I have always enrolled as a Republican."

"Nevertheless," he added, "I am grateful to the Democrats, without whom I would not have been elected. I have already written the Democratic chairmen of the four counties in my district thanking them for putting me on their ticket and supporting me at the polls."

Bennet ran on the Democratic, American Labor, Liberal and Good Government tickets after losing to Fish in the Republican primary election for the 29th congressional district.

DEWEY RETURNS TO ALBANY DUTIES

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9—(AP) Governor Dewey returned to his full-time duties as Chief Executive of New York state today, but a hint of his future political plans appeared likely to be delayed until after a scheduled "family vacation."

The defeated Republican presidential nominee was at his desk at 10 a. m. Aides said he probably would catch up on state business by this week-end, when he was expected to head for Sea Island, Ga., for two or three weeks rest.

During the day he took time to inaugurate the annual Christmas Seal drive in the state by buying five sheets of seals from the Albany County Tuberculosis association.

Many observers expect the Governor, as titular head of the minority party, to assume a forceful and outspoken role as leader of the "loyal opposition."

These sources pointed out that Dewey would continue in the limelight as Governor until 1946, when, many believed, he would seek re-election.

As to 1948 and the presidency, there was little disposition to speculate. Although observers agreed Dewey had greatly increased his national prestige in polling more than 20 million presidential votes, they felt there were too many unpredictable factors to forecast what would happen four years hence.

ROOSEVELT PLURALITY IN N. Y. IS 316,000

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9—(AP) President Roosevelt's unofficial New York plurality stood at 316,013 over Gov. Thomas E. Dewey tonight with all of the state's 9,121 districts reported.

Complete returns gave the President 3,293,869 votes and Dewey 2,977,856.

Dewey's margin in traditionally Republican upstate and Long Island was 453,836 as compared with Mr. Roosevelt's New York city lead of 769,849.

A total of 807,067 votes cast by two minor parties—the American Labor and the Liberal—were more than twice enough to determine the President's margin of victory.

BRICKER TO CONTINUE ACTIVE IN POLITICS

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 9. — (AP) Gov. John W. Bricker, unsuccessful Republican candidate for Vice President, said today that he would maintain an interest in politics, though not necessarily as a candidate, when he completes his third term as Ohio governor Dec. 31.

Asked at his first press conference since his defeat if he plans

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to continue in politics, Bricker said he would return to his law firm but added:

"I'm always interested in politics. That doesn't always mean being a candidate, however."

Bricker agreed with presidential candidate Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that "the Republican party came out of the campaign revitalized" and devoid of "factionalism."

MICHIGAN'S VOTE SWINGS TO FDR ON LATE RETURNS

DETROIT, Nov. 9—(AP)—Michigan's 19 Electoral College votes for President slipped precariously into the Democratic column tonight on the basis of unofficial returns from all but 16 of Michigan's 3,841 precincts.

The correction of a nightmare of errors by inexperienced Wayne county (Detroit) election workers wiped out the slender lead previously held by Republican Thomas E. Dewey, a native of Michigan, and sent President Roosevelt into the lead by a margin of slightly more than 17,000 votes.

The Wayne county Board of Canvassers, with a staff of 80, conducted the recheck under watchful eyes of both Republican and Democratic observers and of John C. Lehr, United States district attorney, as it unraveled slowly the mistakes which workers at the polls had made.

Still to be conducted is a recheck of 13 Wayne county precincts, from which the official tally books are missing, while efforts were being made to locate the ballot boxes and tally books of three other precincts which simply had disappeared.

Mrs. Marguerite Montgomery, chairman of the Board of Canvassers, said it might be necessary to count the votes in the 13 precincts if the tally books are not found in the ballot boxes which will be opened by the board tomorrow.

Every outstate precinct for President had been tabulated unofficially.

The 3,825 precincts counted of the state's total of 3,841, gave Roosevelt 1,097,581 votes, and Dewey 1,080,503.

In 1,367 of 1,383 precincts in Wayne county, Roosevelt amassed a vote of 543,962 to Dewey's 313,246. Mrs. Mortgomery cautioned that "there still may be other major errors" in precincts not yet challenged and which may bob up as the official canvass of the votes progresses in the next two or three weeks.

President Roosevelt's comeback, after having trailed through the early tabulations, was amazing. Dewey had piled up outstate a lead of 213,638 votes, which in any normal year would have been sufficient to win. Wayne county, casting a record of nearly 860,000 votes, however, gave the President a majority of nearly 231,000 in the returns as they now stand on the election workers' semi-official records. Wayne is a traditionally powerful stronghold of the Democratic party.

Yet the Republican state ticket had swept the state by landslide margins, from top to bottom.

Progressives Poll Only 6% of Wisconsin Vote

Once Powerful Party of the La Follettes May Merge With One of Big Parties

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 9 (AP).—The Progressive party, once the brightest star in Wisconsin's political sky, neared a total eclipse today.

Founded ten years ago, the party that sent Robert La Follette to the United States Senate and twice elected his brother, Philip, Governor of Wisconsin, polled only 6 per cent of the vote in Wisconsin's election on Tuesday.

The vote for Senator showed Alexander Wiley, Republican, incumbent, 581,224; Howard McMurray, Democrat, 493,602; Harry Sauthoff, Progressive, 67,707.

The votes for the House were:

1st District—Lawrence H. Smith, Republican, incumbent, 50,785; Jack H. Kyle, Progressive, 12,687.

2d District—Robert K. Henry, Republican, 69,684; John W. Nash, Democrat, 31,121; Herbert C. Schenk, Progressive, 20,704; Margaret D. Gray, Socialist, 645.

3d District—William H. Stevenson, Republican, incumbent, 55,206; William D. Carroll, Democrat, 18,267; Olaf H. Johnson, Progressive, 2,137.

4th District—Thaddeus Wasielewski, Democrat, incumbent, 102,422; Robert Blackwood, Republican, 52,381; Stanley Budny, Socialist, 4,234.

5th District—Andrew J. Biemiller, Democrat, 87,629; Lewis E. Thill, Republican, 78,405; Edwin W. Knappe, Socialist, 4,705; Irwin Aaron, Independent Progressive, 2,083.

6th District—Frank B. Keefe, Republican, incumbent, 48,521; Henry Danes, Democrat, 25,437.

7th District—Reid F. Murray, Republican, incumbent, 47,056; William H. Ludwig, Democrat, 18,631.

8th District—John W. Byrnes, Republican, 40,071; Lavern R. Dilweg, Democrat, incumbent, 29,568; Frederick W. Giese, Progressive, 2,595.

9th District—Merlin Hull, Progressive, incumbent, 28,559; Adolph Maasen, Socialist, 5.

10th District—Alvin E. O'Konski, Republican, incumbent, 28,816; Elizabeth Hawkes, Democrat, 16,715; Harry P. Van Guilder, Progressive, 4,936.

Nearly complete returns in Tuesday's election showed that Alex O. Benz, the Progressive candidate for Governor, received 67,611 votes while Governor Walter S. Goodland, incumbent Republican, polled 641,225 and Daniel W. Hoan, Democratic nominee, had 493,654.

The Progressives salvaged only one major office—a Congressional seat won by Merlin Hull, who had no opposition from the major parties. To the legislature that it once controlled it sent only six assemblymen and five senators. It failed to elect a candidate to a state office.

Admitting the implications of Tuesday's defeats, influential Progressives have set out to weld the remnants into a cohesive group and leave to the future the questions of continuing as the Progressive party.

Although Senator La Follette and Glen D. Roberts, party chairman, declared their determination to carry on a fight for progressive principles and made no reference to possible disbandment of the party itself, it is known the high command has been under heavy pressure to go into some other party.

10,000 VOTE 'ERROR' CHANGES HOUSE RACE

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 9. — (AP) — Discovery of a 10,000-vote tabulation error in Hennepin county (Minneapolis), largest in the district, today gave William Gallagher, Democratic-Farmer-Labor candidate, a 2,260-vote margin over Representative Richard P. Gale, Republican congressman from Minnesota's Third district.

A re-check of the Hennepin county tabulation showed that a worker had entered 23,726 votes for Gallagher when the figure should have been 33,726.

The count is now complete in all precincts, but is not official in Hennepin county. It gives Gallagher 71,279 votes to 69,019 for Gale. The error had shown Gale to be re-elected to a third term by nearly 8,000 votes.

Foreign Reaction On F. D. R.'s Election

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London, Nov. 9 (AP)—The *Times* said in an editorial today that "comfortable Democratic majorities" in the United States Senate and House of Representatives "are a striking testimony to Mr. Roosevelt's hold on the confidence of the American people."

"Crude attempts to invoke the 'Communist' bogey—whether in the form of Mr. Roosevelt's alleged subservience to Marshal Stalin abroad or to Mr. Hillman's Political Action Committee at home—seem to have conspicuously missed fire," the *Times* added.

Tweedledum And Tweedledee

New Delhi, Nov. 9 (AP)—The first editorial comment on President Roosevelt's reelection came today from the strongly nationalist Hindustan *Times*, edited by Mohandas Gandhi's son, Devadas, which said:

"As far as India's own immediate interests are concerned, it was all tweedledum and tweedledee, for neither the Democrats nor Republicans are in the least worried about the freedom of this country. Both party platforms maintained scrupulous silence about India."

"Danger Of Break Averted'

Melbourne, Nov. 9 (AP)—Reelection of President Roosevelt averted danger of a break in the long-range planning being carried out by the United States and the British Empire, Sir Owen Dixon, former Australian Minister to Washington, declared today at a meeting of the Royal Empire Society.

Chiang's Congratulations

Chungking, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Chiang Kai-shek in a message to President Roosevelt today said that his reelection was a "welcome guarantee" of final victory and an augury for closer Chinese-United States relations.

The message said:

"On behalf of the entire Chinese nation, I beg to offer your Excellency my warmest congratulations upon your reelection as President of the United States for a fourth term. This happy event is a complete vindication of your Administration and an unmistakable demonstration of the American people's determination to dedicate themselves to the upholding of the democratic cause throughout the world under your inspiring leadership.

"A Welcome Guarantee"

"Your reelection is a welcome guarantee that the Allied powers will succeed in winning the final victory and establishing a just and durable peace at an early date.

"I have no doubt that your country will attain new heights of greatness and prosperity during your continued tenure of office and am eagerly confident that, with your deep and abiding sympathy with China, the traditional ties of Sino-American leadership will be further strengthened and the cooperation between our countries enhanced.

"Please accept my most sincere wishes for your good health and for the well-being of the American people."

Hailed As "Indispensable"

The official Central *Daily News* today hailed President Roosevelt as "indispensable, not only to the United States but to the world."

"The world needs him in the war against aggression and the building of an edifice to safeguard permanent peace," the Chinese paper said.

The newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* said "Roosevelt led the world crusade against aggression and laid the foundation for victory of the Democratic nations." It added, "Mankind waits for this extraordinary man to accomplish greater and more extraordinary deeds."

Filipino Interpretation

San Francisco, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth said today Filipinos interpreted President Roosevelt's reelection as indorsing his foreign and domestic policies and expressing "unmistakable approval of his liberal policy toward the Philippines."

The statement was made over the "Voice of Freedom" radio on Leyte Island and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

DUBLIN PRESS IS ELATED

Roosevelt Record Is Praised in De Valera's Paper

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dublin newspapers today acclaimed the re-election of President Roosevelt, and the Irish Press, organ of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail party, said Mr. Roosevelt had shown "daring and quick action."

"In twelve years of office he has brought a nation through the worst financial crisis in its history," the newspaper declared. "He has given a new philosophy to worker and employer * * * he organized American economy in the certainty that war would engulf the nation and when it came the nation was all but prepared."

Roosevelt Paris Trip Hinted

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—A British Foreign Office spokesman asked today whether Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would be accompanied to Paris by any other officials, replied: "No, unless President Roosevelt goes along."

FDR VICTORY ENDS JAP HOPE FOR COMPROMISE

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—(AP) Radio Tokyo told the Japanese people that reelection of President Roosevelt means "there can be no compromise peace negotiation in the greater East Asia war."

"Our only path is to clearly recognize the beastly character of the American people and to renew our determination to crush America," Tokyo said.

The domestic broadcast for homeland consumption, recorded by Federal Communications Commission, expressed amazement at gains of the Democrats in Congress. It added "the election of Roosevelt who is the intimidator and the spearhead of the war, proves that Roosevelt's ambition for world domination is the representative principle of the American people. x x x

"The beastly nature which the American people have for the continuation of the war has maintained Roosevelt."

REVITALIZING OF LEAGUE IS URUGUAY PLEA

Nation's Memorandum Is Critical Of Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

NOV 10 1944

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—The first official criticism of the Dumbarton Oaks world security plan by a small nation came today from Uruguay, which proposed instead that the League of Nations be revitalized.

Uruguayan Ambassador Juan Carlos Blanco presented the proposal to the other American republics at a meeting of Latin diplomats with E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Acting Secretary of State. The session was the third to be held on the general subject of Dumbarton Oaks' accomplishments.

The first small nation to make an official answer to the American British - Russian - Chinese proposal for a peacetime United Nations Uruguay asserted it would be advantageous to conserve the old league with reforms to strengthen its military, political, and judicial power.

Guarantees Urged

If that is impossible, Uruguay said, then guarantees for small nations should be incorporated in any new organization to preserve the world's peace.

What to do about the league was one of the most important questions left unanswered by the big four at Dumbarton Oaks. It still lives in theory, although it stopped acting as a clearing house for international conflicts when the war spread over Europe.

The last full session of the league ended inconclusively December 14, 1939, but small committees kept going for sometime after that. Russia, Germany, Japan

and Italy had all withdrew long before the war, however, and the United States never joined.

Two Are Absent

Absent from today's diplomatic conference were Argentina and San Salvador, whose present governments are not recognized by Washington.

Following the meeting of diplomats, Acting Secretary Stettinius said that it had been "a fruitful discussion."

"We are encouraged by the support that the American republics are showing for the basic ideas embodied in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals," Stettinius said in a statement released by the State Department.

Assurances Cited

"We received assurances today that all the American republics are giving careful study to the proposals and are going to bring their comments to the group.

"Some of the heads of missions have already placed the views of their governments before the group."

The Uruguayan plan said it would be enough "to introduce in the structure of the League of Nations . . . reforms which may be deemed expedient, in order that it be able to apply and satisfactorily fulfill" the promotion of world security.

World Unit Advocated

However, the memorandum continued, Uruguay would accept a new league if the old one could not be revived and modernized.

The new league should "make of the world a unit where law and order will prevail," the statement declared.

Doctrines of racial superiority and the use of force, the document added, should be repudiated by the new organization which should consolidate in itself "respect for human dignity."

If a new organization is established, Uruguay declared its executive council should provide for "no differences in prerogatives or treatment among members."

The memorandum added that "under present circumstances, but on a temporary basis, the Uruguayan Government would accept" the arrangement that Britain, the United States, Russia and China have places on the organization's security council.

For Permanent Places

The Dumbarton Oaks plan contemplates permanent places on the council for these four nations.

Normally, Uruguay suggested, nations should become members of the directing council "with identical rights through designation by the assembly."

Uruguay, it was stated, "would consider with the keenest sympathy," the inclusion of France on the council, and would support inclusion of Latin-American nations "which adhere to the ideals that inspire the international organization."

[There was no explanation for the latter statement. However, Argentina has shown concern at being left out of the peace plan.]

The council of the world organization should have specific rules to guarantee the rights of small nations, Uruguay declared.

Possible Rules Suggested

These possible rules were suggested:

1. Requiring special majorities for important decisions.

2. According nations not represented on the council the right to have "voice but not vote" in council deliberations directly concerning them.

3. Specifying beforehand the precise powers of nations on the executive council "which will be elected by the assembly."

4. Fixing the number of nations on the council "in order to avoid any contingencies contrary to the rights and personalities of the small nations."

Voting Procedure Unsettled

The Dumbarton Oaks plan left unsettled the question of voting procedure on the council, although it provided for six elected members, four permanent members at the start and "in due course" a permanent place for France.

Another of the points which Britain, the United States, Russia and China failed to settle at Dumbarton Oaks was how to liquidate the League of Nations and the mandates held under it. Theoretically, the old league still lives.

Other points made by the Uruguayans:

1. "All differences, oppositions, or conflicts among nations, whatever their nature, must of compulsion be submitted to the international court of justice." Dumbarton Oaks provided only for legal questions to be settled by the court.

No Advancement Seen

If the court were to fall into distinctions between political and juridical disputes, Uruguay maintained, "it would not be appreciably advanced beyond the similar institutions created by the Versailles treaty."

2. Uruguay is against "a superstate with its own police force and other elements of coercive power." It supports maintenance of military forces by all member nations "in readiness for joint action whenever necessary."

3. The league should guarantee, "even with arms, the integrity of the rights and the frontiers of nations which may be threatened or attacked."

4. The Pan-American system of cooperation should be incorporated in the world organization.

Argentine-Status Parley Seen

NOV 10 1944

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—A public airing of Argentina's role in the Western Hemisphere by Foreign Ministers of American republics now seems assured, and the United States may unlock its secret files on the subject when the projected conference convenes.

President Roosevelt's reelection gave the green light to many Latin diplomats who were holding off a decision on the Argentine request for a meeting. The President's return to the White House, they feel, rules out the possibility of a change in United States policy.

The question remaining is one of timing and tactics. Some diplomats think a Foreign Ministers' meeting on post-war security should exclude Argentina, with Buenos Aires to be called in later to present her case. Others favor acting on the Argentine question first.

Should Be Called Soon

There appears general agreement that the conference should be called quickly.

It promises to be perhaps the most spectacular inter-American meeting yet held, because of the likelihood that details on Argentine activities and those of Axis agents in Argentina may be fully published for the first time. War progress has removed the strong security factor against letting the Axis know what information was in Allied hands.

In asking for a meeting to discuss her diplomatic isolation, Argentina specified conversations on foreign policy and that there should be no investigation of internal Argentine questions.

Limited Scope

The showdown may come over an Argentine attempt to limit the scope of the talks. It is felt in Washington that domestic questions are so thoroughly interrelated with Argentina's foreign policy that such restrictions would be impossible. Furthermore, the 1942 agreement at Rio de Janeiro pledged the American nations to take internal moves to curb Axis agents. Officials say failure to comply is an integral part of Argentina's lack of fulfillment of the Rio promises.

Between now and the time the conference is called, diplomats said they expect Argentina to take some minor moves against the Axis to show that Buenos Aires is anxious to cooperate with other American nations.

Possibilities are that Japanese language newspapers may be shut down and arrangements made to repatriate Japanese diplomats.

Move Against Axis Firms

Buenos Aires, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Argentine Government adopted today a series of measures designed to enforce stricter surveillance over the activities of firms controlled by Axis capital.

A decree transferred responsibility for the exercise of such vigilance to the recently created Department of Industry and Commerce from the Department of Internal Revenue. Adolfo Silenzi de Stagni resigned from the latter department a few days ago after having been admonished for failure to maintain adequate watch over "certain foreign companies."

The decree impowers the department to expropriate firms which are "unable to operate because of conditions inherent in the present war." Presumably these include those on the British and American blacklist. Complete and permanent control over banks and insurance companies directly or indirectly dependent upon countries with whom Argentina has severed relations also was ordered.

PROMISES AID TO FREED LANDS

Roosevelt Tells Lehman They Will Be Rewarded.

Washington, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today declared his determination that "the sacrifices of liberated peoples shall be rewarded" through supplies needed "to star t life over."

In a letter to Herbert H. Lehman, director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on the first anniversary of that organization, the President said:

"We are determined that the sacrifices of the liberated peoples shall be rewarded and that, to the extent we have it in our power to help, tbese people shall promptly receive the clothing, food, and other supplies which they need to start life over."

Former Gov. Lehman, who is leaving for London soon, told a news conference today that the UNRRA would deal with the authorities in effective control of any liberated territory regardless of whether they were a recognized government.

He said a mission is going to Poland and will probably be based at Lublin, headquarters of the Soviet-backed Polish National Committee, which is still at odds with the Polish government in London.

While Russia has not yet given visas to the UNRRA representatives who must travel through Soviet territory to reach Poland, Mr. Lehman said he felt sure permission would come through from Moscow.

To Visit Liberated Lands.

The director is going to London to consult on problems of organization in the European office. He expects to visit liberated countries on the Continent.

Of the UNRRA's accomplishments during the past year, he said: "We've come a long way."

Some UNRRA representatives are already in Greece co-operating with military authorities there, he said, and many others are in Italy and Egypt awaiting word from military officials to go into Yugoslavia. An agreement is being negotiated with the Yugoslav Government, he said, for post-war relief operations.

New UNRRA offices are going to be opened in Chungking and in Sidney, Australia. The UNRRA has also asked the Soviet Government to submit a program of its estimated relief needs, as other nations have done, but Moscow has not yet replied.

PACIFIC POST TO INGERSOLL

Admiral To Direct Supply Flow On West Sea Frontier

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, who proved his ability to convoy vast quantities of supplies across the Atlantic, now will direct the pouring of men and material against Japan.

Secretary Forrestal, at a news conference today, announced the transfer of Ingersoll from command of the Atlantic Fleet to duty as commander of the western sea frontier effective about November 15.

To Manage Supply Flow

In the news assignment, Ingersoll, whose home is at La Porte, Ind., will "manage the flow of supplies to the Pacific Fleet through West Coast ports," Forrestal said.

The Navy Secretary added that appointment of Ingersoll is an "indication of the increased importance of the task" of moving supplies to the Pacific for the war against Japan.

Ingersoll will be succeeded as commander of the Atlantic Fleet by Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, who has been commander of the Fourth Fleet in the South Atlantic.

Jonas Ingram Advanced

In the new command Ingram will be advanced to the rank of admiral. He will be succeeded by Rear Admiral William R. Munroe, of Waco, Texas, who has been commandant of the Third Naval District, with headquarters in New York.

Vice-Admiral David W. Bagley, of Raleigh, N. C., who has been commander of the western sea frontier, Forrestal said, will be transferred to the Hawaiian sea frontier succeeding Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, of Moscow, Idaho, those new asignment has not been announced.

Forrestal disclosed, also, that he had presented to Ingersoll today a Distinguished Service Medal for his services as commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet. A citation accompanying the medal said that Ingersoll "conducted a sustained offensive against enemy submarines in this vital combat area and, as a result of his unfailing judgment, resourcefulness and initiative maintained an uninterrupted flow of United States troops and their supplies across the Atlantic."

In the new command, Forrestal said, Ingersoll will have the status of a deputy commander in chief of the United States fleet.

German U-Boat October Activity Lowest Of War

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—German submarine activity this past October was materially lower than any other month of the war, an Anglo-American Government statement said tonight.

The following statement was issued by the Office of War Information under authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

"The scope of the German U-boats' activities in October, 1944, was materially below that of any other month of the war; in consequence of which the number of United Nations' merchant vessels sunk by German submarines during the month was also the lowest of any month of the entire war.

"Although the number of German U-boats destroyed was less than what has come to be considered a good monthly 'bag,' it compares very favorably with the number of Allied merchant vessels sunk by U-boats.

"The Allies continue to supply on schedule their ever-growing armies in Europe."

BATTLE CASUALTIES PASS 500,000 MARK

Army's Total Put at 437,356, That of Sea Forces at 71,839 Since Pearl Harbor

NOV 10 1944

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Almost three years of war have cost more than a half million American battle casualties—dead, wounded, missing or prisoners.

The Army said today that its casualties, from Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, through last Oct. 28, totaled 437,356. The latest report for Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel accounts for 71,839.

The Army total represents an increase of 20,235 since the report a week ago which covered the period through Oct. 21. Secretary Stimson said part of this increase was due to a revision now being made in the casualty information system so as to bring the figures up to date. It was explained later that about 25 per cent of the increase resulted from the bookkeeping change over.

This would mean that new casualties occurring in the period of about one week and ending around mid-October were about 15,000. (The reporting of casualty figures to the War Department is usually about two weeks after the casualties occur.) Heavy fighting was taking place in the Aachen sector in Germany, as well as elsewhere on the Western Front, at that time, with a comparative lull on the Italian front.

Of the total Army casualties reported today, 84,811 were killed and 243,054 wounded, an increase for the week of 4,145 killed and 13,742 wounded.

30.24 — 20275

The overall casualty total of 437,356 does not represent a loss of strength equal to that amount because 112,814 of th wounded have been returned to duty. This is a far higher percentage than in any previous war.

Automatic Sight Helps In Bagging Foe's Planes

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—The navy disclosed tonight that automatic sights keeping guns aligned on fast-moving targets are a part of the answer to success in shooting down attacking enemy planes.

The sights, operated on a gyroscopic principle, the navy said, originally were used on smaller guns and forced the enemy to stay away from American ships. Subsequently, they were added to equipment of larger anti-aircraft guns, and:

"This move enabled United States ships to reach out and blast the enemy planes even before they could go into their attack run."

The navy disclosed that in addition, "a revolutionary new sight based on the same gyroscopic principle is now in production by the navy for use in army and navy planes."

Roosevelt Predicts Early Dutch Freedom

Washington, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt in a message to Queen Wilhelmina today predicted that Allied forces would soon accomplish the total liberation of the Netherlands.

The President sent this message to the Queen at London:

"I have been inexpressibly shocked by the reports which have reached me of the savage and wilful destruction being carried out by the Nazi barbarians in the Netherlands.

"I am confident, however, that the blows being struck by our united forces will soon result in the total liberation of your country and in the meantime you may be sure that all possible steps are being taken to insure that relief will be made available to the people of the Netherlands."

Output of 'Critical' Arms Raised, but Not Enough

W.P.B. Making Complete Survey to Speed Lagging Items

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—Production was stepped up in each of the "critical" munitions programs in October, but still fell far short of requirements, J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, said today. He asserted a complete survey of "basic needs" now is being made.

Representatives of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission are meeting twice daily with W. P. B. officials to analyze the reasons for the lagging programs. The meetings here will be followed by conferences next week with management and labor at key plants in Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland.

Stressing that the "critical" programs represented a comparatively small percentage of the whole war program, Mr. Krug said the W. P. B. was trying to adjust cut-backs to give maximum help to the lagging items.

Paper Control Let-Up Asked After V-E Day

Industry Urges a Revision of Rules, but Says Some Restrictions Must Stay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—The paper industry has recommended a reduction in control over pulp and paper after V-day in Europe through revocation of some orders and modification of others, the War Production Board announced today.

The trade group, designated as the Over-All Paper Industry Advisory Committee, said certain controls must be retained after German collapse if the industry is to meet continuing war needs and provide employment as more man power becomes available.

The committee made the following recommendations for action after V-E Day:

That as soon as declining military demands assure enough chlorine, the order limiting the whiteness of pulp and paper be revoked along with restrictions on the use of chlorine for bleaching.

That allocation be discontinued except as necessary to meet Army and Navy paper demands.

That the withholding of pulp from integrated mills—those which produce their own pulp but which have not been permitted to use all of their production during the war—be reduced "as quickly as demands are curtailed."

That the pulp conservation order be revoked as soon as mills have accumulated a twenty-five-day inventory of market pulp.

That the order which simplifies and standardizes the types and sizes of paper produced be studied with a view to removal of all provisions not contributing to the prosecution of the war.

That limitations on the use of wire cloth used in pulp manufacture and controls on paper mill machinery be revoked.

That the special allocation control over pulpwood in critical shortage areas like Puget Sound be studied to determine whether it is now a deterrent to the industry, and that it be revoked if it proves to be such.

WORLD NEWS PLAN EVOLVED

Kent Cooper, Associated Press Director, Suggests Setup

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New York, Nov. 9 (AP)—A positive program with adequate enforcement machinery to assure unfettered flow of news and information around the world is urged by Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, in an article in the current issue of *Life* magazine.

The article describes the former world news monopoly of the European news agencies, and the controlled press of the totalitarian countries, and asserts the aggressor countries could not have driven their peoples to war without systematic perversion of the news.

"A heavy duty rests upon the Allied peoples," Cooper concludes. "If they are not convinced that the adoption of free-news principles is their responsibility, then once again, the next war is their war."

"Equal Access To News"

Cooper cites the recent action of Congress in unanimously indorsing the idea of world-wide freedom of news, and suggests that if the British Parliament followed the example of Congress it would "help enormously" to promote the unhampered flow of free news.

He writes that the peace negotiations, "on the positive side," should guarantee "equal access to news wherever it occurs or wherever it is disclosed.

"On the negative side there should be two provisions: One that forbids the intentional transmission of propaganda from one country to another; and a second that forbids peacetime censorship in any form.

"And in no country should there be preferential transmission rates, whether by radio or telegraph or telephone; for it is as easy to stop news at its sources by putting prohibitive prices on wordage as by outright censorship. It is obvious that radio news involves similar problems that will require similar answers."

To enforce the plan, Cooper writes "one important step would be to give diplomatic immunities to news correspondents working abroad — independently, however, of any diplomatic missions.

"These immunities would mean, in effect, the right to report news without hindrance, and protection against being expelled—should a correspondent become *persona non grata*—except by the officials of his own country.

Right To Appeal

"Besides this, each correspondent should be guaranteed access to all the governmental news that the foreign country makes available to its own newspapermen; and each correspondent should have equal chance to transmit his copy."

In cases of violations of the international code, Cooper urges that "correspondents should have the right to appeal through diplomatic channels to the proper branch of whatever international authority comes out of this war.

"In the important capitals, where there are foreign correspondents' associations, these could weigh the grievance first; and if the complaint were justified, the petition could be made with the authority of the whole foreign-press corps.

"If the Dumbarton Oaks agreement results in establishing an economic and social council, it could be this council that would look into violations. The council could establish its own code, make certain that abuses are corrected, and—if they are not corrected—make them punishable by international force.

"Force, in such a case, would mean cutting the offending country off from other nations, or else invoking sanctions against it.

"This may seem severe, but who can say it is really drastic if we are to attain the goal at which we are aiming? More drastic methods have been suggested to end wars and many of them have not even pretended to get at the basic causes."

Lightweight Gas Drums Give More China Fuel

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Aluminus Company of America today announced the development of a new lightweight gasoline drum that will facilitate and increase the supply of aviation gas to the China front.

The new drum, weighing 21 pounds, which is 31 pounds less than the old, has been accepted by the Air Transport Command, Alcoa officials said. An allotment has been flown to India, where they will be used to step up supplies needed by the 14th and 20th Air Forces fighting the Japanese in Asia.

These drums will increase the supply by many hundreds of thousands of gallons each month, according to Alcoa.

Captured B-24 Nazi Decoy

Miami Beach, Fla., Nov. 9 (AP)—Capt. Frederick A. Munder, of St. Louis, Mo., told today how he and another Mustang fighter pilot swooped to the rescue of an apparently battered B-24 bomber over Berlin—and were blasted by a barrage of anti-aircraft fire for their trouble.

"The B-24 was a decoy, a captured American plane flown regularly by a German crew," Captain Munder explained at the AAF redistribution station here.

Although both American pilots had lowered the wheels and flaps of their Mustangs to reduce flying speed to that of the "crippled" bomber, they escaped from the barrage. They shot down one of two ME-109s lurking outside the ring of fire to polish them off.

Captain Munder holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with 10 Oak Leaf Clusters.

Boot Saves Flyer Falling From Bomber

Miami Beach, Fla., Nov. 9 (AP)—The story of how a leather flying boot saved him from hurtling 6,000 feet to death from a Liberator bomber, is told by First Lieutenant Roy V. Whiting, of Chicago, Illinois.

En route to Vienna last June, his plane was jumped by four ME-109's and one engine was shot away.

As the bomber lost altitude, Lieutenant Whiting tried to salvo the bombs, but some stuck.

Leaving his parachute forward, the 26-year-old bombardier crawled into the bomb bay, dislodged the bombs—and fell through himself.

"My boot jammed on a projector. The zipper ripped, then held," the lieutenant recalled at the AAF redistribution station here. "It was only a few seconds that I dangled there, head down, but it seemed like hours."

As his waist gunner hauled him to safety, the boot ripped loose and fell straight down.

AVIATION PARLEY MAKING PROGRESS

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—(AP) H. J. Symington, president of Trans-Canada Air lines and temporary head of the Canadian delegation, said today he felt progress had been made toward agreement at the International Civil Aviation conference and made it clear his country is willing to bargain around the framework of its proposal for a world air authority.

Holding his first press conference, Symington said he was hopeful the principles of the United States, United Kingdom, and Canadian proposals could be drafted into a plan for control of the air which would be fair to all. The result will not necessarily be the Canadian proposal, he said.

A practical airline operator in a country which has adopted the "chosen instrument" method of air transport operation, Symington declined to discuss specific points on which give and take already has occurred.

Symington said Canada during its studies had rejected a return to the prewar situation of "hard bargaining between countries," had rejected the idea of an advisory council (such as this country suggested) as "merely a return to the prewar situation with a little tinsel and dressing," had rejected the idea of an overall international operating company, had decided that national sovereignty must be preserved, and then decided on these three principles as a foundation:

1. Security and world peace.
2. The International theory of decision.
3. A permanent board of advisory and regulatory.

The United States Civil Aeronautics board was taken as a model for the international body.

National Control

Path Taken At Air Parley

Chicago, Nov. 9 (AP)—The effort to reach a world aviation agreement proceeded today along a path limited to separate national operation of airlines.

The issue of an international company to own and operate aircraft on global routes was eliminated yesterday when the joint proposal of New Zealand and Australia was discarded by the International Civil Aviation Conference.

The United States plan, built around the theory of freedom of flight; the Canadian proposal, based on assignment of routes through a world agency, and the United Kingdom plans calling for a division of traffic formula, remain for discussion.

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Action By Voice Vote

The decision to abandon the Anzac idea was on a voice vote in support of a motion by Brazil, and no effort was made to poll the delegates for an actual count.

With that touchy issue disposed of and the national election ended, the United States delegation, headed by Adolf A. Berle, Jr., was prepared to deal more directly with the proposals regarded as likeliest framework for a world aviation authority.

The Anzac plan, adopted at Canberra early this year, was tied in closely with the thought of postwar security, a thought which the United States, at least, feels belongs in the Dumbarton Oaks meeting rather than here. Thus the decision not to consider the Anzac idea because of a lack of "unanimity" represents a step in the direction of the United States.

British Attitude

The British Empire countries and some others came here feeling that efforts should be centered primarily on setting up a permanent world authority now.

The Canadian plan still is the one most nearly acceptable to the United States, but Canada finds little support for the idea, even among members of the British Commonwealth.

Just as Canada stands nearly alone on route allocation, the United Kingdom finds small support for traffic division.

Venereal-Disease Jump Forecast

St. Louis, Nov. 9 (AP)—The change from war to peace may intensify the nation's venereal disease problem, a United States Public Health Service official said today.

"The impact of demobilization reconstruction upon people uprooted and weary of restraint may have very serious implications for a control program over the next several years," declared Dr. J. R. Heller, Jr., chief of USPHS's venereal disease division, in an address presented for the opening of a three-day national conference on post-war VD control, sponsored by Public Health Service.

"We have based our appeal for repression of prostitution upon win-the-war psychology," he said. "Are we prepared with factual arguments (on the dangers of the disease) when war is over and inevitable reaction sets in—when commercialized vice comes out of hiding?"

Asserting that about 230,000 new cases of syphilis alone are now being contracted annually in this country, that only three fourths of those are discovered and treated, Heller said that major need for present and post-war control was increased emphasis on case finding and public education.

Gonorrhea Figures Inaccurate

(He said it was impossible to give accurate figures on incidence of gonorrhea, but that conservative estimates placed it at three times that of syphilis.)

Stating that one of the functions of the conference was to consider methods of making newly established penicillin treatments for VD available to the general public, Heller said new, effective treatments would be of little value to public health unless infected persons were found early and brought under care.

While he declared the ideal means of case-finding would be universal blood-testing and clinical examination of all young people in the nation, Heller said that might be impractical at present.

But he added that health officers and private physicians should consider suggestions that have been made concerning opportunities for blood clinical examination among new-born; persons being married, graduated from high school or college, or admitted to hospitals; those being examined for insurance policies, and those undergoing medical examinations for industrial, civic or Federal positions.

Better Gas Foreseen Soon After War Ends

Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 9 (AP)—High quality gasoline will be made available to civilian motorists again almost immediately after the war ends, B. E. Sibley, of the Continental Oil Company of Ponca City, said today.

Sibley addressed a meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers which opened today and will continue through tomorrow.

"As soon as hostilities cease," he said, "refiners will be in a position to supply civilian motorists with the high octane and high volatility gasoline available before the war."

He added, however, that changes in octane rating will be gradual, as a great proportion of the automobiles in service the first year after the war will be old models operating best on gasoline designed for their particular engines.

Engine designs after the war will tend gradually toward use of higher octane fuel, he said.

BING SAYS SINATRA UNKNOWN IN PARIS

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 9. — (AP) Actor-crooner Bing Crosby, returning today after a European camp tour, said ruefully that the French populace didn't seem to know who he was.

But he brightened up when he added:

"I asked some teen-age Paris girls if they knew Frank Sinatra and they said they'd never heard of him."

Bomber Survives War, Crash-Lands At Home

Los Angeles, Nov. 9 (AP)—Veteran of 81 missions in the South Pacific, the Liberator bomber "Bolivar" met disaster in a peaceful Southern California flight today when it crash-landed at Consolidated-Vultee Field, injuring a crewman.

Army authorities, announcing the accident, said the crewman suffered a broken leg. His name was not disclosed.

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN XXX OF THE RAILWAY.
GREAT QUANTITIES OF EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY MALINOVSKY'S TROOPS BATTERING TO BREAK OPEN A DOORWAY TO SOUTHERN GERMANY, A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. AMONG THE ITEMS MOSCOW LISTED AS CAPTURED 386 PLANES, 138 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, 856 GUNS, 680 MORTARS, 1,795 MACHINEGUNS, THOUSANDS OF FREIGHT CARS, TRAINS AND TRUCKS. (CHERCHER)
THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR TROOPS ON THIS SINGLE FRONT DESTROYED 416 PLANES, 900 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, 3,000 TRUCKS, HUNDREDS OF FREIGHT CARS, AND 10 SHIPS.
A ROME DISPATCH TELLING OF THE SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA SAID THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE AND THE BALKAN AIR FORCE, THE LATTER NOW BOLSTERED BY A LARGE TRANSFER OF RAF SQUADRONS TO IT, WERE HAMMERING THE AXIS LINES OF RETREAT.
THE 100,000 GERMANS ENDANGERED IN LOWER YUGOSLAVIA ARE WELL DISCIPLINED UNITS, HEADQUARTERS SAID. "THEY STILL ARE BEING JOINED BY OTHER COLUMNS OF TROOPS MAKING THEIR WAY FROM THE SOUTH AND EAST," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. "HEMMED IN ALL SIDES BY PARTISANS AND ALLIED ARMIES THESE GERMANS ARE HEADING IN THE DIRECTION OF THE IMPORTANT RAILHEAD CITY OF SARAJEVO TO THE NORTHEAST."
KA642PEW

LONDON--SECOND ADD NL WESTERN FRONT XXX OPERATING AROUND MONCOURT. (SEE WAND)
THE HEAVY BOMBERS DRONED ACROSS THE CLOUDY SKIES THIS MORNING TO TAKE UP ON THE THIRD ARMY FRONT WHERE HEAVY ARTILLERY LEFT OFF YESTERDAY, LOOSING 4,000 TONS OF ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS ON ENEMY POSITIONS.
AS SOON AS THEY COMPLETED THEIR DEADLY JOB, PATTON SENT MORE MEN AGAINST THE MODESTLY-MANNED GERMAN LINES NORTH AND SOUTH OF METZ.
THUS, WITHIN 36 HOURS, THE THIRD ARMY MOUNTED FOUR SEPARATE ATTACKS AT POINTS ALONG A 55-MILE LINE, THE MAJOR PORTION OF ITS FRONT IN NORTH FRANCE.
OPPOSITION ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT WAS DESCRIBED AS LIGHT TO MODERATE, AND AMERICAN TANKS WERE BROUGHT INTO THE BATTLES ON ONLY A LIMITED SCALE. AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE DESCRIBED AS LIGHT.
BERLIN SAID THE AMERICANS WERE READY TO THROW 500,000 MEN AND 1,000 TANKS AT FORTRESS GERMANY.
RP1154PEW

~~STERN GROUP OF JEWISH TERRORISTS.~~ ADD LONDON XX ARROWS
"THE REASON THEY GIVE IS THAT HE (LORD MOYNE) WAS HEAD OF A POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND WAS CARRYING OUT A POLICY WHICH WAS AGAINST THAT OF THE JEWISH NATIONALS," EDEN SAID.
EGYPTIAN AND PALESTINE POLICE WERE REPORTED INVESTIGATING VIGOROUSLY.
COMMONS CHEERED THE LABORITE BACK BENCHER, EMANUEL SHINWELL, WHEN HE ASKED WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT WAS MAKING THE JEWISH AGENCY IN PALESTINE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR "ROOTING OUT THIS GANG OF TERRORISTS."
EDEN REPLIED THAT THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY WAS THAT OF THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY IN PALESTINE, BUT THAT WHEN COLONIAL SECRETARY HAD ASKED FOR THE COOPERATION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY.
HW858AEW

LONDON, NOV.9-(AP)-IN THE EXCITEMENT OF HIS FIRST AFTERDINNER SPEECH AS LORD MAYOR OF LONDON (PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS IN THE AUDIENCE), SIR FRANK ALEXANDER TODAY CONGRATULATED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON HIS REELECTION BY REFERRING TO HIM AS PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
RP1049PEW

SECOND LEAD AIR
LONDON, NOV.9-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,300 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS POUNDED GERMAN FRONT LINE POSITIONS IN THE METZ AREA TODAY TO CLEAR A PATH FOR THE THIRD ARMY FIGHTING TOWARD THE GERMAN FRONTIER.
HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE BEEN USED IN THE PAST FOR CARPET BOMBING AT THE START OF A NEW OFFENSIVE. THE LAST SUCH USE OF THE FOUR-ENGINED AIRCRAFT, GENERALLY EMPLOYED IN STRATEGIC BOMBINGS OF THE GERMAN HOMELAND, WAS ON JULY 25 JUST BEFORE THE AMERICAN BREAKTHROUGH AT ST. LO AT THE BASE OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA.
THE BOMBERS SWEPT OVER THE BATTLELINES TODAY AT LEVELS LOWER THAN USUAL. HUNDREDS OF DIVEBOMBERS STRUCK THE AREA BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER THE FLYING FORTRESS ESCORTED THE HEAVIES.
PERHAPS 500 FIGHTERS ALSO TIMED FOR ABOUT MID-MORNING AND WAS CARRIED OUT IN MUGGY OVERCAST WEATHER, CREWS REPORTED. NO GERMAN INTERCEPTOR WERE ENCOUNTERED AND FLAK WAS NOT HEAVY. PATHFINDERS MARKED THE TARGETS BUT SOME BOMBERS WERE ABLE TO LAY THEIR EXPLOSIVES VISUALLY.
AN AIR FORCE STATEMENT DESCRIBED THE OBJECTIVES SIMPLY AS "TACTICAL TARGETS IN THE METZ AREA."
CREWS FLEW IN 45-BELOW-ZERO TEMPERATURES PART OF THE WAY AND SAID

SOME OF THE BATTLEGROUND WAS BLANKETED WITH SNOW. FRONT LINE TROOPS PRESUMABLY WERE PULLED BACK DURING THE ATTACK, AS THEY WERE AT ST.LO.

THE AERIAL X X X ETC FIRST LEAD AT START.

HW1232PEW

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LONDON NOV 9-(AP)-BERLIN BROADCASTS INDICATED TODAY THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME THE GREATEST OF NAZI PARTY HOLIDAYS WILL PASS WITHOUT A SPEECH FROM ADOLF HITLER.

LAST NIGHT WAS THE EVE OF THE ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE ABORTIVE 1923 MUNICH BEER HALL PUTSCH, AND IT HAS BEEN THE CUSTOM SINCE HITLER'S RISE TO POWER FOR HIGH RANKING PARTY MEMBERS TO MEET IN MUNICH WITH HIM AND RENEW THEIR PLEDGES OF FAITH IN THE FUEHRER.

BUT THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT BECAUSE OF THE REICH'S "TOTAL MOBILIZATION" THE CELEBRATION WOULD TAKE PLACE "AT A LATER DATE" NOT SPECIFIED. IT APPEARED THAT NO SPEECH WOULD BE FORTHCOMING FROM HITLER.

EARLIER NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN CABLED THEY HAD BEEN INFORMED THE PARTY EXPECTED HITLER TO SPEAK. WHEN HE HAD NOT GONE OI THE AIR BY 8 P.M.A POWERFUL GHOST VOICE BROKE INTO A GERMAN RADIO PROGRAM WITH THIS DEMAND:

"WHY DOESN'T HITLER SPEAK? WHY DOES THE FUEHRER KEEP SILENT? WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH HITLER?"

HITLER HAS MADE NO APPEARANCES BEFORE A MICROPHONE SINCE JULY 21, WHEN A VOICE PURPORTING TO BE HIS BROADCAST AN ASSURANCE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT HE WAS SAFE AFTER THE BOMB ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

THE LONDON NEWS-CHRONICLE SAID YESTERDAY IT HAD "RELIABLE INFORMATION" THAT HITLER'S SILENCE HAS BEEN DUE TO MENTAL ILLNESS.

KK61[illegible]

LONDON, NOV 9-(AP)-OUT OF 169 LEADING BRITISH [illegible]NCERNS SURVEYED BY A FIRM OF LONDON ACCOUNTANTS, 101 FAVOR POSTWAR ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES ON EXPORT SPHERES, 86 APPROVE CANCELLATION OF THE LEND-LEASE DEBT AND 42 SUGGEST IT SHOULD BE PAID OFF IN GOODS.

FIFTY-SEVEN SAID THE GREATEST HINDRANCE TO FUTURE PLANNING WAS LACK OF GOVERNMENT GUIDANCE ON POSTWAR ECONOMIC POLICY.

MEANWHILE, HUGH DALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD BRITISH-EGYPTIAN AND CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETINGS THAT "UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR, WHICH MAY YET BE A LITTLE DISTANCE AHEAD, THERE WILL BE A STRICT LIMITATION UPON WHAT WE CAN DO TO DEVELOP OUR EXPORT TRADE."

HE SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE NOW TO GIVE LABOR, MATERIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY PRIORITY TO BUILD FOR POSTWAR EXPORT TRADE.

TRADE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND CANADA AFTER THE WAR, HE ADDED, WOULD TAKE ON INCREASED IMPORTANCE, FOR CANADA HAS BECOME ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL NATIONS.

KA1131AEW

LONDON, NOV. 9-(AP)-LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR, SIR FRA[illegible] ALEXANDER, TAKES OFFICE TODAY IN AN INAUGURAL AGAIN BEREFT OF PEACETIME POMP AND PAGEANTRY.

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THE LORD MAYOR WILL BE ATTENDED BY AN RAF HONOR GUARD A SWEARING-IN AND AT THE TRADITIONAL LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON, WHICH IS ATTENDED BY NOTABLES AND FREQUENTLY XX HAS BEEN THE OCCASION IMPORTANT SPEECHES.

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PKL 818PNOV,8

LONDON, NOV 9-(AP)-THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT WAS DESCRIBED TODAY AS BELIEVING THERE IS AMPLE ROOM IN THE POST-WAR WORLD FOR BOTH NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND EXPECTS ONLY "HEALTHY COMPETITION" BETWEEN THE TWO MARKETS.

"AMERICAN, BRITISH AND DUTCH GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES WILL MEET IN THE UNITED STATES THE FIRST OF THE YEAR FOR MUTUAL DISCUSSION ON POST-WAR SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF NATURAL RUBBER," SAID P.H. WESTERMANN, TRADE COMMISSIONER OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, IN AN INTERVIEW. "ALTHOUGH THE SYNTHETIC RUBBER INDUSTRY HAS BECOME COLOSSAL, ESPECIALLY IN THE UNITED STATES, WE DO NOT LOOK FOR IT TO DISTURB GREATLY NATURAL RUBBER PRODUCTION. THERE IS PLENTY OF ROOM FOR BOTH, AND AMERICA AND BRITAIN ARE IN FULL ACCORD WITH US.

"ONE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE IT WILL MAKE TO DUTCH INTERESTS IS THAT BEFORE THE WAR CUSTOMERS CAME TO US FOR OUR RAW RUBBER BUT AFTER THE WAR WE SHALL HAVE TO GO TO THEM," HE ADDED.

WESTERMANN SAID THAT BEFORE THE JAPANESE INVASION THE INDIES WERE PRODUCING NEARLY 650,000 TONS OF CRUDE RUBBER YEARLY, HALF OF WHICH WAS SENT TO AMERICA.

"ONCE WE GET THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT TO START WORK, IT WILL TAKE ONLY A SHORT TIME AFTER THE WAR FOR THE INDIES AGAIN TO REACH THIS RATE OF OUTPUT," WESTERMANN SAID. "WE SHALL FIRST SUPPLY ALL NATURAL RUBBER THE U.S. REQUESTS. BUT SINCE GERMANY'S SYNTHETIC INDUSTRY PROBABLY WILL BE BLASTED TO USELESSNESS, WE ALSO LOOK FORWARD TO OPENING BIG MARKETS IN EUROPE, AS WELL AS IN BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA."

KA521PEW

LONDON, NOV 9-(AP)-ALTHOUGH FLAK WAS MODERATE FOR MOST OF THE AMERICAN BOMBERS HAMMERING THE METZ-NANCY AREA TODAY IN SUPPORT OF TH NEW THIRD ARMY DRIVE INTO THE SAAR VALLEY, NAZI ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS DID FIND THE RANGE ON SOME OF THE LAST FORMATIONS.

"RIGHT OVER THE TARGET I SAW A FORTRESS STAGGER FROM A FLAK

HIT, RELATED SGT.CLYDE F.LIBEY, VIOLA, IDAHO, BALL-TURRET GUNNER. "ANOTHER ONE BEGAN TO SMOKE AND FIRE POURED FROM UNDER THE WING. THEY HUNG ON FOR A WHILE AND THEN PEELED OUT OF FORMATION. ONE BLEW UP. THE OTHER ONE LEVELLED OFF."

LT.ROBERT H.STROPP, ROME, N.Y., NAVIGATOR, SAID, "FLAK WAS MODERATE. THE LUFTWAFFE LEFT US ALONE."

CAPT.JOSEPH J.WESTBROOK (502 MENDENHALL ST.) GREENSBORO, S.C., BOMBARDIER, NOTED "JERRY WAS THROWING UP SOME FLAK, BUT IT DIDN'T AFFECT OUR BOMBING."

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WE WENT INTO THE TARGET WITHOUT MEETING EITHER GROUND OR AIR OPPOSITION," REPORTED LT.HARMON E.HALL, EAST ALTON, ILL., CO-PILOT. "OUR FIGHTERS WERE ALL AROUND, BUT WE DIDN'T SEE THEM TANGLE WITH ANY NAZIS."

A VETERAN RADIOMAN, SGT.CLAUDE A.CURTIS, JR., UTICA, MISS., HAD NEVER SEEN SO MANY BOMBERS OVER ONE TARGET BEFORE.

COL.WILLIAM H.CLEVELAND, (RT. 6, BOX 3437, TACOMA, WASH., GROUP LEADER, DIDN'T LIKE THE WEATHER. "IT WAS PRETTY ROUGH, BUT WE FOUND THE TARGET ALL RIGHT."

MAJ.RODERICK G.DARELIUS, (49 FARRAGUT AVE.) PROVIDENCE, R.I. PILOT, SAID, "FIGHTER SUPPORT WAS SWELL."

SB927PEW

0005# JIMKINGS BARNSLEY, ENGLAND,

NOV. 8-(AP)- LT. FRANCIS GIBLIN, ~~LWELLT~~ LOWELL, MASS., AND MISS DOROTHY ELLIS OF THE A.T.S. WERE MARRIED TODAY BY REV. FATHER E.V. HUCKSON. LT. GIBLIN IS IN THE TROOP CARRIER COMMAND.

0103/10

BY ROSS MUNRO
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

MOERDIJK, HOLLAND, NOV.9-(AP)-THE BATTLE FOR SOUTHWEST HOLLAND ENDED AT DAWN TODAY IN THIS SMOKING, SHELL-TORN TOWN AT THE APPROACHES TO THE BROKEN MOERDIJK BRIDGES ACROSS THE LOWER MAAS IN THE FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.

POLISH GUNS BLEW A PATH THROUGH THE BARRIERS AND CONCRETE DEFENSES AND POLISH INFANTRYMEN MOPPED UP THE "SUICIDE SQUADS" IN THE LAST POCKET OF GERMAN RESISTANCE ON THE MAINLAND BELOW THE MAAS. THEY CAPTURED 350 PRISONERS AND A NUMBER OF SELF-PROPELLED GUNS. FIVE HUNDRED GERMANS HAD MADE THIS LAST STAND.

ON WALCHEREN ISLAND APPROXIMATELY 100 TO 150 GERMANS SIGNIFIED THEIR DESIRE TO SURRENDER, BUT THEY WERE MAROONED BY FLOOD WATERS AND ALLIED FORCES WERE UNABLE TO REACH THEM.

THE LAST ENEMY POCKET ON THE NORTH COAST OF THE ISLAND FOLDED UP WITHOUT BICKERING OVER THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TERMS.

HW226PEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, NOV. 9--(AP)--AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS OCCUPIED THE VILLAGE OF DEYFESSE IN THE MEURTHE RIVER VALLEY NORTHWEST OF ST. DIE, BITTERLY CONTESTED KEY POINT IN THE ENEMY'S MOSGES LINE.

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IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY'S ADVANCE, ~~EEN~~ LT.GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S INFANTRYMEN WERE UNDER INCREASED GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE, PARTICULARLY ALONG LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE VICINITY OF BENAMENIL AND MARAINVILLER.

MC 0018PEW NOV. 9 WILSONS 12310

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (100)

ORIOCOURT, FRANCE, NOV 9-(AP)-AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY LANDED THEIR ONE-TWO PUNCH TODAY ON THIS LITTLE VILLAGE 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF METZ AND PRESSED ON EASTWARD AGAINST STRANGELY SKETCHY RESISTANCE. CORRESPONDENTS MOVED UP FROM JALLAUCOURT TO ORIOCOURT A COUPLE OF HOURS AFTER THE DOUGHBOYS HAD MOPPED UP THE COMMUNITY IN THE WAKE OF MAJ.GEN.JOHN (TIGER JACK) WOOD'S TANKS WHICH HAD PASSED ON

THROUGH THE TOWN.
I STOOD OUTSIDE A FRESHLY VACATED GERMAN COMMAND POST TALKING TO COL.WILLIAM MURRAY OF NOGALES, ARIZ., COMMANDER OF THE 137TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, AS THE FIRST BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT.COL. JOHN STOWERS OF NATCHEZ, MISS., MOVED ON EAST AND NORTH ACROSS THE METZ-CHATEAU SALINS HIGHWAY FOLLOWING THE ROUTE OF THE TANKS. THE CLEAN UP OF THIS TOWN NETTED MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS.
THE RELATIVELY QUICK CLEANUP OF ORIOCOURT WAS IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THE TOUGH FIGHT THE FIRST BATTALION HAD IN JALLAUCOURT WHERE FIGHTING HOUSE BY HOUSE AT BAYONET POINT OCCURRED.
LT.COL.ALBERT BUTLER OF PASADENA, CALIF, COMMANDER OF A BATTALION OF THE 35TH DIVISION, WAS IN THE TOWN WHEN WE ARRIVED AND SAID SOME GERMANS HELD OUT UNTIL 9:30A.M. TODAY ALTHOUGH THE VILLAGE WAS OVERRUN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.
DY1110PEW

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

WITH THE 35TH DIVISION AT JALLAUCOURT, NOV 9-(AP)-IT WAS BETWEEN 5 AND 6 A.M. THE MORNING AFTER ELECTION WHEN TECH.SGT. WILLIAM E. HANNAN, OF CHICAGO, BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR, ANSWERED THE FIELD TELEPHONE. AN ATTACK WAS JUST JUMPINT OFF ALONG THIS SECTOR AND SHELLS WERE FLYING BOTH WAYS.

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"IT WAS ABOUT THE WORST BARRAGE I'VE SEEN YET," HANNAN SAID. "SO I WAS NOT THINK ABOUT MUCH EXCEPT THE NEXT ONE OVER WHEN I ASKED THE GUY WHAT HE WANTED. IT WAS A RIFLE COMPANY COMMAND POST CALLING. THEY WANTED TO KNOW WHO WAS WINNING.

"'WINNING WHAT?' I ASKED. "'WHY, WINNING THE ELECTION, OF COURSE' THIS GUY SAYS--RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WORST BARRAGE WE'VE HAD."

THAT INTEREST SEEMS TO BE THE EXCEPTION AMONG THIRD ARMY TROOPS. BUSY OPENING THE ATTACK ALONG THIS FRONT THEY HAD OTHER THINGS ON THEIR MINDS. GENERALLY SPEAKING REGARDLESS OF THEIR HOPES AS FAR AS THE ELECTION WAS CONCERNED, THEY SEEMED TO BELIEVE THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROBABLY WOULD BE RE-ELECTED AND THAT WOULD BE THAT. SOME OF THEM HAD VOTED PREVIOUSLY DURING A LULL IN THE ACTION. OTHERS HAD NOT, EITHER BECAUSE THEY WERE UNABLE TO GET BALLOTS OR BECAUSE OF LACK OF INTEREST.

FOR INSTANCE, PVT.CHARLES A.HENDRICKS, OF INDIANAPOLIS, AND PFC. RALPH WYATT, OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., DIDN'T VOTE BECAUSE THE BALLOT PAPERS NEVER CAUGHT UP WITH THEM. THE SAME WAS TRUE OF STAFF SGT.HOWARD LARSEN, GREENVILLE, MICH., WHILE PFC.ANTHONY PANAGAKOS, OF BROOKLYN, "JUST DIDN'T GET AROUND TO IT." PFC. WILLIAM V.NOBILING, OF WESTSIDE, IOWA, PUT IT MORE BLUNTLY: "I JUST DIDN'T BOTHER."

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PFC.WARREN ELLIS, OF CHICAGO, WAS INTERESTED IN THE ELECTION OUTCOME BUT BECAUSE OF WHAT HE SAID WERE ILLINOIS ELECTION RULES HE WAS UNABLE TO VOTE. THOSE IN THIS PARTICULAR OUTFIT WHO DID TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEIR FRANCHISE INCLUDED LT.WILLIAM P.JOHNSON, BROOKLINE, MASS., PLATOON LEADER, AND STAFF SGT.BERNARD ROWN, HOLLAND, MICH.

ALMOST EVERYWHERE, HOWEVER, THE REACTION GENERALLY WAS THE SAME. THEY EXPECTED MR.ROOSEVELT TO WIN FOR THE MOST PART, EVEN IF PERSONALLY BACKING GOVERNOR DEWEY.

ALL THESE MEN ARE FRONTLINE SOLDIERS. FARTHER TO THE REAR THERE WAS CONSIDERABLY MORE ACTUAL EXCITEMENT EXHIBITED IN THE ELECTION OUTCOME. IN SOME INSTANCES WHERE MEN WERE ON DUTY WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS, RUNNERS TOOK THE NEWS TO THEM FROM THE NEAREST RADIO.

SB9PEW

U.S. FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, BELGIUM, NOV 9-(AP)-LT.COM.SIDNEY CONN NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER AND OPERATIONS OFFICER OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION OF THE FIRST ARMY AREA, HAS FOUND THAT ENEMY

PROPAGANDA SOMETIMES CAN BE PUT TO GOOD USE.

CONNOR, A FORMER YALE UNIVERSITY ARCHEOLOGIST WHOSE HOME IS IN PHILADELPHIA, FREQUENTLY HAS TO VISIT TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN OCCUPIED GERMANY AND HE BRINGS BACK INTERESTING EXAMPLES OF NAZI PROPAGANDA. AMONG THESE ARE A NUMBER OF WALL MOTTOES HE FOUND POSTED IN NAZI OFFICES--MANY OF THEM EXCELLENT MAXIMS APPLICABLE ANYWHERE WITH ANY ARMY.

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AN EXAMPLE IS "EVERY SUGGESTION COMING FROM ENEMY SOURCES IS AN ATTEMPT TO WEAKEN OUR WAR MORALE--SIGNED, GOEBBELS."

OTHERS ARE "PREPAREDNESS IS EVERYTHING" AND "TO ACHIEVE GREAT SUCCESS SOME RISKS MUST BE TAKEN."

HATING TO SEE THESE GO TO WASTE, CONNOR POSTS A DIFFERENT ONE IN HIS OFFICE DAILY FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS STAFF.

BZ657AEW

PARIS, NOV.9-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE DEMANDED RESPECT FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORITY AND PLEDGED EARLY ELECTIONS AND RESTORATION OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS TODAY IN HIS FIRST SPEECH TO THE NEWLY CONVENED CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HE WAS ACCLAIMED WILDLY. HE SPOKE IN THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE CHAMBER OF THE OLD FRENCH SENATE.

THE GENERAL STRESSED THAT HIS CABINET DESIRED TO COLLABORATE WITH THE ASSEMBLY AND ASKED ITS COOPERATION IN REBUILDING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND REFORMING THE FRENCH SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

HW118PEW

PARIS, NOV. 9-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE NOTED ROTHSCHILD FAMILY AND OTHERS WHO WERE STRIPPED OF FRENCH CITIZENSHIP JUST AFTER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION BECAUSE THEY HAD FLED THE COUNTRY, REGAINED THEIR RIGHTS TODAY, THE COUNCIL OF STATE RULING THE LAW OF OCT. 10, 1940 WAS VOID.

RP1050PEW

paris, nov. 9-(ap)-shivering parisians were warmed today by a pledge from industrial production minister lacoste that each household would receive 100 pounds of coal during the first week in december

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while northern mines promised to send 30,000 tons daily into the capital by the end of next month.

french food supplies will be augmented by some 2,000 tons of ~~it~~ fish this month as the result of permission being granted for resumption of coastal fishing.

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pw dynans ~~x~~ 2230 and 2145 series ib 822pew

ROME, NOV. 9--(AP)--RANIERI BOURBON DEL MONTE, PRINCE OF SAN [illegible]TINO AND HUSBAND OF THE FORMER MRS. LYDIA MACY OF NEW YORK, HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM THE CONCENTRATION CAMP WHERE HE HAD BEEN HELD BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES FOR FOUR MONTHS DURING AN INVESTIGATION OF HIS ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCASTS FOR THE ROME RADIO UNDER THE FASCIST REGIME.

"THEY LET ME GO WITH NO STRINGS ATTACHED," THE SLIM, WIRY PRINCE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS WIFE AT THEIR HOME, NO. 6 VICOLO DEI TRE OROLOGI -- THE ALLEY OF THE THREE CLOCKS -- IN THE FASHIONABLE PARIOLI SECTION.

"AS SOON AS I GET SOME REST I AM GOING TO TRY TO OBTAIN SOME WORK WITH THE ALLIES IN WHICH I CAN HELP MY COUNTRY," HE SAID.

30.24— 20281

XXXXXXXXXX THE PRINCE, SON OF AN XXXXX AMERICAN MOTHER, THE LATE JANE CAMPBELL OF STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., WHO DIED IN 1938 AND WAS BURIED IN CIVITAVECCHIA, SAID HE QUIT THE ROME RADIO AS SOON AS MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO MADE AN ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES SEPT. 8, 1943. HE SAID HE NEVER WROTE THE COMMENTARIES HE READ, BUT WAS HIRED TO READ THEM, AS WELL AS NEWS ROADCASTS, BECAUSE OF HIS COMMAND OF ENGLISH. HE ADDED THAT HE TOOK THE JOB BECAUSE HE WANTED TO HELP HIS COUNTRY.

NOV 10 1944

THE PRINCE SAID HE WAS TREATED "VERY WELL" AT THE CONCENTRATION CAMP IN A CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY IN SALERNO PROVINCE, WHERE HE WAS TAKEN AFTER HIS ARREST AT A FOURTH OF JULY LUNCHEON AT HIS HOME. THE PRINCESS MADE SIX TRIPS TO VISIT HIM AND KEPT PRESSING ALLIED AUTHORITIES FOR A DISPOSITION OF HIS CASE.

THE PRINCESS' FATHER, GEN. ALESSANDRO BODRERO, WHO WAS ARRESTED THE SAME DAY, ALSO HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM ALLIED DETENTION.

NOV 10 1944

THE SAN FAUSTINOS LIVE WITH THEIR TWO CHILDREN, 18-YEAR-OLD EDITH MACY AND TWO-YEAR-OLD GIOVANNI SAN FAUSTINO. THEIR HOME NOW IS WITHOUT RUNNING WATER AND GAS, AND LIKE THE XXXXX MAJORITY OF ROMANS, THEY SUPPLEMENT THEIR RATIONS IN THE BLACK MARKET.

"WE ARE GOING BANKRUPT," THE PRINCE SAID. "THAT'S OUR SITUATION."

THE PRINCESS SAID SHE WANTS TO MAKE A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES AS SOON AS TRANSPORTATION IS AVAILABLE AT THE END OF THE WAR.

WR BRIAS THIRD 1000 APR 920AEW

VATICAN CITY, NOV. 9-(AP)-L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO TODAY INTERPRETED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RE-ELECTION AS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX AN ENDORSEMENT OF "WHAT" HE REPRESENTS IN THE XXX WORLD CONFLICT, OF HIS ENDS AND OF THE

OF "WHAT XXXXXXXX HE REPRESENTS IN THE WORLD CONFLICT" AND OF THE XX PRINCIPLES OF PEACE.

NOV 10 1944

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BB327P...VATCITY BRIAS 01450 RCAP18
DOUBLETALK OMITTED AS FARS POSSIBLE

...ING THE NEW ISSUE. ADD ATHENS XXX ISSUE

THE NEW DRACHMA WILL BE INTERCHANGEABLE WITH BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITY POUNDS AT THE RATE OF 600 TO ONE. BY COMPARISON, ONE WOULD NEED 30 TRILLION OF THE NOW-DISCREDITED OLD DRACHMAS TO BUY ONE BRITISH POUND TODAY.

AFTER SATURDAY, THE GREEKS HOPE BUSINESS WILL GET BACK SOMEWHERE NEAR NORMAL. THERE WAS LITTLE ACTIVITY TODAY. BUSES QUIT RUNNING. THERE JUST WASN'T ANYONE WHO WANTED ANY MORE OF A CURRENCY WHICH WAS SO INFLATED IT TOOK UP TO 200 QUADRILLION TO BUY ONE BRITISH GOLD SOVEREIGN.

(EDS: IN FIRST GRAF ABOVE READ: XXX DRACHMA UNIT WHICH WILL BE ETC)
KA1257PEW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, NOV 9-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF FORT WHITE ON THE TIDDIM-KALEMYO ROAD IN NORTHWESTERN BURMA AFTER TWO DAYS OF HEAVY FIGHTING, ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FORT WHITE IS EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST OF KENNEDY PEAK, THE FALL OF WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ON TUESDAY, AND ABOUT 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TIDDIM--MAIN BASE FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED THEIR ABORTIVE INVASION OF INDIA LAST YEAR.

KALEMYO LIES ABOUT 15 MILES BEYOND FORT WHITE.

(THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED IN CHUNGKING THAT CHINESE FORCES IN BURMA CROSSED THE IRRAWADDY RIVER ABOUT 82 MILES SOUTH OF MYITKYINA. THE CROSSING, TAKING THE ENEMY BY SURPRISE, WAS MADE AT SHWEGU, ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN BHAMO AND KATHA. SHWEGU WAS OCCUPIED.

(THE JAPANESE, AFTER INEFFECTIVE OPPOSITION, WERE DECLARED TO HAVE WITHDRAWN RAPIDLY).
MJ/HW1001AEW

BY CLYDE FARNSWORTH

NOV 10 1944

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, NOV. 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE AIR BATTLES IN THIS THEATER FIVE AMERICANS IN P-40 PLANES TACKLED A FORMATION OF 32 ZEROS, DOWNED AT LEAST 10 AND PROBABLY DESTROYED TWO MORE, AT A COST OF ONE AMERICAN PLANE.

DETAILS OF THIS STORY HAVE BEEN KEPT SECRET IN THE FILES OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE AS A GUARANTEE AGAINST PERSONAL VENGEANCE BY THE ENEMY ON FOUR FLYING TIGERS WHO SURVIVED THE BATTLE AND CONTINUED THEIR MISSIONS, IN THE EVENT THEY SHOULD BE CAPTURED.

THE TALE UNFOLDED WITH A CITATION CONFERRING THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS ON CAPT. LYNDON MARSHALL, 312 GRAND AVE., FREEPORT, N.Y. THE SLIM, 24-YEAR-OLD OFFICER IS CREDITED WITH AT LEAST FOUR ENEMY PLANES CONFIRMED, ONE PROBABLE AND ONE DAMAGED WITHIN AN HOUR'S DOG-FIGHTING.

MARSHALL'S P-40 LED FOUR OTHERS INTO THE HEAVILY WEIGHTED CONTEST OVER YUNGNING (NANNING) AIR BASE IN KWANGSI PROVINCE ON A SUNNY AFTERNOON LAST APRIL 5.

THE ENEMY HAD COME TO WIPE OUT A FORWARD FIGHTER BASE, BUT HE FAILED MISERABLY, THANKS TO THE AGGRESSIVE DEFENSE PUT UP BY MARSHALL AND HIS FOUR COMRADES. AS OPERATIONS OFFICER FOR A FIGHTER DETACHMENT, MARSHALL WAS NOT REQUIRED OR EXPECTED TO SHOW SUCH PERSONAL LEADERSHIP.

IT IS POSSIBLE NOW TO TELL THE STORY BECAUSE ONLY ONE OF THE FOUR SURVIVORS STILL IS IN THIS THEATER, AND HE HAS GIVEN A PERSONAL RELEASE FOR THE USE OF HIS NAME. MOREOVER, HE IS LIKELY TO GO HOME SOON.

HE IS LT.ALLAN G.PUTNAM, 2514 FRANCIS ROAD. SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., WHO SHOT DOWN THREE CONFIRMED THAT DAY TO WIN THE AIR MEDAL FOR THAT AND OTHER MISSIONS. PUTNAM ALSO HOLDS THE PURPLE HEART FOR A WOUND IN ANOTHER ACTION.

NOV 10 1944

MARSHALL AND LT.ALEXANDER DUNCAN, 25, TURTLE CREEK, PA., WHO GOT ONE CONFIRMED AND ONE PROBABLE, RETURNED TO THE STATES SOME TIME AGO. DUNCAN RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. HE ALSO HOLDS THE AIR MEDAL WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER, AND THE PURPLE HEART.

LT.SAM LAMON BROWN, 24, ROUTE 1, MESA, ARIZ., IS DEAD--THE AMERICAN CASUALTY IN THE BATTLE. HIS P-40 COLLIDED WITH A ZERO AND BOTH FEEL IN FLAMES IN THIS BATTLE. HE WAS AWARDED THE DFC POSTHUMOUSLY AND WAS CREDITED WITH THAT ZERO.

THE FIFTH MAN WAS A MIDWESTERNER WHO GOT ONE ZERO CONFIRMED AND LATER WON THE AIR MEDAL AND OAKLEAF CLUSTER. HIS NAME STILL IS SECRET BECAUSE HE IS MISSING IN ACTION AFTER A LATER MISSION AND

30.24— 20281

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BB927P...VATCITY BRIAS 01450 RCAP18
DOUBLETALK OMITTED AS FARS POSSIBLE

30.24-20283

30.24-20283

MAY BE A PRISONER OF THE JAPANESE. THE 14TH AIR FORCE BELIEVED THE ENEMY MIGHT BE INCOLINED TO INVOKE REPRISALS AGAINST HIM.

MOST OF YUNGNING'S OPERATIONAL P-40S WERE OUT ON SWEEPS AGAINST THE ENEMY THAT APRIL AFTERNOON WHEN THE CHINESE WRNING NETWORK FLASHED A REPORT THAT 32 "UNKNOWNS" WERE HEADED THAT WAY FROM FRENCH INDO-CHINA. THERE WERE ONLY FIVE P-40S ON THE LINE.

THE P-40S WERE IN THE AIR AN HOUR AND 20 MINUTES. THE FIGHT LASTED BETWEEN 45 MINUTES AND AN HOUR. WHEN IT WAS OVER THE AMERICANS HAD LOST LT.BROWN AND HIS PLANE AND ONE P-40 ON THE GROUND, WHERE IT HAD BEEN LAID UP FOR REPAIRS. AFTER THAT THE JAPANESE STAYED AWAY FROM YUNGNING FOR MONTHS.

NOV 10 1944

SB748PEW

ADD MACARTHURS H-Q.-(SPENCER) KNOWN

THE AMERICANS WERE AIDED BY FILIPINO GUERRILLAS OPERATING BEHIND THE ENEMY'S LINES. THEY HARASSED THE NIPPONESE BY DAY AND NIGHT, RESTRICTING THEIR FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT.

FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE DAY, THE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE OF THURSDAY FAILED TO REPORT ON THE AMERICAN SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH IS PUSHING NORTH ALONG LEYTE'S WESTERN COAST TOWARD ORMOC. GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID LAST MONDAY THAT THIS COLUMN HAD MADE A GAIN OF 14 MILES FROM BAYBAY, WHICH WOULD PUT IT FOUR OR FIVE MILES BELOW ALBUERA, A COASTAL TOWN OF SOME SIZE. ALBUERA IS EIGHT TO TEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF ORMOC.

FR224PCW NM

ADD MACARTHURS H-Q LOST

BOMBERS WERE LOST.

THE FREIGHTER AND THE BARGE WERE SUNK OFF BORNEO; AND AT MACASSAR, FIGHTERS IN A SURPRISE STRAFING ATTACK FROM TREETOP LEVEL CAUGHT 25 ENEMY BOMBERS ON MANDAI AERODROME, DESTROYING 17 POSITIVELY AND FIVE PROBABLY IN FIRES WHICH SENT SMOKE UP 1,000 FEET. THREE JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE DOWNED IN AERIAL COMBAT.

ENEMY SMALL CRAFT WERE HIT OFF CERAM AND BOEROE; AND THE THIRD AMERICAN PLANE LOST WAS DOWNED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT IN A RAID ON WEWAK, NEW GUINEA.

OTHER RAIDS HIT THE HALMAHERAS, CELEBES, MENADO, THE LESSER SUNDAS, TIMOR, THE BISMARCKS, THE SOLOMONS AND NEW IRELAND.

HW1041PPW NM

BY MURLIN SPENCER

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES,OCT.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NAVY LIEUT.(JG) PAT SUTTON AND ARMY LIEUT.ED DEVLIN WERE CURSING AND THEY WERE SCARED, TOO. THEY HAD WALKED INTO A NEAT JAPANESE TRAP.

THEY HAD BEEN FOLLOWING THE TANKS IN THE 24TH DIVISION'S RAPID ADVANCE TOWARD JARO IN THE GREEN LEYTE VALLEY OF THE PHILIPPINES WHEN THEY CAME TO A BRIDGE.

AN OFFICER WANTED TO KNOW IF THE ENEMY HAD MINED THE BRIDGE. SUTTON AND DEVLIN HAD THE JOB OF FINDING OUT.

THEY WERE JUST TO THE BRIDGE WHEN ONE OF THE TANK MEN SAID HE COULD SEE A PILLBOX NEARBY. "WAIT," HE SAID, "UNTIL I KNOCK OUT THAT BOX."

THE TANK'S CANNON OPENED UP AND SO DID THE JAPS. THEY WERE ON TWO SIDES AND AHEAD AND THEY HAD MORTARS, MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLES. SUTTON AND DEVLIN DROPPED TO THE GROUND AND BEGAN TO CRAWL BACK, HUGGING THE WET EARTH EACH TIME A MORTAR BLASTED OR A MACHINE GUN CRACKED.

THEY GOT BACK--AFTER ONE HOUR AND 30 MINUTES.

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SUTTON COMES FROM LAWRENCEBURG,TENN. AND DEVLIN WORKED FOR A BOOK BINDERY IN PHILADELPHIA (1629 SO.TANOY.) BETWEEN THEM THEY HAVE REMOVED MORE THAN 500 MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS.

IT WAS SUTTON WHO FOUND THE BOOBY TRAP CLEVERLY CONCEALED IN THE TELEPHONE IN A HOUSE WHICH THE JAPANESE THOUGHT PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA OF THE PHILIPPINES MIGHT USE. IT HAD THREE POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVE, ENOUGH TO KILL EVERY PERSON IN THE ROOM, AND IT WAS FIXED TO EXPLODE WHEN THE TELEPHONE WAS CRANKED.

IT WAS SUTTON WHO WAS GIVEN THE TASK OF "DELOUSING" THE BUILDING SELECTED AS GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, BUT HE FOUND NO TRAPS THERE.

"THE JAPS ARE USING A VERY POWERFUL MINE MADE FROM A COCONUT," HE SAID. "THEY FILL IT WITH BLACK POWDER AND THEY PLACE A HAND GRENADE ON TOP OF THE POWDER. IT IS POWERFUL ENOUGH TO BLOW THE TRACK OFF A TANK.

"THEY HAVE ANOTHER ONE IN A SQUARE BOX WHICH IS FILLED WITH BLACK POWDER AND A GRENADE ON TOP. IT CONTAINS 15 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES OR ENOUGH TO MORE THAN BLOW THE TRACK OFF A TANK."

THE JAPANESE ALSO HAVE A MINE MADE OF PLASTIC WHICH CANNOT BE LOCATED BY A MINE DETECTOR. THEY HAVE FOUND NO CASES WHERE JAPANESE LEFT BOOBY TRAPS ON THE BODIES OF THEIR DEAD, BUT THIS PROBABLY IS BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN RUNNING TOO FAST TO DO THE JOB.

"WE HAVE HAD NO CLOSE CALLS IN REMOVING THE MINES," SAID DEVLIN.

THAT IS UNLESS YOU CONSIDER ONE HOUR AND 30 MINUTES OF BEING UNDER HEAVY JAPANESE FIRE A "CLOSE CALL."

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BY SPENCER DAVIS (300)
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

ON ORMOC VALLEY FRONT, NOV. 8 (DELAYED)-PRECEDED BY A DEADLY, ACCURATE BARRAGE FROM 155 MM LONGTOMS AND 105 MM HOWITZERS, INFANTRYMEN OF THIS 24TH DIVISION, IN A WILD, TYPHOON-DRIVEN RAIN TODAY PUSHED THE JAPANESE FROM AN ADVANCED OBSERVATION POST ATOP A RIDGE ON THE ORMOC ROAD.

WHEN THE AMERICANS REACHED THEIR OBJECTIVE THEY COULD LOOK DOWN ON THE FERTILE VALLEY STRETCHING TEN MILES TOWARD THE TOWN OF ORMOC.

THEY FORCED THE JAPANESE TO WITHDRAW TOWARDS THE LOWLANDS LEAVING SHATTERED MOUNDS OF UNBURIED DEAD BEHIND THEM.

HOVERED UNDER A PONCHO ON TOP OF AN INTERMEDIATE RIDGE, SOME 600 YARDS FROM THE YANKS' OBJECTIVE, LT. COL. SEYMOUR MADISON, DENVER, COLO., BATTALION COMMANDER, TELEPHONE BACK TO ARTILLERYMEN:

"I WANT PLENTY OF FIRE POWER POURED ON THAT RIDGE. COMMENCE THE BARRAGE AT NOON."

AS THE INFANTRY ASSAULT TROOPS, LED BY 1ST. LT. ROBERT KILGO, DARLINGTON, S.C., WAITED FOR THE BIG GUNS TO GO INTO ACTION, RAIN DROVE DOWN ON THEM IN SHEETS. THEY DUG SHALLOW FOXHOLES IN THE RED EARTH, WHICH SOON RESEMBLED HALF FILLED BATHTUBS.

THEN HE HEARD THE ROAR OF BIG GUNS IN THE DISTANCE AND THE SHELLS BEGAN WHISTLING DIRECTLY OVERHEAD.

FIRST LT. HAROLD JORGENSEN, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., 10TH CORPS OBSERVER, WHISPERED, "LOOK THERE ON THE RIDGE. THEY ALL LOOK ALIKE AROUND HERE."

THE SHELLS BURST DIRECTLY ON THE TARGET. THEY RIPPED THROUGH THE ENEMY POSITIONS WITH DEVASTATING EFFECT. THE ENTIRE RIDGE SEEMED TO TREMBLE UNDER THE IMPACT.

AFTER THE BARRAGE LIFTED KILGO'S MEN ADVANCED THROUGH THE TALL COGON GRASS AND UP THE BANKS OF THE RIDGE UNDER MACHINE GUN FIRE, PASSING PERHAPS 50 JAPANESE WHO HAD BEEN BLASTED OUT OF CAVES AND DITCHES.

WHEN THE YANKS BEGAN THE CLIMB UP THE HILLSIDE TOWARDS THE OBSERVATION POST THEY MET ONLY SPORADIC BURSTS OF MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM THE RIGHT FLANK.

THE ARTILLERY HAD DONE ITS JOB WELL. THE ADVANCE WAS STEADY AND THE INFANTRYMEN GAINED THE TOP A FEW HOURS LATER WITH VIRTUALLY NO CASUALTIES.

THE THREE-DAY BATTLE OF "HORSESHOE BEND," WHERE THE POST ROAD TO ORMOC WINDS THROUGH MOUNTAIN PASSES, NEARED ITS END.

XZ1029ACW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH 24TH DIVISION NEAR PINAMOPOAN, LEYTE, NOV. 9-(AP)-(VIA ARMY RADIO)--JOHNNY DOUGHBOY IS FIGHTING FOUR ENEMIES TODAY ON THE DRIPPING RIDGES AND FLOODED RICE PADDIES THAT MAKE UP THE PINAMOPOAN "CORNER POCKET" BATTLEFIELD.

IN HIS STRUGGLE TO CAPTURE THE JAPANESE REINFORCEMENT PORT OF ORMOC AND END THE LEYTE CAMPAIGN, THE DOUGHBOY BATTLED A HOWLING, 100-MILE-AN-HOUR TYPHOON; SOME OF THE WORST TERRAIN IN THE PACIFIC; KNEE-DEEP MUDDY ROADS THAT ARE OPEN ONLY SPASMODICALLY, AND ELEMENTS OF THE CRACK JAPANESE FIRST DIVISION WHICH ARE PUTTING UP A SAVAGE, CAGEY, WELL-ORGANIZED FIGHT.

THE BATTLE WHICH FELL TO THIS 24TH DIVISION AFTER IT CONQUERED THE VITAL LEYTE VALLEY, WAS STILL STALEMATED AT NIGHT FALL. ONLY A TRICKLE OF SUPPLIES COULD MOVE OVER THEROAD. FORWARD ELEMENTS CONSERVED AMMUNITION AND SOME OF THEM TIGHTENED THEIR BELTS AT CHOW TIME.

THOUGH WET, COLD AND HUNGRY, THEY NEVERTHELESS FOUGHT ON DOGGEDLY, TRYING TO CLEAN OUT A STRONG JAP FORCE AT THE LIMON ROAD BEND WHICH TWICE HAS CUT OFF ADVANCED AMERICAN BATTALIONS.

ONE FORCE WHICH CAPTURED THE HIGHEST RIDGE TRIED TO FLANK THE ROAD AND HIT A HEAVY JAPANESE CONCENTRATION. AT MIDAFTERNOON IT WAS IN A TOUGH SPOT.

MAJ. GEN. FRED IRVING, COMMANDER OF THE 24TH, SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT A STRONG JAPANESE FORCE WAS ACROSS HIS FRONT AND THAT IT WOULD TAKE A HIGH-POWERED ATTACK TO CLEAR OUT THE POCKET.

IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION, HE SAID, THE CARIGARA COAST ROAD CANNOT SUPPLY SUCH AN ATTACK UNTIL A STOCK PILE OF SUPPLIES HAS BEEN BUILT UP AT PINAMOPOAN.

ALTHOUGH THE JAPANESE APPEAR TO BE IN POSITION TO ATTACK THE AMERICAN CARIGARA COASTAL HOLDINGS, SO FAR THEY HAVE MADE ONLY SMALL FORAYS. THIS MAY MEAN THE YANKS HAVE CAUGHT THEM OFF BALANCE OR THAT ENEMY SUPPLIES ON THE ORMOC ROAD ARE AS BADLY BOGGED DOWN AS THE AMERICANS ON THE CARIGARA ROAD.

GEN. IRVING SAID THAT SOME 155MM GUNS HAD BEEN BULLDOZED FAR ENOUGH INTO THE HILLS SOUTH OF JARO TO SHELL ORMOC.

"IT IS THE TOUGHEST TERRAIN I HAVE EVER SEEN, AND THIS STORM HASN'T HELPED," SAID IRVING WHOSE COMMAND POST NEAR THE FRONT BLEW DOWN ON HIM LAST NIGHT. "BECAUSE OF THE SIZE OF THE JAP FORCE WE HAVE HAD TO SPREAD OURSELVES A BIT THIN."

WW653APW NM

ON LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, NOV. 9-(AP)-THE AVAILABILITY AT THE PHILIPPINES REINVASION SCENE OF 300,000 PINTS OF BLOOD PLASMA, 25

NOV 10 1944

30.24- 20285

30.24 — 20285

VIALS OF PENICILLIN, 1,000 CASES OF SULFA DRUGS AND 1,000 LITERS OF WHOLE BLOOD SAVED HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN AND FILIPINO LIVES, COL.U.HAGHIS, U.S.SIXTH ARMY SURGEON SAID TODAY.

EACH UNIT HAD QUICK ACCESS TO RED CROSS FIRST AID STATIONS, CLEARING COMPANIES, EVACUATION HOSPITALS AND LSTS AND OTHER SHIPS IN THE HARBOR TAKING ON CASUALTIES.

WHOLE BLOOD STORES IN REFRIGERATED TRAILERS WERE USED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR THEATER. THEY WERE COLLECTED IN NEW GUINEA BY THE NAVY.

COLONEL HAGHIS SAID AMERICAN CASUALTIES TO DATE WERE LIGHTER THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED.

NOV 10 1944

DV1001PCW

WBY VERN HAUGLAND

HONOLULU,NOV.9-(AP)-JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES SOLD GASOLINE, CIGARETTES AND CLOTHING TO FILIPINO GUERRILA FORCES THROUGH FIFTH COLUMNISTS WHO ACTED AS THE GO-BETWEENS, NAVY LT. DAVID RICHARDSON, CHIEF OF STAFF OF LEYTE GUERRILLAS, SAID TODAY.

RICHARDSON, OF MAYWOOD,CALIF., 26-YEAR OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF A TORPEDO BOAT, WAS STRANDED IN THE PHILIPPINES AFTER THE AMERICAN SURRENDER IN 1942. HE BECAME AN OFFICER IN THE GUERRILLA ARMY AND HAD THE RANK OF MAJOR WHEN AMERICANS RETURNED TO LEYTE LAST MONTH.

SOME CIGARETTES SOLD BY THE JAPANESE, RICHARDSON SAID, WERE AMERICAN BRANDS WITH RED CROSS STAMPS UPON THEM, INDICATING THEY HAD BEEN SENT TO AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR HELD BY JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"JAP SOLDIERS STEAL FROM THEIR OWN COMMANDERS WHEN THEY GET A CHANCE," HE ADDED.

"SOME FIFTH COLUMNISTS DEALT FRANKLY WITH THE JAPANESE BUT WE HAD TO TOLERATE THEM BECAUSE THE JAPS PAID THEM IN GOODS WHICH WE NEEDED, SUCH AS RAZOR BLADES, TOOTHBRUSHES, SOAP AND (AMERICAN MILITARY) KAHKI."

IT IS DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE HOW MANY JAPANESE WERE KILLED BY GUERRILLAS, BUT "I AM SURE THE LEYTE FORCE KILLED MORE THAN 1,000 AND THE OTHER ISLAND GUERRILLAS MUST HAVE BROUGHT THE SCORE UP TO 4,000."

RICHARDSON SAID MORE THAN 100 GUERRILLAS PROUDLY WORE JAPANESE UNIFORMS -- EVIDENCE THEY HAD KILLED A JAPANESE SOLDIER. THE ONLY WAY TO GET SUBSTANTIAL CLOTHING WAS TO KILL AN ENEMY.

FJ618ACW

MEXICO CITY,NOV.9-(AP)-FIVE CABINET MINISTERS OF THE SALVADOREAN "GOVERNMENT IN EXILE" SAID TODAY THEY PLAN TO JOIN MIGUEL TOMAS MOLINA, THEIR "PRESIDENT IN EXILE," IN GUATEMALA.

MARGARITO GONZALEZ GUERRERO, APPOINTED SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS BY MOLINA, SAID HE HOPES TO CONFER WITH MEXICAN SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS EZEQUIEL PADILLA WITH REFERENCE TO RECOGNITION OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

GONZALEZ GUERRERO SAID PRECEDENT IN RECOGNITION OF GOVERNMENTS IN EXILE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED DURING WARTIME. HE CHARGED THAT THE GOVERNMENT IN POWER IN SALVADOR "HAS NAZI IDEAS."

THE FIVE, WHO ARRIVED BY PLANE YESTERDAY AFTER HAVING TAKEN REFUGE IN THE MEXICAN EMBASSY IN SAN SALVADOR, SAID "CHAOS STILL REIGNS" IN EL SALVADOR. DR.ROMERO FORTIN MAGANA, "SECRETARY OF FINANCE," COMMENTED THAT A GENERAL STRIKE CONTINUES IN FORCE IN THE COUNTRY.

ALSO HERE ARE COL.JOSE ASCENCIO MENDEZ, "SECRETARY OF WAR," FRANCISCO MORAN, "SECRETARY OF EDUCATION," AND DR.RICARDO ARBIZU BOSQUE, "SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR."

DR.ARBIZU BOSQUE TOLD REPORTERS THAT DR.MOLINA, EXILED FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, IS THE LEGAL SUCCESSOR TO RESIGNED PRESIDENT MENENDEZ, ACCORDING TO THE SALVADOREAN CONSTITUTION. HE CONTENDS THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT OSMIN AGUIRRE SALINAS IS THEREFORE ILLEGAL.

GM112PCW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV.9-(AP)-PVT.WILLIAM TODD MC CLELLAN, NEPHEW OF R.C.TODD OF 2807 SUPERIOR AVENUE, MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, IS MISSING IN ACTION, THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, NOV.9)

JP333AEW

NOV 10 1944

(ADVANCE) ottawa, nov. 9-(ap)-lt. phillip geoffrey west, son of mrs. mildred freeman west of 125 parker hill avenue, roxbury, mass., has died of his wounds, a canadian army casualty list released today announced. west was a member of a nova scotia and p.e.i. regiment.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, NOV.9

mp-op-830pew

NOV 10 1944

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, NOV.9--THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT MARSHAL TITO, YUGOSLAV PARTISAN LEADER, IS REPORTED TO HAVE ARRIVED IN MOSCOW TO CONFER WITH PREMIER STALIN. THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

NOV 10 1944

WASHINGTON, NOV.9-(AP)-NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL SAID TODAY THAT SOME ACTION ON THE REPORT OF A BOARD OF INQUIRY WHICH INVESTIGATED CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR MAY BE EXPECTED WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

HE MADE THE ESTIMATE AT A NEWS CONFERENCE SAYING "WE MAY HEAR WITHIN THE NEXT FORTNIGHT."

THE REPORT WAS SUBMITTED TO THE NAVY SECRETARY OCTOBER 20 AFTER A LONG SERIES OF HEARINGS AT WHICH IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT REAR ADMIRAL HUSBAND KIMMEL AND MAJOR GENERAL WALTER C.SHORT, NAVY AND ARMY COMMANDERS AT THE TIME OF THE ATTACK, GAVE THEIR VERSION OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES BEFORE THE JAPANESE STRUCK.

BOTH KIMMEL AND SHORT WERE RELIEVED SHORTLY AFTER THE ATTACK.

EG1216AEW NM S

WASHINGTON, NOV. 10--OFFICIAL WASHINGTON IS WAITING ANXIOUSLY FOR A BRITISH WHITE PAPER REPORTED HERE BY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES TO BE NEARLY READY FOR PRESENTATION TO PARLIAMENT.

THE WHITE PAPER IS EXPECTED TO SUMMARIZE THE COST OF THE WAR TO BITAIN SINCE 1939 AND TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM HER WAR-STRAINED NATIONAL AND FOREIGN ECONOMY.

THE WHITE PAPER, IT WAS FELT, WOULD SERVE AS THE OFFICIAL PUBLIC STATEMENT ON WHICH THE ARGUMENT FOR OUTSIDE FINANCIAL AID WOULD BE BASED TO ALLEVIATE BRITAIN'S "NEAR-BANKRUPT" CONDITION.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS ANTICIPATE THE WHITE PAPER TO DEAL IN DETAIL WITH MATTERS ON LEND-LEASE AND ALSO ON EXPORT OF CIVILIAN GOODS, TWO TOPICS OF WIDE INTEREST LATELY IN THE AMERICAN PRESS.

VX737PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV 9-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON PAID TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SIR JOHN DILL, OF THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF, AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY.

THE BRITISH OFFICER WAS BURIED YESTERDAY IN NEARBY ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

SIR JOHN, STIMSON SAID, "CONTRIBUTED POWERFULLY TO THE NATURAL SYMPATHY WHICH HAS EXISTED BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES AND THEIR GOVERNMENTS," AND ADDED:

"THIS MORNING I WISH TO POINT OUT THAT EVEN ON HIS DEATH BED THAT EFFORT WAS CONTINUED AND IT BECAME KNOWN TO US THAT THIS GREAT BITISH FIELD MARSHAL, HAVING SPENT HIS LAST EFFORTS IN DOING WHAT HE COULD TO FOSTER FRIENDSHIP WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WOULD GLADLY LEAVE HIS BONES IN THEIR KEEPING. THE CEREMONY AT ARLINGTON CARRIED OUT THAT WISH AND I BELIEVE THAT THE KNOWLEDGE OF HIS CONFIDENCE IN THIS COUNTRY AND OUR PEOPLE WILL CONTINUE TO BE, EVEN AFTER HIS DEATH, A POTENT FORCE FOR MUTUAL GOOD WILL BETWEEN THE BRITISH PEOPLE AND OURSELVES."

SH102PEW

UNDATED KWEILIN-WITH CHUNGKING

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE ANNOUNCED THEY LAUNCHED TODAY A GENERAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST KWEILIN, KEY CITY IN CHINA'S KWANGSI PROVINCE, USING AIR AND TANK UNITS AS WELL AS INFANTRY.

"OUR FORCES BY LAST NIGHT COMPLETED ENCIRCLEMENT OF THIS ENEMY STRONGHOLD," SAID A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. IT QUOTED A PRISONER AS SAYING THAT THE CHINESE HAD 20,000 TROOPS WITH TWO MONTHS' PROVISIONS IN THE CITY.

AMMUNITION DUMPS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS WITHIN THE WALLED CITY WERE BLOWN UP BY AERIAL BOMBING, TOKYO ADDED.

HW948AEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPAN MOVED TODAY TO INCREASE THE CONSCRIPTION OF WOMEN AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FOR WAR WORK. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TIGHTENED REGULATIONS BLAMED A "NEW STAGE OF THE WAR."

THE NEW REGULATIONS, ANNOUNCED IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AT SAN FRANCISCO, INCLUDED:

EXTENDING THE SERVICE OF THE WOMEN'S "VOLUNTEER" LABOR CORPS FROM ONE YEAR TO TWO.

MOBILIZATION OF WOMEN 12 TO 40 YEARS OLD ON THE SAME BASIS AS MEN FOR WORK IN "COMMUNITY PLANTS";

APPLICATION OF THE STUDENT'S MOBILIZATION LAW TO NIGHT SCHOOL ENROLLEES, SHIFTING MANY TO WAR JOBS FROM THEIR CLASSROOMS AND USING OTHERS IN OUT-OF-SCHOOL HOURS.

EXACT MEANING OF THE NEW REGULATIONS APPLYING TO WOMEN WAS NOT CLEAR FROM THE BROADCAST. THE EXISTING MOBILIZATION LAW APPLIES TO ALL UNMARRIED WOMEN IN THE 12-40 AGE GROUP; BUT THE NEW REGULATIONS SPECIFIED THAT WOMEN WOULD BE CONSCRIPTED TN THE SAME BASIS AS MEN. WHETHER THIS MEANT THAT MARRIED WOMEN WOULD BE INCLUDED OR WHETHER IT INDICATED THE END OF PREFERENCE PREVIOUSLY SHOWN TO WOMEN WAS UNSTATED.

EA/MH803PPW NM

NOV 10 1944

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV.9, 1940--FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN DIES. GEN.DE GAULLE'S FORCES LAND ON COAST OF FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

KK606AEW

30.24—20287

30.24— 20 287

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

HE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV 10 1944

NOV. 10, 1918--AMERICAN ARMIES ADVANCED ON 71-MILE FRONT ALONG THE MOSELLE AND MEUSE RIVERS. BRITISH SWEEP THROUGH SOUTHRN BELGIUM CONTINUED. THE GREATER PART OF BERLIN REPORTED UNDER CONTROL OF REVOLUTIONISTS, KAISER WILHELM FLED TO HOLLAND AND FREDERICH EBERT, SOCIALIST CHANCELLOR, TOOK COMMAND.

NOV. 10, 1940--RAF ATTACKED DANZIG AND DRESDEN. BRITISH FLEET ARM BOMBED NAPLES AND CAGLIARI.

RP1041PEW

Japanese Reinforce Leyte, Lose 10 Ships; Patton Gains; V-2 Rockets Hitting Britain

NOV 11 1944

ENEMY SUCCEEDS IN LANDING TROOPS AFTER BIG BATTLE

More Than 40,000 Japs Now Face U. S. Divisions on Island.

16 PLANES DOWNED

Yanks Advance 5 Miles Through Mountains West of Carigara.

Spencer

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Nov. 11—(AP) Japanese defenders of Leyte landed heavy reinforcements from four 5,000-ton cargo ships at Ormoc last night, but lost three of the transports and seven of the 15 accompanying destroyers in the effort.

Another troop-laden transport of 6,000 tons was repeatedly bombed in Mindoro strait on the western side of the Philippines, leaving it dead in the water and burning.

Number Not Disclosed

General MacArthur's daily communique gave no estimate of the number of enemy troops landed; but a headquarters spokesman said the number—which, judging from the size of the ships, could have been between 5,000 and 10,000 men—was in addition to the 35,000 men which the enemy was estimated to have in action yesterday.

The headquarters spokesman estimated the new reinforcements gave the Japanese as many men on Leyte now as they had when the American assault on the island began. The 40,000 to 45,000 Japanese are faced by a known four American divisions, whose strength has never been disclosed.

Appearance of the Japanese convoy touched off a vicious 24-hour aerial battle in which American dive and level bombers sank the enemy ships while fighters downed 16 of the defending enemy fighters and probably destroyed five more in the sky-filling dogfights above the bombers. Four American bombers and four fighters were lost.

However, the American aircraft apparently failed to arrive soon enough to prevent landing of the majority of the troops and materiel carried by the enemy transports. The spokesman admitted that a majority of both were probably landed safely.

Rain Aids Japanese

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz, writing from a Leyte air base, said a rain squall came to the aid of the Japanese convoy, preventing aerial attacks for several hours after the ships were discovered.

Later, the Japanese ships threw up a smoke screen, which also prevented high-level bombing accuracy. Shortly before noon, however, the smoke blew away and the American bombers were able to attack the ships from low level, with numerous sinkings resulting.

By this time, however, the enemy had succeeded in making his landings and the convoy was on its way back to the bases from which it had come—Luzon, Mindanao or Cebu.

The American attackers included shore-based Mitchell bombers and P-38 fighters.

American aircraft were credited with six of the sunken Japanese destroyers, and a PT boat sank the seventh.

In the ground fighting, an advance of up to five miles through mountains south and west of Carigara was credited by the daily communique to the First Cavalry Division, unmentioned in communiques for the last several days. The 24th Infantry Division, which has borne the brunt of recent fighting along the mountainous road from Pinamopoan southward toward the last Japanese strong hold at Ormoc, continued pushing forward, despite desperate Japanese counterattacks. The communique said enemy losses in these counterattacks were "severe."

On the hilly front near Patok the 96th Division ran into heavy opposition. Its rate of advance was not specified. The Seventh Division, last reported moving north on Ormoc after crossing Leyte from east to west far south of the main battle lines, was still unmentioned today as for the past several days.

Seen As Flanking Move

Apparently, the advance of the First Cavalry Division was a flanking move to support the 24th's painful drive down the Ormoc road. Japanese positions there on the hilltops have given the infantrymen vicious resistance all the way south from Pinamopoan to the U-shaped bend in the road at the village of Limon, last inhabited place mentioned in the communiques. Today's announcement did not place the First Cavalry advance accurately.

In a field dispatch from headquarters of the United States Sixth Army, Spencer Davis, Associated Press war correspondent, reported some temporary reverses for the Americans which underlined the severity of the fighting.

He said one unit of the 24th Division ran into trouble and had to retire. It was attempting a flank attack when it was caught in vicious enemy flanking fire. That was at the foot of a ridge.

On the ridge, First Cavalry troops had to fall back Thursday night from a high position. Yesterday it tried again and by nightfall the ridge was firmly in Yank hands.

Suggesting there is more in the report than meets the eye, Davis said the First Cavalry's five miles were gained "in an officially undisclosable direction."

There was neither optimism nor pessimism at headquarters at the announcement of the enemy's success in running the air and naval blockade of Ormoc. While the liberation forces far exceed the enemy's, the advantage of the surprise incursion of Leyte's eastern coast was about dissipated.

As the 24th infantry division and units of the dismounted First cavalry drove southward through the hilly fastnesses toward Ormoc, the 96th division pressed enemy remnants toward Ormoc from the east, in central Leyte. There still was no word in Friday's communique of the Seventh infantry division, last reported advancing along the coast south of Ormoc.

All signs pointed to a sanguinary battle for Ormoc, the enemy's escape port on Leyte's western coast. The Japanese gradually were being crowded into a confined area, raked day and night by heavy artillery and Allied warplanes.

Large fires, started by the bombardment, raged throughout Ormoc. Its usefulness as a supply base for the enemy troops fighting in the hills to the north had been "greatly decreased," MacArthur reported.

Japs Intensify Fight For

Leyte

NOV 11 1944

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 10 (AP)—(Via Army Radio) — Running a gantlet of harassing American planes and PT-boats, 35,000 veteran Japanese troops have joined the Sanguine battle for Leyte, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today in an announcement which indicates the battle for the Philippines may be long and hard.

The disclosure that despite all American efforts the Japanese had succeeded in replacing their heavy losses suffered in 22 days of fighting is having a sobering effect on the optimism which followed the comparatively easy initial landing.

Enough Troops Available

General MacArthur set forth the situation in a matter of fact manner. It is not viewed as pessimistic. He has at hand more than enough troops to handle the enemy forces now arrayed against him, but the general made it clear that the terrific advantage gained by the surprise landings on Leyte's east coast has about run its course.

The Japanese have been able to recover from the initial shock, but with only their west coast stronghold at Ormoc still remaining to them. But they recovered in time to make at least a determined stand for the remainder of Leyte.

Stalemate Broken

General MacArthur's communique today disclosed American troops broke a four-day stalemate in the battle for Ormoc "with substantial gains on a wide front," Ormoc is in flames as the result of artillery and aerial bombardment and its "usefulness to the enemy as a supply base has been greatly reduced."

American planes, in the air again after being grounded by a 100-mile-an-hour typhoon, strafed and bombed Japanese installations and shipping, destroying two barges and a coastal ship and damaging other enemy craft.

Strongpoints Taken

Elements of the United States 96th Infantry Division, advancing east into the foothills of the range east of Ormoc, captured enemy strongpoints as patrols pushed deep into the hills.

The value which the Japanese place on this rain-soaked island in the center of the Philippines group is shown further in the communique statement that "his 35th army is being deployed to this front."

The Nipponese's first opportunity to land reinforcements came October 25 when every American naval and air unit available was engaged in crippling the large Japanese fleet which came out from the north and south. There was no time to watch for Japanese reinforcements when the entire Philippine campaign was at stake in one naval battle.

Japs Got Breaks

They added to their reinforcements—in considerable numbers—November 1. They took advantage of the fact our airfields on Leyte had not been developed sufficiently to base medium and heavy bombers and the planes available were not enough to stop them.

A few days later they took quick advantage of a threatening tropical hurricane and pushed in still more fresh troops and equipment. These breaks probably won't occur for the Japanese again, but they were breaks that will multiply the price in American lives and money which must be paid to win initial stages of the battle for the Philippines.

Warning Given Previously

While the announcement of the reinforcements in such strength appeared abrupt, veiled warnings had been given in at least five communiques. No correspondent, however, was prepared for a total more than four times the highest, previously given estimate.

There was no mention in MacArthur's communique of the American Seventh Infantry Division, reported four days ago to be 12 miles, south of Ormoc after having pushed, across the narrow waist of Leyte to the west coast at Baybay.

10 SHIPS SUNK IN ORMOC BAY

American Pilots Tell Of Jap Convoy Battle

NOV 11 1944

An American Airbase on Leyte, Nov. 10 (AP)—American pilots came back to their bases tonight with stories of Japanese transports blowing up in 30 seconds, destroyers going up in clouds of smoke, Japanese bodies littering the surface of Ormoc Bay—and a score of three enemy transports definitely sunk and seven destroyers destroyed in a 24-hour attack by planes and PT boats.

The battle ended this afternoon when the remainder of the battered Japanese surface force fled westward toward Cebu.

Lightnings And Mitchells

It opened yesterday with Lightning fighters, each carrying two 1,000-pound bombs, teamed with a small force of Mitchell bombers in a low-level attack on the force, then coming toward Leyte, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire. The light force left one transport smoking.

(In a radio broadcast, NBC Reporter George Thomas Folster revealed that American air forces were using fighters for dive bombers because of a lack of planes built for that purpose. This lack has been felt, he said, ever since the navy turned over the Leyte air operation to army forces).

At dark, PT boats took up the attack where the light bomber force left off. One destroyer was sunk in a weird night-time surface battle.

U. S. Planes Up At Dawn

At dawn today, the American planes were up again—this time with Mitchell bombers in force. (Presumably some of these had been brought to Leyte overnight from rear areas, perhaps Morotai or Palau.) At first the American attack was held up by an adverse rain squall which blotted out the Japanese convoy. When this passed, the Japanese sent up a smoke screen to blot out their ships and to make low-level attacks impossible.

However, shortly, before noon, the clouds and smoke both blew away and the battle was on. Wave after wave of Mitchells screamed in to the attack. They hopped over the heavy flak screen set up by the warships and pressed their attacks home to the transports, standing stationary in Ormoc Bay. Then they climbed, turned and swept down again to chew at the enemy destroyers and destroyer-escorts.

"Bodies In The Bay"

Capt. Edward Maurer, of Nyack, N. Y., who led one unit of the Mitchells, described the scene:

"I'll never forget the sight of that transport. One minute you could see this huge ship sitting there behind the ack-ack screen, with troops diving for cover all over the deck. (This would indicate the transports probably had not completed their unloading.) The next second you could see a puff of flame, a geyser of smoke, and the transport was gone. I'll swear that shop went down in 30 seconds. All that was left was a column of smoke to 7,000 feet and an oil slick on the water, plus a lot of bodies in the bay."

"Blinking All Its Guns"

Major William Dunham, ace Thunderbolt fighter pilot from Nez Perce, Idaho, described the similar fate of a destroyer:

"Sitting up above, I saw this ship blinking all its guns on all decks as two Mitchells approached. Then there was a flash, a cloud of smoke and the warship exploded and sank."

Not once during the fight above the transport did enemy planes appear; but earlier in the day more than 20 Japanese fighters had hovered over the area until an attack began, and 16 were shot down. American losses were four bombers and four fighters.

PT Boats in Action

ABOARD A PT COMMAND TENDER OFF LEYTE, Nov. 10 (AP).—Throttled at full speed, two American patrol torpedo boats roared out of the darkness to within a few hundred yards of Japanese shipping which packed Ormoc Bay early this morning and scored torpedo hits on Japanese destroyers.

The PT's probed the enemy harbor for more than an hour. Crews reported there were fifteen destroyers and four troopships in port.

"We were just coming down the alley between Poro and Ponson islands in the Comote Sea off Ormoc when dead ahead of us three destroyers crossed our course," said Lieutenant Arthur Murray Preston, of Washington.

He rode a PT skippered by Lieutenant Joseph Beckmon, of Tacoma, Wash.

Lieutenant Melvin W. Haines, of Willamette, Ill., was in command of the other PT which attacked a transport.

"We swung hard to place our fish in line with the Japanese can (destroyer) and fired," Beckman said.

"We had closed to within a few hundred yards to make certain we didn't miss and we didn't. When the fish hit the destroyer there was a huge orange explosion almost like a phosphorous bomb. A great sheet of flames shot high into the air from the ship, then died down as black smoke billowed high over the whole destroyer."

Haines said as soon as the destroyer was attacked two others opened up against the PT's.

"One destroyer turned a blue-and-white searchlight on us and opened fire from five-inch guns," Haines said.

His PT was zigzagging through the water, but the destroyer kept the searchlight trained on the little craft for eighteen minutes. Only the PT's smoke screen enabled it to escape.

DOUGHBOYS STRIKE

WITHIN 8 MILES OF METZ FORTRESS

Two Enemy Counterattacks North of Bastion Repulsed.

DRIVE ON SAAR BASIN

U. S. Armored Divisions Rip German Lines in Fierce Attacks.

NOV 11 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Saturday, Nov. 11.—(AP) The Third army's Winter offensive blazed over a 75-mile front yesterday and tanks and infantry, curving around little more than eight miles southeast of the great fortress of Metz, were within 21 miles of the frontier of the Saar basin, German industrial stronghold.

The Germans struck back at two places north of Metz during the morning, the first counterattacks since the offensive broke, but they were repulsed. At one point, the Moselle river bridgehead at Koenigsmacher the Americans scored a three-mile gain. Koenigsmacher is six miles from the nearest German frontier and ten miles from the Saar border.

Drive Beyond Buchy

At points along a 20-mile front southeast of Metz, where the big push appeared to be gaining the greatest momentum, the Americans now were more than eight miles beyond the starting point of three days ago without striking really strong resistance.

Deepest points of penetration were at Tragny, 14 miles southeast of Metz and five miles farther southeast at Fremery. Fremery is 21 miles from the Saar border and roughly 30 miles from Saarbrucken in the Siegfried line.

(The Germans southeast of Fremery were reported swinging armored troops into position in the forest of Chateau-Salins, possibly for a blow at the base of this salient, a front dispatch said. The infantry had penetrated 2 1-2 miles into the forest.

(This account said that west of Fremery the strategic height of Delme Ridge fell so quickly that Doughboys seized artillery and ammunition intact and turned some of the guns on the enemy.)

(A front dispatch said the Sixth armored division, the Second tank division to join at least six infantry divisions in the drive, pushed forward five miles and was now beyond Buchy, 10 miles southeast of Metz.)

Nazis Counterattack

The Germans struck back at two places north of Metz during the morning, the first counterattacks since the big push began three days ago, but by mid-afternoon the Doughboys had forged on an average of two to three miles, as much as seven miles beyond jump-off positions.

The front was ablaze from north to south with the exception of the strongly - fortified German bulge around fort-girdled Metz, an arc with an average radius of seven miles and now threatened with encirclement by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's drive.

Censorship did not permit disclosure until late last night that this was a major offensive, an operation which was speared by veterans of the breakthrough in France. These veterans today were barely 30 miles from the Siegfried Line around Saarbrucken.

Saarbrucken's rail yards, feeding the Lorraine front, were under aerial attack in an attempt to seal off the battlezones—as in France—and the Germans seemed unable to bring up enough reserves to stay the offensive.

The 90th division, repulsing a counterattack led by bu two tanks at Koenigsmacher, 19 miles north of Metz, deepened their bridgehead to three miles across the Moselle river, which would place them within 10 miles of the Saar frontier.

The second counterattack rolled up in the long-quiet Maizieres-Les-Metz sector, five miles north of Metz, but the 95th division broke up the assault and drove on east toward the Moselle for sizeable gains.

(A front dispatch said on this part of the front, advanced elements now were within four and a half miles from Metz.)

To the south of Metz, the Germans appeared to be falling back, depending on road blocks and minefields to slow the Americans while withdrawing the bulk of their artillery to lines farther back.

Patton's Fifth infantry seized Louvigny, nine miles south of Metz, and pressed on to the northeast.

To the southeast the important German road center of Chateau-Salins, 25 miles from Metz, fell.

Capture Delme Ridge

A half dozen miles northwest the 80th division stormed and captured Delme ridge, a 1,200-foot height commanding territory for ten miles around and from which the Germans had been directing fire on American positions.

Delme itself, a town 18 miles southeast of Metz, last was reported still in German hands, but tanks of the Fourth armored division rumbling on beyond it were less than five miles from a vital feeder railroad from Metz to Sarrebourg after gains of some three miles.

Inside Germany, an indecisive struggle raged on in rain and sleet in the Hurtgen forest area southeast of Aachen.

Here the Doughboys of the U. S. First army made a 600-yard advance just southwest of the town of Hurtgen and held it in the face of counterblows, but a similar advance to the south later was lost.

West of Schmidt, 15 miles southeast of Aachen, American troops moved 300 yards across a snowy battlefield, slowly cleaning out pillboxes.

Positions remained unchanged at Vossenack, two miles to the northwest, where Doughboys dug into the town ignored a German ultimatum to surrender which was delivered by loudspeaker.

Only artillery duels were reported on the Western Holland front, where the British and Germans exchanged shots across the Maas river. The Allies now are drawn up solidly along the south bank of the river.

(A dispatch from the Dutch Island of Walcheren, to the west of this front, said the last 300 shivering defenders, cold and hungry, were brought out by rowboat, ending all resistance there.)

In the long-besieged port of Dunkerque, artillery fire was reported along the 25-mile perimeter of the German defenses, and rocket-firing planes attacked enemy gun positions.

On the U. S. Seventh Army front, 15 miles south of the southern edge of the Third Army battle zone, the Germans brought up reinforcements to forward positions, apparently fearing the offensive would spread to that quarter.

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Nazi Prisoners Mount

In the Third Army fighting, the count of prisoners reached 1,500 by noon, and while some remained to be counted it still was a small bag considering the scope of operations.

To the south and east of Metz, a five-mile sector of the line which had been inactive sprang to life, welding two original thrusts into one broad effort.

The assault lines south of Metz now extend from a point some nine miles below the city all the way down to the Third Army's right flank in the area of Luneville. The lines to the north reach from a point five miles north to the French-German-Luxembourg frontier.

The Germans seemed to be more immediately concerned with the northern movement, for they also attacked a second bridgehead across the Moselle at Haute-Ham, 2 1-2 miles southwest of the one at Koenigsmachen.

(An Associated Press dispatch from the front declared the Koenigsmachen bridgehead, besides being deepened to three miles, had been broadened to six miles, indicating that the two bridgeheads may have merged.)

Around Chateau-Salins, near the southern end of the Third Army front, advanced elements fought a mile into the forest of the same name to the northwest once a German concentration point.

PARTS OF EIGHT U. S. DIVISIONS BATTLE ENEMY

Patton Throws 200 Tanks Against Germans in One Area of Front.

CHATEAU-SALINS IS CAPTURED

Yanks' Offensive Is Sweeping Toward Saar Basin After Six Weeks of Waiting.

London, Nov. 10 (A. P.). —The United States Third Army's winter offensive, passing beyond the trenches of the 1918 armistice, closed to within four and a half miles north and eight and a half miles southeast of the Germans' French fortress city of Metz today. Gains netted up to five miles and toppled several towns and villages including the important hub of Chateau-Salins.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr. threw in additional armored forces into the drive which, finding the Germans foot-tied, had registered up to ten miles in a three-day drive on a fifty-five-mile arc on both sides of the fortress city.

The Sixth Armored Division leapfrogged infantry elements which had spearheaded the push northeast from Pont-a-Mousson, and reached well beyond Buchy in a five-mile advance from Cheminot and Louvigny. Buchy is eight and one-half miles southeast of Metz and only ten miles from the Metz-Saarbrucken road to Germany, Metz's chief rearward communication route.

The offensive broke out in a new spot at Maizieres-les-Metz, five miles north of Metz, where the Ninety-fifth Infantry Division spearheaded an advance to within four and one-half miles of the iron-ringed fortress.

Yanks Widen Bridgehead.

Farther north, near the Luxembourg border, the Ninetieth Infantry Division widened and deepened its bridgehead over the Moselle to a length of six and one-half miles and a depth of three miles.

The Germans said that Gen. Patton had poured heavy forces into the attack, sweeping northeastward toward the Saar and toward the rear of Metz, and said huge tank battles were raging, with 200 American tanks encountered at one place.

Dispatches from the front line said that Gen. Patton was now using parts of six infantry and two armored divisions in the thrusts, including the newly mentioned Ninety-fifth Infantry commanded by Major-Gen. Perry Twaddle, a part of the Twentieth Corps and the newly activated Sixth Armored under Major-Gen. Robert W. Grow of the Twelfth Corps.

Meanwhile on the First United States Army front southeast of Aachen doughboys struggled forward 600 yards through rain and sleet just southwest of Hurtgen and 300 yards toward Schmidt, highwater mark of the American advance toward the Roer and the Rhine. But a similar advance of 600 yards due south of Hurtgen was thrown back to its starting point.

On this front the Germans resorted to propaganda broadcasts exhorting their troops to fight and reminding them that tomorrow was the day in history for German arms when the Kaiser's forces quit in 1918.

Artillery pounded on both sides of the Maas (Meuse) in Holland. The enemy showed nervousness at the possibility of a new offensive from British and Canadians now drawn up on a solid assault front along that barrier to North Holland.

The Third Army drive, sprung on Wednesday without fanfare, had now developed into a real offensive from its springboard in the grass-grown trenches of 1918, where the Doughboys of 1944 had dug their foxholes in six weeks of waiting.

But it was not until late yesterday that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters in Paris had permitted the drive to be called an offensive.

Gen. Patton's attack, swinging like a barn door from a hinge at a point nine miles south of fortress Metz, moved across sodden forests, hills and valleys in a northeasterly direction toward Germany's industrial Saar border twenty-five miles away and threatened to cut across the rear communications of Metz.

North of Metz an enveloping movement was in progress at points eighteen and twenty-two miles north of the city where bridgeheads across the Moselle were deepened by three miles. Here the Germans put in their first sizable counter-attack against Patton's drive now in its third day. But the enemy infantry and two tanks which tried to halt the Ninetieth American Infantry division were rocked back on their heels, despite German claims to the recapture of Konigsmacker in this area just below the Luxembourg border. Haute-Ham, only eleven miles from the Saar Basin was captured by the Americans.

A trail-blazing onslaught yesterday by 1,300 United States heavy bombers and hundreds of dive-bombers which smashed at German front line gun positions and strong points, as well as rail and road bottlenecks immediately to the rear, apparently had largely succeeded in sealing off the battle zone.

Thunderbolt pilots knocked out fifteen German tanks among a concentration twenty-five miles northeast of Nancy in this assault.

South of Metz and northeast of Nancy Gen. Patton's slashing attack was reminiscent of the initial stages of his whirlwind sweep through Normandy and Brittany to the Moselle last July and August.

Here German resistance continued light to moderate, with the Germans apparently withdrawing behind a screen of road blocks and mines and endeavoring to retrieve most of their artillery for emplacement farther back in parts of the old French Maginot Line.

Heavy rains of the first two days of the drive eased off overnight, giving promise of a repetition of the aerial onslaught of yesterday.

The American Fourth Armored Division, veterans of the St. Lo breakthrough in Normandy, advanced three more miles beyond Delme for a total gain of ten miles in the offensive, and crossed heavily gunned Delme Ridge just northwest of Chateau-Salins.

319th Takes Delme Ridge

While the 319th Regiment of the 80th Infantry Division captured Delme ridge, the Fourth Division ranged on to the vicinity of Hannocourt and Fonteney, three miles beyond, and the 35th Infantry Division slugged its way into the forest of Chateau-Salins and captured Chateau-Salins itself, three miles southeast of the wood.

Before its fall, Chateau-Salins, a sizable town controlling a network of roads fanning out northeast toward the Saar, was almost encircled by other elements which pushed across the Chateau-Salins-Sarrebourg road.

Gains Beyond Cheminot

Here, supreme headquarters said, Morville-les-Vic, two miles southeast of Chateau-Salins, was reached, and a field dispatch reported that the drive continued north to the vicinity of Hampont, three miles northeast of Chateau-Salins.

North of the Chateau-Salins sector and nine miles south of Metz, the Fifth Infantry Division's Second Regiment occupied Louvigny in a three-mile advance beyond Cheminot, and overcame a pocket of resistance at a rail crossing a mile and a quarter east of the village.

Below Gen. Patton's sector the Seventh Army of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch continue to give support on his flank, capturing the village of Desfosse in the Meurthe Valley, five miles northwest of St. Die in the Saales Pass through the Vosges, and reaching the eastern edge of the forest of Domainia de Champ on the approaches to Fraize in Bonhomme Pass.

Capture Delme Ridge.

Thezey St. Martin, fourteen miles northeast of Nancy, was captured by the Second Regiment of the Fifth Infantry Division in the advance across Delme Ridge.

Capture of Delme Ridge, a four-mile-long mass of 1,200-foot hills, gave the Americans a chance to look down the throats of the Germans for a radius of ten miles or more and placed American armor within twelve miles of the Metz-Saarbrucken road, main rear communication line for the Metz fortress ring.

Prisoners taken in the drive mounted to 1,514.

In the First Army sector southeast of Aachen, Supreme Headquarters reported bitter fighting as American troops consolidated and improved their hold in the village of Vossenack and punched out small gains in local attacks west of Schmidt and southwest of Hurtgen.

Maas Mop-Up Finished

Supreme headquarters officially proclaimed the end of resistance south of the Maas in Holland, where the enemy bridgehead south of the Moerdijk bridges was wiped out, and on Walcheren Island at the mouth of the Schelde.

Artillery barrages were bursting on both sides of the Maas as the Germans watched for attempts of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery to cross the barrier to Rotterdam, 16 miles to the north.

Patton to Mark 59th Birthday

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The advances made today by the United States Third Army around Metz were in the nature of a birthday present for its commander, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. He will be 59 years old tomorrow.

42d Reported in Action

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Berlin radio said late last night the famous Rainbow Division, the Forty-second, had been thrown into the American offensive in the Metz sector of the western front. There has been no such announcement from Allied sources.

Nazi V-2 Attacks on England Confirmed by Churchill

LONDON, Nov. 10—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill confirmed today that England is under attack by the German long-range V-2 rocket, announcing that it flies through the stratosphere up to a height of between 60 and 70 miles and then plummets to earth with a ton of explosives travelling at a speed faster than sound.

Casualties and damage, he told a sober House of Commons, "have so far not been heavy," although the attack has been under way "for the last few weeks." Churchill said "a number" of the new rockets had landed at widely-scattered points in England.

Churchill pointed out that the speed of the V-2—estimated by other sources at between 700 and 1,000 miles an hour—outstripped sound. Therefore there was no way of giving sufficient public warning, but he said that "there is, however, no need to exaggerate the danger."

"The scale and effect of these attacks have not hitherto been significant," he added.

The German radio said tonight that the V-2 was now being fired against Paris and the harbor installations at Antwerp, great Belgian port through which the Allied command plans to supply the Western front armies.

The Prime Minister's statement came two days behind a German High command announcement that London was being bombarded by V-2, and an all-out Nazi propaganda campaign on the weapon's effectiveness.

Churchill, spokesman for a people who stood up to the fire bomb and robot bomb attacks, declared: "The use of this weapon is another attempt by the enemy to attack the morale of our civil population in the vain hope that he may, somehow, by this means stave off the defeat which faces him in the field."

At its estimated speed the missile would require but a few minutes to leave its launching base, rise 60 to 70 miles into space, and drop haphazardly upon some unsuspecting area.

The Germans broadcast over every home network, "It is true V-2 by itself could never decide the war in Germany's favor, but we never made such an assertion."

Churchill disclosed that some of the rockets had been fired from the Dutch island of Walcheren, which is now in Allied hands.

"Other areas from which rockets have or can be fired against this country will doubtless be overrun by our forces in due course," he said.

The Prime Minister added a note of warning that this might not end the attacks, for he said there was no certainty that their range might not be increased by reducing the weight of the warhead or by other methods.

The people of Britain have known for some time that scattered areas have been under desultory bombardment by rockets, and V-2 became just another Nazi nuisance to the majority. Many of the early explosions were explained as "gas main explosions."

"The rocket contains approximately the same quantity of high explosives as the flying bomb," said Churchill. "However it is designed to penetrate rather deeper before explosion. This results in somewhat heavier damage in the immediate vicinity above the crater, with rather less blast effect around it."

Churchill's disclosure came two days after the German High command first mentioned the bombardment of London by V-2. He told Commons that the reason for official silence was to avoid giving information of value to the enemy.

He described the German radio's "highly colored accounts of attacks on this country" as statements reflecting what the German government would have the German people believe in "the desperate need to afford them some encourage-

ment.

V-2 has been described by neutral sources as a "flying telegraph pole" without ordinary bomb fins and weighing about 15 tons at the takeoff. Some German commentaries have said it could be used to bombard the United States as well as England. It has been said that launching sites were built in the Hartz mountains, 450 miles from London, although the present ranges are reported only about 300 miles.

Londoners who are defying V-2 as they defied other German attempts to harm them were given an eye-filling sight a few hours before Churchill spoke.

Heavy bombers off on a foray filled the sky over the city as they gathered at a rendezvous point, the roar of their motors drowning out city noises. People gathered on street corners to watch the mighty aerial parade.

V-2 Rockets Hit England, Says Churchill

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Germans for weeks have been plunging V-2 rockets into England at a speed faster than sound and from arcs 70 miles high, but thus far have caused little damage, Prime Minister Churchill announced today in Commons.

The Germans said V-2 and the earlier V-1 flying robot bomb were being used against both Paris and Antwerp as well as England, and boasted that the vengeance weapons would make the hard-won Belgian port "unsuitable for unloading troops and materiel on a major scale." The intact docks of Antwerp are depended upon by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to supply his offensive into Germany.

"The scale of the attacks has not hitherto been significant," Churchill said.

Warhead Buried Deeply

Casualties have been light, largely because the warhead of approximately a ton buries itself so deeply into the earth when it lands at speeds exceeding 700 miles per hour.

Where the rockets were coming from was not clear. The Germans said the Allies never would find the camouflaged sites; Churchill said some were found on the captured Dutch island of Walcheren.

German propagandists pulled out all stops; they insisted that Churchill "had to admit" the existence of V-2; that it was not the last secret weapon; they hinted direly that the United States might feel its explosive weight. Indeed, Churchill said the range might be increased.

3,000-Mile-Per-Hour Estimate

Military men said thus far the rocket, which is dubbed the "Flying Telephone Pole" because of its elongated shape, had been a flop. The whole contraption weighs about 15 tons and has a range of more than 250 miles, but carries only about a ton of explosives. Some extreme estimates of its speed run to 3,000 miles an hour. Swedish reports said the rocket's speed and trajectory made accuracy impossible.

Churchill termed highly colored the accounts of the V-2, broadcast by the Germans in the past two days, and said they indicated the Germans were in "desperate need" to give the home front encouragement.

The bombardment with rockets was described by the Prime Minister as less effective than the robot bombs.

Launched From Airplanes

Before the Allied armies overran launching sites of the winged bombs, the Germans inflicted heavy damage on London and southern England. The Germans now launch winged bombs from airplanes flying out over the North Sea.

Churchill, disclosing that Walcheren was one Dutch island from which rockets have been fired, said other sites would be overrun by General Eisenhower's armies.

German Announcement

The Germans announced two days ago they had been using the V-2 rockets against London.

No official statement about the attack had been issued before, Churchill said, in order not to give information to the enemy.

Churchill said the rockets contained approximately the same quantity of explosive as the flying bomb, which caused heavy damage in London during the summer, but that the rocket penetrated more deeply before exploding.

"We cannot be certain that the enemy will not be able to increase the range of the rockets," he said. "There is, however, no need to exaggerate the danger."

Aimed To Break Morale

Churchill described the rocket bombardment as another attempt by the enemy to attack the morale of the civil population.

The rockets cause somewhat heavier damage in the immediate vicinity of the crater but rather less extensive blast around the neighborhood where they land than the flying bombs, he disclosed.

Defending the Government's censorship until now of stories on the rocket bomb, Churchill declared:

"The Government has been confirmed in this course by the fact that until two days ago the enemy made no mention of the weapon in communiques, but last Wednesday they made an official announcement followed by a number of highly colored accounts.

For German People

"I do not propose to comment on it except to say that the statements in this announcement are a good reflection of what the German Government would wish their people to believe," said the Prime Minister.

Churchill pointed out that "no reliable or sufficient public warning can in present circumstances be given" against a rocket-bomb attack.

Churchill said the Germans might increase the rocket range by "reducing the weight of the warhead, or by other methods."

Question Of Starting Places

The Prime Minister was asked whether the starting place was known. He replied:

"Naturally this is a matter upon which much attention is concentrated. Should satisfactory intelligence be received, no doubt appropriate measures will be taken."

The Berlin radio said the Germans never had contended that V-2 was a "war winning weapon," but that it was an entirely new weapon produced despite "the ordeal of the heaviest air warfare unleashed against us."

Trails Flame

The rocket used against widely scattered parts of Engalnd thus far is slender and about 50 feet long and it trails flame. Because it travels faster than sound, it strikes silently.

Censorship until today had bottled up all mention of V-2. Even now it may not be told where the rockets have landed or just what damage has been caused. V-2 is the popular version for German term "Vergeltungswaffen" No. 2.

Stockholm correspondents in Berlin have reported the Nazis admitting disappointment in the rocket because of its inaccuracy, the difficulty in controlling the weapon and the danger to launching crews. Originally, the rocket was to have carried ten tons of explosives, but the high mortality rate at launching sites caused the Nazis to cut the warhead to a ton, about the same as in V-1.

From Dutch Coast

The London *Daily Mail* correspondent in Stockholm said all rockets fired to date at England were from special sites along the Dutch coast north of Rotterdam. He reported that the Germans were striving to perfect V-3, an atom bomb, and were experimenting with a smaller type of V-2 which the Germans asserted could be fired as far as the United States.

Rockets are oversized versions of July Fourth sizzlers. They are believed to span the North Sea in the stratosphere, where there are no troublesome cross-winds.

Field dispatches have reported the use of V-2 rockets in the battlezone, but correspondents indicate they were too inaccurate to have military value. V-1 robots also have been used at the front and against several captured cities in Belgium, Holland and France.

Smaller Rockets

Rockets fired at troops were reported to be slightly smaller than those used against England. One dud weighed 13 tons and had 1,600 pounds of explosives in its snout when it was found behind United States lines in France.

Many of the rockets which have reached England have landed in open country; some have come down in the sea; others have burst in the air, scattering fragments far and wide.

While damage has been somewhat heavier than that of robot bombs in the immediate area of the crater, the effect of the rocket explosives has been felt over much less extensive areas.

Meanwhile, the London *Daily Mail* expressed the opinion that shortages of fuel and disruption of German home industries have prevented the Nazis from launching a colossal assault with their No. 2 "secret weapon," the V-2.

Large-Scale Plans

Sifting of reports from Stockholm and German-inspired rumors from other neutral capitals leads to the belief that the Germans planned originally to unload as much as 6,000 tons of high explosives on London in a 12-hour period.

These are the conclusions about the V-2 weapon, as drawn from a study of neutral reports:

It has a range of between 200 and 300 miles, is possibly rocket-propelled, using some fuel such as liquid oxygen or alcohol. It could reach a top speed of 3,000 miles an hour, faster than anything known, above the earth's atmosphere. On hitting the ground its speed might be 2,000 miles an hour.

It is possibly remotely controlled by radio on its upward flight, but is free of control on the downward flight.

Experimenting In 1942

It is believed in London that the Nazis began experimenting with their V-2 weapon as far back as 1942, when the Royal Air Force hit the Peenemunde research station on the Baltic.

Reports from all sources indicate that the Germans' V (vengeance) weapons have not lived up to their boasted reputation, and that Hitler's hopes of turning the tide of war with the V-2 are futile.

Meanwhile, flying bombs winging in from the North Sea continued to take their toll. London had a brief alert last night as houses were blasted in a residential district, and one robot hit a factory, killing three men. A salvation Army hall also was wrecked.

Churchill's Statement on V-2

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP).—The complete text of Prime Minister Churchill's statement today in the House of Commons follows:

Last February I told Parliament that the Germans were preparing to attack this country by means of long-range rockets, and I referred again to the possibility of this form of attack in my statement in this House on July 6.

For the last few weeks the enemy has been using his new weapon, the long-range rocket, and a number have landed at widely scattered points in this country.

In all, the casualties and damage have so far not been heavy, though I am sure the House will wish me to express our sympathy with the victims of these attacks.

No official statement about the attack has hitherto been issued. The reason for this silence was that any announcement might have given information useful to the enemy, and we were confirmed in this course by the fact that until two days ago the enemy had made no mention of this weapon in his communiques.

Last Wednesday an official announcement followed by a number of highly colored accounts of attacks on this country was issued by the German high command.

I do not propose to comment upon it except to say the statements in this announcement are a good reflection of what the German government would wish their people to believe and of their desperate need to afford them some encouragement.

May I mention a few facts:

The rocket contains approximately the same quantity of high explosive as the flying bomb. However, it is designed to penetrate rather deeper before explosion. This results in somewhat heavy damage in the immediate vicinity above the crater, with rather less extensive blast effect around it.

The rocket flies through the stratosphere, going up to sixty to seventy miles, and outstrips sound. Because of its high speed no reliable or sufficient public warning can in present circumstances be given.

There is, however, no need to exaggerate the danger. The scale and effect of these attacks have not hitherto been significant.

Some rockets have been fired at us from the Island of Walcheren. This is now in our hands. Other areas from which rockets have or can at present be fired against this country will doubtless be overrun by our forces in due course.

We cannot, however, be certain that the enemy will not be able to increase the range, either by reducing the weight of the warhead or by other methods; or, on the other hand, can he be certain that any new launching area which he may establish farther back may not also in turn be overrun by the advancing Allied armies.

The use of this weapon is another attempt by the enemy to attack the morale of our civil population in the vain hope that he may somehow by this means stave off the defeat which faces him in the field. Doubtless the enemy had hoped by his announcement to induce us to give him information which he had failed to get otherwise. I am sure the House, the press and the public will refuse to oblige him in this respect.

Nazis Expect V-2 to Nullify Antwerp's Value

Say Rocket Will Make Port Useless, Threaten to Use It on Battlefields, Too

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP).—The Germans asserted tonight that their V-2 rocket would make Antwerp useless as a supply port for the Allies, and that Allied lines also would be targets.

"Craters in London show the effects of single V-2 shells," Dr. Max Krull, a German military commentator, said in a Berlin broadcast. "What it will mean to Antwerp, once the process of exact aiming is completed, is salvos of V-2.

"Unloading on any large scale will be completely impossible, because Antwerp is nearer, and aiming will be more exact.

"At the same time, a clear picture of future employment of long-distance weapons against front areas can now be obtained. A single shot has a bigger effect than several artillery salvos."

The Berlin radio said earlier that the Germans never had contended that V-2 was a "war-winning weapon," but that it was an entirely new weapon produced despite "the ordeal of the heaviest air warfare unleashed against us."

German broadcasts said V-2 launching sites were so well camouflaged that Allied flyers could not find them.

Antwerp Facilities Unhurt Lately

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris Nov. 10 (AP).——upreme headquarters declined tonight to comment on the German assertion that the port of Antwerp was being made useless by V-1 and V-2 attacks. The latest official statement on the condition of Antwerp's harbor facilities said they still were as intact as when that Belgain city was taken by the Allies.

There has been no official report that the V-2 is being used against Allied positions on the western front. V-1 flying bombs are known to have soared over the American 1st Army front, but it never has been stated whether they fell in Europe.

V-2 Rocket At Night Likened To Explosion Of The Moon

By HENRY B. JAMESON

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—The new V-2 rockets fall like shooting stars and although they are nothing compared to the buzz bombs as a terror weapon, they make a whale of a bang that can be heard for ten miles.

One man who lived through such an explosion less than 50 yards away said "I didn't hear any noise whatever before the explosion—then I thought it was the end of the world."

Another man, describing the same incident, said a "terrific explosion" was preceded by a noise like thunder. Others say the rockets looked like great balls of fire, and a few even claim to have been close enough to call them "great black arrows."

Like Moon Exploding

The first one I saw at night in the country reminded me of the moon exploding. There was a brilliant flash, followed by a jolting bang.

Many persons have reported hearing double explosions, one at the time of the flash in the sky and a second presumably when the rocket landed.

While censorship regulations still forbid publication of detailed damage reports, the "flying telegraph poles" so far have been too inaccurate to be of much military value.

Many narrow escapes have been disclosed, however, since the secret of "vergeltungswaffen" No. 2 was launched.

One Killed, Two Escape

In one incident a Mrs. French, an employe of a bakery which was demolished, was having tea with the proprietor and his wife after the shop had closed. "Something seemed to fall on top of us," said the proprietor. "Mrs. French was killed instantly, but my wife and I, sitting on the other side of the table, were only badly cut."

An elderly woman walking along a sidewalk when a rocket fell near by saw "a vivid flash"—and the next moment found herself sitting in the middle of the street, hardly scratched.

Houses, schools, hospitals churches, public houses and other buildings have been among those destroyed or damaged in rocket attacks.

From 30 To 50 Feet Long

Eyewitnesses who have seen them fall estimate their length from 30 to 50 feet and from two to four feet in diameter, with a warhead about the same size as the flying bomb.

"I saw a black cloud of smoke and then what appeared to be a very bright star traveling fast," said George Matthews, who saw his neighbor's house demolished. "Then later there was an orange-and-red explosion which appeared to have two distinct reports."

Frank Turner said it was almost a minute from the time he saw "something in the sky that looked like a red football" until he was rocked on his heels by an explosion.

Many Parts Are Recovered

Many pieces of exploded rockets have been recovered in scattered sections of the country.

Some parts of mechanism, from which experts may be able to piece together a composite picture of the rocket, also have been found.

Twisted, odd-looking pieces of machinery littered the ground near the scene of several explosions. Tough white metal, some in rolls and some in flat sheets a yard square, have been picked up. There were also numerous lengths of metal chain like those on the wheels of oversized bicycles: curiously shaped blocks of wood and bright red iron piping apparently from the tail section resembling gutters with many slotted holes.

Rockets May Transform Fighting in Future Wars

Interplanetary Society Head Gives Views on V-2's

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP).—Professor A. M. Low, former president of the British Interplanetary Society, said today that Great Britain experimented with military rockets before the Germans developed the V-2, and "it is most unfortunate that the rockets are not traveling in the other direction."

"We far too often invent a weapon and then allow it to be developed out of the country," said Low. He added that the Interplanetary Society, interested in developing rocketry, was looked upon as an "association of cranks trying to go to the moon."

He predicted: "In the near future armies within 300 or 500 miles of each other will be within range, and that is going to alter the entire attitude toward war."

He visualized a war fought eventually at a range of 1,000 miles, with the course of rockets followed by electrical instruments.

England Fights Flying Bombs

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Germans launched a sharp series of flying bomb attacks on southern England from aircraft over the North Sea during the night and early morning hours, but ground gunners and fighters destroyed many of them.

The whole sky along the coast was aglow amid deafening explosions. Seemingly heavier explosions also were heard in the distance.

MARCHING IN SAME ARMISTICE LOCALE

Yank Finds Himself Again Slogging The Metz Road

By KENNETH L. DIXON

On the Third Army Front in France, Nov. 10 (AP)—Armistice Day 26 years ago tomorrow was a cold and rainy one around Metz, just as it has been lately.

The 35th Division was where it is now, and it was attacking, just as it is now.

Down the road to Metz on that day a generation ago marched the 137th Infantry Regiment under orders to assault the fortress city, which never had been taken by direct attack.

Word Swept Down The Line

That knowledge and the rain and mud didn't do much to make Pfc. Paul N. Hill happy. Then a 19-year-old mortarman, the Horton (Kan.) boy was wondering as they marched through San Pigny whether casualties would be as heavy as at St. Mihiel.

Suddenly the word swept down the line, man to man, at first in an unbelieving undertone, and then—when somebody said it was official—the undertone developed into wild yell:

"Armistice! Armistice!"

"We just stopped marching then and there," recalled Staff Sergeant Paul N. Hill, back now where he was 26 years ago.

26 Years Ago

Now a mess sergeant of Company E, same regiment, same division, he stood at almost the same spot as in 1918—and he is just one of many for whom history is repeating itself.

On Armistice Day, 1918, the American lines were drawn up about 11 miles south of Metz. Today they are about nine miles south.

In those days the Allies were deeper into the Vosges Mountains than the Allied armies southwest of this front are today, but then the Germans never got so far in the first World War, either.

But elsewhere all similarity to the positions then and now cease. Then, the Americans' total front amounted to 83 miles. Now, the Third Army alone is on the offensive along a front nearly as long.

NOV 11 194

Situation Today

There is an American army in the south, and another in the north, fighting now inside Germany some 28 miles from Cologne on the Rhine. The Germans quit last time when the Allies still were in Belgium 130 miles from Cologne.

Now here it is 26 years later and Hill again is in a muddy, miserable, shell-shattered village on the Western front.

The war also has a familiar ring for Brig. Gen. Theodore Futch, 49, Monroe, N. C., 35th Division artillery commander.

No Armistice Today

In 1918 he was a first lieutenant in a Third Division field artillery brigade which was in the Argonne Forest. A general's aide, he heard about the armistice 24 hours ahead of time.

"That night," he said, "we were getting a pretty heavy barrage in our sector and suddenly—knowing the war would be over in a few hours—I found my hand shaking almost every time a shell landed near by."

Today the shells are coming over again, but there won't be any armistice at 5 A. M. tomorrow.

U. S., Allies Pay Tribute Today To Soldiers, Living and Dead

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

This nation and its Allies pay tribute today to the soldiers, known and unknown, of this and other wars, who fought or fight that freedom might prevail.

Although enemies once thought subdued still plague the world, the significance of Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, will be recalled in the midst of another war to honor the victorious warriors of that struggle and to say a prayer for those who carry on their battles now.

President Roosevelt will journey to Arlington National cemetery, where America's Unknown Soldier lies sleeping in a marble tomb on the sloping banks of the Potomac, to look on as his aides lay a wreath upon the not-forgotten stone, guarded day and night by armed sentries.

Patriotic organizations also will participate in ceremonies at the Unknown Soldier's tomb marking the 26th anniversary of that November day when the Allies and Germany brought an end to a four years' war and a world went delirious at the thought of peace.

Paris, torn since then by the turmoil of another war, will not forget that distant Armistice day either.

Today American Army and Navy forces will join with French and Allied troops in a massive parade.

And on the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier, General Charles de Gaulle will lay a wreath, shortly before cannon signalize the beginning of a minute's silence throughout France.

But not all of France will be stilled.

For on battlefields which knew the slosh of Doughboys' boots in the last war, men fight on again and look to the day when the peoples of the world may be able to settle all their difficulties, and resolve all their aspirations, without resort to war.

BOMBERS TURN TO AID HODGES

Cologne And Frankfurt Raided In Face Of Heavy Flak

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—American heavy bombers made a quick change of pace today, attacking military targets and industrial plants around Cologne and Frankfurt in support of the Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' American First Army after bombing in front of the Third Army's new offensive yesterday.

About 1,400 American planes were unopposed from the air as they swarmed over Cologne, delivering the city its 165th raid of the war.

Despite the 16 times Cologne was bombed last month, German anti-aircraft batteries hurled a dense cloud of flak into the paths of the 750 Liberators and Fortresses and 600 Mustangs and Thunderbolts that went into the Ruhr through cold soupy skies.

27 Bombers Missing

From the day's strike 27 bombers and seven fighters are missing, although several were believed to have landed in France.

Airfields that cannot be identified until later, an Eighth Air Force spokesman said, were bombed heavily, many for the first time as the operative strips in the area have all been built since the *Luftwaffe* was driven from France.

"These fields were constructed to guard the Ruhr," the spokesman said, adding that many were primarily for jet-propelled fighters.

Fighter-bombers dropped their wing and belly tanks and worked over communication lines at Nurnberg, Ludwigslust and Nienburg, all in northwestern Germany.

30 Locomotives Destroyed

Dive-bombing and strafing by Lightnings and Thunderbolts netted the destruction of 30 locomotives, 150 railroad cars, six oil cars and 100 motor vehicles. Five aircraft also were destroyed on the ground.

One group broke down a railroad bridge near Nienburg and another got the railway marshalling yards in Ludwigslust.

A flak barrage, described as "meager to intense" met the bomber fleet over Frankfurt's airplane factories and other industrial plants. Fighter opposition was lacking here also.

Transport targets in Holland and western Germany were attacked last night by Mosquitos of the RAF.

U. S. FLYERS BOMB JET PLANE BASES

London, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Some 1,350 American planes attacked the Cologne and Frankfurt regions today, bombing jet plane bases, transport facilities and industrial plants.

Flights of 750 flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 600 fighters, fanned out in several directions and struck most heavily at Cologne, upon which great ruin already has been visited. The city of 768,000, forty miles northwest of American-held Aachen, is the site of vast rail yards and such war factories as the Henschel tank works and the Bettenhausen ordnance plant.

Frankfurt is one of Germany's major rail centers and likewise the home of sprawling war industries.

R. A. F. Mosquitoes attacked a number of targets last night and shot up several trains, barges and other transport targets in Germany and Holland.

Fourteen United States heavy bombers and nineteen fighters out of a force of more than 2,000 planes failed to return from yesterday's attack on Nazi front-line positions in the Metz sector. Several of the planes probably landed in France.

A small force of Flying Fortresses also bombed the Saarbrucken railroad yards with good results and 250 fighters, capitalizing on the lack of enemy opposition, reported destroying or damaging sixty-one locomotives, 225 freight cars, five parked airplanes and numerous ground installations inside Germany.

U. S. AIR CARRIERS LANDED 50,000

London, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—United States troop carrier forces of the First Allied Airborne Army have dropped more than 50,000 parachute troopers and over 9,000,000 pounds of combat equipment and supplies behind enemy lines in Europe, a review of the airborne landings in Normandy, southern France and Holland disclosed today.

More than 9,000 aircraft and glider sorties were flown in the three operations with a loss of 2 per cent, said a statement from troop carrier headquar-

RED FORCES CUT VITAL RAILWAY FROM BUDAPEST

Enemy Reinforces Defenders of Besieged Hungarian Capital.

NAZI BLOWS REPULSED

Soviet Troops Capture Huge

Stores of Ammunition, Equipment.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 11—(AP) Russian troops in a fierce all-day struggle yesterday drove a wedge between the German defenders of Budapest and eastern Slovakia by cutting the Budapest-Miskolc railway in the area of Mezokovesd, 65 miles northeast of the besieged Hungarian capital.

A midnight Soviet communique said the Russians killed 700 Germans and Hungarians, beat off a series of stubborn counterattacks, captured 15 guns, stores of ammunition and other equipment, and destroyed nine German tanks in the action which won a section of the important railway.

Reds Threaten Mezokovesd

Mezokovesd itself was threatened by the Russians with the capture of Borsodszemere, four miles to the southwest and two miles from the railway which skirts the Matra mountains in northeastern Hungary, and the Red army was 20 miles beyond the middle Tisza river which it crossed several days ago in the new drive on Budapest.

On the southern approaches to Budapest the enemy constantly is reinforcing his troops in an effort to hold that gateway city on the road to Austria, the Moscow bulletin said. Elite guard tank and cavalry divisions were hurled against the Germans yesterday in an effort to hold the railway to Cegled.

The rear of these enemy troops were imperilled by the drive down the railway from Miskolc.

The communique announced the capture of 4,100 more Hungarians and Germans during Wednesday and Thursday, boosting to approximately 150,000 the number of enemy troops killed or captured since Oct. 6 when the invasion of Hungary began.

Red army planes dropped leaflets carrying an appeal by Col. Gen. Janos Voeroes, former Hungarian chief of staff who recently surrendered voluntarily to the Russians, for the Hungarians to desert the Germans and join the Red army.

Drive on Budapest

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army units fanned out along the Budapest-Miskolc railway, driving both toward Budapest and toward the southern Czechoslovakian border in the Miskolc direction.

Among the towns seized at the top of the front beyond the middle Tisza river was Hejopapi, only 13 miles southeast of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city. Hejobaba, a mile northeast of Hejopapi, also was taken.

At the southern end of the front the Russians in a seven-mile advance west of Kiskore on the Tisza, seized Pely, 54 miles due east of Budapest and were within 13 miles of a junction with other Soviet forces pushing up from the south past fallen Szolnok.

The capture of Pely also put the Russians 32 miles southeast of Hatvan, important junction town on the Budapest - Miskolc railway where a line winds northward across the 3,300-foot Matra mountain range into central Slovakia.

Steady and heavy rains hampered the operations in Hungary and elsewhere along the front, but Russian units still engaged in clearing the Budapest-Cegled railway southeast of the capital captured Pilis, 22 miles from the capital. Pilis was taken in a three-mile advance from Alberti, rail station taken Thursday.

The German Transocean agency military commentator, Lt. Col. Alfred von Olberg, said there was "lively activity" behind the Russian front and large-scale troop movements, indicating a big Soviet Winter offensive was impending in the north.

The appeal to the Hungarians by Voeroes was broadcast by Moscow as well as being dropped by plane over the front.

Voeroes was chief of staff until mid-October when Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungarian regent, was ousted by the Germans after publicly announcing he was seeking an armistice with the Allies. Horthy was arrested Oct. 16 by the German Gestapo, Voeroes told his countrymen, and declared that all orders issued by Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi's puppet government were illegal.

Ask Hungarians to Surrender

The Hungarian general said he was authorized to issue orders in Horthy's name, and he appealed to the troops to surrender en masse, not to defend Budapest, to prevent the Germans from destroying Hungary's property and carrying off cattle and foodstuffs, "otherwise Hungary will be threatened with starvation."

In Yugoslavia Spitfires of the Allied Balkan air force, taking off from bases in Greece, pounded German columns retreating through southern Serbia, attacking the rail junction of Vesles below Skoplje and hitting railyards and a train.

Marshal Tito's headquarters announced that the Yugoslav national liberation army had wiped out 1,100 Germans in pushing toward Krivolak and Gradsko on the Vardar river just below Veles.

In the west the Germans managed to get a stronger column of reinforcements into Danilovgrad, 19 miles north of the Albanian frontier, and also broke out of Nevesinje and captured Kifino Selo, 40 miles southwest of Sarajevo, concentration point for the 100,000 Germans trying to escape from the lower Balkans.

Allied bombers were credited by the Yugoslavs with killing at least 750 Germans in attacking troop columns in the Visegrad sector, 43 miles east of Sarajevo.

Army Nurse Weds Patient.

Bath, England, Nov. 10 (A. P.). Lieut. Pearl Koban, Army nurse of Aliquippa, Pa., became the bride today of a patient, Sergt. Harry C. Howard of San Francisco, Cal.

9 U. S. Soldiers Get Life Terms

THATCHAM, England, Nov. 10 (AP)—Nine American Negro soldiers were sentenced to life imprisonment by a United States Army court-martial today on murder charges over the shooting of an Englishman, an American military policeman and a soldier early in October. A tenth soldier was acquitted of murder but sentenced to ten years' hard labor for being absent wtihout leave.

Overthrow Of Franco After V-E Day Is Seen

London, *Saturday*, Nov. 11 (AP)—Overthrow of General Francisco Franco with the defat of Germany was predicted by Juan Negrin, last premier of republican Spain, in a greeting to Marshal Stalin on the 27th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

The Moscow radio broadcast Negrin's message early today without any comment and did not say whether Stalin replied.

Nazis Intern Norse Rail Men

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10 (AP).—German occupation authorities are interning several hundred Norwegian railroad men after working hours each day, probably to insure movement of German military traffic in case of "serious events."

POLAND REPORTED ASKING SHOWDOWN

London, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—The Polish Government in Exile was reported in usually responsible quarters today to have asked the Big Three Powers for a showdown on its future and a decision in its long-standing differences with Russia.

A spokesman close to Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Cabinet said that a majority of the London Poles have concluded that they have no alternative but to accept the judgment of Great Britain, the United States and Russia, and that they feel that that judgment must come soon. Slowly and reluctantly, they reached the point of acknowledging that Poland has little chance of preserving her pre-war territories.

The Cabinet, however, seeks a pledge of support for territorial compensation in the west for such loss in the east as would be entailed by the establishment of a Curzon Line frontier. It also asks elimination of Russian support of the rival Polish Committee of National Liberation and a general hands-off policy by all countries in Poland's internal affairs.

RED AGREEMENT SOUGHT BY POLES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(AP) Allied efforts to settle the disputes between Russia and Poland caused Polish ambassador Jan Ciechanowski to rush back from Chicago for a conference with the State department late today.

The conference followed press dispatches from London saying that Poland's exile government was reported to have made specific suggestions aimed at reaching an accord with Russia.

Neither Ciechanowski nor the State department would discuss the purpose of the ambassador's call. However, there were indications that he sought to learn how far the United States might go in supporting any settlement between Russia and Poland.

There were also signs that he was told that America's basic policy is against guaranteeing any nation's frontiers or exact postwar status and, except where bilateral agreements can be made, this government generally believes in postponing settlement of boundary disputes until after the war.

The two main difficulties between Russia and Poland are: 1. Russia desires a large area which the Poles have considered their own, and 2. The Russians insist that Poland be governed by an administration friendly to Russia.

The Russians have proposed to compensate Poland for loss of territory in the east by giving her East Prussia and areas of eastern Germany proper.

Finnish Crisis Reported

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10 (AP).—The Swedish newspaper "Morgontidningen" reported that the Finnish government resigned tonight.

[The Finnish radio said party groups of the Finnish Diet met Thursday night to discuss a "government crisis." The broadcast, recorded by United States government monitors, said that "although some groups voiced the opinion that the time was not appropriate for major changes, it was realized that the reforming of the government could not be avoided." The broadcast said the party groups considered Juho Paasikivi as a "suitable candidate" for the Premiership, and added that members of the various parties were prepared to co-operate under his leadership. He is honorary president of the Finnish-Russian Society formed last month, and is a former Premier and Minister to Sweden.]

SWISS MINISTER RESIGNS OFFICE

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 10—(AP) The Federal council announced today the resignation of foreign minister Marcel Pilet-Golaz a few days after Russia refused to resume diplomatic relations with Switzerland and accused the government of pro-Fascist sentiments and hostility toward the Soviet union.

In a letter to Walter Stamfli, president of the Swiss confederation, dated last Tuesday, the foreign minister said: "Negotiations to renew diplomatic relations between Russia and Switzerland, which I have desired for a long time to bring to a good end, did not materialize this time.

"Circumstances will show before lond the true and profound causes of the Russian refusal. While waiting it is well to avoid a compromise of the interior cohesion and unity nidispensable in the difficult years ahead.

'I always thought and many times said that for us a war-time minister of foreign affairs could not a'nd should not be the same for after the war. The new situation demands fresh intact forces."

Pilet-Golaz had been head of the Foreign Affairs department since 1940, when he succeeded Giuseppe Motta. In 1934 and 1940 he served as president.

Swiss, Iranians Have Upsets In Cabinets

[By the Associated Press]

Switzerland joined Iran and Finland today among nations undergoing Cabinet crises and the Germans in effect admitted trouble in their relations with Spain and Portugal with the statement that the Nazi envoys to the Iberian peninsula might be changed.

Dr. Marcel Pilet-Golaz, former president of the Swiss republic, resigned as his nation's Foreign Minister. Berlin made the most of this and of the fall of the Iranian Government of Premier Mohamed Maraghei Saed, trying to show that both were brought about by Soviet pressure.

The Bern dispatch announcing Dr. Pilet-Golaz's resignation gave no indication whether it was promped by the refusal of the Russians to resume diplomatic relations with the Swiss. The Swiss council recently formally denied that its Government was hostile to Russia, as Moscow contended, and announced it would continue to press for recognition.

Russ-Swiss Link Hint

Berlin, however, broadcasting a DNB dispatch from Bern, quoted an "official statement" of the cabinet officer saying he had made his decision earlier, but did not want to publish it "before discussions on relations between Switzerland and the Soviet Union had taken place." Berlin has insinuated that the Soviet Union virtually was dictating to Switzerland.

The resignation of Saed and his Iranian Cabinet, who have been criticized by the Russians for refusal to grant oil concessions to the Soviet Union, was viewed by DNB as prompted by Moscow's refusal to negotiate further with Saed's Government.

The Turkish home radio said the resignation of Saed took place yesterday and was accepted by the 25-year-old ruler of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi.

Diplomatic Changes Seen

DNB itself gave the indication that all was not well in Germany's relations with Spain and Portugal. The agency broadcast a report that changes in the German diplomatic representations in Madrid and Lisbon might be expected.

Hans Heinrich Dieckof, German Ambassador to Madrid, left the Spanish capital in September, and there was speculation that Hitler's utility man, Franz von Papen, might succeed to the post.

Dr. Oswald Baron von Hoyningen-Huene, Minister to Lisbon, flew to Berlin September 11, when reports weer current in Portugal that other high Nazi officials accredited to the Portuguese capital also had been recalled.

Crisis In Finland

The Finnish radio said today that party groups of the Finnish Diet met last night to discuss a "government crisis."

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said that although some grouyps voiced the opinion that the time was not appropriate for major changes, it was realized that the reforming of the Government could not be avoided."

The broadcast said the party groups considered Juho Paasikivi as a "suitable candidate" for the Premiership, now held by Urho Jonas Castren, and added that members of the various parties were prepared to cooperate under Paasikivi's leadership.

Paasikivi is honorary president of the Finnish-Russian Society, formed last month, and is a former Premier and Minister to Eweden.

Russians Sever Rail Line To Budapest

Moscow, Nov. 10 (AP)—Russian troops under Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky drove a wedge across the enemy's last direct railway communications between Budapest and northeastern Hungary today after shattering the west bank defenses along the upper Tisza river.

A big infantry and armored

salient extending westward beyond Mezokereszies, approximately 70 miles east-northeast of Budapest, curved dangerously toward the rear of German *Panzer* forces which have been counterattacking east and southeast of the Hungarian capital in an attempt to prevent it from being outflanked.

Rail Line Reported Cut

A Moscow announcement said the main Budapest-Miskolcz rail line had been severed. The Russian communique said the Second Ukrainian Army, advancing on a wide front across the middle Tisza, had captured 50 towns and villages.

There was no official news about Malinovsky's left flank, which has dug into Budapest's southern suburbs, or about the extreme right flank of his army which previously crossed the upper Tisza in the direction of the southern borders of Czechoslovakia.

The Russian war bulletin said that Malinovsky's army since October 6 had killed or captured 142,000 German and Hungarian defenders of Budapest.

From the German viewpoint Malinovsky's new breakthrough carried a double danger—the arrival of a powerfully strengthened force to join the siege of the Hungarian capital and the serious threat that the Russians might by-pass the city to the north in the direction of Vienna and Bratislava.

Among the important places captured were Mezo Keresztes, Poroszlo, Komlo and Besebtelek, all of which are on communications lines leading north from Budapest to Vienna, 140 miles distant.

Field dispatches indicated that the new operation employed only about one-third of Malinovsky's total strength. While there was no indication when the other two-thirds might go into action, the developing drive was hailed here as the probable beginning of a winter campaign aimed at reducing Budapest and driving into Germany from the south.

Much Equipment Taken.

Great quantities of equipment have been taken or destroyed by Malinovsky's troops, a special Soviet announcement said. Among the items listed as captured were 386 planes, 138 tanks and self-propelled guns, 856 guns, 680 mortars, 1,795 machine guns, and thousands of freight cars, trains and trucks.

The Russians said that in addition their troops destroyed 416 planes, 900 tanks and self-propelled guns, 3,000 trucks and hundreds of freight cars.

A late Budapest broadcast recorded in Bern, Switzerland, said that other Soviet units had renewed their attacks in Budapest's southern suburbs, where fierce house-to-house fighting has been reported.

Berlin said that other Russian troops had crossed the Danube River at Dunafoldvar, forty-three miles south of bomb-battered Budapest. The German radio said that further south another Red Army was on the move again with the crossing of the Danube at Apatin, fifteen miles south of the Hungarian border by units of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army.

Hungarians Urged To Desert Nazis And Join Red Army

Moscow, Nov. 10 (AP)—Col. Gen. Janos Veres, chief of staff of the Hungarian army, who surrendered to the Russians several weeks ago, appealed to his forces today to desert the Germans and join the Red army in driving the Nazis from Hungary.

A proclamation signed by him and relayed by radio and leaflets to the Hungarian people called Ferenc Szalasi, puppet premier, a traitor and declared Admiral Nicholas Horthy still was the legal ruler.

Tried To Make Peace

Horthy, long the regent of Hungary, attempted some time ago to make peace with the Allies.

Veres said Horthy had been arrested by the Gestapo.

"At present I enjoy the cordial hospitality of the Russians and assume full responsibility for my actions," Veres said. "If any harm is done my son, or other members of my family, I will use the most stern measures against those guilty.

"Abdication Illegal"

"The abdication of Regent Horthy was illegal because it was done under pressure of German tanks, dive bombers, the Gestapo and the SS (Elite Guard).

"Horthy remains the legal ruler of Hungary. All orders issued in his behalf beginning October 16 are illegal and false."

French Official Killed

Lille, France, Nov. 10 (AP)—Jean Leperq, French Finance Minister, was killed today in a motor-car accident near Lille. He was en route to Paris.

Sacha Guitry Enters Hospital

Paris, Nov. 10 (AP)—Actor Sacha Guitry, who has been held for investigation since his arrest by the FBI in August on collaborationist charges, has been authorized to enter a clinic for treatment of a heart ailment.

Torch Rededicating Armistice Site

Paris, Nov. 10 (AP) — A torch lighted from the eternal flame at the Arc de Triomphe will be borne by relays of runners today to the little village of Rethondes, 40 miles outside Paris, to rededicate the glade where Marshall Foch received the German Armistice delegates on November 8, 1918.

A public subscription is being taken up to construct a new memorial at Rethondes to replace that destroyed by the Germans when they entered Paris in 1940.

France's Part In War, Peace Is Parley Topic

Paris, Nov. 10 (AP)—France's part in European peace arrangements and the problem of equipping the French army will figure most prominently on the agenda of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill when they begin their discussions here, the semi-official *Agence France Presse* said tonight.

As an excited citizenry awaited the leaders' arrival, the diplomatic editor of the French news agency declared that the main question from a French viewpoint will be the armament problem since France's war effort depends to a large extent upon the aid the Allies will be able to give in the form of arms and equipment.

(A London report today said there was speculation that President Roosevelt might come to London and accompany Churchill to Paris. Another London report asserted that Marshal Stalin was believed to have been invited to London for pre-Christmas big three talks.)

YANKS TO BE IN PARIS ARMISTICE DAY PARADE

PARIS, Nov. 10—(AP) American Army and Navy detachments will participate tomorrow in a parade of French and Allied troops celebrating the most joyous Armistice day since the original day in 1918.

Thousands of flags of all the United Nations are flying from homes, stores and national monuments on the eve of the parade down the Champs Elysees, and it was announced that Gen. Charles de Gaulle would lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier just before 11 a.m. when cannon will signal a nation-wide minute's silence.

French war veterans attached to the U. S. Army in the last war will lay a wreath in the place Les Etats Unis on the monument to American forces of the First World War. An American chaplain will conduct a memorial service at the American cemetery at Suresnes.

Paris Assigns 50 Millions To U. S. for Purchases

Gold Covers Non-Lend-Lease Items Bought by French

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP).—The Finance Ministry announced today that France has assigned $50,000,000 in gold to the American Treasury in payment for government purchases in the United States.

This marked the first use of French gold held in the United States since American recognition of General Charles de Gaulle's regime as the provisional government placed the money at French disposal.

Government sources explained that this payment was made to cover items not included in lend-lease transactions, which are confined to arms, clothing and equipment for French regular troops. Purchases for civil needs or clothing and supplies for garrison troops used as guards of the interior are not within lend-lease provisions.

[A Paris radio dispatch recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System said the Finance Ministry had lowered the French bank rate from 3 to 2½ per cent.]

Brussels Press Skips 2 Days

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (AP).—The seven Brussels newspapers are skipping publication two days a week because of a newsprint shortage.

GERMANS KILL 150 IN DUTCH SHELTER

Heusden, Holland, Nov. 10 (A. P.). — From 125 to 150 Dutch civilians were estimated today to have been killed in an explosion which blew up the 350-year-old town hall, which had been used as a shelter.

The explosion occurred Saturday as the Allies were approaching Heusden in their march to the Maas River. The official Netherlands news agency said there was no doubt that the building was blown up deliberately by retreating Germans, using prepared charges.

EIGHTH ARMY TAKES FORLI

British Press On To New German Line On Montone River

Rome, Nov. 10 (AP)—British troops of the Eighth Army, widening their grasp on the southeastern edge of the Po plain, captured the old Italian fortress town of Forli on the Rimini-Bologna highway and loosened up German positions in the hills south and southwest of the city, the Allied command announced today.

Forli, a community of 65,000 population 38 miles southeast of Bologna, was captured after the Fifth Corps under Lieut. Gen. C. F. Keightley had made it so hot for the Germans on the west side of the Forli airfield southeast of the city that they were forced to pull back after many days of stubborn defiance.

Forli Barracks Fall

The Fifth Corps then thrust swiftly up the Rimini-Bologna highway and captured the Forli barracks, a little more than a mile east of the town, and the railway station on the north side. Other British units moved up the airfield road into the city. Some 250 Germans were captured.

Tonight the Allies were pressing on against Germans aligned at a new obstacle—the Montone river, which flows northwest from Forli.

The battle line on the extreme eastern flank of the Italian front now runs almost due north and south, with the Allies still held on the coastal road about five miles below Ravenna and others prying the Germans from their hill positions southwest of the Rimini-Bologna road.

Threat To Nazis In Mountains

Capture of Forli put the Eighth Army well along this highway to a point just nine miles from Faenza to the northwest. Every mile gained along the highway increases the danger to the German troops still fighting in the mountains to the south.

The leading Eighth Army troops ran into the new German line upon reaching the ruins of the main bridge over the Montone river west of Forli. The Germans had established themselves on the west bank. Other Eighth Army troops found the Germans holding the west bank of the river in strength south of the bridge.

Negro Troops Take 3 Villages

The fall of Forli helped Eighth Army troops in the hills to the southwest to pry the Germans out of some of their strong positions. Between the Rabbi and Montone rivers the village of Sadurano was taken and the troops pushed on to positions east of Castrocaro, a junction point on Highway 67, which leads through Forli to Ravenna. Castrocaro, six miles southwest of Forli, is still strongly held by the Germans.

American Negro troops on the coastal sector of the Fifth Army front continued to move forward and occupied the villages of Azzano, Terrinca and Levigliani amid towering peaks east of Massa. Azzano is about four miles east of Massa.

On other parts of the Fifth Army front there were no changes. Aggressive patrolling and heavy German shelling continued.

FORLI CAPTURED BY EIGHTH ARMY

Rome, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—British troops have captured Forli, Po Valley communications center thirty-eight miles southeast of Bologna on the Bologna-Rimini highway, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Capture of the old fortress city, which has a population of approximately 65,000, was accomplished by a pincer movement. One force moved directly up the Rimini-Bologna highway, while the second advanced up a road from the airfield to the southeast, penetrating into the town.

In addition other Eighth Army troops have loosened Nazi positions in the hills south and southwest of Forli. Approximately 250 prisoners were taken as the town fell.

Snipers were still active in Forli, but leading British troops pushed through the town and reached the ruins of the main bridge over the Montone River on the west. The Germans were holding the west bank of the Montone in strength.

The village of Sadurano in the hills between the Montone and Rabbi rivers was captured, and Eighth Army troops pushed on to positions east of Castrocaro, an enemy-held junction point six miles below Forli on the highway leading through Forli to Ravenna.

American Negro troops on the west coast sector of the Fifth Army front occupied three more villages amid the towering peaks east of Massa. Aggressive patrolling continued elsewhere on the Fifth Army front.

Tito's Men Wipe Out 1,100 Nazis In Drive

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—Yugoslav Partisans wiped out 1,100 Germans in a push toward Krivolak and Gradsko, where the Cherna river joins the Vardar in southern Serbia, Marshal Tito's broadcast communique said today.

Stip, a city on the Bregalnica river, was menaced by the new push, the broadcast said.

In the west, however, the Germans got strong reinforcements into Danilovgrad, in Montenegro, and broke out of Nevesinje to capture Kifino Selo, in Herzegovina.

Allied bombers were credited with killing at least 750 Germans in attacks in the Visegrad sector of central Yugoslavia.

RAF Hits Rail Junction

Rome, Nov. 10 (AP)—RAF Spitfires harassing the Germans retreating through Serbia have attacked the rail junction of Veles, 28 miles southeast of Skoplje on the Salonika-Skoplje rail line, one of the Nazi escape routes, an air force announcement said today.

The planes, operating from bases in Greece, hit rail yards and a train, the announcement added.

KWEILIN FALL SEEMS AT HAND

Chinese Admit Japs Also Are

At Edge Of Liuchow

Chungking, Nov. 10 (AP)—Two main objectives of Japan's South China offensive, Kweilin and Liuchow, were almost in enemy grasp tonight. Both are former bases of United States air power in the Orient.

[The Japanese agency Domei in a Tokyo broadcast declared both Kweilin and Liuchow had fallen, with Chungking's 31st Army troops surrendering in walled Kweilin.]

The Chinese high command said the Japanese loosed an all-out offensive against encircled Kweilin, the Kwangsi province capital, and rammed spearheads to within six miles of Liuchow on the east and to within nine and a half miles on the north. Liuchow lies on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway 95 miles southwest of Kweilin.

Chinese Retreat Cut Off

An outflanking Japanese column pressed into the outskirts of Liucheng, 19 miles northwest of Liuchow, to cut off Chinese retreat along the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway toward Kweichow province. [Domei also claimed the capture of Liucheng.]

Another column south of Liuchow made further progress heading off Chinese retreat toward the old provincial capital of Yungning (Nanning), 125 miles southwest of Liuchow.

The high command said the fighting in Kweilin's outer defense raged. Japanese threw in tanks, guns and planes, but the Chinese said the defenders stood fast, and inflicted numerous casualties on enemy forces attacking from the south.

East Coast Landing Expected

Chinese accounts said the Japanese from the east crossed the Kwei river, on whose western bank the city lies, losing 500 in the crossing and half of those who made it to the bridgehead. These remnants were declared being mopped up.

On the East China coast, the Japanese were building up an offensive and defensive zone around the port of Foochow against a possible American landing.

One Japanese column in steam launches moved 12 miles up the Min river to the northwest, while another moved 15 miles southward.

Japs Claim Fall Of Kweilin,

Liuchow

New York, Nov. 10 (AP)—Japanese broadcasts claimed the capture today of Kweilin and Liuchow in China.

The Japanese official news agency Domei said the Chinese 31st Army had "completely surrendered" at noon today in Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi province and defense pivot for southeastern China.

The dispatch, recorded by United States Government monitors, said news of capture was carried in a dispatch from the Kwangsi front. The Chinese have said Kweilin would be "China's Stalingrad."

The Chinese high command in Chungking said that the Japanese claws of a pincers moving on Liuchow from the north and the southwest were 50 miles apart. It was evident that once the gap was closed the Japanese would have a line stretching from the South China Sea to the Great Wall in the north, cutting China in two.

Claim Unconfirmed

The invaders in the north were last reported 15 miles from Liuchow at their nearest point, the Chinese said, and one of four columns slashing westward from the West River front was 35 miles south of Liuchow.

A Chinese spokesman admitted the Japanese were assailing Kweilin from the east, battering main positions guarding the city itself, and said the decisive battle was under way.

The Tokyo radio declared in an English-language broadcast before the report of Kweiling's capture that Liuchow, site of the last American air base in southeast China, had fallen at 8.40 A. M. (Japanese time) today.

The broadcast asserted that the Japanese forces had penetrated Liuchow from the north and "completely occupied it after smashing the powerful defenders in hand-to-hand fighting."

Tokyo said the vanguard of a Japanese mobile unit captured the Liuchow airfield at 5 P. M. yesterday.

BIG B-29 FORCE BLASTS NANKING

Superforts Attack Dock Areas of Yangtze River City.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—(Saturday)—(AP) A large task force of B-29 Super-Fortresses of the 20th air force attacked Japanese-occupied Nanking, China, today's War department announced.

In a daylight flight, the big planes attacked the dock and warehouse areas of the Yangtze river city, the announcement by Gen. H. H. Arnold, who commands the 20th Air force, said. The announcement gave no details as to damage inflicted, but said further details would be released as soon as they become available.

Super-Fortresses of Major General Curtis E. Le May's 20th Bomber command participated in the raid, flying from China bases.

Yanks Raid Hongkong 2d Time In Week

Chungking, Nov. 10 (AP)—Liberators of the United States 14th Air Force yesterday bombed the Kowloon docks at Hongkong for the second time this week, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer announced today.

The communique said the area east of the airdrome at Samah Bay on Hainan Island also was raided by the B-24's.

On the Salween river front P-38's bombed the airstrip at Mangshih and the Burma Road in that area, causing landslides and heavy damage, the communique said. One plane was lost.

CHINESE EXTEND IRRAWADDY GRIP

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 10—(AP) Chinese troops have expanded their bridgehead on the south bank of the Irrawaddy river near Shwegu in north Burma both to the east and the west, the Allied command announced today.

The Japanese, an Allied spokesman said, are pulling back to a shorter north Burma line and offering no serious resistance anywhere to the new Allied campaign to clear a land route to China.

Northeast of Shwegu other Chinese units patrolled extensively along the Taping river, and to the northwest British troops scouted south of Mawlu on the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway. Aircraft of the Eastern air command attacked supply and storage areas and rail targets in support of the north Burma operation.

In northwestern Burma the Fifth Indian division ran into some enemy opposition in scoring further advances east of Fort White on the main Japanese escape route from the Tiddim area.

The U. S. Tenth air force announced today that it was moving its headquarters from the Assam tea patch and rice paddy area to "the heart of the jungles and mountains of north Burma." Thus in three forward leaps within a year the tenth has advanced its air bases about 2,000 miles and placed its hedaquarters less than a half hour's flying time from the nearest enemy heavy installations.

Japs Moving To New Burma Line

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 10 (AP)—An Allied spokesman said today the Japanese were withdrawing to a shorter line in north Burma and were offering no serious resistance to Allied advances.

Enemy casualties, the spokesman said, have been negligible in recent days.

A communique said Chinese troops who crossed the Irrawaddy river yesterday and occupied Shwegu, midway between Katha and Bhamo, extended their positions east and west on the river's south bank.

RESCUED IN JUNGLE

Tiddim, Burma, Nov. 1 (by Mail) (A. P.).—Four American airmen who crashed while delivering supplies to the Fifth Indian Division have been rescued from behind the Japanese lines by jungle-fighting Punjabi troops of that division. Their supplies, air dropped, were supporting the Indians, who in turn were spearheading the Allied advance toward Kalemyo.

While circling the Beltang Lui River valley their plane lost power, struck a piney mountainside and caught fire. An hour later they were found in a dazed condition by the tall Punjabi infantrymen, who carried and assisted the Americans out through a countryside thick with Japanese. The rescued men were Lieut. Kenneth W. Krause of Waseca, Minn., Sergt. Keith H. Barton of White Cloud, Mich.; Staff Sergt. Wesley Thompson of Summer Shade, Ky., and Corporal Erwin A. Bishop of Baltimore, Md.

NIMITZ PRAISES WORK OF MARINES

HONOLULU, Nov. 10 — (AP) Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, in a radio broadcast celebrating the 169th anniversary of the United States Marine corps, said tonight the corps had reached "the ultimate in amphibious warfare" in its march beside the Army across the Pacific.

"The cities of Japan," the Admiral said, "will feel the metal hail from Marine wings. They'll feel the tread of the Marine feet." He added that not only the veterans who fought on beaches from Tarawa and Guadalcanal to Palau would be heard from in the future.

"These are not the only Marines who will fight in the Pacific," he declared. "Powerful land and air units who have yet to make history will have their opportunity."

"Today," he added, "we find the American Navy on a rampage, sweeping everything before it in the Pacific. The American Army under General MacArthur is again in the Philippines. The fleet and Marine force units are ablaze with battle stars. These symbolize the elimination of Japanese control in the Solomons, the Gilberts, the Marshalls, the Marianas and the Palau islands.

"Marine aviation units have built their nests on scarred battlegrounds won by the ground troops. Their silver wings bring death and destruction daily to the by-passed atolls. And Marine aviation, operating with Marine infantry, will again clear the beaches and soften the defenders."

The Admiral reviewed achievements of the Third and Fifth Amphibious corps and the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth divisions of Marines.

Toughest Jap War Seen Ahead

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Marine Corps began its 170th year today with a warning from its commandant, Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, that the toughest part of the Japanese war is yet to come.

In this war, Vandegrift said, the marines have sustained 8,827 killed and 25,000 wounded and "the coming year will be the supreme test."

Praising the men who spearheaded the 1,500-mile drive across the Central Pacific, the general said:

"We honor the memories of the men who have fallen in the advance. They fell going forward. Long after the total victory for which they died is won, they will remain heroically alive in the hearts of their comrades and in the legends of the Corps."

YANK BOMBERS BLAST KURILES

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 10—(AP) Army and Navy bombers attacked Tori Shima island in the northern Kuriles Nov. 6, downing three enemy interceptor planes Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

One Army medium bomber was lost in a furious air battle with 15 or 20 enemy fighters over the Kuriles, at the top of Japan's empire.

One Nipponese plane was damaged and another probably shot down in addition to the three definitely destroyed.

The American planes attacked nine self-propelled wooden barges off the east coast of Paramushiro and saw two of them blow up.

Liberator heavy bombers, Nimitz reported, raided Paramushiro, Matsuwa and Onnekotan islands in the Kuriles Nov. 8. Other Liberators raided the Bonin and Volcano islands south of Japan Nov. 7 and 8. They scored a direct hit on an enemy medium cargo ship at Chichi island, bombed two barges at Haha island and also blasted Iwo island.

Marine planes meanwhile attacked enemy positions in the Marianas, destroying a sugar mill on Rota island and also strafing a phosphate plant and an airstrip.

Liberator bombers also flew to Marcus island, 1,200 miles southeast of Tokyo, to blast that island for the seventh time this month.

Northern Kuriles Bombed

Bonins, Rota and Marcus Islands Also Raided; Two Barges Sunk

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—Air blows against the northern Kuriles, the Bonin Islands and Rota and Marcus Islands were disclosed by the Navy today.

Three enemy fighters were shot down, one probably shot down and one damaged during an attack on the northern Kuriles. A Mitchell medium bomber of the 11th Army Air Force was lost.

Other damage to the enemy, reported in a communique, included two self-propelled barges sunk off the coast of Paramushiro, a direct hit on a medium cargo ship in the Bonins, and destruction of a sugar mill on Rota Island.

Bong Runs Count to 34 In Single Pass at Zero

Top U. S. Ace Meets 5 Japanese Head On Over Ormoc

AN AMERICAN AIRBASE ON LEYTE, Nov. 11 (AP).—One pass at a Japanese plane and Major Richard I. Bong, of Poplar, Wis., today increased his score to thirty-four enemy planes downed in aerial combat.

Major Bong's victory came during the twenty-four-hour aerial battle over a Japanese convoy at Ormoc and represented one of sixteen Japanese planes definitely downed. Five others were probably destroyed.

Bong is America's ace of aces in all war theaters. His latest victory, according to his own report, came when he met five new Japanese fighters head-on. One of the Japanese planes zoomed up, rolled over—and came directly into Bong's gunsights. He said the enemy plane crashed in flames.

Bong's leading contender in this sector, Major Thomas B. Maguire jr., of Ridgewood, N. J., kept in the race today. He spotted a single Japanese plane, forced it toward the ground, fired once, and the enemy plane crashed to give him his twenty-sixth victory.

Japanese Bomb Admiralty Bases

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that Japanese planes raided American bases at Los Negros Island in the Admiralty group and destroyed thirty of fifty parked planes of large and medium size.

Jap Official Contends Russ Policy Unchanged

San Francisco, Nov. 10 (AP)—Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the Japanese Board of Information, says Premier Marshal Stalin's speech reference to Nippon as an "aggressive nation" is "no indication that any change has been made in the policy of the Soviet Union toward Japan," Tokyo radio reported today.

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British Stake In Jap Defeat Held Imperative

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—Quick defeat of Japan is just as imperative to Britain as to the United States, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, the First Sea Lord, declared today at a Royal Navy Volunteer Reserves' luncheon.

Until Germany is defeated, Britain must retain large naval forces in the European theater, Sir Andrew said, adding that "at the same time we are anxious to send a strong fleet to the Pacific to fight the Japanese, alongside the Americans."

Remarkable Skill

"So far," he said, "the United States Navy, with some valuable assistance from Australian and New Zealand ships, have conducted that war in the Pacific on their own.

"The energy and skill they have shown and the sucess they have achieved have alike been remarkable."

The admiral said "we must have dominating sea-air power to carry out the task ahead and the greater that superiority the sooner are we likely to crush the inner shell of the Japanese empire."

To Head Off Inflation

NOV 11 1944

San Francisco, Nov. 10 (AP)—Japan is anticipating inflation at the end of this year.

A radio broadcast said the Japanese Finance Ministry predicted "inflation of considerable proportion" because "more than 13,000,000,000 yen in bank notes" were circulated by the Bank of Japan in September.

The circulation, the broadcast added, was a "conspicuous increase" over the same period a year ago.

Controls Set Up

Cause for "recent currency inflation," Tokyo said, is attributed to "progressive wartime activity, excessive dispersal of Government funds, excessive loss of capital concerned with production and idle currency of individuals and corporations."

Counter measures have already been taken, the broadcast asserted including control of Governmen funds by placing limitation on pay ments and rationalized use of pro duction capital by perfecting super vision of munitions factories.

ing poultry farmers turn over "at least ten eggs per hen monthly," requesting that the farmers—and presumably the hens—"cooperate heartily."

Curtin in Hospital for Rest

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 10 (AP).—Prime Minister John Curtin is in a hospital for rest and probably will not be able to return to work before January, Francis E. Forde, Army Minister and Deputy Premier, announced today. Mr. Curtin's health has become affected, involving some strain on the heart, as a result of his heavy continued burden of official duties," Forde reported in an official medical bulletin.

Great Man, Yamashita—Can Snore, Listen At Once

NOV 11 1944

San Francisco, Nov. 10 (AP)—Quite a guy, this Yamashita—he can snore and listen at the same time.

Or, at least, so said Radio Tokyo in a broadcast recorded here last night.

The broadcast, discussing Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, new Japanese commander who has declared his intention of forcing the unconditional surrender of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines, declared that the Jap general sometimes gives the impression of being "vague" because "he has been known to doze off and even snore in the midst of conversation with people."

But this is misleading, said the broadcast.

It quoted a classmate of the commander, Lieut. Gen. Shiro Inaba, who said, "he (Yamashita) is the type of person who, while dozing, hears all the conversation carried on at the time. I believe that this is an example of his magnanimous spirit, which is unmoved by little things."

Idle Money Eyed

"It seems," the radio added, "the one remaining anti-inflation measure would be to find ways which will activate idle currency."

In another broadcast Tokyo announced that the Munitions Ministry has transferred Vice-Admiral Shingo Ishikawa, manager of the general-affairs section of the ministry's mobilization bureau, to another "important, undisclosed post."

Japs Egging On Their Hens

San Francisco, Nov. 10 (AP)—Japan's egg supply is meager, but the Japanese Agriculture and Commerce Ministry has a remedy, a Tokyo broadcast reported today.

Eggs are "precious" because they are sent to aircraft and submarine crew members, the broadcast explained.

To keep up the supply the Ministry proposed that "self-support-

Tokyo Taking Steps

7 EXILES REACH MEXICO

Guatemalan Revolutionaries Deported by Costa Rica

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10 (AP)—Mexico's colony of political exiles from Central America grew today with the arrival of Gen. Alberto Noguera Gómez and six companions who had participated in a recent revolutionary movement against President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua.

Gen. Noguera Gómez, brother of the leader killed in the revolution, and his companions were deported by Costa Rica, where the anti-Somoza movement had been launched.

Among other exiles here are ousted President Federico Ponce of Guatemala and at least twenty-five of his countrymen.

Dr. Arturo Romero, a leader in the revolution that overthrew President Maximiliano Hernández Martínez of El Salvador earlier this year, conferred here today with officials of the Molina "government in exile."

Exiled German Publisher Set For Nazi Fall

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

[Former Chief of the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press]

New York, Nov. 10 (AP)—Plans for re-education of the German people have been taken out of the realm of theoretical discussion by Gottfried Bermann-Fischer, head of what was once one of the largest publishing houses in Germany.

When the Nazis took over, many of the liberal books published by the Fischer *Verlag* were burned on the famous pyre erected before the University of Berlin in May, 1933. Fischer and his family had to flee. They first started a new publishing house, the Bermann-Fischer *Verlag Aktiebolag*, in Stockholm, Sweden, then set up a New York office of the resurrected concern.

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Already the printing presses in Stockholm are busy grinding out democratic literature in the German language to be shipped into Germany after Adolf Hitler falls. Sumner Welles' "Time for Decision," Knut Hagberg's "Biography of Winston Churchill," and Tadeusz Norwid's "Country Without Traitors" (a story of Poland under German occupation), are among the titles already published.

But it is in the United States that the most ambitious project is taking shape. By April, 1945, a world history in the German language is to be completed, to give an entirely new conception to German readers.

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Here's how Gottfried Bermann-Fischer looks upon it:

"It is my conviction that the future security of Europe and the world depends to a certain degree on the education of German youth in the values of democracy and international cooperation.

"I am also persuaded that this education must not be limited to the mere uprooting of the Nazi idea. The German sympathy for militaristic nationalism goes deeper than 1933.

"It is my hope that the textbooks I am preparing will contribute to the reorientation of the German mind toward democracy."

The textbooks on history, Fischer said, are under the general direction of Dr. Fritz Karsen, former director of the experimental educational institutions of the German republic in Berlin-Neukoelln, now a lecturer on education at City College, New York.

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The historical series of five volumes is being written as follows:

"History of Pre-Historic and Primitive Peoples," by Dr. Julius Lips, former director of the Cologne Museum of Ethnology, former chief of the Department of Anthropology at Cologne University; "Ancient History," by Dr. Frederic Cramer, professor of history at Mount Holyoke College; "Medieval History," by Dr. Enmy Heller, former research associate at the German Historical Institute *"Monumenta Germaniae,"* now instructor in history at Brooklyn College, and Dr. Helene Wieruszowska, former librarian at the University of Bonn, now instructor at Brooklyn College; "Modern History," by Dr. Hugo Bieber, German authority on modern history; and "Oriental History," by Dr. Otto Pfeifenberger, of the oriental institute of Columbia University.

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A second educational project in process will provide a series of six German readers for youths from the second year of school to graduation from secondary school. Manuscripts will be completed by December of this year.

"These readers," Herr Fischer said, "will reflect all aspects of human life. Authors such as Heinrich Heine, banned by the Nazis, will be represented."

Among the contributors to these readers are Dr. Susanne Engelmann, former principal of a Berlin "gymnasium," or high school, now a lecturer on modern languages at Smith College; Dr. Hedda Korsch, former professor of a Berlin teachers' college, now professor of German at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.; Joachim Author, now instructor in German literature at Mount Holyoke College, and Ernst Waldinger, former Austrian teacher and author, now of Detroit.

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Fischer also proposes to issue textbooks on biology, geography, physics and even mathematics. For, said the refugee publisher:

"Teaching material in fields other than history and literature is also permeated with the poison of aggressive nationalism. When you consider that arithmetic is taught to German youngsters through military sympols of machine guns and troop trains, you get a picture of the size of the job to be done."

'Big 3' To Meet Again, Says President

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin want to hold another meeting whenever they can arrange it.

He said, however, no details have been worked out and there is nothing definite on the time or place of such a meeting.

The President told the reporters at his first news conference since his election to a fourth term that he wouldn't tell when the time and place are arranged anyway.

Always Kept Secret

Such meetings always have been secret until the government heads arrive at the scene of the conference.

The conference, attended by many of the newsmen who accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on his campaign tours, was filled with banter and joking questions. One asked if he had received a "peace feeler" from Germany. The President laughed and said that sounds like a pre-election question.

Questioned About 1948

Paul Ward, of the Baltimore Sun, put in with:

"Mr. President, may I be the first to ask if you are going to run in 1948?"

The Chief Executive said the question was hoary with age—observing that he had been asked that one as far back as 1936.

Big Three Parley Expected

London, Nov. 10 (AP)—Marshal Stalin is believed to have been invited to London for the Big Three talks expected before Christmas, but the best available information today was that he likely would agree to meet President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill somewhere in the Middle East.

There was speculation that Roosevelt might come first to London and accompany Churchill to Paris, and that they would go from there to the rendezvous with Stalin.

Moscow Interested

Moscow, Nov. 10 (AP)—Moscow heard with interest today of Prime Minister Churchill's assertion in London yesterday that it is "high time" that he, Premier Stalin and President Roosevelt get together for another conference.

While there was no official comment, there seemed reason here to believe that Stalin is as anxious to meet again with Churchill and Roosevelt as they are to meet him.

Such a conference is generally regarded in Moscow as a logical sequel to President Roosevelt's re-election.

AVIATION PARLEY ACCEPTS PLAN BY LATIN AMERICANS

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—(AP) The International Aviation conference accepted provisionally today an interim plan for regulating world air commerce introduced by the 19 Latin American Republics whereby every nation would have equal voice in selecting an executive council.

Fifty-one delegates concurred in the proposal after the United States withdrew its suggestion for an interim executive council in which nine of 15 seats would be distributed arbitrarily among six countries and the remaining six would be assigned to regions.

The Latin American plan calls for "free election" of an executive council by an assembly of all participating nations, and suggests further that this conference act as the assembly and select the council.

Col. Pedro A. Chapa, chief of the Mexican delegation and president of the Latin American bloc formed last weekend, announced the approval of the plan at a joint session of two subcommittees, which will sit again soon as a full committee and ratify the decision.

"It's a great day for us," Chapa said at a hastily called press conference.

He said Cuba and Mexico, which acted for their sister republics in presenting the plan, were elated "not only because our draft was accepted, but because it represents the close cooperation between the United States and Latin America."

The United States persisted in its decision to save a place for Russia in whatever organization may be set up, it was disclosed by Chapa, who said that this country had suggested the council number be increased to 16 to make a seat for the Soviet if it should decide to come into the agreement. Chapa said his group had no objection to the larger number, but their plan does not envision any arbitrary award of a permanent seat on the executive body.

However, the Latin American outline calls upon the assembly to "endeavor to give adequate representation" in the council "to those countries that have attained largest development in the field of international civil aviation." Thus Russia could earn a place by entering the field of international air transport.

Acceptance of the Latin American idea for an interim organization may have a powerful influence on the proposed permanent authority. Dr. Luis Machado, a Cuban delegation advisor, said as much in response to a question, pointing out that the countries which have fostered the equal representation plan for an interim body "were very unlikely to reverse themselves on the permanent organization.

"I think that perhaps this is not only a very important precedent for the aviation conference, but also for other international organizations," he added.

Canada's Trump Air-Aim Card Is Awaited

Chicago, Nov. 10 (AP) — Canada appeared today to be holding back as a trump card in the International Civil Aviation Conference her own aspirations for post-war world air routes.

Sponsor of one of the two British Empire plans for giving route assignment power to an international authority, Canada has not yet stated her own aims for carrying commerce in the air ocean.

Eight other countries — the United States, the Netherlands, Poland, Philippine Commonwealth, Spain, Switzerland, Egypt and Lebanon—have said formally where they hope to fly as an initial objective.

Decision Withheld

Thus far, however, Canada has declined to say whether it intends to do the same, although Adolf A. Berle, Jr., United States delegation chairman and president of the 51-nation conference, suggested that such plans be laid on the table for discussion.

The other members of the British Commonwealth also have refrained from presenting their air transport objectives, indicating the possibility of concerted empire action on a route plan.

The countries which met at Montreal in advance of the conference—United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Newfoundland and India—agreed on the desirability of a British Empire communications program, including an airways pattern.

Joint Proposal Hinted

Apparently details of such a program were left unsettled, and the reluctance of the commonwealth members to state individual aims may be related to the question of whether they will eventually present a joint proposal.

Stating that he was no less optimistic about the conference than when he came to Chicago, H. J. Symington, Canadian delegate said yesterday he was "hopeful that the principles of the proposals of the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom will be drafted not into a Canadian plan but into a conference document which will give hope of a proper control of the air."

Speaking at a press conference along with Berle, Symington detailed the processes by which his country had arrived at its proposal for a world authority to assign and award routes, much as the United States Civil Aeronautics Board operates for American companies.

"Ahead Of Its Time"

He said, with an obvious reference to Berle, that the only dangerous criticism he had heard of the Canadian idea was that it was "ahead of its time."

Berle explained that the remarks to which Symington referred (a reference to "dreams") had been prior to submission of the Canadian plan now on the table and "related to the plan which for some months you had urged upon us." It has been evident that Canada revised her proposals since presenting them originally last March.

Symington said his country wanted to have the international air pattern worked out before the world is "cobwebbed" with routes, feeling that if an orderly pattern could not be established now it certainly could not be done later.

LATIN AMERICANS RECOGNIZE REDS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(AP) With the approach of United Nations peace organization talks, several Latin-American countries have taken a sudden spurt toward establishing relations with Russia.

Only five Latin nations have recognized the Soviet Union thus far. They are Cuba, Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia and Uruguay.

Now Bolivia has begun negotiations with the Soviet embassy in Washington, Chile has expressed its desire to do so, and reports from Ecuador, Brazil and Honduras indicate that these nations are giving the matter careful consideration.

Russia never has hit directly at the Latin American nations for their failure to recognize the Soviet government but some may have thought a recent Moscow broadside at Switzerland, Spain and Portugal — European countries which never established relations—was a straw in the wind.

The rebuke came in Moscow's refusal to attend the International Aviation conference in Chicago because these three European neutrals would be represented there.

Russian envoys have attended United Nations conferences at which Latin-American countries without relations with Moscow have been represented, such as the Bretton Woods monetary meeting, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration sessions, and the Hot Springs Food and agriculture meeting. However, the forthcoming United Nations conference to plan a world security organization, as a sequel to the four power Dumbarton Oaks talks, easily might be considered in a different light.

Dissolution of the comintern and reinstatement of the orthodox church in the Soviet Union have tended to take emphasis off some of the reasons most often advanced for Latin American aloofness.

Latins Seek Greater Role In Peace Setup

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—Latin-American countries began airing today an insistence that smaller nations receive more guarantees in the world peace organization.

First to be heard from was Uruguay, which urged revival of the League of Nations where every nation had an equal vote.

Failing that, the Uruguayan proposal presented to representatives of the other American republics here suggested that assurances for small nations be written into the Dumbarton Oaks blueprint.

Venezuela's Plan

Veneguela has also presented a plan, not yet published, which is understood to reflect a general Latin-American trend of thought fo a greater role for smaller American republics in the future peace league.

Uruguay's idea about breathing new life into the League of Nations caused considerable stir among diplomats.

They considered it unlikely that this suggestion would make much headway. But small-nation guarantees and the suggestion that the system of Pan-American cooperation be fitted into the security organization struck a responsive note among the Latins, however.

Bloc Plan Proposed

Another plan, not yet officially presented but which will probably be laid before the diplomats at their next meeting, proposes that the Western Hemisphere enter the peace system as a bloc, so that combined strength would offset the comparative weakness of individual nations.

The Latins tried this technique with some success at the International Aviation Conference in Chicago, where they agreed among themselves on an air plan before putting it up to other nations.

The basic ideas of a world organization backed by force with an assembly, executive council and court were supported in the Uruguay proposal and are expected to receive the backing of the other American republics.

Democracy Stressed

Uruguay stressed democracy as well as peacefulness as a requisite for membership in the world organization. Admitting such a definition would cause difficulties at present, the Uruguayan plan proposed that nations joining the league must at least adhere to principles of justice, human dignity, and repudiation of the doctrine of racial superiority.

The document was not specific on voting procedure in the all-important council — a subject on which Dumbarton Oaks was silent.

It is known that the American-templated a veto power for the great nations. Dumbarton Oaks also specifically gave permanent council to the big four and to France "in due course." Uruguay said because of their role in the war, it could accept this arrangement but only "on a temporary basis."

Australian Official Headed For D. C. Parley

Los Angeles, Nov. 10 (AP)—Australia's Minister of Trade and Customs, Senator Richard V. Keane, planned visits to Hollywood movie studios today before heading for Washington and a conference with Government officials on Lend-Lease and reciprocal trade agreements.

Senator Keane arrived here yesterday from Sydney. He told newsmen that Australia held the American soldier in high regard and that his country would not forget the effort expended to save his nation when it was in deepest peril.

F. D. R. Message Opens Parley On Business

Rye, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—World business after the war must be expanded "on a basis of non-discrimination and of freedom from excessive barriers and restraints," President Roosevelt said today in a message to the opening session of the International Business Conference.

"The necessary expansion can be achieved only as nations and their citizens work together cooperatively toward understanding each others' problems and taking effective and mutually advantageous measures for solving these problems," the President said in extending greetings to some 300 businessmen from 50 nations who will meet here to discuss various aspects of world trade.

The President said that, by exchanging information and by "frank and friendly discussion," businessmen from all countries can help to replace the "war-distorted economy of the world with the new and better structure which is necessary to the maintenance of world prosperity and security."

Sponsored By Three Groups

The message was read by Eliot Wadsworth, chairman of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, one of the four organizations sponsoring the conference. The other three are the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Foreign Trade Council and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

In a welcoming address, Wadsworth said the delegates are not expected to conclude their deliberations with a set of resolutions, but when the conference is over "these businessmen will have a general idea of what their counterparts in other countries will want when the war ends and international trade can move again.

"They will be in a position to give advice and counsel to their governments, which inevitably will play an important part in the post-war international economic and trade picture."

"Suspicions Don't Work"

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told the delegates:

"The world of tomorrow must not be a restricted world of high walls, high suspicions and high animosities. We have tried that system and it does not work. It will be a world of competition, to be sure, but this competition must be constructive and not destructive."

Urges Long-Term Vision

Asserting that in the future national decisions must give more weight to economics and less to policies, Johnston continued:

"As businessmen our decisions in the future can be eithre helpful or harmful to international amity. We must, there fore, raise our sights and look beyond the immediate profit to the long-term gain. Self-interest will continue, as laways, to be the motive power which drives the wheels of progress. But we must distinguish between intelligent self-interest and blind selfishness. We must be big enough to aim at the greatest good for the greatest number, confident that in the long run the prosperity of any individual, of any company, of any nation, is best insured by the maintenance of a prosperous world."

Favors Reason And Trust

Robert Gaylord, president of the NAM, asserting that war results from economic maladjustments, said that "the more nearly we understand one another and our respective problems, the more easy it will lbe to correct these maladjustments and the more apt we are to resort to reason and trust in solutions, rather than the use of economic force."

The delegates were told by Eugene P. Thomas, president of National Foreign Trade Council, that they faced the task of planning to reconcile "divergent doctrines affecting the rebuilding of the world economy."

"To you is entrusted the charting of a course to greater world prosperity," he said. "As trustees for your own separate interests, the delegations present may in reality be the precursors of a world-wide commercial league of nations."

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6 JAP VESSELS SUNK BY AMERICAN U-BOATS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(AP) Six enemy vessels including a light cruiser have been sunk by United States submarines in the Pacific and far Eastern waters, the Navy announced today.

The bag, which also included a medium converted seaplane tender, brought the total of enemy vessels sunk in the Pacific area to 831.

The text of Navy department communique No. 553:

"Pacific and far East:

"1—U. S. submarines have reported the sinking of six vessels, including one combatant ship and one naval auxiliary, as a result of operations against the enemy in these waters, as follows:

1 light cruiser;

1 medium converted seaplane tender;

3 medium cargo vessels;

1 medium tanker.

2—These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy department communique."

U-Boat Toll Reaches New Low

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—German U-boats sank fewer United Nations' merchant vessels in October than in any other month of the war.

This was reported in a joint Anglo-American statement issued last night by the Office of War Information.

The statement also said:

"Although the number of German U-boats destroyed was less than what has come to be considered a good monthly 'bag,' it compares very favorably with the number of Allied merchant vessels sunk by U-boats."

4th Marine Division Gets Presidential Unit Citation

Highest Group Award Given for Saipan and Tinian

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—The nation's highest group award, the Presidential Unit Citation, has been awarded to the 4th Marine Division for its capture of the islands of Saipan and Tinian.

The same citation went to the 1st Marine Division for the conquest of Guadalcanal, and to the 2d Marine Division for action at Tarawa.

Major General Harry Schmidt commanded the 4th Division during the storming of Saipan in June. After that operation he was elevated to corps commander, and Major General Clifton C. Cates, one of the heroes of Guadalcanal, took over the division command for the assault on Tinian about a month later.

The Distinguished Service Medal was awarded today to Rear Admiral Ernest Gregor Small for "exceptionally meritorious service" as commender of a task group of the 5th Fleet in recent action against Japanese islands, the Navy announced. The presentation was made in New York City, where Admiral Small is under medical treatment.

SERVICE MEDAL GIVEN ADM. SMALL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — (AP) The Distinguished Service medal was awarded today to Rear Admiral Ernest Gregor Small.

The award was made for "exceptionally meritorious service" as commander of a task group of the 5th fleet in recent action against Japanese islands, the Navy announced.

The presentation was made in New York city where Admiral Small is under medical treatment.

Admiral Small is a native of Waltham, Mass. His wife lives at 92 Livingston street, New Haven, Conn.

Admiral Small previously was awarded the Navy Cross, the Legion of Merit and the Gold Star in lieu of a Second Legion of Merit.

The citation for the Distinguished Service medal credited Admiral Small, while commanding cruisers of a fast carrier task group during operations against the Gilbert islands in November and December, 1943, with providing "decisive support for our amphibious landings at Tarawa and Apamama."

In the assault on the Marshall islands in January and February, 1944, the citation said, Admiral Small "conducted the operations of his command boldly and with indominable force and, by adroit tactical empl yment of his small unit, succeeded in neutralizing important Japanese bases at Wotje and Maloelap with brilliant effectiveness."

Further, the citation said, Admiral Small "worked tirelessly in command of the support force including fleet oilers, during the powerful carrier strike against Palau, Yap and Woleai in the Carolines group on March 29-30 and April 1, providing essential services to the fleet where and when required."

AMERICANS MAY BYPASS KURILES

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10 — (AP) Back from nearly fifteen months of war corresponding in the North Pacific for the Associated Press, Norman Bell said here today that Japan's Kurile islands probably could now be taken or bypassed any time the High command in Washington gave the word.

But whether such a move was in the war plans, he added, was shrouded in as much secrecy as the Aleutian islands are by fog or clouds.

"And those who don't know and can only guess," he said, "include the Japanese. To keep them guessing has been one of the big aims of the war up there for the last year and a half.

"We've given them annoying headaches at the top of their empire while they were getting hit so hard down below, in the central and south Pacific."

Bell said that the sea and air, clear across to the Kuriles, were now dominated by Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher's North Pacific Navy force and Major General Davenport Johnson's Eleventh Army air force.

"Aleutian-based army and navy bombers," he said, "fly round trips of sixteen hundred to two thousand miles, all over open ocean and in nearly every kind of weather."

These land-based Venturas, Liberators and Mitchells, he added, "often shoot their way through Jap fighters practically over their own fields on Paramushiro and Shimushu."

Bell reported that Admiral Fletcher's warships have taken over on the sea as the planes have in the air. They have bombarded Paramushiro and Matsuwa, he said.

The returning correspondent saw much of the immense construction program among the Aleutians, westward to Attu. He said some of these big new island bases were obviously intended for permanent use.

Sees Early Action On Pearl Harbor

Washington, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Navy Secretary Forrestal said today that some action on the report of a board of inquiry which investigated circumstances of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor may be expected within two weeks.

The report was submitted to the Navy Secretary on October 20 after a long series of hearings, at which it is understood that Rear-Admiral Kimmel and Major-Gen. Short gave their version of the affair.

50 MILLION G.I. PACKAGES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(AP) About 50 million Christmas packages are now en route to American troops overseas, the Army said today. The shipment represents the greatest mass movement of package mail ever to leave this country. Delivery of the packages to the G.I. Joes will be by every type of army transportation, ranging from dog teams in the Arctic to camels in Africa and from special parachutes to jeeps and trucks.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,875 Army casualties in the European area.

Ullman, Artist, Killed In War

New York, Nov. 10 (AP)—Paul Ullman, 38, American artist, was killed in France August 25 while fighting with a French resistance group he had formed, it was learned today.

His art works were shown in New York, in Pittsburgh and in Paris. He was born in Paris, and was the son of Eugene P. Ullman an American painter.

New Jeep Threatens To Replace the Horse

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—Now comes a "jeep" that can be led like a horse.

This newest adaptation of the Army's most versatile vehicle, reports the November issue of "Air Force," official United States Army Air Forces magazine, is called the jungle jeep and is designed for use in areas inaccessible to larger vehicles.

Resembling an oversized toy wagon, the jungle jeep has a flat platform instead of seats. The engine is underneath, and a motorcycle-type hand throttle and hand-operated lever break are mounted on a swivel tiller bar that replaces the steering wheel, thus permitting the operator to lead, follow or ride the vehicle over rough terrain.

The jeep flat-top can carry 800 pounds of personnel, cargo or supplies, "Air Force" reports.

New Super Plane Gas

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—A "super fuel" now is being produced in limited amounts for combat planes.

Disclosing this today, J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, said the current output of the "super fuel" now is "very minor" when compared with the production of 100-octane gasoline, but will be gradually stepped up as engines capable of using it efficiently come off assembly lines.

The new "super fuel" will increase cruising range and "full-throttle" performance of planes.

Since a barrel of crude will produce only about half as much of the new fuel as it will of 100-octane, the use of the higher-powered fuel is expected to be limited, for the near future at least, to carrier-based aircraft and super-bombers.

Jewish Welfare Parley Topic

Miami, Fla., Nov. 10 (AP)—Post-war welfare of Jewish people made homeless b ythe Nazis will be discussed at the Jewish World Conference next week, Moises Goldman, head of the Argentine delegation, said here.

Goldman, president of the Federation and Association of Jews in the Argentine, arrived by Pan American clipper last night en route to the meeting at New York. He is accompanied by his wife.

"The movement to Palestine will be discussed," he reported, "and ways devised for returning the homeless to their country.

"Many will not wish to return to Palestine, but we hope to assist them in settling in countries throughout the world where men will be judged by their personal contribution to society and will not be segregated as to race or color."

BEVERAGE LIQUOR TO BE PRODUCED DURING JANUARY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — (AP) "Drinkin' liquor" will come from most of the nation's beverage distilleries in January.

The second holiday from industrial alcohol production since October, 1942, was announced today by Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production board. He notified the distilleries their facilities "are not needed for war production" during January, thus freeing them to make liquor, principally whisky and gin.

Might Include Bourbon

And there are indications that, unlike during the August holiday, the production might include bourbon whisky. In August the distilleries were not permitted to use corn, essential ingredient of bourbon.

A bumper corn crop this year may prompt the War Food administration to make some of it available. While no formal decision has been announced, WFA officials are represented as leaning to the view there is enough corn in sight for both livestock feeding and some bourbon.

Krug indicated the January holiday will not be the only one next year. While large amounts of industrial alcohol will be required for war purposes, he said, the industry's capacity has reached such a point "that occasional releases of beverage facilities can probably be made during 1945 without jeopardizing the war program."

The January release of the distilleries was made possible, Krug reported, by a reduction in alcohol requirements for synthetic rubber during the last three months of this year. The lowering of alcohol requirements resulted from increased production of butadiene from petroleum.

During the August holiday, distilleries produced about 54,000,000 proof gallons of beverage spirits. Of nearly 130 distilleries, which normally make beverage spirits, only a few did not turn back at least part of their facilities to that product in August. There are other distillers whose product even in peacetime is industrial alcohol.

Will Help Release Stocks

While beverage alcohol produced in January will not reach retail outlets in the near future, it will have an immediate effect by releasing stocks already in warehouses.

Following the pattern set in August, most of the January output is expected to be used with aged whiskies to produce blends; about 30 per cent for gin, and the small remainder of straight whisky.

Because of increased facilities, the industry now can produce in one month more than a normal year's supply of liquor.

Stocks of whisky on hand declined steadily after the industry converted to industrial alcohol in October, 1942. At that time, stocks totaled 487,550,265 gallons. Even with the August production of 54,000,000 proof gallons, stocks totaled only 340,970,618 at the end of September, 1944, the last month reported by the Internal Revenue bureau.

WPB sources disclosed that another order is "under consideration" which would authorize distilleries not shifting to beverage spirits during January to produce alcohol for commercial purposes.

The supply of alcohol for such items as cosmetics, paints and yarnishes long has been limited. The available supply now is allocated.

CHICAGO SUN'S NEWSPRINT CUT

WPB Punishes Violation of Rules by Paring Quota.

Washington, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—The War Production Board today ordered the Chicago Sun to reduce its consumption of newsprint by 886.89 tons by the end of September, 1945. The agency contended that the newspaper was in willful violation of an order limiting the use of newsprint. Its formal order said:

"During the second quarter of 1944, the Chicago Sun used or caused to be used 886.89 tons of print paper in excess of the quota of print paper which it was permitted to consume during the quarter under provisions of limitation order L-240, and in violation of that order. The Chicago Sun had full knowledge of the

terms and provisions of limitation order L-240 and the violations were willful.

"This excessive use of paper has diverted scarce materials to uses not authorized by the War Production Board, and has hampered and impeded the war effort of the United States of America."

Press Release Issued.

The WPB action, announced through the agency's compliance division, was taken, a press release said, "in full accord with proposals made by the WPB's newspaper publishers' industry advisory committee, July 14, 1944 that all publishers consuming more newsprint than allowed by their quotas be strictly dealt with for violations under limitation order L-240 and its amendments."

The press release continued:

"The newspaper publishers had also insisted that full publicity be given such violations. They further recommended that prompt repayment of all newsprint used illegally be made by reductions of paper quotas in subsequent months.

Reduction of Quotas.

"The newspaper has been directed to reduce its normal use of newsprint paper under quota by 197.08 tons during the months of November and December, 1944; by 295.64 tons during the first quarter of 1945; by 295.63 tons during the second quarter of 1945; by 98.54 tons during the third quarter of 1945.

"The Chicago Sun is the second newspaper to be cited for violations in newsprint consumption. The Wichita Beacon of Wichita, Kan., was similarly ordered in August, 1944, to reduce its paper consumption by ninety tons, between September, 1944, and March, 1945, WPB pointed out."

The Chicago Sun is published by Field Enterprises, Inc., headed by Marshall Field 3d.

Sun's Manager Replies.

In Chicago, Clem J. Randau, business manager of the Sun, denied that the paper had willfully violated the limitation orders, and said that he would request a rehearing before the compliance division.

"The question of violation as alleged," Mr. Randau's statement said, "is purely technical. The Sun has made a continuous effort to have the printing and publishing division of WPB fix a reasonable and equitable base.

"This was made necessary because the Sun commenced publication on December 4, 1941, and was not covered by the newsprint rationing order which set 1941 as the base year. Finally in September, 1944, the WPB appeals board approved a formula which set a base quota and a consumption quota amounting to 6.6 per cent above the Sun's newsprint usage for the year 1942.

"The quota as finally determined, if made effective at the beginning of the second quarter of 1944 (the quarter in which the Sun is charged with an excessive use of newsprint), would have automatically eliminated any question of non-compliance. The Sun further maintains that the delay in the final decision was solely responsible for the charges of violation."

Black Market In Cigarettes Is Target Of OPA Crackdown

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has instructed its field offices to crack down on what it terms a "growing black market in cigarettes."

Thomas I. Emerson, OPA enforcement chief, said today that while the situation "has not reached serious proportions, we are very much concerned that it may."

Enforcement action already has been taken in a number of areas and is imminent in others, Emerson said.

Earlier in the day, W. E. Fitzgerald, OPA chief for the Detroit district, warned wholesalers and jobbers to "clean up the cigarette situation" there. He directed dealers to deliver 60 per cent. of each retailer's June, 1943, purchases or "the OPA will move right into your offices and examine your books."

"In Bad Odor"

Fitzgerald said there is a "bad black market in Detroit" and "the situation is in bad odor."

"There is no reason," he added, "why any person should have to stand in line for two blocks to get a pack of cigarettes."

Emerson said OPA has been watching the cigarette picture closely "since the shortage became more acute six weeks or two months ago."

While he declined to name specific areas, Emerson declared that in some cities "racketeer-type practices have been appearing."

The flow of cigarettes into regular trade channels has been diminishing and in some places sales are actually on the old bootleg "ask-for-Joe" basis, Emerson said.

No Good Reason For Shortage

He added that the shortage might be attributed to one or both of two reasons.

"One," he said, "is an increase in smoking. The other is possible hoarding by the public.

"The latter situation would create an artificial shortage and play right into the hands of racketeers by causing a bidding up of prices."

He said that while production of cigarettes this year for domestic consumption is less than in 1943, it is greater than in 1942.

"Thus there is no good reason for an acute shortage at this time," Emerson added.

Railway's Strike In Chicago Hits Commuting

Chicago, Nov. 10 (AP)—Transportation of an estimated 75,000 Chicago commuters was disrupted this morning when 600 employes of the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee, and the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin electric railroads stopped work as efforts failed to settle a wage dispute.

The strikers, members of the Brotherhod of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, left their jobs at the designated hour of 4 A. M. No settlement was imminent in the months-old controversy. A scheduled strike September 18 was averted upon intervention of President Roosevelt, who referred the dispute to a special mediation board.

Thousands Stranded

The disruption of service seriously affected the transportation of thousands of workers, as well as soldiers and sailors at Fort Sheridan and the Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

Police Lieutenant George Barnes, who said policemen were stationed along routes of both lines in Chicago, said there was no disorder, but confusion mounted as commuters sought to reach their places of employment in Chicago and in north and west suburbs. Hundreds were left stranded when the trains halted.

The North Shore normally operates 165 trains daily on its route to Milwaukee and on a second route to Waukegan, the training center and Fort Sheridan.

Federal Seizure Suggested

Company spokesmen and union officials said they had exhausted every hope of averting the strike and said the settlement would come only by President Roosevelt ordering the lines be taken over by Federal officials.

The mediation board had recommended the roads grant wage increases of 5 cents an hour to the union members, 4 cents an hour less than they had asked. The brotherhood councils rejected the proposal. Current wages, rail officials said, are 92 cents an hour for motormen and conductors and 80 cents for collectors and brakemen.

Most Of Packard Co. Workers Return

Detroit, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Packard Motor Car Company had called all but 2,000 of its 39,000 employes back to work today following termination of a strike of 200 rod polishers which company officials said had forced them to close the plant.

Several departments resumed production yesterday when the polishers returned to work, the company reported, and the only two departments still closed will reopen Monday.

A delegation of metal polishers from Packard Local 190, United Automobile Workers (CIO), was granted permission to appear before the union's executive board in Chicago to present the grievances that caused them to walk out Tuesday.

Union officials said the strike resulted from the upgrading of Negroes to polishing jobs, but denied the company was forced to close the entire plant.

The Fruehauf Trailer Company was closed for the third time in two weeks. Fruehauf spokesman said 1,200 employes walked out Thursday in protest against the discharge of two employes in connection with a previous strike.

Buffalo Transport Strike Ends

BUFFALO, Nov. 10 (AP).—An intra-union dispute which led to interruption of trolley and bus service in Buffalo for two hours this morning and made thousands of war-plant employees late for work was settled this afternoon, a union official announced.

Bernard J. Yungbluth, president of the International Railway Company, said about 100 operators reported "sick" this morning, but returned to work two hours later and service was returned to normal.

SIKES RESIGNS SEAT IN CONGRESS FOR ARMY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(AP) Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D-Fla.) has resigned his seat in Congress to become an Army major, assigned to "a special mission for the War department."

Sikes, 38-year-old member of the House Military committee, was re-elected Tuesday. His office said today the resignation did not apply to the new two-year term in the 79th congress convening in January, thus indicating he may return to the House later.

The nature of Sikes' Army assignment was not announced.

His Congressional office aides said, will remain open and his secretarial staff will be retained during his absence.

First elected to Congress in 1940, Sikes is publisher of a weekly newspaper at Crestview, Fla., and is past president of the Florida Press association.

COMMUNISM ISSUE IS CALLED 'PHONY'

Mrs. Roosevelt Says Majority Repudiated Isolationism

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today called Communism a "phony" election issue and declared isolationism was repudiated by the majority.

Mrs. Roosevelt told her news conference that there is no possible danger of Communism as long as people don't experience the kind of hardships that weaken their faith in democracy.

The same answer holds for any threat of national socialism, she said, in reply to a question.

Isolationism Repudiated

Although the majority of voters "very clearly" repudiated isolationism, Mrs. Roosevelt asserted, that does not mean that isolationists will stop trying to influence people.

Commenting on a question about expanding social security benefits, the First Lady said she hoped that would be done primarily on the basis of including more people, such as agricultural and domestic servants groups.

She suggested that a simpler way of handling social security be found.

Inaugural To Be Different

Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed that the President's fourth inaugural would be "somewhat different" from peacetime ones. She indicated that, for instance, refreshments would be less elaborate because of rationing regulations.

The President's wife declared that the next four years will be the most difficult the world has ever been through.

TWO MAJOR POSTS WILL GO TO WEST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(AP) Two of the nation's top legislative posts will go to the West when the new congress organizes in January.

They are the chairmanships of the Senate's Military and Agriculture committees, now held by Senator Robert R. (Bob) Reynolds and Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith.

Smith was defeated in the South Carolina Democratic primary while Reynolds did not seek re-election.

By the traditional right of seniority, Senator Thomas (D-Utah) has the first claim on the Military committee post, should he decide to give up chairmanship of the Education and Labor committee. If he doesn't, Senator Johnson (D-Colo) would take over.

Similarly, the Agriculture chairmanship is available to Senator Wheeler (D-Mont), if he should prefer it to his present chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce committee. If he doesn't, then it goes to Senator Thomas (D-Okla).

Both Thomases were re-elected Tuesday. Wheeler is a holdover.

Neither Wheeler nor Thomas of Utah have made public their intentions. Some Senators think Wheeler might take the farm post, most others think he wouldn't. There is strong belief that Thomas would swap the labor for the War committee leadership.

Senator Johnson of Colorado is not only in line for the military post, if Thomas of Utah turns it down, but he likewise is eligible for the Interstate Commerce top spot if Wheeler should switch to Agriculture.

Another chairman, of a lesser known committee, lost out in the Democratic primary—Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri—who heads the Interoceanic Canals group. Next in line of succession is Senator Pepper (D-Fla), who was re-elected Tuesday.

Michigan Is Still Unsnarling Vote

Detroit, Nov. 10 (AP)—The untangling of a bewildering volume of errors by Wayne county election precinct workers gave President Roosevelt an apparently safe margin of 17,109 votes today in the race for Michigan's 19 electoral college votes for President, but the county's Board of Canvassers faced long days of work to complete the correction of mistakes.

With only 16 of the State's 3,841 precincts missing and the count complete in all out-State counties, the vote was:

Roosevelt	1,097,606
Thomas E. Dewey	1,080,497

GOP Won't Concede

E. Cyril Bevan, Democratic National Committeeman from Michigan, predicted the President would be found in the complete official returns to have won Michigan from native-son Dewey by 20,000 or more votes.

John R. Dethmers, Republican State chairman and Attorney General-elect, said he was not ready to concede the State to Roosevelt, and that Republicans were watching closely what had happened in predominantly Democratic Wayne.

Some Still Uncounted

Bevan made it clear that he made no claim revision of the Wayne county figures would destroy the landslide majorities of the entire Republican State ticket, from Governor down the line.

Virtually every kind of error that could vex the canvassers had occurred. Their first task today was untangling of the 16 precincts still uncounted. They had the ballot boxes from 13 of these precincts, but no official tally books, and said that unless the books were locked inside the boxes, all of the ballots would have to be recounted.

Three Are Missing

The other three precincts simply were missing—nobody knew what had happened to them, but the canvassers said they assumed the ballot boxes and tally books had been sent to the wrong address and would turn up as others had done yesterday.

Complete outstate tabulation showed Dewey had run up a mar-

gin of 213,607 votes over Roosevelt in the 82 counties outside Wayne. In Wayne county, however, the President was credited on the face of the late returns with a 230,716 margin, which more than wiped out what normally might have been expected to be a winning lead.

1940-1944 Vote Comparison

By Associated Press.

A comparison of incomplete popular vote returns by States for President Roosevelt and Gov. Dewey, together with the 1940 official vote for the President and Wendell L. Willkie, and the total vote for the two major parties in both years, follows:

NOV 11 1944

State.	Roosevelt 1944	Roosevelt 1940	Dewey 1944	Willkie 1940	Total 1944	Total 1940
Total	24,221,696	27,243,466	21,155,667	22,304,755	45,377,363	49,548,221
Alabama	140,319	250,726	30,064	42,184	170,383	292,910
Arizona	69,709	95,267	48,359	54,030	118,068	149,297
Arkansas	100,380	158,622	39,902	42,121	140,282	200,743
California	1,836,137	1,877,616	1,379,440	1,351,419	3,215,557	3,229,037
Colorado	208,095	265,554	252,207	279,576	460,302	545,130
Connecticut	434,841	417,621	391,349	361,819	826,190	779,440
Delaware	66,901	74,599	55,416	61,440	122,317	136,039
Florida	295,491	359,334	128,173	126,158	423,664	485,492
Georgia	242,946	265,194	49,936	23,934	292,882	289,128
Idaho	103,566	127,842	96,846	106,553	200,412	234,395
Illinois	2,076,967	2,149,934	1,934,583	2,047,240	4,011,550	4,197,174
Indiana	764,209	874,063	858,957	899,466	1,623,166	1,773,529
Iowa	497,376	578,800	547,823	632,370	1,045,199	1,211,170
Kansas	275,990	364,725	428,222	489,169	704,212	853,894
Kentucky	455,236	557,222	379,985	410,384	835,221	967,606
Louisiana	186,491	319,751	44,199	52,446	230,690	372,197
Maine	139,666	156,478	154,410	163,951	294,076	320,429
Maryland	295,259	384,546	279,153	269,534	574,412	654,080
Massachusetts	1,034,184	1,076,522	944,349	939,700	1,978,533	2,016,222
Michigan	1,097,606	1,032,991	1,080,497	1,039,917	2,178,103	2,072,908
Minnesota	507,611	644,196	457,527	596,274	966,138	1,240,470
Mississippi	99,275	168,267	7,783	2,814	107,058	171,081
Missouri	748,522	958,476	714,580	871,009	1,463,102	1,829,485
Montana	113,088	145,698	92,204	99,579	205,292	245,277
Nebraska	215,275	263,677	304,188	352,201	519,463	615,878
Nevada	17,420	31,945	15,586	21,229	33,006	53,174
New Hampshire	120,549	125,292	110,592	110,127	231,141	235,419
New Jersey	583,841	1,016,808	957,268	945,475	1,941,109	1,962,283
New Mexico	79,195	103,699	69,280	79,315	148,475	183,014
New York	3,293,869	3,251,918	2,977,856	3,027,478	6,271,725	6,279,396
North Carolina	433,168	609,015	189,697	213,633	622,865	822,648
North Dakota	88,397	124,036	103,235	154,590	191,632	278,626
Ohio	1,572,735	1,733,139	1,588,045	1,586,773	3,160,780	3,319,912
Oklahoma	370,263	474,313	295,513	348,872	665,776	823,185
Oregon	235,589	258,415	216,805	219,555	452,394	477,970
Pennsylvania	1,784,165	2,171,035	1,735,963	1,889,848	3,530,128	4,060,883
Rhode Island	158,814	181,122	114,108	138,214	272,922	319,336
South Carolina	65,770	95,470	3,648	1,727	69,418	97,197
South Dakota	85,728	131,362	119,396	177,065	205,124	308,427
Tennessee	297,208	351,601	190,223	169,153	487,431	520,754
Texas	759,118	840,151	175,549	199,152	934,667	1,039,303
Utah	149,811	154,277	97,369	93,151	247,180	247,428
Vermont	53,916	64,269	71,403	78,371	125,319	142,640
Virginia	240,255	235,961	145,158	109,363	385,413	345,324
Washington	341,941	462,145	252,530	322,123	594,471	784,268
West Virginia	377,184	495,662	306,464	372,414	683,648	868,076
Wisconsin	646,681	704,821	670,390	679,206	1,317,071	1,384,027
Wyoming	49,939	59,287	51,437	52,633	101,376	111,920

I.O.Says P.A.C.Backed 114 Election Winners

Takes Credit in Defeat of Nye, Fish and Danaher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—"The C. I. O. News" prepared a list today of 114 election winners who, it said, were backed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee.

The publication did not give any figures, merely presenting a state-by-state summary of results of races in which it said the P. A. C. took a stand.

The tabulation, which "The C. I. O. News" called incomplete, also showed that a number of candidates supported by the P. A. C. lost, but the data given was not detailed enough for a precise count.

"The C. I. O. News" emphasized that the summary was its own hurried compilation for next Monday's edition, and not the P. A. C.'s report.

Senators Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota, and John A. Danaher, Republican of Connecticut, and Representatives Hamilton Fish, Republican of New York, and Stephen A. Day, Republican of Illinois, were among those reported beaten with P. A. C. opposition.

Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican of Connecticut; Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican of New Hampshire; Senator-elect Homer Capehart, Republican of Indiana; Representative Jessie Sumner, Republican of Illinois; Representative Ralph E. Church, Republican of Illinois; Representative Clare Hoffman, Republican of Michigan, and Representative E. E. Cox, Democrat of Georgia, were given special mention as winners whom the P. A. C. either opposed or refused to support.

F.D.R. Guess Too Low

NOV 11 1944

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt's advance guess on his fourth-term election:

335 electoral votes for himself.

196 for his opponent.

He gave these figures to his news conference today when reporters asked how his usual forecast had turned out.

Mr. Roosevelt observed smilingly that he wasn't very accurate.

He told the newsmen he called off the 25-cent bet he made on the election because he got scared. Under the New York law a voter loses his ballot if he participates on a wager.

316,013 N.Y. Margin

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt's New York State plurality over Governor Dewey totaled 316,013, a recheck of the complete unofficial returns disclosed today.

An Associated Press tabulation center error, made by an operator processing returns for mechanical addition, gave Dewey 55,000 more than his actual 6,248 votes in Lewis county. The Roosevelt plurality of 261,013 reported yesterday thus was 55,000 less than the correct figure.

Senate Campaign Costs Listed

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—On the basis of incomplete reports available to the Senate, the successful campaign of Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.) was the most expensive.

Wagner reported no personal expense but the Wagner-for-Senator Club listed $38,001.15 as its outlay up to October 27.

Expense items covered oyster roasts in Maryland, lawn parties in New Jersey and $2,500 worth of transportation for voters in Oklahoma. Most money, as usual, was listed for advertising of various kinds, or for radio time.

Handled By Club

In many cases, campaign financing is handled by a club, or the State committee. Expenditures reported by the candidates themselves included:

ALABAMA — Lister Hill (D.), none.

ARKANSAS — Victor Wade (R.), $335; J. W. Fulbright, Jr. (D.), $32.50.

ARIZONA — Carl Hayden (D.), $1,096; Fred R. Fickett (R.), $3,906.10.

CALIFORNIA — Sheridan Downey (D.), none; Frederick Houser (R.), $345.95.

COLORADO — Eugene D. Millikin (R.), $1,481.83; Barney L. Whatley (D.), $6,905.69.

CONNECTICUT — Brien McMahon (D.), $1,100; John A. Danaher (R.), $883.89.

FLORIDA—Miles H. Draper (R.), $2,538.80.

IDAHO—C. A. Bottolfsen (R.), $7,568.58; Glen H. Talyor (D.), $1,729.51.

ILLINOIS—Scott W. Lucas (D.), $6,041.49; Edward J. Lyons (R.), $22,484.62.

INDIANA — Homer W. Capehart, (R.), $5,630.80; Cornelius O'Brien (D.), $1,290; Henry F. Schricker (D.), $3,531.52.

IOWA—Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R.). None; Guy M. Gillette (D.), $1,479.17.

KANSAS — Thurman Hill (D.), $5,575.86.

KENTUCKY—James Parke (R.), $6,136.83; Alben W. Barkley (D.), $4,250.

LOUISIANA — John H. Overton (D.), None.

MARYLAND—Blanchard Randall, Jr., (R.), $1,940.94; Millard Tydings (D.), $8,279.81.

MASSACHUSETTS—Leverett Salton stall (R.), $1,125.14.

MISSOURI—Forrest C. Donnell (R.), 45 cents (for Mrs. Donnell's lunch); Roy McKittrick (D.), $50.61.

NEVADA—Pat McCarran (D.), $1,631.35.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Charles W. Tobey (R.), $185.

NEW JERSEY—Elmer H. Wene (D.), none; H. Alexander Smith (R.), $15,116.37.

NEW YORK—Robert F. Wagner (D.), none (committee, $38,001.15); Thomas J. Curran (R.), $1,500.

NORTH CAROLINA—Clyde Clark Hoey, $300; A. I. Ferree (R.), $1,210.

NORTH DAKOTA—Lynn U. Stambaugh (I.), $1,290; John Moses (D.), $1,775; Gerald P. Nye (R.), $3,833.90.

OHIO—William G. Pickrel (D.), $7,046.30; Robert A. Taft (R.), $9,266.85.

OKLAHOMA—William J. Otjen (R.), $8,045; Elmer Thomas (D.), $6,611.37.

OREGON—Guy Cordon (R.), $7,466.98 ($11,418.32 by Cordon committee); Wayne L. Morse (R.), estimated $1,000 personal expenses.

PENNSYLVANIA—James J. Davis (R.), $4,154.62.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Olin D. Johnston (D.), none; James D. Gaston (R.), $311.06.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Chan Gurney (R.), $1,000 estimate.

UTAH—Elbert D. Thomas (D.), $2,599.53.

VERMONT — Harry W. Withers (D.), none; George D. Aiken (R.), none.

WASHINGTON — Harry P. Cain (R.), none.

WISCONSIN — Harry Sauthoff (Prog.), $1,611.92; Alexander Wiley (R.), $3,908.04; Howard J. McMurray (D.), $336.62.

Dual Task Facing Roosevelt

Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt and the new Democratic-controlled Congress inherited from the 1944 elections today an opportunity for the greatest teamwork job in American history.

The votes of 45,000,000 Americans had been counted, a majority—better than 3,000,000—for Roosevelt. They gave him and his party a working majority of at least 55 in the House and 19 in the Senate. They also gave the party 25 of the 48 Governorships of the nation.

Ahead lies the dual challenge for the President and the 79th Congress to wind up the war and together write a peace that will last.

"No One-Man Job"

This, as the President's opponent, Thomas E. Dewey, said in his campaign, is no one-man job.

On the President's part he faces:

The impending conference with Churchill and Stalin; the Chinese problem enhanced by removal of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell at Chiang Kai-shek's personal request; decisions on the makeup of the new Cabinet, provided any changes would be contemplated; a number of major appointments now likely to be made momentarily.

The retiring Congress meeting next week has some work to do, but the spotlight henceforth is on the new one that convenes in January.

Must Assign Funds

This 79th Congress must appropriate the final funds of war, it must equip the President with special wartime powers that are due soon to expire, renew anti-inflation and other economic controls, act on taxes and other domestic matters. Principally, though, it will be the "peace" Congress.

Whatever Roosevelt and his cohorts work out for the peace must go before the United States Senate, and only a two thirds majority there will sanction it. That will require some Republican votes.

Secretary of State Hull has not ignored the Republicans in the Senate and has taken them into h confidence, as well as the Democrats, in frequent parleys on pr ress of the peace plans.

Hot Battles Previously

Roosevelt and the old Congress have battled tooth-and-nail on some issues where Southern Democrats teamed up with Republicans. But on major questions involving the war, the Congress gave the Administration pretty much what it wanted.

Senator Harry S. Truman, the Vice-President-elect, sounded the new teamwork cry, declaring it was his first goal to keep that mile between the White House and the Capitol only a geographical barrier.

Governor Dewey came nearer to winning than any other defeated Presidential candidate since 1916.

Present Box Score

With 8,588 of the 130,789 districts still to report, this was the box score:

Roosevelt, 24,249,098; Dewey, 21,195,298; electoral vote, 432 to 99; 36 States to 12.

House — 242 Democrats, 187 Republicans, 2 minor parties, 4 undecided (all in Missouri).

Senate—56 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 1 Progressive, 2 unsettled (Pennsylvania, Missouri).

Missouri counted its service vote today to determine the result of a Senatorial and four House contests. Republican Forrest C. Donnell held a slight edge over Democrat Roy McKittrick for the Senate post, while three incumbent Republican Representatives clung to slim leads and a fourth Republican trailed.

Hull Is Reported Eager To Hold Cabinet Job

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Washington, Nov. 10 (AP)—Associates of Secretary of State Hull represented him today as eager to remain in his post as long as he can.

They are likewise convinced, they said, that President Roosevelt intends to keep him just as long as he can.

Their remarks were in connection with a report that John G. Winant, now ambassador to England and former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, might be the next Secretary of State.

Reported Better

Other reports of Cabinet changes are current now, as is usual right after an election when members customarily submit their resignations for the President to accept if he wishes.

Hull, 73, went to Naval Hospital week before last with a throat ailment. But the word at the State Department is that he is getting along well, further:

He is so intensely interested in carrying forward the Dumbarton Oaks plan for an international peace organization, and in other continuing efforts, that only the strictest orders from doctors could induce him to quit work.

Perkins Questioned

Vice-President Wallace and Under Secretary of State Stettinius have been mentioned as possible successors to Hull, when and if.

Secretary of Labor Perkins, asked about her plans, commented only that someone is forever predicting she will quit.

Winant also has been mentioned for this post, as have John R. Steelman, recently resigned department conciliator and President George Harrison of the Railway Clerks' Union. Sidney Hillman, head of the CIO Political Action Committee, has been talked of in this connection, despite the fact that the AFL faction of organized labor has made apparent its objections to him—or any other CIO leader.

Biddle "Happy In Job"

Aides of Attorney General Biddle said that he is "happy in his job" and discounted that Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia might head the Justice Department.

Robert E. Hannegan, who managed President Roosevelt's fourth-

term campaign, when asked whether he would become Postmaster General, replied that "we already have one." This is Frank Walker.

Interior Secretary Ickes has submitted his resignation but no one at his department expects it to be accepted.

At the Treasury and Commerce departments, respectively, reports that Secretaries Morgenthau and Jones may leave draw denials. The same is true of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

War Change Doubted

There has been comparatively little talk of changes in the War and Navy portfolios, held by 77-year-old Henry L. Stimson and James V. Forrestal.

Some mention has been made of Stimson going to the State Department, to be succeeded at War by Assistant Secretary James J. McCloy.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt changes his Cabinet staff or not, he has five appointments to make: A successor to James F. Byrnes, war mobilizer who wants to take a rest from public life; a successor to James Lawrence Fly, resigned chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and three members of the new Surplus War Property Board.

RECEPTION GIVEN FDR ON RETURN TO WHITE HOUSE

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(AP) President Roosevelt rode back to the White House and a fourth term today along rain-puddled Pennsylvania Avenue, jammed from curb to building line with drenched but cheering citizens.

The impromptu homecoming party attracted 250,000 persons. Traffic Chief William A. Van Duzer estimated as his men coiled up four and a half miles of rope and cable which were stretched along the parade route to hold the president's well-wishers on the sidewalks.

"This is a very wonderful welcome home you have given me," the President smiled when his big open car paused briefly at the Columbus fountain in Union Station plaza. He grinned, took off his dripping hat, and waved cheerily to the crowd.

Vice President Wallace and Senator Truman, who will succeed to that office January 20, huddled in raincoats beside Mr. Roosevelt in the back seat. Up front beside the driver perched young Johnny Boettiger, the President's grandson.

The rain which had spattered briskly on acres of vari-colored umbrellas slackened as the President's car purred out of the station on the final lap of his trip from Hyde Park, N. Y.

Fifty motorcyclemen deployed in a V-for-victory formation to clear the route for the President's procession.

Mr. Roosevelt's personal and official families greeted him in his private car soon after it rolled in from Hyde Park. Mrs. Roosevelt's limousine followed the President's automobile, along with other automobiles bearing cabinet members and other high governmental officials.

Bands tooted merrily throughout the creeping 20 minute drive to the White House. Bouncing banners proclaimed: "In '44 we need you more" and "You're back and we're back of you."

The schools let out the youngsters for the celebration. Government girls trooped out of the vast departmental buildings, and a paratrooper back from the war climbed high on a monument for a glimpse of his Commander in Chief.

Two 'teen-age girls stood on a downtown curb.

"I remember the very first time I saw President Roosevelt," one of them reminisced. "Mother had to hold me up in her arms so I could see him. Do you remember the first time you ever saw him?"

"Golly no," her companion replied. "How old do you think I am, for goodness sake."

DEWEY AND PARTY GOING TO GEORGIA

Albany, Nov. 10 (A. P.).—Gov. Dewey said today he would leave tomorrow morning for Sea Island, Ga., where he will spend about two weeks resting from his presidential campaign.

Mrs. Dewey and their two sons, Thomas Jr., 12, and John Martin, 8, will accompany the defeated Republican presidential nominee.

Others in the party will be Paul E. Lockwood, the Governor's secretary and Mr. and Mrs. Carl T. (Pat) Hogan, friends of the Deweys who will join them in New York city.

An aid said that as far as politics was concerned the Governor would be "deaf, dumb and blind."

He said the Governor was pleased with his large popular vote in the presidential race. President Roosevelt's margin—so far slightly more than 3,000,000 votes—was the smallest in any presidential election since 1916.

Add London W Front (1 typ) xxxx to the north

ON WALCHEREN SMALL PARTIES OF SOAKED GERMANS CAME INTO BRITISH LINES IN ROWBOATS TO SURRENDER.

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THE GERMANS INCREASED THEIR ARTILLERY FIRE FROM THEIR 25 MILES OF SIEGE-BOUND LINES AT DUNKERQUE, ONE OF THEIR FRENCH COASTAL POCKETS.

METZ, THREATENED BY PATTON'S OFFENSIVE, IS THE GERMANS' LAST IMPORTANT MAJOR FORTRESS IN NORTHEASTERN FRANCE.

FRANCE. Add London W Front (1 typ) xxxx to the north

FIELD DISPATCHES REPORTED INDICATIONS THAT THE ENEMY STILL WAS OFF BALANCE FROM THE ATTACK, LAUNCHED AT DAWN TWO DAYS AGO, AND FROM THE DEMORALIZING AND DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT OF 4,000 TONS OF ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS DROPPED YESTERDAY BY MORE THAN 1,300 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS.

LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., NOW HAS SENT SEVEN DIVISIONS INTO ACTION -- ONE OF THEM THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION. A DISPATCH FROM PARIS SAID THERE NO LONGER WAS ANY ATTEMPT AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TO MINIMIZE THE FORCE OF THE ONSLAUGHT, ALTHOUGH ITS FULL SCOPE STILL CANNOT BE MEASURED.

THE SCALE OF THE ATTACK ALREADY UNFOLDED, HOWEVER, MADE IT PLAIN THAT THE GERMANS COULD NOT DREAM OF ANY WINTER LULL IN WHICH THE ALLIED ARMIES, DRAWN UP FOR 500 MILES THROUGH FRANCE, WESTERN GERMANY AND HOLLAND, WOULD BE WEATHER-BOUND OR SHACKLED BY SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES.

THERE WAS NOTHING IN YESTERDAY'S EXTRAVAGANT USE OF AIR POWER -- THE MIGHTIEST GROUND SUPPORT EFFORT SINCE THE ST.LO BREAK-THROUGH IN NORMANDY -- TO INDICATE THAT MASS BOMBING IS ONLY A FAIR WEATHER WEAPON. THE BIG BOMBERS WENT TO THEIR TARGETS THROUGH ICING CLOUDS AND BOMBED THROUGH RAINSTORMS. SNOW FELL ON THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

BOTH ENDS OF THE THIRD ARMY FRONT CURVED EASTWARD BEYOND METZ, PUTTING PATTON'S FORCES IN POSITION TO CUT ACROSS THAT STRONGHOLD'S REAR COMMUNICATIONS.

THE UPPER END WAS AT BERG, A TOWN 22 MILES NORTHEAST OF METZ ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MOSELLE AND THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE JUNCTURE OF THE FRENCH, LUXEMBOURG AND GERMAN FRONTIERS. THE SOUTHERN FLANK STRETCHED 33 MILES SOUTHEAST OF METZ TO MONCOURT, JUST BELOW CHATEAU SALINS.

DRIVING GENERALLY NORTHEASTWARD, FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION TANKS YESTERDAY RUMBLED ACROSS THE HIGHWAY LEADING FROM METZ TO CHATEAU SALINS, REACHING THE VICINITY OF DELME AND VIVIERS IN A SALIENT THAT WAS 15 OR 16 MILES FROM THE MAIN HIGHWAY RUNNING EASTWARD FROM METZ TO SAARBRUCKEN.

A15

A DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT LEWIS HAWKINS SAID THAT MAJ. GEN. JOHN WOOD'S TANKS PASSED ALONG ROADS OVERLOOKED BY GERMANS HOLDING THE 1,200-FOOT HIGH COTE DE DELME RIDGE THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF THE CAPTURED VILLAGE OF ORIOCOURT.

"WITH EXCELLENT OBSERVATION FROM THIS FOUR-MILE-LONG PASS, WHICH DOMINATES THE ROLLING COUNTRYSIDE FOR MILES AROUND AND PRESUMABLY IS WELL SPOTTED WITH GUN EMPLACEMENTS, IT SEEMED INCREDIBLE THAT OUR TANKS WERE NOT POUNDED UNMERCIFULLY," SAID HAWKINS. "BUT IN RIDING WITH THEM AND WATCHING THEM PASS FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN TWO HOURS WE SAW NO CONCERTED SHELLING."

WAITING UNTIL THE HEAVY BOMBERS HAD GOT IN THEIR LICKS, TROOPS OF TWO INFANTRY DIVISIONS CROSSED THE MOSELLE RIVER AT TWO POINTS NORTH OF METZ YESTERDAY. TOWNS CAPTURED INCLUDED KOENIGSMACHER AND HAUTE-HAM, JUST BELOW BERG AND ONLY 11 MILES FROM THE SAAR BASIN.

JR329AEW

LONDON--INSERT AFTER 4TH PARAGRAPH FROM END NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

BEGINNING "IN YUGOSLAVIA XXX ETC. AND ENDING XXX AND A TRAIN.

A BULGARIAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT VELES (CORRECT) HAD BEEN

CAPTURED BY BULGARIAN AND YUGOSLAV TROOPS ALONG WITH 16 OTHER

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LOCALITIES, INCLUDING SVETI NIKOLA, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE BIG RAIL JUNCTION OF SKOPLJE.

THE BULLETIN SAID THE BATTLE FOR KUMANOVO, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF SKOPLJE, WAS REACHING ITS CLIMAX IN FIERCE FIGHTING.

MARSHAL TITO'S XXX ETC. 3RD FROM LAST GRAPH (EDS: IN THIS GRAPH READ XXX JUST BELOW VELES (NOT VESLES).

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SB810PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD (ORIGINAL) RUSSIAN XXX OF SARAJEVO. (Archer)

A FLURRY OF LOCAL FIGHTING OCCURRED IN GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA, THE MIDNIGHT SOVIET BULLETIN SAID, WHEN ONE SOVIET UNIT WIPED OUT A COMPANY OF GERMANS AND ARTILLERYMEN AND MORTAR GUNNERS BLEW UP AN AMMUNITION DUMP AND ENEMY BATTERY.

NORTH OF PULTUSK, IN THE POLISH SECTOR BETWEEN WARSAW AND LOWER EAST PRUSSIA, THE RUSSIANS KILLED 50 GERMAN MEMBERS OF A RECONNAISSANCE PARTY.

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SB950PEW

LONDON--INSERT NIGHT LEAD V-2, AFTER FIFTH GRAPH, BEGINNING "THE GERMAN RADIO, AND ENDING X X X FRONT ARMIES. (Jones)

EYE-WITNESSES SAY THE V-2 FALLS LIKE A SHOOTING STAR AND EXPLODES WITH A TERRIFIC NOISE, BUT IT IS DESCRIBED AS SO FAR TOO INACCURATE TO BE OF MUCH MILITARY VALUE. IT PENETRATES DEEPER THAN THE V-1, BUT FOR THIS VERY REASON CAUSES LESS BLAST DAMAGE. ONE V-2 FELL IN THE GARDEN OF A FARMHOUSE BUT FAILED TO BREAK A SINGLE WINDOW.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S, ETC IN SIXTH GRAPH.

IS351PEW

LONDON, NOV. 10-(AP)-MUSTANG PILOTS LED BY HARRY E.HAYNES OF CHICAGO SHOT UP FOUR PARKED TRAINING PLANES TODAY AND LT.JAMES M.FARMER OF 343 ADELE ST., JACKSON, MISS., PILOT OF A THUNDERBOLT, ACCOUNTED FOR ANOTHER ON THE GROUND.

3.24— 20301

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV 11-(AP)-MOSCOW ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY A GENERAL AMNESTY FOR RUSSIANS FORCED BY GERMANS TO CARRY OUT ACTS OF TERROR AND AT SAME TIME COMPLAINED OF THE "LACK OF UNDERSTANDING" BY SOME ALLIED POWERS IN THEIR TREATMENT OF SOVIET CITIZENS IN NEWLY LIBERATED COUNTRIES.

IN THE FIRST OUTLINE OF THE SOVIET VIEW TOWARDS THOUSANDS OF RUSSIANS TAKEN PRISONERS IN THE WEST WHILE FIGHTING WITH THE GERMANS, MOSCOW SAID THAT ARRANGEMENTS WERE UNDER WAY FOR THEIR RETURN TO RUSSIA ALONG WITH OTHERS WHO HAD ESCAPED FROM THE NAZIS AND WERE HIDING OUT IN LIBERATED COUNTRIES.

SB1118PEW

LONDON, NOV. 10-(AP)-A BRITISH-POLISH DESTROYER FLOTILLA SANK A GERMAN SUBMARINE BY SHELLFIRE RECENTLY WHILE PATROLLING THE AEGEAN SEA, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. DEPTH CHARGES FORCED THE U-BOAT TO SURFACE AND THE DESTROYER'S SHELLS THEN SMASHED ITS CONNING TOWER AND HULL.

WE818PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV 11-(AP)-YUGOSLAV AND SOVIET TROOPS HAVE CROSSED THE DANUBE ON A 35-MILE FRONT BETWEEN APATIN AND BAJA, AND ARE MOVING TOWARD PECS, 100 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST, MARSHAL TITO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO.

A GERMAN GARRISON OF 750 WAS WIPED OUT IN THE CAPTURE OF VELES, ON THE VARDAR RIVER IN MACEDONIA, AND THE GERMANS LOST 3,500 MEN IN THE LAST FIVE DAYS IN FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND PRISTINA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SB1110PEW

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LILLE--FIRST ADD LEPERQ DEATH X X X TO PARIS.

LEPERQ, WHO A WEEK AGO ANNOUNCED CREATION OF AN UNLIMITED BOND ISSUE DESIGNED TO REDUCE EXCESS CURRENCY AND WARD OFF INFLATION, HAD BEEN IN LILLE ON A SPEAKING TOUR IN THE ISSUE'S BEHALF AND TO INAUGURATE SALES.

THE 55-YEAR-OLD INDUSTRIALIST, A SPECIALIST ON MUNITIONS PLANTS, ENTERED THE CABINET OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE AS FINANCE MINISTER IN THE FIRST REVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT SEPT. 9 AFTER THE LIBERATION OF PARIS. HE HAD BEEN ACTIVE IN THE FRENCH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

JS1240PEW

LILLE, FRANCE, NOV 10-(AP)-FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER AIME LEPERCQ (CORRECT) WAS KILLED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT LAST NIGHT WHILE HE WAS TOURING THE COUNTRY IN BEHALF OF A RECENTLY ANNOUNCED BOND ISSUE.

TWO ASSISTANTS IN THE FINANCE MINISTRY AND THE CHAUFFEUR ALSO DIED WHEN THE CAR HURTLED THROUGH A BARRICADE AT A SHARP CURVE ON THE ROAD BETWEEN LILLE AND AMIENS AND PLUNGED INTO A CANAL.

BAD VISIBILITY DUE TO HEAVY RAIN WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE CAUSED THE ACCIDENT. THE BODIES WERE RECOVERED THIS AFTERNOON.

SB749PEW

PARIS, NOV 10-(AP)-THE FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RESISTANCE TODAY CONGRATULATED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON HIS RE-ELECTION. THE TWO GROUPS ALSO THANKED THE UNITED STATES FOR ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

SB1119PEW

PARIS, NOV 10-(AP)-NAPOLEON'S CROWN AND GOLD WATCH HAVE BEEN STOLEN FROM INVALIDES CHAPEL, POLICE SAID TODAY, ADDING THE CROWN'S MONETARY VALUE WAS SMALL.

IN GILDED SILVER WEIGHING THREE POUNDS, THE CROWN HAS BEEN ON DISPLAY UNDER A GLASS BOWL IN THE BUILDING HOUSING NAPOLEON'S TOMB. IT WAS MADE IN 1840 FOR THE EMPEROR AS THE GIFT OF THE CITY OF CHERBOURG AND INSCRIBED, "TO NAPOLEON THE GREAT." SOME OF ITS GILDED LEAVES WERE STOLEN IN 1910 BUT THEY LATER WERE RECOVERED AND REPLACED.

SB&WE811PEW

NOV 11 1944

ROME, NOV. 10--(AP)--A. O. ANTOLINI HAS RESIGNED AS ACTING HEAD OF THE X ALLIED COMMISSION'S ECONOMIC SECTION, AND WILL BE REPLACED BY HARLAN CLEVELAND, 26, OF 204 NORTH PIEDMONT ST., ARLINGTON, VA., IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ANTOLINI, A FORMER REPRESENTATIVE IN ITALY FOR R. H. MACY & CO., NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE FIRM, SERVED AS ACTING HEAD OF THE SECTION SINCE ITS CHIEF, BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM O'DWYER, LEFT RECENTLY FOR THE UNITED STATES. O'DWYER WAS NOT EXPECTED TO RETURN TO ITALY, AND ANNOUNCEMENT WAS EXPECTED SOON OF THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW CHIEF.

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CLEVELAND, FORMERLY WITH THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION IN WASHINGTON, HAS BEEN IN ITALY A MONTH, AND HAD SERVED AS ANTOLINI'S FORMER POST, THAT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ECONOMIC SECTION, SICE THE DEPARTURE OF O'DWYER.

WR BRIAS 01800 APR 250P

A59 (100)

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD FINNISH CABINET XXX ~~RESIGNED TONIGHT.~~ Sweden.)

FINNISH SOURCES HERE SAID, PRESIDENT CARL GUSTAV VON MANNERHEIM POSSIBLY WOULD APPOINT A NEW CABINET TOMORROW.

THE AGING DR.JUHU PAASIKIIVI, KNOWN AS A FRIEND OF RUSSIA, WAS CONSIDERED THE MOST LIKELY CHOICE FOR PREMIER TO SUCCEED EHRU CASTREN, WHOSE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CRITICIZED IN SOME FINNISH POLITICAL CIRCLES FOR ITS HANDLING OF PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE RUSSO-FINNISH ARMISTICE.

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IF PAASIKIVI (CORRECT) IS CHOSEN, IT WAS SAID A VICE PREMIER PROBABLY ALSO WOULD BE APPOINTED TO RELIEVE THE VETERAN DIPLOMAT OF MUCH OF THE ROUTINE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE.

TEHRAN, IRAN, NOV 10-(AP)-PREMIER MOHAMED MARAGHEI SAED AND HIS CABINET, WHO HAVE BEEN CRITICISED BY THE RUSSIANS FOR REFUSING TO GRANT OIL CONCESSIONS TO THE SOVIET UNION, HAVE RESIGNED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

(THE TURKISH HOME RADIO SAID THE RESIGNATIONS OCCURRED YESTERDAY, AND WERE ACCEPTED BY MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI, 25-YEAR OLD RULER OF IRAN.)

KK514AEW

CHUNGKING, SATURDAY, NOV 11-(AP)-AN URGENT ALARM, THE FIRST IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL THIS YEAR, SENT CHUNGKING'S MILLION INHABITANTS SCURRYING INTO DAMP AND MUSTY DUGOUTS LATE LAST NIGHT AS JAPANESE PLANES INVADED SZECHWAN PROVINCE. THE ALL-CLEAR WAS SOUNDED AT 1:15 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING. THE CAPITAL ESCAPED ATTACK.

SB1111PEW

Add An Army Airbase, Leyte-Samar victory.

OTHER VICTORIES FOR THE DAY WENT TO COLONEL CHARLES MCDONALD, ST.PETERSBURG,FLA., WHO GOT HIS THUNDERBOLT WITHIN RANGE AND DOWNED HIS 14TH ENEMY PLANE; SECOND LT.DONALD WILLIS, GARDNER,MAINE; AND CAPT.EDWARD A.PECK, 34 HART STREET, PROVIDENCE,R.I.

DV714PCW

BY FRED HAMPSON (250)
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

PINAMOPOAN FRONT,LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,NOV 10 (AP)-AFTER TWICE CUTTING OFF AMERICAN FORWARD BATTALIONS FIGHTING FOR POSSESSION OF THE ORMOC ROAD, AN ENTRENCHED JAPANESE FORCE JUST BELOW THE CREST OF THE PINAMOPOAN RIDGE HAS BEEN LIQUIDATED, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

30.24— 20303

THE 24TH DIVISION CLEANED OUT THE DESPERATE AND DETERMINED NIPPONESE AFTER FIVE DAYS OF BLOODY COMBAT, USING EVERY WEAPON AVAILABLE, INCLUDING MACHINEGUNS, MORTARS, ARTILLERY, AND TANKS.

THE VICTORY GAVE THE YANKS COMMAND OF THE RIDGE AND REPRESENTS AN ENORMOUS STEP IN CONTROL OF THE ORMOC ROAD, OVER WHICH THE JAPANESE ARE ATTEMPTING TO POUR IN SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER, TRYING TO REACH THE SUMMIT OF THE RIDGE THREE DAYS AGO, WAS SHOT IN THE FOOT. FOR THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS HE LAY IN HIGH GRASS IN THE JAPANESE BIVOUACK AREA WITHOUT DISCOVERY.

HE SAW THE JAPANESE BRING UP AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION EVERY NIGHT. HE SAW THEM DASH OUT OF THE GULLY AT THE FAR-AWAY MUZZLE BLAST OF THE AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND RETURN AFTER THE SHELLS HAD EXPLODED. DURING THE FIGHT FOR THE STRONGHOLD THIS MORNING HE CREPT BACK AND ESCAPED.

THERE WAS EVIDENCE THAT THE JAPANESE WERE DUG-IN IN EQUALLY FORMIDABLE POSITIONS IN ANOTHER SERIES OF HILLS A SCANT TWO MILES FARTHER, CAPT.THEODORE PALMER, ELLINGTON, CONN., SAID.

THE JAPANESE STAGED A COUNTERATTACK ON ANOTHER RIDGE TO THE LEFT OF THE ROAD, CAPT.HARRY B.SLOAN, COPESTOWN, ILL., (UNLISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE) SAID, BUT WE RETOOK THE PLACE WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

A NUMBER OF DEAD JAPANESE A FEW HUNDRED YA

NOV 1

A NUMBER OF JAPANESE A FEW HUNDRED YARDS SHORT OF THE ARROY WERE KILLED, SAID PVT.LES SKIGLUND, PLYMOUTH, MICH., BY THE SINGLE BLAST OF A CANNON WHEN THEY TRIED TO RUSH A COMMAND POST.

GG1229PCW NM

BY JAMES HUTCHESON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT (160)

WITH 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION NEAR CARIGARA,LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, NOV.10 (AP)-IN THE FACE OF ROUGH TERRAIN, SWOLLEN STREAMS AND BROKEN SUPPLY LINES, WHICH WERE MORE FORMIDABLE THAN THE OPPOSING ENEMY, DISMOUNTED TROOPS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION HAVE ADVANCED IN THE SECTOR SOUTHEAST OF CARIGARA.

HEAVY ARTILLERY GUNS FROM FAR BEHIND THE FRONT LINES POUNDED AT SCATTERED NESTS OF THE ENEMY TO OPEN THE WAY FOR THE SLOGGING INFANTRYMEN TO ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTENSIVE CASUALTIES.

UNITS OF THE DIVISION SECURED ONE OF THE DOMINATING HEIGHTS IN THE AREA.

A NEAR TYPHOON LAST NIGHT FORCED THE CAVALRYMEN TO WADE THROUGH SWOLLEN STREAMS UP TO THEIR CHESTS. WHERE THERE WERE TRAILS, THEY WERE CRUDE AT BEST. MEN WITH LOADS ON THEIR BACKS STRUGGLED UPHILL IN MUDDY, TREACHEROUS FOOTING.

THE GOING WAS COLD, SOGGY AND SLIPPERY. RATIONS AND AMMUNITION HAVE TO BE CARRIED ON THE BACKS OF INFANTRYMEN OVER SUCH TRAILS FOR AS MUCH AS FIVE MILES.

GG1204PCW NM

BY ELMONT WAITE (240)

WITH 96TH DIVISION,LEYTE,P.I.,NOV 10 (AP)-MUD-PLASTERED INFANTRYMEN, PUNCHING BLOODY HOLES IN A STRONGLY DUG-IN ENEMY LINE, HAVE PUSHED THE JAPANESE BACK TO THE MOUNTAIN RANGE FOUR MILES WEST OF DAGAMI IN CENTRAL LEYTE.

ONLY A TERRIFIC TROPICAL RAINSTORM STOPPED A FURTHER PUSH DESPITE STIFF RESISTANCE. RAINS CUT ALREADY SOGGY ROADS AND PARTIALLY FILLED PREVIOUSLY DRY RAVINES. EVEN THE NATIVE WATER BUFFALO WERE UNABLE TO REACH THE FRONT WITH SUPPLIES. PILES OF RATIONS AWAITED THE ARRIVAL OF RUBBER BOATS.

IN THE FOOTHILLS APPROXIMATELY 400 JAPANESE HELD FAST IN ONE SECTOR OF THEIR PREPARED LINE, EVIDENTLY UNDER ORDERS TO STAND AND DIE.

TROOPS COMMANDED BY MAJ.EDWARD J.SOLOMON OF OMAHA, NEB., AND MAJ.JOSEPH R.LEWIS (NO ADDRESS AVBL) ARE BRISKLY HELPING THEM DO IT. PARTS OF THE PREPARED ENEMY LINE WERE STORMED BY ARTILLERY-SUPPORTED TANKS. OTHER CAREFULLY PREPARED POSITIONS WERE FOUND UNOCCUPIED.

JAPANESE TRYING TO HALT THE 96TH DRIVE ARE SCOURING THE COUNTRYSIDE FOR FOOD. THEIR FORAGING PARTIES OCCASIONALLY STUMBLE INTO AMERICAN UNITS.

NOV 1

IN ONE COMPANY BIVOUAC AREA SOUTHWEST OF DAGAMI, CAPT.WILLARD D.BOLLINGER OF AQUASHICOLA, PA., WAS AWAKENED AFTER DARK AND 1944 CALLED "WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN HERE, SOLDIER?" THEN HE REALIZED THE INTRUDER WAS A JAPANESE.

THE CAPTAIN'S MEN KILLED SIX JAPANESE WHO WERE LUGGING A SACK OF CORN AND NATIVE SWEET POTATOES DUG IN A NEARBY FIELD.

GG12NCW

MEXICO CITY, NOV.10-(AP)-CONGRESSMAN OCTAVIO REYES SPINDOLA, FORMER MEXICAN AMBASSADOR IN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES, PREDICTED TODAY THAT AN INTERAMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD SOON, BUT "NOT TO HEED THE INSINUATIONS OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT."

REYES SPINDOLA TOLD REPORTERS THAT ARGENTINA, WHICH HAS ASKED SUCH A CONFERENCE, VIOLATED SOLIDARITY AGREEMENTS OF THE RIO DE JANEIRO FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE "BECAUSE IT BELIEVED UNTIL THREE MONTHS AGO THAT GERMANY WOULD WIN THE WAR."

SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS EZEQUIEL PADILLA TOLD REPORTERS THE PROPOSED FOREIGN MINISTERS' ASSEMBLY "IS UNDER STUDY AND NOTHING HAS BEEN DETERMINED YET."

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GM111PCW

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV 10-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS TODAY DECREED MINIMUM WAGES FOR ALL NEWSMEN, INCLUDING WRITERS FOR NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, ,32' -&3,:83', RADIO STATIONS AND PROPA

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, NEWS AGENCIES, RADIO STATIONS AND PROPAGANDA AGENCIES. THE SCALES ARE GRADUATED ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF THE CITIES INVOLVED.

UNDER THE NEW SCALE TYPICAL MONTHLY WAGES FOR RIO DE JANEIRO AND SAO PAULO, THE HIGHEST GROUP, ARE: DIRECTOR $180, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF $135, CITY EDITOR $125, ASST. CITY EDITOR $115, COPYREADER $95, ASST. COPYREADER $85, REPORTERS $30 TO $55.

SB1130PEW

OTTAWA, NOV. 10-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLT. SGT. FREDERICK GORDON ETHERIDGE, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT 1020 MISSION ST., PASADENA, CALIF., IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

JR510AEM

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV 10 (AP)-THE AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV.23, WILL ALSO BE A "DAY OF NATIONAL THANKSGIVING" FOR THE PHILIPPINES, OFFICIALS OF THE ISLAND COMMONWEALTH SAID TODAY IN A VOICE OF FREEDOM RADIO BROADCAST FROM LEYTE.

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PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA OF THE COMMONWEALTH, PROCLAIMING THE DAY, ASKED HIS PEOPLE TO "OFFER THANKS TO ALMIGHTY GOD ON THAT DAY FOR THE STRENGTH AND FORTITUDE WITH WHICH HE BLESSED THE FILIPINO PEOPLE DURING THEIR DARKEST DAYS, AND FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE FORCES OF LIBERATION ON PHILIPPINE SOIL."

GM244PCW

UNDATED TOKYO LIFE (330)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV 11 1944

THE JAPANESE, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN TOKYO, DON'T HAVE MUCH FUN ANY MORE.

EVERYTHING TO EAT AND DRINK IS RATIONED. TOKYO IS BLACKED OUT NIGHTLY--SO BLACK THAT EVEN A NEWSPAPER MAN CAN'T FIND HIS WAY AROUND. THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF SAKE BARS, RESTAURANTS, BOOKS AND DRAMA, AND A THREAT OF INFLATION HANGS OVER THE EMPIRE.

NIPPONESE RADIO BROADCASTS REPORTED THESE THINGS TODAY.

LIFE IN TOKYO WAS EXPLAINED AS CHEERFULLY AS POSSIBLE BY YASYSABURO AKIYAMA, A STAFF MEMBER OF THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI, SHIMBUN, IN A BROADCAST TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE. IT WAS PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

LS BRYYRGATOWRONDOT LOST IN THE BLACKOUT W

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

AKIYAMA, WHO GOT LOST IN THE BLACKOUT WHILE TRYING TO FIND THE BROADCASTING STUDIO BUT FINALLY MADE IT, EXPRESSED KEEN REGRET OVER THE DISAPPEARANCE OF LITTLE RESTAURANTS WHERE THE PEOPLE USED TO EAT BETWEEN MEALS.

THIS EATING BETWEEN MEALS WAS AN OLD JAPANESE CUSTOM. AT MID-MORNING AND TOWARD THE FAG-END OF THE AFTERNOON THE TOKYO RESIDENT WOULD GO TO ONE OF THESE PLACES AND TEAR INTO A RICE BALL

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WOULD GO TO ONE OF THESE PLACES AND TEAR INTO A RICE BALL, A HUNK OF RAW TUNA AND A CUP OF TEA.

AKIYAMA ALSO SORT OF APOLOGIZED FOR THE DISAPPEARANCE OF REGULAR PLAYS AND DRAMAS. HE EXPLAINED THAT ONLY THEATRICAL PRODUCTIONS BENEFICIAL TO THE WAR EFFORT WERE PERMITTED AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THIS MEANT THE EXCLUSION OF THE BEST TYPE OF PERFORMANCES.

"THIS," HE SAID, "IS NO TIME FOR PLAY FOR THE SAKE OF THE DRAMA WORLD."

AKIYAMA SUGGESTED THAT FOR PASTIME IT MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA TO CURL UP WITH A GOOD BOOK, BUT IN THE SAME BREADTH REPORTED THAT ALL THE SHOPS WERE OUT OF PRE-WAR BOOKS; THAT FEW NEW ONES WERE BEING PRINTED AND THAT WHENEVER ANYONE WANTS TO BUY A MAGAZINE HE MUST DIG UP NOT ONLY THE PURCHASE PRICE BUT ALSO AN OLD MAGAZINE TO COUNTER-BALANCE THE DRAIN ON THE PAPER SUPPLY.

NEVERTHELESS, AKIYAMA ADDED THE PEOPLE ARE "NOT INACTIVE." HE NOTED CROWDS OF "LIVELY PEOPLE" RIDING STREET CARS, AND LONG

QUEUES AT THE 164 GOVERNMENT-ESTABLISHED "PEOPLE'S DRINKING SPOTS," WHERE A CUSTOMER GETS A DISH OF FOOD AND A BOTTLE OF SAKE FOR 30 TO 38 CENTS.

"THE PEOPLE ARE NOT NERVOUS ABOUT THE WAR," HE SAID.

GGWT236PCW

NEW YORK, NOV.9-(AP)-THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE WAS AWARDED TODAY TO JOHANNES V.JENSEN, DANISH AUTHOR.

JENSEN, 71, WROTE "THE LONG JOURNEY," A SIX-VOLUME EPIC OF THE CIMBRIANS, AND "THE FALL OF THE KING."

NEWS OF THE AWARD WAS RECEIVED HERE FROM STOCKHOLM BY THE AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE.

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HW1225PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV 10-(AP)-JOSEPH C.GREW, THE FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, WAS IN SAN FRANCISCO TODAY, BUT WITH A DIPLOMATIC SMILE HE DECLINED TO SAY WHY HE WAS HERE, WHERE HE WAS GOING, OR WHEN HE WOULD RETURN.

THE ENVOY WHO REPRESENTED THE UNITED STATES IN TOKYO FOR 10 YEARS IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE WAR, SAID "I CAN'T TELL YOU ANYTHING. BUT WHEN I RETURN, I MIGHT HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY."

EW942PCW NM

UNDATED POISON GAS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO LAST NIGHT TERMED AS "CHUNGKING PROPAGANDA" THE CHINESE ACCUSATION THAT THEY WERE USING POISON GAS. THE TEXT OF THE ENEMY BROADCAST, AS RECORDED BY CBS, FOLLOWS:

"A CHUNGKING NEWSPAPER THURSDAY REPORTED THAT CHUNGKING ARMY AUTHORITIES HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT JAPANESE FORCES IN THEIR ONSLAUGHT ON KWILIN USED POISON GAS. IT IS STILL THE SAME PROPAGANDA THEY RESORT TO WHENEVER THE WAR SITUATION IS UNFAVORABLE TO THE CHUNGKING ARMY, AS WAS THE CASE WITH OUR HUNAN OPERATION. THIS FALSE PROPAGANDA OF THE CHUNGKING ARMY IS NOTHING BUT AN INDICATION THAT THE LOSS OF KWEILIN IS A VITAL BLOW TO THE ENEMY."

(CHINESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID THAT THE JAPANESE HAD USED 'LARGE QUANTITIES" OF POISON GAS AT KWEILIN, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM CHUNGKING SAID YESTERDAY. THE ATTEMPT FAILED TO DISLODGE THE DEFENDERS "WHO HELD THEIR POSITIONS GRIMLY," THE AUTHORITIES SAID.)

SB1122PEW

UNDATED CHINESE PRODUCTION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE CHUNGKING RADIO SAID YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) THAT DONALD M.NELSON WOULD MERGE ALL ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN WAR PRODUCTION INTO A CHINESE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD WHEN HE ARRIVES IN CHINA AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER TA KUNG PAO AS SAYING AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS IN CHINA BELIEVED THAT THERE WOULD BE AN INCREASE IN LEND-LEASE GOODS FOR CHINA AS A RESULT. THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

AS A STEP TOWARD CO-ORDINATING LEND-LEASE WITH CHINA'S OWN WAR-TIME PRODUCTION, CHUNGKING RADIO SAID THAT "ALL PRODUCTIVE POWER ALREADY IN EXISTENCE WILL BE MOBILIZED AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE SO THAT NOT A SINGLE MACHINE WILL BE ALLOWED TO LIE IDLE OR HALF IDLE."

AMONG THE STEPS CONTEMPLATED, THE BROADCAST SAID, WAS ONE TO GROUP ALL PRODUCTION UNITS OF A SIMILAR NATURE UNDER "CENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT IN ORDER TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY."

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT WOULD ASSIST PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL UNITS 'BY REPLENISHING THEIR EQUIPMENT, SUPPLYING RAW MATERIALS, OR PURCHASING NECESSARY GOODS."

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WE815PEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN).
2. EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM VISTULA NORTH OF WARSAW).
3. HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST).
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA).

JS503PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV. 11, 1918--ARMISTICE IS SIGNED AT 5 A.M. IN MARSHAL FOCH'S RAILWAY CAR IN FOREST OF COMPIEGNE, EFFECTIVE AT 11 A.M. AMERICAN HEAVY GUNS ON SEDAN FRONT FIRED PARTING SHOT TO GERMANS AT EXACTLY 11 O'CLOCK, GERMANS HURLED FEW SHELLS INTO VERDUN JUST BEFORE 11. BRITISH COMMAND ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF MONS. REVOLUTION PROGRESSED STEADILY THROUGHOUT GERMANY. GERMAN BORDER GARRISONS REVOLTED. MARSHAL HINDENBURG PLACED HIMSELF AND GERMAN ARMY AT DISPOSITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT "IN ORDER TO AVOID CHAOS." KAISER DEPARTS FROM SPA FOR HOLLAND.

--DASH--

NOV. 11, 1940--BRITISH FLEET AIR ARM ATTACKED ITALIAN FLEET IN BATTLE OF TARANTO, BADLY CRIPPLING THREE BATTLESHIPS, TWO CRUISERS AND TWO AUXILIARIES. TWO BRITISH AIRCRAFT LOST. GERMAN AND ITALIAN PLANES RAIDED LONDON AT 11 A.M. (HOUR OF ARMISTICE SIGNING 22 YEARS BEFORE), 27 SHOT DOWN.

JS502PEW

UNDATED YUGOSLAV

NOV 11 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE YUGOSLAV ANTI-FASCIST ASSEMBLY OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MET FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY IN BELGRADE AND WAS ADDRESSED BY MARSHAL TITO, A FREE YUGOSLAV BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID.

SPEAKING BEFORE A HALL CROWDED WITH DELEGATES FROM ALL PARTS OF FREE AND OCCUPIED YUGOSLAVIA, TITO DECLARED THAT "FAITH IN THE GREAT ALLIES OF THE SOVIET UNION, ENGLAND AND AMERICA" GAVE THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE THE COURAGE TO CARRY ON FOR THREE AND A HALF YEARS THE UNEQUAL FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS.

THE ASSEMBLY ELECTED TITO, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HONORARY PRESIDENTS OF THE SESSION.

JS1239PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV.10, 1940--RAF RAIDS DANZIG AND DRESDEN; BRITISH FLEET AIR ARMY BOMBS NAPLES AND CAGLIARI.

KK601AEW

WASHINGTON--THIRD ADD B-29 RAID X X X CHINA BASES.
THE TEXT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT:
"A LARGE TASK FORCE OF B-29 AIRCRAFT TODAY (NOV. 11) ATTACKED THE DOCK AND WAREHOUSE AREAS OF JAPANESE-OCCUPIED NANKING, CHINA, GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, IN HIS CAPACITY AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE, ANNOUNCED AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT. THIS MISSION WAS A DAYLIGHT OPERATION OF MAJ. GEN. CURTIS E. LE MAY'S 20TH BOMBER COMMAND FROM CHINA BASES. FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE RELEASED AS SOON AS THEY BECOME AVAILABLE."
THE RAID WAS THE FIRST BY SUPERFORTRESSES REPORTED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT SINCE NOVEMBER 5 WHEN THE B-29S BOMBED SINGAPORE AND AN OIL REFINERY IN SUMATRA. TWO DAYS EARLIER, SUPERFORTRESSES FLYING FROM INDIA BASES HAD STRUCK AT RANGOON, BURMA.
NANKING, CHIEF CITY IF KIANGSU PROVINCE, IS LOCATED 225 MILES INLAND FROM SHANGHAI, WHERE THE YANGTZE EMPTIES INTO THE EAST CHINA SEA.
V4126AEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.10-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TODAY ANNOUNCED TRANSFER OF THE ALLIED CONTROL MACHINERY FOR ITALY FROM MILITARY TO CIVILIAN HANDS.
THE ACTION IS THE LATEST IN A SERIES OF STEPS AGREED UPON BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO RESTORE ITALY TO POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.
HAROLD MAC MILLAN, A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER AT ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN HEADQUARTERS, WAS DESIGNATED TO TAKE OVER, IN ADDITION TO HIS PRESENT POST, THE LEADERSHIP OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION FOR ITALY.
THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN HEADED UNTIL NOW BY GENERAL SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN COMMANDER.

COMNDR.ELLERY STONE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, WHO HAS BEEN SERVING UNDER GENERAL WILSON AS ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER, WAS MADE PERMANENT CHIEF COMMISSIONER.
"MR.MACMILLAN, AS ACTING PRESIDENT," A STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT SAID, "WILL BE SPECIALLY CHARGED WITH THE DUTY OF SUPERVISING DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MEASURES TOGETHER WITH ANY CHANGE IN STRUCTURE OF THE COMMISSION NECESSARY TO CARRY THEM OUT."
PREVIOUS STEPS TOWARD RECONSTITUTING ITALY AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION HAVE INCLUDED THE DISPATCH OF RELIEF SUPPLIES AND DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.
THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT MAY PROVE TO BE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF ALL.
WHEN BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM O'DWYER RETURNED HERE RECENTLY FROM ITALY TO REPORT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, HE SHARPLY CRITICIZED THE ALLIED ARMY ADMINISTRATION OF ITALIAN AFFAIRS AS INEFFICIENT AND BOUND UP BY RED TAPE. IT WAS HIS RECOMMENDATION THAT THE WHOLE CONTROL MACHINERY BE PLACE IN ALLIED CIVILIAN HANDS.
FR1224PEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY BROADCAST A REPORT LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT THAT "SEVERAL SCORES" OF CHINA-BASED U.S. AIRCRAFT HAD APPEARED OVER NORTH KYUSHU AT 10 A.M. SATURDAY (JAPANESE TIME). THE TYPE OF AIRCRAFT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED.
"OUR AIR DEFENSE UNITS AT PRESENT ARE GIVING A HOT RECEPTION TO THE ENEMY RAIDERS," DOMEI SAID IN AN OVERSEAS WIRELESS DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
KYUSHU IS THE SOUTHERNMOST ISLAND OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.
SB1203AEW

U. S. FLIERS WIPE OUT JAPANESE CONVOY, 6 DESTROYERS, 4 TRANSPORTS, 8,000 TROOPS; PATTON 5 MILES FROM METZ, CUTS OUTLETS

10 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK IN BID TO REINFORCE LEYTE

Only Remnants of 8,000 Fresh Troops Reach Shore After Battle.

13 AIRCRAFT DOWNED

MacArthur Says Japs to Make Attempt to Crush U. S. Forces.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, SUNDAY, Nov. 12.—(AP) Carrier planes of the U. S. Third fleet destroyed an entire Japanese convoy of four transports and six destroyers in Ormoc bay today, smashing the second Nipponese attempt in three days to reinforce their Leyte island army.

Only remnants of an estimated 8,000 fresh enemy troops reached shore, after a slashing dawn battle.

13 Planes Destroyed

(Reporting the same action from Pearl Harbor, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz disclosed that the attacking Navy Hellcats, Avengers and divebombers shot down 13 Nipponese planes covering the ships and perhaps bagged five more.)

(A two-engined enemy reconnaissance plane and a divebomber were shot down near the Third fleet carriers. Seven Navy planes were lost but most of the pilots and crewmen were believed to have been rescued.)

The Japanese lost 13 destroyers and seven transports, plus thousands of men, in their attempts today and last Thursday and Friday to land reinforcements.

Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, the new Japanese commander, has "chosen Western Leyte, as a main battleground for his supreme effort to crush our liberating forces," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in today's communique.

He said Japan's conqueror of Malaya is attempting to land sufficient forces to break out of the "Yamashita line," the American-encircled area around Ormoc, last Japanese stronghold on Leyte.

Yanks Make New Gains

American ground forces made new gains across the rugged terrain south of Carigara bay, as the Yank airmen smashed the latest reinforcement effort some 20 miles southward.

The Naval airmen, attacking in force, caught the Japanese convoy as it slipped into Ormoc bay under cover of early morning darkness.

(Lief Erickson, Associated Press war correspondent at Pearl Harbor, said "the report of the convoy destruction discloses that Third fleet carrier forces again have undertaken direct support of MacArthur's ground operations on Leyte.

("Opposed by the Third fleet plane power, the Japanese attempts to throw more troops into the defense of Leyte should become increasingly difficult.")

Yesterday's account of the Thursday-Friday attacks on the earlier convoy underlined the fact that MacArthur's land-based air arm still is somewhat limited on Leyte. He had to call on bombers from rear bases to help in the assault.

It was Third and Seventh fleet airpower which covered MacArthur in his landings on Leyte Oct. 20, and later dealt some of the big blows which crushed the Japanese fleet in the second naval battle of the Philippines sea.

4 Transports Sunk

(Nimitz' report of the convoy attack listed the same number of ships—four transports, six destroyers—but whereas MacArthur said all were sunk, Nimitz said the four transports and three destroyers were "seen to sink," two other de-

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stroyers were "thought to have sunk" and the sixth was listed as "damaged.")

Elements of the 1st Cavalry division, pushing over rough terrain, were fighting eight miles south of Carigara, while the 24th division was maintaining steady pressure against stubbornly fighting Japanese on the Ormoc road.

While the Japanese convoy was being slashed, other planes attacked additional enemy shipping in the Visayan area. Full reports, however, have not been received.

Simultaneously, army fighter planes assaulted enemy installations in the Ormoc sector, shooting down 19 Japanese aircraft with "only minor loss," the statement said.

"The new Japanese commander in the Philippines, General Yamashita, is using every endeavor to build up a prepared line of defense in the Ormoc corridor," the communique said.

"It is his evident purpose to assemble sufficient forces to attempt to break out from this Yamashita line which is now enveloped by our troops on ground fronts.

"He has chosen western Leyte as a main battleground for his supreme effort to crush our liberating forces."

Fight on Ormoc Road

While the 1st U. S. Cavalry spread out through rugged mountain flanks, the 24th division was fighting south of Pinamopoan along the Ormoc road. The Japanese are "resisting stubbornly" in this sector, the communique said.

Spearheads of the First Cavalry have punched through ridge country east of Ormoc road and South Carigara bay to surround Mt. Pina and Mt. Badian. Fighting also was in progress near Mt. Cabungangan, eight miles southwest of Carigara.

American ground forces fought and hacked their way through jungles and over mountain trails, closing in on the port of Ormoc, Japanese base on the island's west coast.

The 24th division overcame roadblocks on the ridge road southward from Pinamopoan on the north coast, headquarters announced. Frontline reports said the Japanese were expending reinforcements here with bloody liberality, to delay as long as possible the final fight for Ormoc.

Advance 5 Miles

First cavalry division units advanced five miles south and west of Carigara, another north coast town. But the elements of the 96th division moving on Ormoc from the east met strong opposition in the hills southwest of Potak.

The 5th air force meanwhile kept an alert watch against more Japanese attempts to land fresh troops on Leyte, such as were put ashore Thursday to further fatten the 35th army.

The enemy is throwing replacements into the defense of Ormoc without regard to cost, cutting into the 45,000 men which American headquarters' spokesmen have estimated as the strength of the Japanese on the island.

In the 24th division area the fighting is mindful of Guadalcanal in the enemy's expenditure of troops, said Fred Hampson, Associated Press correspondent with that division.

The Japanese apparently intend to reinforce at all costs, just so long as they can delay the consolidation of American forces nearer to Ormoc, Hampson said.

Maj. Gen. Fred Irving, commander of the division, said the Ormoc-Pinamopoan corridor is sure to be a death trap for the Japanese.

Japs Hurl Fresh Men At Yanks On Leyte

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 11 (AP) — Japan's "Tiger of Malaya," whose do-or-die stand on Leyte has flamed into a savage battle involving more than 100,000 men, poured thousands of fresh Nipponese against the Yanks today, after landing them from a 19-ship convoy at a cost of three transports and seven destroyers.

Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, taking great risks with Japan's dwindling reserves of cargo vessels and escort warships, got reinforcements to Ormoc despite determined attacks spaced over a 24-hour-period by American planes and patrol torpedo boats. A heavy rain squall favored the gamble.

Crucial Battle Developing

The reinforcements, which reasonably might exceed 10,000, buttressed 35,000 other enemy troops of three fresh divisions moved in on western Leyte to replace 35,000 casualties.

The biggest and most crucial land engagement since Gen. Douglas MacArthur returned to the Philippines October 20 is developing.

The enemy convoy of four 5,000-ton transports and fifteen destroyers—the Japanese frequently use the swift destroyers for troop-carrying as well as escort duty—was spotted by United States airmen Thursday afternoon as it entered Ormoc Bay.

Thursday night, patrol torpedo boats darted in and out of destroyer searchlight paths, slipped by geysers churned up by five-inch guns and succeeded in sinking a warship.

Capt. Edward Maurer of Nyack, who led one flight of Mitchells, saw one transport go down in thirty seconds. He said later:

"I'll never forget the sight of that transport. One minute you could see this huge ship sitting there behind the ack-ack screen, with troops diving for cover all over the deck. The next second you could see a puff of flames, a geyser of smoke and the transport was gone. . . . All that was left was a column of smoke to 7,000 feet and an oil slick on the water, plus a lot of bodies in the bay."

The action ended late yesterday when the convoy remnants fled west toward Cebu. The attack cost four bombers and four fighters.

Leyte Becoming Like Guadalcanal

By Fred Hampson

With 24th Division Near Pinamopoan, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 11 (AP —Via Army Radio)—The fighting in this area is beginning to take on some aspects of Guadalcanal.

Apparently the Japanese intend to reinforce at all costs and regardless of tactical difficulties, as long as such reinforcement delays our final consolidation.

The enemy has thrown reinforcements into the Ormoc-Pinamopoan road corridor, and it appears inevitable that they must die there—or surrender.

To those of us who worked in the Solomons, it is reminiscent of the fighting at Lunda and Esperance on Guadalcanal, where the Japanese threw in reinforcements with ghastly repetition, buying time with blood to fortify elsewhere.

Maj. Gen. Fred Irving, commander of the 24th Division which has been tempered into a great fighting unit in a 22-day baptism of fire, said the Ormoc corridor is sure to be a death trap for the Japanese. But the formidable job of springing the trap rests with his division.

British Subs Sink 45 Jap Vessels

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—British submarines sank 45 Japanese vessels in Far Eastern waters in recent weeks, an Admiralty communique announced today.

A communique said the toll included one large and one medium sized supply ship, a submarine chaser and three landing craft. In addition, a medium-sized supply ship and a mine sweeper were probably sunk and 14 supply vessels damaged.

The large supply ship, which was sunk by a torpedo, was intercepted while under escort near Padang, off the west coast of Sumatra.

Hit At Port Blair

The British submarines scored torpedo hits on a medium-size supply ship entering Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, while a similar vessel was believed to have exploded after a torpedo attack in the Malacca Straits, the communique said.

Other sinkings occurred off Sabang, where the Royal Navy submarines fought a brisk gun battle with a Japanese convoy of 12 small supply ships. In another action in the same area an enemy mine sweeper was sunk.

CATCH JAPS ASLEEP

With 24th Division, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 7 (Delayed)—(A. P.).—A nine-man patrol, sent into the Leyte valley hills to find a trail for a battalion flanking movement, caught the Japanese napping today.

Creeping up a dim trail the patrol came upon three Japanese asleep under a bamboo tree. They decided to capture them and were creeping up close when one sharp-eyed soldier discovered that sleeping Japanese were all along the trail.

The patrol was too small to capture them all, so at a given signal the members opened fire.

The howling Japanese fled without firing a shot, leaving six dead and all their weapons.

500,000 Tons of Supplies Reach Leyte in 3 Weeks

Merchantmen Deliver 30,000 Troops After Invasion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—American merchant ships delivered 500,000 tons of invasion supplies and 30,000 troops at Leyte Island in the Philippines, in the three weeks following its invasion, the War Shipping Administration announced today.

Crews of the cargo craft unloaded the invasion supplies themselves, in some cases working around the clock, Lieutenant John Macauley of the United States Maritime Service reported to W. S. A. officials here.

Lieutenant Macauley quoted an officer of the Army Services of Supply as stating: "The merchant marine has done its best Pacific job here."

Every merchantman in the Philippine invasion was loaded to capacity and many carried soldiers, although not originally designated for that task.

"Constant harassing attacks by Jap dive-bombers did not prevent supplies being landed," Lieutenant Macauley said. "The merchant ships fought back and quite a number of enemy planes are at the bottom of Leyte harbor as a result," he added.

FIRST ARMY GAINS 5 MILES IN DRIVE TO FLANK BASTION

Patton Throws More Troops Into All-Out Battle for Fort.

GERMANS RETREAT

U. S. Forces Destroy Tanks, Artillery, Capture Brieux-Chateau.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 11 — (AP) American infantry and armor drew the arc of steel threatening to envelop Metz, one of Europe's mightiest bastions, to fully two-thirds of the way around that Nazi-held French fortress today, with less than ten miles separating the two flanking forces.

The U. S. Third army smashed ahead five miles, crossing rivers, rail-lines and highways, to tighten the noose around Metz. Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who celebrated his 59th birthday and Armistice Day with the most sweeping advances of his new Winter offensive, has sent elements of at least eight division into the line since the drive started four days ago.

Drive on Fortress

Hinges of two assaults swing around Metz from both sides w driven to within five miles of citadel due south and within four and one-half miles on the opposite side. The forces on the southern hinge southeast of Metz—including all or part of six divisions—continued to smash recklessly ahead, swinging far to the east and increasing the threat of complete encirclement of Metz.

American fighter bombers flew 700 sorties despite varying weather. At one point they caught more than 25 German tanks moving toward the American lines and reported the destruction of ten and the damaging of 15.

At the same time, the Fourth Armored division pushed on three miles northeast along a rail route from captured Haboudange to the area of Conthil, only four miles from the Benestroff rail junction and nine miles northeast of Chateau-Salins.

The Doughboys were engaging the German 110th and 111th panzer grenadier regiments in the area of Gerbecourt on the eastern edge of Chateau-Salins forest. Planes combined with ground forces to inflict severe losses on the enemy.

Destroy Nazi Tanks

Third army headquarters reported 57 pieces of field artillery and anti-aircraft guns were knocked out or captured in the forest and on a nearby ridge. Ninth air force fighter bomber pilots claimed destruction of 75 trucks, 35 horse-drawn artillery pieces and 11 gun positions.

On the left hinge of the swing around Metz from the southeast, the Fifth infantry division thrust north to a point five miles south of Metz. North of the fortress city, the 95th division captured Brieux-Chateau, one mile southeast of Maizieres-Les-Metz. A front dispatch said these forces were only four and one-half miles from Metz.

Meanwhile, the 90th division strengthened its three-by-six mile bridgehead over the Moselle river in the Koenigsmacher area by eliminating the German salient jutting into it at the middle.

While German resistance stiffened, gains of five and seven miles were racked up on this Armistice Day—the fourth day of a drive which might well develop into the last great push on the Western Front.

Lt. Gen. Patton Jr., celebrating his birthday, had split the German defenders south of the fort-ringed city and had tanks marauding 18 miles from the Saar border near Saarbrucken, where they had cut one of Metz's rail lines by which it is supplied from the east.

Battle In Hurtgen Forest

(Although there was no armistice on any section of the 450-mile front, the only other major activity reported was on the U.S. First army sector, where the Doughboys still were slugging it out with the Germans southeast of Aachen in Hurtgen forest.

(A German High Command spokesman said Patton "has now engaged about two thirds of his tank forces on the right wing" and that "here his progress is notable.")

German forces cut off from their comrades south of Metz were falling back on the city, and the Fifth infantry was bearing down on Pommerieux, only seven miles from the outskirts.

These forces were but about 14 miles away from the 95th division, which edged forward slightly four miles north of Metz despite heavy shelling of their positions west of the Moselle river.

The Sixth armored division sent tank vanguards across the Nied through Han-Sur-Nied, 14 miles southeast of Metz. Another column reached the river at Lemud, nine miles east of Metz after overrunning the nearby village of Aube—12 miles beyond the jump-off positions of four days ago. The Lemud thrust was the deepest penetration yet.

Thirty-fifth Division infantrymen, fighting on almost the same spot as their fathers fought on Armistice day 26 years ago, drove substantial forces from the forest of Chateau-Salins on the right flank of the Third army's assault lines.

Only along the lines five miles west of the fortress city, which has not been taken by storm since the Fifth century, were the lines static. The bridgehead 19 miles north of Metz near Koenigsmacher was being strengthened. It is now six miles wide and three miles deep.

Take 2,440 Prisoners

Liberating 225 square miles in three days, the Third army up to last midnight had taken 2,440 prisoners and the momentum of its attack was rising.

The biggest advance of the day was the capture of Haboundange, seven miles north of Chateau-Salins, which fell yesterday. Here the Americans were 18 miles from the border of the industrial Saar basin.

Two miles north lies Morhange, where the first great battle of World War I was fought in August of 1914.

The lines were shaping up in an arc seven to nine miles southeast of Metz. In a one-mile advance, the Doughboys seized Silly-En-Saulnois, nine miles southeast of the city. Vigny, 2 miles southwest, and Luppy, four miles east, also fell.

To the southeast, Lucy, five miles north of Delme ridge—which was taken yesterday—was captured.

This was the sort of advance,

scored along the 25-mile front southeast of Metz, which by official account has permitted the Third army to average three miles a day since the Winter offensive broke last Wednesday.

It was disclosed that two German divisions beaten in Normandy had been reformed and returned to oppose Patton's drive.

They were the 17th Panzer Grenadier division, which was chopped up at Carentan, and the 110th and 111th Panzer Grenadier regiments of the 11th Panzer division, last reported at Caen.

PATTON'S TANKS GAIN IN DRIVE ON REICH

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Cross Nied River and Cut Sarrebourg Rail Line in Five-mile Advance Behind German Fortress of Metz.

London, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—American Third Army tanks, spearing forward five miles today in a drive cutting behind Metz, crossed the Nied River, severed the rail line to Sarrebourg and reached within nineteen miles of Germany's Saar border.

Tanks of the Sixth Armored Division led the plunge through the German flank southeast of Metz, crossing the Nied and rolling through the town of Mansur-Nied, thirteen miles from the fortress city of Metz.

Third Army troops drove deeper toward Metz on two sides in today's advances. The deepest penetrations had carried at least fourteen miles in four days from the jump-off line, and well beyond the 1918 Armistice Day battleline. Berlin declared 600 tanks were engaged in the offensive.

Fourth Division armored units reached Lucy, seventeen miles southeast of Metz, and two miles from the Sarrebourg Railway. These units had advanced five and one-half miles beyond Delme in twenty-four hours.

Other infantrymen drove nearly seven miles north of captured Chateau Salins to Haboudange, twenty-four miles southeast of Metz, and twenty miles from the Saar.

North of Metz, another Third Army prong pushed slowly eastward from Mazieres, occupying a woods about four miles above Metz. It was about sixteen miles from the nearest columns driving into the German flank southeast of the city.

Still farther north, Third Army troops had established three bridgeheads over the Moselle River near Luxembourg on a curving battlefront that was as close as ten miles to the frontier of the Saar.

Weather Impedes Yanks.

Rain, minefields and stubborn Nazis slowed progress along the seventy-five-mile Metz front. Two German counter-attacks were beaten off near Mazieres, and Koenigsmacher on the Moselle sectors.

Elements of the Sixth Armored Division, which took Luppy and fought astride the road from Pont-a-Mousson to Falquemont split German forces of undisclosed size. Some of the enemy retreated northwest toward Metz, and some fell back eastward.

At the southern end of the western front, Allied forces closing on St. Die in the Meurthe River valley captured the villages of Le Menil and Biarville, northwest of the town. A local counter-attack was beaten off farther south east of Bruyeres.

At least six United States infantry divisions and two armored divisions were in action above and below Metz. They were advancing in two wings divided by the German defensive positions bulging out just west of Metz.

German Attack Repulsed

In the Aachen sector inside Germany, where infantry of the American First Army has been trying to breach the approaches to Cologne with a limited attack in the Hurtgen Forest area, a German counter-attack was repulsed.

Extensive minefields were encountered by the Yanks attempting to drive the fiercely resisting Germans out of their dug-in positions around Hurtgen. West of Schmidt, however, limited progress was reported as the Americans continued mopping up enemy pillboxes.

Patton's Third Army troops had advanced to points 4½ miles north and little more than eight miles southeast of Metz itself.

Southeast of Fremery the Germans were reported to be moving armored troops into position in the forest of Chateau-Salins. Yank infantry has penetrated 2½ miles into the forest.

Le Menil, Biarville Taken

At the southern end of the Western front, Allied forces closing on St. Die in the Meurthe river valley captured the villages of Le Menil and Biarville, northwest of the town. A German attack was beaten off.

The German high command declared that Americans south of Thionville were thrown back beyond the Moselle, and that the right bank of the river was cleared. It also asserted that the United States bridgehead northeast of Koenigsmachen was encircled. Berlin admitted American gains only in the Chateau-Salins area, and said 52 American tanks were destroyed.

PATTON 59 TODAY

London, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., whose Third Army troops now are engaged in an offensive on both sides of the fortress city of Metz, observed his 59th birthday anniversary today.

HUGE ROCKETS FIRED AT YANKS

13½-Ton Vengeance Bombs Unleashed On West Front

New York, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that a new German wireless-controlled tank, the V-4, has gone into action. The broadcast was reported by CBS.

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—The German V-2 rocket bomb, described as a 13½-ton wingless projectile which cuts through space at a maximum speed of 3,500 miles an hour, has been falling in Allied sectors in Belgium and France as well as in Britain, front dispatches permitted through army censorship said tonight.

A number of these new vengeance weapons, which cannot be heard coming because they are faster than sound, fell in one United States army sector alone in less than two days, and the rate has increased at various intervals, said a dispatch from Austin Bealmear, Associated Press correspondent. The censor deleted the origin of the dispatch.

V-2 Also Used In Belgium

In another dispatch from which the censor also had deleted the dateline, Ross Munro, Canadian press correspondent, in describing this "eeriest weapon yet produced in the war," said the Germans had been bombarding an Allied sector in Belgium.

Just where the bombs have fallen, Munro was not allowed to say, but the missile was termed poor in accuracy.

Today's German communique said the V-2 still was being fired at Antwerp in Belgium and at London.

Less Effective Than The V-1

The new German reprisal weapon was described by the correspondents as being about 46 feet long and five feet wide, and less effective than V-1, the robot bomb first used against England.

The warhead contains almost a ton of explosives, and the fuel used to propel it weighs nine tons. It is shot from concrete ramps almost vertically, reaches a height of 20 miles before beginning a great arc toward its intended target. At the height of the arc it is 55 miles from the earth and attains a velocity of 5,000 feet per second, or approximately 3,500 miles an hour.

Its Speed Faster Than Sound

Prime Minister Churchill said yesterday that the rocket traveled up to 70 miles high at a speed faster than sound, which would be something above 700 miles an hour at ground level.

Although you can't hear the projectile until after it has struck the earth and set off its ton of explosives, Bealmear said its descent from the heavens at night resembles a ball of fire.

Allied experts were quoted as saying that V-2 was not as effective in destructive power as the V-1 because of the huge crater it makes, reducing the blast. The robot bomb digs hardly any crater, going off on contact with maximum blasting effect.

Has No Shrapnel Effect

The V-2 also is a much more complicated and expensive weapon than the robot bomb, a product which takes an immense amount of machining. The warhead is not encased in heavy metal and there is no shrapnel effect, Munro's dispatch said.

Field dispatches have reported the use of V-2 rockets in the battle zone, but correspondents indicated they were too inaccurate to have military value. V-1 robots also have been used at the front and against several captured cities in Belgium, France and Holland. Rockets fired at troops were reported to have been slightly smaller than those used against England.

V-2 Casualties In Britain

At least 36 persons have been killed or badly injured by the V-2 bombardment of Britain, a check of casualties in reported incidents showed.

The casualty figure is an unofficial and incomplete tally. Reports of some incidents did not include fatalities caused.

In one case a rocket plummeted into a shopping crowd and "a number" of persons were killed. One time nine children were killed at a birthday party.

One rocket exploded in an open area, and several ducks were the only victims. Still another rocket dug its deep crater in the open and killed only a pig.

Alert In Metropolitan London

Metropolitan London had an alert during the night as a new flurry of robot bombs came in from the North Sea. Their explosions killed at least seven persons and injured others, including two American army officers. Anti-aircraft guns and fighters knocked down a number of robots on the Channel coast.

The German radio continued its propaganda campaign on the effectiveness of the V-2, saying that one rocket damaged or destroyed 600 houses in London.

The German home front was told that the new weapon "exceeded all imagination" and surpassed the boldest phantasy of the future.

"Employment of V-weapons has just begun," German propadandists said, adding that the bombardment of London will increase.

Claims were made regarding the otherwise unsupported report that Antwerp, too, was under bombardment and that "a large part of the population has fled into the country."

The German news agency DNB, stating that both the V-1 and the V-2 were being fired against Antwerp, said the dock and harbor installations were heavily damaged.

"The Defense dock and Defevre dock and the Kempisch dock nearby were hit," DNB said, adding that "the authorities at once cordoned off the docks so as to prevent the news from spreading."

British agents are reported hunting down the launching sites from which V-2 rockets are being launched against southern England so that heavy bombers may give them the appropriate measures promised by Prime Minister Churchill.

Nedville Nordness, an Associated Press War Correspondent, reported in a delayed dispatch from Eindhoven, Holland, that some of the first rockets hurled against England came from movable sites near the Hague, and he said that the famous peace palace shuddered under the vibrations.

Quoting an escaped Dutch government worker, he said civilians saw rockets being towed in huge carriers to the launching area, but never saw them actually fired.

The ground for acres around the site was scorched, clothes hanging on lines were seared, and a number of the German launching crew were said to have been killed or injured.

Agents Hunt V-2 Sites, Report

London, Nov. 11 (AP) — British agents on the Continent are reported hunting down the launching sites from which V-2 "Flying Telegraph Pole" rockets are fired against southern England so that heavy bombers may give them the appropriate measures promised by Prime Minister Churchill.

Britons who had seen the red flash of V-2 explosions and heard the peculiar double rumble of the blasts were reading details of the new 1,000-mile-an-hour weapon and photographs of its effects in newspapers today.

Censorship Ban Lifted

The censorship ban was lifted by Prime Minister Churchill's report to Parliament yesterday.

"I thought it was the end of the world," said one man who lived through an explosion less than 50 yards away.

One rocket blasted a deep crater a short distance from a German prisoner-of-war camp. The occupants escaped injury.

Nazis Threaten Antwerp

The Germans claimed last night that once "the process of exact aiming is complete" their V-2 rocket would make Antwerp useless as a supply port to the Allies and that front lines also would be targets.

There has been no official report that this latest Nazi weapon is being used against Allied positions on the Western front.

Many Robots Bagged

The latest official statements on the condition of Antwerp's harbor facilities said they still were intact.

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Meanwhile ground gunners and fighters had one of their best nights last night, blowing flying bombs out of the sky as the Germans launched sharp V-1 attacks on southern England from aircraft over the North Sea.

V-2 Sites In Hague Area Described

Eindhoven, Holland, Nov. 6 (AP, Delayed by Censor)—Some of the first rockets hurled against England were launched from sites in the vicinity of the Hague, a Dutch Government worker who escaped from the Germans said today.

The Peace Palace as well as other buildings in the city shuddered under the vibrations of the weapons as they were launched, he related.

Tells Of Great Noise

Dutch civilians, he said, were cleared out of the launching area and never saw a rocket actually fired, but they saw rockets being towed in huge carriers to the sites and could hear the roar of takeoff.

"The noise of one rocket launching was greater than the combined roar of hundreds of Allied heavy bombers," he declared. "The launching device itself was of terrific size with many large-sized wheels for the self-propelled mechanism.

Ground Scorched

"The ground for acres around the sites was scorched. Clothes hanging on lines were seared. We learned that many who operated the launching sites were killed or injured."

The Dutchman said that rockets set for England took off almost vertically but veered slightly.

"About 3,000 yards from the site," he continued, "the rocket would give off a series of explosions and then would turn in the right direction and disappear."

Rocket Used Against Yanks

Thirteen-and-a-half-ton Missile Batters American Sectors of Western Front.

With American Armies in France, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—The Germans have been firing rockets estimated to weigh thirteen and a half tons into an American sector of the western front.

A number of these devastating new vengeance weapons fell in one American sector alone in less than two days, and the rate has been increased at various intervals since.

There is no official estimate of the total number of rockets the Germans have managed to send over the American lines since they were put in operation.

The projectile is believed to be about forty-six feet long. Its overall weight of thirteen and one-half tons includes fuel which itself weighs nine tons.

The warhead contains almost a ton of explosives.

Becomes Flaming Meteor.

Launched from concrete ramps, the rocket is shot into the air almost vertically, and reaches a heighty of twenty miles before beginning a great arc toward its target. At the height of its arc it is fifty-five miles from the earth. When it reaches the desired velocity and position, the fuel is cut off by radio.

A maximum velocity of 5,000 feet per second (nearly a mile a second or roughly 3,500 miles per hour) is attained at the upper thin air level. Descending into heavier air in the final stages of its trajectory at a 45-degree angle, the projectile sets up friction causing heat as high as 600 degrees Fahrenheit.

Descending earthward at night it resembles a ball of fire. The explosion often is a rumble resembling thunder.

One encouraging feature of this latest weapon is that its accuracy to date has been poor.

V-2 Claims Scoffed At By Ex-German Expert

Atlanta, Nov. 11 (AP)—Germany's new V-2 rocket has only a "nuisance value" in the opinion of an expert who scoffed at claims that Antwerp and Paris would be destroyed by rocket attacks.

Willy Ley, 38-year-old scientist and former vice-president of the German Rocket Society, said precision bombing of United States planes was far more effective than either the V-2 rocket or the V-1 robot bomb.

"I do not see any great value in a 12-ton rocket with a one-ton bomb attached to it," said Ley. "An airplane can do the job more effectively carrying a larger bomb load. The only advantage rockets have is that there is no defense against them except to find the launching places and destroy them."

Scoffs At City Destruction

As to destroying cities with rockets, Lay scoffed at the idea declaring: "My rough guess is that about 15 out of every 100 rockets launched would near their intended target. Destruction of a city is a job for precision bombers."

Ley expressed doubt that the Germans could build a rocket bomb that would span the Atlantic Ocean but said the Nazis might "try to build rockets to be carried within 300 miles of the United States coast and launch them there."

V-1 "Important Weapon"

The scientist, who fled Germany when Hitler came to power and has become a naturalized United States citizen, said he believed the V-1 robots always would be "an important weapon after certain improvements have been made—primarily elimination of cumbersome takeoff installations so they can be used in the field."

Ley, now employed by an airplane corporation here, said his work dealt primarily with development of rockets for use in weather forecasting to replace the meteorological sounding balloons.

2,000 U. S. PLANES ATTACK GERMANY IN BAD WEATHER

LONDON, Nov. 11—(AP)—German antiaircraft gunners offered only meager to moderate resistance today when 2,000 American planes attacked the Reich in bad weather from west and south, hitting poorly-defended targets in Italy, Austria and Western Germany.

Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz' U. S. strategic air force coordinated strikes with the Fifteenth air force in Italy, sending out 700 heavy bombers, which hit synthetic oil plants in Czechoslovakia, a steel plant at Linz, Austria, and bridges in northern Italy. The Liberators and Fortresses from Italy were escorted by 450 fighters.

Suggesting the RAF was on its way back to Germany tonight, Berlin radio warned of the approach of "enemy border formations over Heligoland bay approaching northwestern Germany."

"German antiaircraft batteries must have been saving their ammunition today," a spokesman said after Eighth airforce planes attacked a synthetic oil plant in the Ruhr railway yards at Coblenz, to the south.

"They have quit throwing much flak when we attack through heavy clouds," the spokesman said. "Apparently they are saving shells just the same as they are saving gasoline and other supplies."

Only one German plane offered attack when the 450 Liberators and Fortresses, with an escort of 370 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, crossed the channel and sailed across France above a fleecy white blanket of clouds. A jet-propelled Messerschmitt 163 was driven off after making one feeble pass at the American armada.

Four bombers and one fighter failed to return.

A long munition train west of Amersfoort on its way to Nazi troops in Holland was blown to smithereens by RAF Typhoons. The Typhoons scored eight hits with their 500-pound bombs and "the train and a large section of the line vanished in smoke and debris," a pilot said.

This was the tenth of eleven days this month that American heavy bombers have been over the Reich. They were grounded last Tuesday.

RAF Mosquitoes bombed Hannover twice last night and the second formation in followed the fiery trail of the first. About 30 giant 4,000 pounders were planted in the target areas.

U. S. Planes Hit Ruhr Oil, Rail Targets

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—United States Eighth Air Force bombers and fighters, resuming their attacks against Germany's synthetic oil plants and railroads in the Ruhr, delivered an Armistice Day blow today at Gelsenkirchen and Coblenz.

Approximately 450 Flying Fortresses and Liberators and almost an equal number of fighters participated.

At the same time heavy bombers and fighters from the United States 15th Air Force in Italy attacked targets in southern Germany, the Berlin radio said.

Snowstorms Over Reich

The daylight blows, carried out despite heavy snowstorms over Germany, followed two concentrated attacks during the night on Hannover.

Objectives of the British-based bombers were two oil plants near Gelsenkirchen and the freight yards at Coblenz, a key Western Front rail terminal.

RAF Lancasters, escorted by Mustangs, also attacked a synthetic oil plant at Castrop-Rauzel, in the Ruhr, today.

Forty-Nine Planes Lost

Eighth Air Force headquarters said that in the past three days a total of 27 heavy bombers and 22 fighters were lost in action against Germany.

The attacks on Hannover were made by RAF Mosquitos which flew through snow and sleet and dropped many tons of bombs, including more than 30 4,000-pounders, on railyards and factories.

RAF Fighter Missing

Mosquitos also hit other objectives in the Ruhr.

One German plane was destroyed and one RAF fighter was missing.

Several of the 27 United States heavy bombers and seven fighters reported missing in yesterday's attacks in the Cologne and Frankfurt areas were believed to have landed in France.

NEW BUDAPEST DRIVE GAINS

Attack To Southeast Of City Rolls On Unchecked

London, *Sunday*, Nov. 12 (AP)—Russian troops, resuming a drive southeast of Budapest, yesterday moved to within 43 miles of the capital, and also struck to within 11 miles of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city, in the northeast, as they steadily expanded their wedge between the German defenders of the two prize cities, Moscow announced last night.

Soviet columns, hitting from the southeast, captured Ujszasz rail junction on the northern arm of the line between Budapest and fallen Szolnok. Ujszasz is 43 miles from the capital, whose southern outskirts still are being fiercely defended by reinforced German troops.

Jaszladany, 45 miles due east of Budapest and seven miles northeast of Ujszasz, also was seized, the Soviet communique said. Its capture put these units within 12 miles of a junction with another column which had taken Pely to the northeast on Friday after crossing the middle Tisza river.

All Out For Encirclement

Berlin's radio commentators termed this Soviet drive the most menacing to Budapest, and termed it an all-out offensive aimed at encircling the capital on the Danube.

In the northeast, other units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army widened their grip on the Budapest-Miskolc railway and also cut the highway between the two cities with the seizure of Szihalom, 64 miles northeast of the capital.

At the top end of the middle Tisza front the Russians rolled through Hejosalonta, 11 miles southeast of Miskolc, and also took Sajoszoged, 13 miles from their objective. These troops were moving on Miskolc along the west bank of the Sajo river, a tributary of the Tisza.

Street-Fighting In Budapest

With the capture of Hejosalonta in the north, Szihalom to the southwest and the intermediate rail station of Mezonyarad, the Russians either were astride or in effective control of a 25-mile section of the Budapest-Miskolc railway—a vital Axis artery connecting the German armies based on Budapest with those defending eastern Slovakia.

Turkish reports told meanwhile of street-fighting inside Budapest and a Hungarian communique said that Russian troops, which had infiltrated Csepel Island, a 30-mile-long piece of land in the Danube just south of Budapest, had been hurled back to the eastern banks. The Hungarians spoke, however, of Russian attacks against "the Budapest bridgehead," another indication that the Red army troops were fighting inside the city. Moscow has never claimed an entry into Budapest.

In lower Yugoslavia the Russians announced the capture by the Bulgarians of Veles, on the Athens-Skoplje railway 40 miles north of the Greek frontier and 26 miles southeast of Skoplje, big Yugoslav junction.

Stip, 17 miles east of Veles, also fell, Moscow's bulletin said, and the Bulgarians still are attacking German positions at Kumanovo, 15 miles northeast of Skoplje, through which the Germans are withdrawing into central Yugoslavia.

Marshal Tito's headquarters confirmed another important development in the south, where Russian and Yugoslav troops crossed the Danube River on a thirty-seven mile front between Baja and Apatin in a drive on the large strategic Hungarian city of Pecs, thirty-four miles west of Baja and ninety-nine miles southwest of Budapest.

Baja, in southern Hungary, is eighty-four miles below besieged Budapest, and Apatin is in northern Yugoslavia.

A German military commentator, Col. Ernst von Hammer, said that the new Russian drive on Budapest had been launched north of the eighteen-mile rail line between Russian-held Cegled and Szolnok, and apparently was aimed both at Budapest and toward a junction with other Soviet forces that had crossed the Middle Tisza River, cut the Budapest-Miskolc railway and threatened Budapest from the east and northeast.

Von Hammer said the Russians "were stemmed and forced to bring up reserves" after initial gains.

Another German commentator, Lieut. Col. Alfred Olberg, reported that Gen. Ivan Petroff's Fourth Ukrainian Army, fighting in eastern Czechoslovakia, "plans to advance on Budapest from Slovakia."

Reds Start All-Out Drive On Budapest

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Russians have launched an all-out offensive against Budapest from the east and penetrated German and Hungarian defense lines in two places, the German commentator, Col. Ernst von Hammer, reported today.

He located the drive between the Tisza and Danube rivers "north of the line Cegled-Szolnok." Cegled lies 38 miles southeast of the capital and Szolnok 18 miles due east of Cegled.

The Russian breakthroughs were "stemmed" and the Soviets forced to bring up reserves, von Hammer said.

Earlier the official German news agency DNB had reported a German withdrawal of several miles northwest of Szolnok.

Outflanking Movement Begun.

Moscow, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—A wide outflanking movement took shape on two sides of Budapest today while the main Russian forces, holding the city under siege, clung to their positions in the capital's southern suburbs against desperate Nazi counter-attacks.

One group of Marshal Rodio Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army edged westward from the wide Tisza River brideghead capturing additional strong points northeast of Budapest and strengthened their hold on the vital Budapest-Miskolcz railroad. Other Russian units and troops of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisan forces pushed forward west of the Danube in a drive up through southern Hungary aimed at Pecs.

The outflanking movements developed on German and Hungarian positions over a 200-mile front, either end of which can turn into a serious by-passing of Budapest.

Malinovsky's troops yesterday breached the Budapest-Miskolcz line at Mezokovesd, sixty-five miles northeast of Budapest.

Slog Ahead in Mud.

Slogging onward in heavy mud, the Russian infantry added eight

villages and one railway station to the Soviet salient stretching from the upper Tisza River to the base of the Matra Mountains, Moscow announced.

This sector, where the only essential changes of the entire eastern front were reported in the last twenty-four hours, was a steadily growing menace to the rear of the German and Hungarian forces still strung out some forty miles east and northeast of Budapest.

Mezokovesd itself was threatened by the Russians with the capture of Borsodszemere, four miles to the southwest and two miles from the railway which skirts the Matra Mountains.

The Second Ukrainian Army group, capturing 4,100 prisoners in the last forty-eight hours, raised its total bag of prisoners to more than 46,000 since October 6 when the invasion of Hungary began, Moscow said.

The increased number of prisoners being taken was considered in Moscow an indication of the spread of defeatism in the Hungarian ranks.

HITLER RUMORS FLOOD LONDON

Fuehrer Seen Either Dead, Ill or Unbalanced.

London, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—The mysterious silence of Adolf Hitler has deluged London with reports that he is dead, seriously ill or suffering nervous disorders.

Strange doings from the Swiss radio, dispatches from the Swiss and Swedish listening posts, and reports to London from the German underground all suggested that something may be wrong with the Fuehrer.

The latest rumor, from Zurich, said Hitler had undergone a throat operation at the hands of an Austrian surgeon. This report, however, came from German sources, which may be trying to cover up Hitler's failure to make his usual speech on the November 9 anniversary of his 1923 Munich Beer Hall putsch.

London's *Daily Express* said under a front-page headline today that "authoritative quarters in London" believed Hitler had been seriously injured in the bombing attempt against him on July 20.

Final Phase

The London *Daily Mail* also front-paged a suggestion by a prominent British psychologist, William Brown, that "the Fuehrer may now be approaching the final phase of his mental sickness."

Reuters, in a dispatch today from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Paris, said, "The dead hand of Hitler is missing from the battle front as well as from the home front" as witnessed by the more skillful direction of the German army.

Brain Specialist

The Associated Press, on November 6, carried a report from a person closely in touch with the underground in Germany that a brain specialist, Professor Horster, had been called in to examine Hitler at Klessheim, where he was staying while new fortifications were being completed around his mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden.

This person asserted today there were increasing indications that Hitler was badly off balance mentally. He said underground reports were that the Fuehrer was absorbed with almost childish intent on the fortifications being speeded in his entire Alpine area and that he insisted on daily lectures from General Jacob, Nazi fortifications chief.

These uncommitted reports have been strengthened by the German radio. It has offered excuses for his silence and issued panegyrics about what a great spiritual leader he is.

Himmler Seems Dominant.

Whatever the reason, Hitler has remained publicly silent longer than at any time since his rise to power. The last time his voice was heard was in a strange and shaky broadcast in the early morning hours of the day after the bombing attempt.

Heinrich Himmler has taken over more and more power. Significantly, perhaps, a voice from the audience listening to Himler's latest speech called out for three cheers for "Reichsfuehrer" Himmler—a risky thing to do in Hitler's hey-day.

Austrian Deserters Held Joining Guerrillas

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—Thousands of Austrians have deserted from the German army while on home leave and joined guerrilla forces in the Alps, Archduke Robert of Austria said today.

In the past three months, he reported in an interview, 32 Gestapo battalions have been formed to ferret out the deserters and to make punitive expeditions into the mountains against the patriots.

Labels Reported Found

The Germans were reported to have ordered a state of alarm in Vienna for SS formations as from midnight tonight, apparently in an effort to cope with possible disturbances tomorrow on the anniversary of the founding of the Austrian Republic.

Swiss advises said that during the past several days little labels with the simple inscription "November 12th" have been found stuck on trams, shop windows and walls in Vienna.

Although the exact number of Austrian desertions is not known, Robert said they had been "considerable — probably 10,000 to 20,000."

Weary Of Fighting Russ

Austrian underground sources reported that the deserters, weary of fighting against the Russians under appalling conditions, fled into the Alps with guns and equipment, hoping that they could remain above the conflict until it is over.

Robert said German civilians were reported leaving Vienna. "Apparently the Germans intend to defend Vienna to the utmost," he said, "but the 700,000 foreign workers in the city and its vicinity might effectively sabotage this defense, should it be impossible to remove them at the last minute. In any event, there will be heavy fighting before the liberation of Vienna."

Nazis At Lorient Refuse To Surrender

London, Nov. 11 (AP) — German troops holding the French port of Lorient have refused an American request to surrender, a Berlin broadcast said today.

The entire civilian population of Dunkirk, 62,500 persons, has been evacuated from that Nazi-held fortress port and from the fortified area on the southern Gironde estuary northwest of Bordeaux, the broadcast added.

Both sides are continuing harassing artillery fire in and around the French Atlantic coastal areas still left in German hands.

Paasikivi Takes Finnish Premiership

London, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—The Finnish radio announced today that Juho Paasikivi, veteran peace envoy and friendly to Soviet Russia, had accepted the premiership in a new Finnish Government. He succeeds Erhu Castren, whose Government has been criticized for its handling of the Russo-Finnish armistice problems.

Letter Purportedly From Blum Is Read

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—A letter purportedly written on September 30 by Leon Blum, former French Premier, was read to the opening Congress of the French Socialist party, the Paris radio said today.

There have been several roundabout reports of Blum's death—but none has been verified. One of the last reports came from Moscow on August 8 when a Soviet newspaperman reported that the 72-year-old French politician had been put to death in the Nazi torture factory in Lublin.

Label Tito National Hero

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito was proclaimed a "national hero" by a resolution adopted by the anti-Fascist National Liberation Assembly of Serbia, the Yugoslav raido said tonight.

BRITAIN SEES BARS TO POST-WAR TASK

London, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—British industry, groping for a way to resume manufacturing for peace-time markets, found encouragement today in news from Washington that some restrictions on the use of lend-lease raw materials may be lifted.

But there's still a man power problem, there's still a war, and reconversion remained a dubious quantity. There was little encouragement from officials at home.

Hugh Dalton, president of the board of trade, said flatly that at this stage of the war "it was a delusion to suppose there is a very large amount of labor, material and industrial capacity which can be turned over from the war effort and given priority to post-war export undertakings."

FLYERS WIN MEDALS

Eighth Air Force Command, England (Delayed).—The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Albert K. Gilfond, B-17 bombardier, son of Mrs. Pearl Gilfond of 2754 Creston avenue, the Bronx, it was announced here today. Other awards to New York men include three Oak Leaf Clusters to the Air Medal and three Air Medals.

An Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a fourth Air Medal has been presented to Lieut. Joseph F. Cucco, Flying Fortress pilot, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Cucco of 1636 West 10th street, Brooklyn. First Oak Leaf Clusters were awarded to Lieut. John J. Walsh, bombardier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Walsh of 303 East 89th street, and to Staff Sergt. Anthony Corsuti, ball turret gunner on a B-17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Corsuti of 21 East Second street.

Lieut. Herbert S. Reinheimer, navigator on a Liberator bomber, son of Mrs. Madeline Reinheimer of 617 West 168th street, was awarded the Air Medal as were Capt. Frederick S. Denziger, special observer on bombing attacks on enemy territory, whose wife, Mrs. Louise Danziger, lives at 940 Park avenue, and Lieut. Robert M. White, P-51 Mustang pilot, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. White of 64 West 109th street.

LEADERS BEGIN PARIS TALKS

Churchill Says Strong France Is Part Of British Policy

Paris, Nov. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, returning to Paris for the first time since the black days of 1940, opened conferences on this Armistice Day with the French provisional government which are expected to center on the restoration of France as a first-rate world power.

His visit coincided with announcement that the United States, Britain and Russia had invited the de Gaulle Government to assume full membership on the European advisory commission, which is studying the problems of peace.

Mr. Churchill declared at a dinner given for him tonight in Paris by Gen. Charles de Gaulle that "it is a fundamental principle of British policy that the alliance with France should be unshakable, constant and effective."

Said "A Day Would Come"

The British Prime Minister, as quoted by the Paris radio, recalled that he had told the French by radio from London in 1940 that "a day would come when France would take her place at the head of the great nations and play her part as the champion of liberty and independence."

The talks began at 3.30 P. M. as Churchill and de Gaulle left the lunch table and went to de Gaulle's office in the Ministry of War.

Eden and Bidault were with their chiefs. A group of British and French military experts waited outside the office but they were not called to enter the conference room. At one point an aide came out and returned hurriedly with a large map.

The conversations were held in French, which both Churchill and Eden speak fluently. The first meeting ended at 5.30 P. M. and the Prime Minister received another ovation as he left the ministry.

Brings Assurances

Churchill, who paused long enough to take part in the first Armistice Day celebration in France in five years, was believed to have brought at least informally qualified assurances from the "big four"—the United States, Britain, Russia and China — of France's early resumption of a bigger role in settling the future of Germany, and in establishing a world security organization.

The resumption of normal economic relations between France and Britain has been widely mentioned as prominent on the agenda, but this is reliably viewed as being forced into the background because France's domestic economy has been paralyzed by war.

Collaboration In Pacific

More pressing are such matters as France's part in the occupation of Germany, France's collaboration in the war in the Pacific, and her views on stabilization of world peace.

The occupation question, so far as France was concerned, was not clarified at the Quebec conference and Churchill, fresh from Moscow, was likely to be at least an informal emissary.

A statement issued by the American Embassy and the Ambassadors of the United States, Britain and Russia "expressed their conviction that cooperation of the representatives of their countries on the commission with their French colleague will help prepare the way for a solid and durable peace in Europe founded upon democracy, order and justice."

Bidault Role Expected

A statement published simultaneously by the Quai d'Orsay (French Foreign Office) said France would be on "a basis of perfect equality" with the three other powers on the commission.

It is expected that Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, who received the invitation from the hands of the three Ambassadors, will be the French delegate on the commission, which now is sitting in London.

Standing beside Gen. Charles de Gaulle at the Arc de Triomphe, Churchill reviewed a parade of French troops which for one hour marched down the Champs Elysees, and laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Arrived Yesterday

Censorship was lifted to permit disclosure that the Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, had arrived by plane yesterday.

Churchill was back in Paris for the first time since June, 1940, when a France reeling under the blows of Hitler's war machine was offered citizenship in the British Empire in a last-hour attempt to keep her in the war.

Scores of Royal Air Force planes droned overhead as Churchill, standing before the breeze-whipped Eternal Flame, placed the wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier. Then he signed the guest book of the Arc de Triomphe below the signature of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

French Pass in Review

Units of all the French forces passed in review, including turbaned Moroccans and red-fezzed Senegalese from Africa. A crack band of the U. S. Army's Seine base section was in the line of march.

Afterward, Churchill and de Gaulle drove in an open automobile down the Champs Elysees, stopping to lay another wreath at the statue of Clemenceau, France's World War I premier, before going on to the French war office for lunch.

A third wreath wae laid on the tomb of Foch in the Invalides. Mrs. Foch, a little, 82-year-old woman, and other members of her family stood by.

Churchill arrived at a U. S. Air transport command base outside Paris, accompanied by Eden, Mrs. Churchill, their daughter, Mary, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, and a small party of military and civilian aides.

The Churchill conference was an entirely British-French affair, without American participation. The single American note on Churchill's arrival was the presence of military police.

With De Gaulle were these prospective conferees: Gen. Alphonse Juin, chief of staff; Rene Massiole, French ambassador to Britain; cabinet members Georges Bidault of foreign affairs, Alexander Parodi of labor and Charles Tillon of air, and the Veteran Parliamentarian Jules Jeanneney, representing the French consultative assembly.

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Churchill, Eden In Paris For Parley

NOV 12 1944

Paris, Nov. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, Britain's self-styled "wandering minstrel" of diplomacy, came from behind a 24-hour secrecy screen in Paris today and joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle in a traditional tribute to war dead at the Arc de Triomphe on the French nation's first Armistice Day observance in five years.

The British Prime Minister arrived in Paris by plane yesterday with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden for political and economic talks with the French.

Wearing the powder blue uniform of a marshal of the Royal Air Force, Churchill laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and reviewed an hour-long parade of French forces down the Champs Elysees.

Americans In Parade

Small detachments of British soldiers and American army and navy base units also marched in the parade.

Despite the official secrecy thrown about Churchill's visit until his 11 o'clock appearance at the ceremony, the capital's main avenue was bordered by a tight jam of people. Thousands kept up an intermittent chant, "Vive Churchill, Vive de Gaulle, Vive Koenig." (Lieut. Gen. Pierre Koenig, commander of French Forces of the Interior and military governor of Paris).

Planes Overhead

Scores of RAF planes wheeled overhead in the dim sunlight, and a cold breeze whipped the tongues of the eternal flame as Churchill placed the wreath and signed an American Red Cross guest book.

Then the Prime Minister stood by as Gen. de Gaulle pinned decorations on a dozen soldiers and airmen, three of them British army officers.

The guests of honor included the widow of Marshal Foch, World War I French commander in chief, and severely wounded veterans of the last war, some of them in wheelchairs.

Compiegne Forest

(Churchill and de Gaulle were to participate later in ceremonies in the Compiegne Forest, scene of the signing of the French armistice with Germany in 1940, the London radio said in a broadcast over the Blue Network.)

It was the first visit by a foreign governmental chief to France since this nation's liberation and Churchill's first visit of state to this nation since the fateful June of 1940 when he carried an invitation for union to tottering France.

Background For 'Big 3' Parley

(In London there was belief that Britain's war leader would reassure France of a place among the great powers in the writing of the peace and would obtain the French position on pending international affairs as background for the coming conference of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin.

(The immediate objective of the visit—in addition to the aim of cementing the friendship of the two peoples—was understood to center around rearming the French military forces for more unified participation in the assault upon Germany.)

Churchill and Eden were accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and the Churchills' daughter Mary, Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and a small party of military and civilian aides.

Cheered On Arrival

They landed at a United States Air Transport command base outside Paris, where they were met by General de Gaulle and other French dignitaries and the British and Canadian Ambassadors. They drove through streets lined—despite the "secrecy" of the arrival—with cheering people, of whom many waved Union Jacks.

Friday evening was devoted to a small private dinner.

The bulk of Churchill's time in Paris is expected to be spent in private conferences with French officials.

The chief topics are expected to be:

Resumption of business between France and Britain.

France's future collaboration in the war, both in Europe and the Pacific.

France's role in the occupation of Germany and at the peace table—points left unsettled at the recent international conferences, which focussed on the "big four" of the United States, Britain, Russia and China.

Post-War Borders

(London quarters said Allied help in the restoration of France and consideration of the post-war German-French borders were other probable points.)

The provisional government has repeatedly asserted France's determination to resume her position among the major powers.

The visit was a British-French affair, without the participation of American personalities.

The single American note in the arrival was the presence of "white top" military police. The Churchill plane was met by an honor guard of newly recruited French infantrymen in United States army uniforms and a detachment of the French Republican Guard.

V-Sign Omitted

The Prime Minister, pale but jaunty, clambered down the steep plane steps agilely, a cigar in his mouth. He omitted the familiar V-sign gesture.

With General de Gaulle were prospective French conferees: Chief of Staff General Alphonse Juin; the French Ambassador to Britain, Rene Massigli; Cabinet members Georges Bidault of Foreign Affairs; Alexander Parodi, Labor and Charles Tillon, Air; and a veteran Parliamentarian, Jules Jeanneney, representing the Consultative Assembly.

Churchill paused briefly during an inspection of the military guard for the playing of French and British national anthems. Then he climbed with Gen de Gaulle into the leading car of a motor procession and gestured animatedly in discussion as they drove off.

The British military delegation included Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British General Staff, and General Sir Hastings Ismay, military adviser to the War Cabinet.

FRANCE OFFERED FULL SAY IN PEACE

Reich May Be Split 4 Ways; French Restoration Seen

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—Nazi-trodden France will have a full voice in imposing justice upon a defeated Germany.

Even those points on which the "Big Three" already had decided apparently are reopened to incorporate French ideas.

Germany may be split four ways instead of three for occupation purposes.

Those appeared tonight to be the main prospects raised by announcement that France has been invited to sit with the United States, Great Britain and Russia on the European Advisory Commission.

The main work of the commission is planning the occupation and control of Germany. Considerable progress recently has been made on these problems, but none of the work has embraced French ideas. That is because the French have refused to give their counsel unless they could share in the decisions and responsibilities.

"Five-Power Era"

The announcement today, following Allied recognition October 23 of the administration of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as the provisional government of France, marked the end of exclusive "Big Three" domination in Europe.

Assuming France's acceptance of the invitation, and with China counted in, it marks the beginning of a "five power" era for the erection of world peace machinery. In preparation for this, the United States, Britain, Russia and China agreed at Dumbarton Oaks that "in due course" France should be counted as one of the powerful permanent five members of the proposed world security council.

Presumably today's action means that the qualification "in due course" has been met and that France will go on the council immediately if and when the world organization is set up.

A Planning Agency

But the initial consequences of adding France to the European Advisory Commission are more military than political and they raise several issues with respect to the conclusion of the war against Germany.

The commission is a sort of clearing and planning agency for the Allied powers. It has no authority to make any decisions.

Already, however, the commission had worked out and Moscow, Washington and London had approved a set of terms to be imposed after Germany's surrender. The commission also had worked out and obtained approval for a three-way split plan for occupying Germany.

Surrender Terms Debated

Russia would occupy the eastern third, the British the northwestern portion and American troops the southwestern section.

Many diplomatic officials were startled to read in the announcement on France's new position that "among the matters which are receiving close attention of the commission is the question of the surrender terms to be imposed on Germany and the treatment to be accorded that country."

Advisory-Group

Place Offered To France

NOV 12 1944

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP) — The United States, Britain and Russia today invited the de Gaulle Government of France to assume full membership on the European Advisory Commission.

This is the most advanced step yet taken toward reconstituting France as a great power.

The invitation was extended to the French Provisional Government at Paris, where Prime Minister Churchill is making an Armistice Day visit today.

Joint Announcement

The action was announced jointly here and in London and Moscow.

Acting Secretary of State Stettinius issued this statement:

"At the Moscow conference a year ago the American, British and Soviet governments decided to re-establish in London a European advisory commission for the purpose of studying certain European questions and submitting joint recommendations thereon to the three governments.

"Among the matters which are receiving the close attention of the commission is the question of the surrender terms to be imposed on Germany, and the treatment to be accorded that country.

France Has Vital Interest

"Conscious of France's vital interest in the solution of the German problem and of the part which France will inevitably play in maintaining the future peace of Europe, the Government of the United States is happy to join in extending to the Provisional Government of the French Republic an invitation to full membership on the European Advisory Commission.

"Representatives of the three governments are today communicating this decision to the Provisional Government of the French Republic at Paris."

It was less than a month ago, October 23, that the United States and Britain recognized the administration of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as a full fledged provisional government.

Caffery Ambassador

Jefferson Caffery, one of the top-flight United States diplomats, was named Ambasador to Paris.

Simultaneously, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander on the Western front, turned back to French administration virtually all of France except those northeastern border areas actually in combat.

General de Gaulle insisted at the time that recognition was not enough—that France must be given a full share in deciding future European policies. His primary request was for membership on the European Advisory Commission.

Wanted Full Part

De Gaulle had refused to join in making decisions on German control policy so long as France's part was limited to suggestions and advice, and she was barred from the commission's discussions.

Some time ago the United States, Britain and Russia projected a great power role for France in the future by agreeing that "in due course" that nation should be one of the five permanent members of the proposed world security council along with the present Big Three and China.

Slaying Of Dutch Laid To False Report

Breda, Holland, Nov. 11 (AP)—False reports September 5 of the liberation of Breda by the Allies threw the Germans in the area into panic and cost many Dutch citizens their lives, it was learned when the Allies finally occupied the town.

Despite the Nazi ban against listening to Allied programs, the broadcast was heard and the Germans in the town seized what transport they could and packed up their loot.

However, before they fled they entered many Dutch homes, and where they found weapons and uniforms they took the owners out and shot them.

German Civilians Get AMG Police Training

United States First Army Headquarters, Nov. 11 (AP)—German civilians are being trained by American military government officers to help in the policing of captured German towns.

The trainees live in a stable converted into a barracks. It long has been the plan of the militry government to use existing administrative personnel in Germany after the purge of Nazi elements. This, however, is an experiment in providing trained police for towns yet to be occupied.

The student policemen are being drilled in the laws, ordinances and regulations of the military government. They are being taught English, which is the official language of occupied towns in this area. After assignment to posts in newly captured places, they will instruct assistants in the same subjects.

AACHEN STAND CONDEMNED

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—(AP) The British radio reported tonight that German prisoners of war in England had adopted a resolution calling the defense of Aachen and its "senseless destruction" a "crime against the people" of Germany that must bring punishment on the German leaders. The broadcast in German was recorded here by the Office of War Information.

2 Confessed Nazi Spies Executed by Americans

VIXON

Soldiers Posed as Poles to Enter 3d Army Lines

WITH THE AMERICAN 3D ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 11 (AP).—Two confessed German spies who were convicted by a military commission Oct. 18 were executed by a firing squad this afternoon. The execution was the first announced in the 3d Army's sector.

The pair were captured while posing as Polish refugees by three American soldiers, Sergeant Robert T. Skarboro, of Chicago; Corporal Christopher W. Wolf, of Hortonville, Wis., and Technical Fifth Grade Frank A. Glowczynski, of Chicago.

The Americans were on outpost duty in a village west of the Moselle River when they saw the two civilians, one a youth and the other a bald, middle-aged man. The sergeant asked where they were going and they mumbled, "Polack, Polack."

Skarboro called Glowczynski, who speaks Polish, to question them. The older man said they were "just poor Polish workers" on the way to a near-by farm to seek jobs.

Since there are many Polish workers in that sector, their story seemed plausible and the doughboys let them proceed. Later they became worried about the incident. The Americans got in Corporal Wolf's jeep, caught the pair and took them to a platoon com-

mand post for further questioning. Their strange accent bothered Glowczynski. He never had heard any Poles talk like that.

The next day he understod why. Officials sent word back that the two men had confessed they were German soldiers who had been sent through the lines disguised as civilians and ordered to get information on American troop dispositions.

How Destiny Handled 8 Men's Lives Since '18

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—As a great, bloody conflict ended 26 years ago this morning, doctors in a military hospital in the German town of Pasewalk studied the case of a shell-shocked German corporal and debated whether to send him to a mental institution.

They finally released the melancholy corporal as fit, and Adolf Hitler walked out into the gloomy day.

3 Other Unknown Men

At far-flung points elsewhere on the globe, three comparatively unknown men whom destiny had marked to shape the future of the world greeted the end of that war with a firm belief that only peace and prosperity lay ahead. They had never heard of Adolf Hitler.

In Washington, a young man named Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was considered quite efficient around the Navy Department where he was Under Secretary, was convalescing from pneumonia.

In London, Winston Churchill stood at the window of his room looking toward Trafalgar Square.

Stalin Began Planning

In Russia, Joseph Stalin was in the process of planning a long-range program of reconstruction for the new Soviet Union—a quiet little man still in the background.

In Germany, Heinrich Himmler was trying to get enough gas to operate his taxi, a newspaperman named Joseph Goebbels was seeking employment, and Hermann Goering was boasting of his feats as a combat pilot.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, the man destined to command the Allied armies against Hitler, was somewhat disappointed when he heard of the armistice because he had had no opportunity to get into combat.

Stationed At Gettysburg

At 11 A. M., November 11, 1918, Eisenhower was at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., commanding a tank training school.

Today, these men who celebrated that peace of 26 years ago, are locked in the world's greatest conflict with the corporal who escaped confinement in a mental home.

Unknown to each other then, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin now are planning to meet soon to shape the course of the world after Hitler has been liquidated.

Hitler Going Backward

But what of Adolf Hitler? He failed to make his usual broadcast this week on the biggest Nazi anniversary of all—the anniversary of the Munich beer hall *Putsch*. Stockholm reports say people in Germany believe he is dead. Some reports have hinted that he is mentally ill and that a brain specialist was called to Berchtesgaden.

But, whatever the truth, one fact stands out clearly—Adolf Hitler is sinking fast into the oblivion he knew before 11 A. M. 26 years ago today.

Most Britons Work On Peace Anniversary

London, Nov. 11 (AP)—The great majority of Britons worked at war factories, offices, farms and mines as usual on this 26th anniversary of the first World War armistice in an effort to speed the victory in World War II.

The royal family remained in mourning for the death of the Earl of Strathmore, the Queen's father. An equerry laid a wreath of memorial poppies at the foot of the cenotaph in Whitehall.

Blind veterans of the two wars were led to the cenotaph by Sir Ian Fraser. Veterans of other wars mounted guard over the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Westminster Abbey.

Richard Law, Minister of State, told Britons in a message that life was not going to be easy for them, that "there is much to be done."

No Armistice Observance At Front

With Northern Armies in Holland, Nov. 11 (AP)—There was no frontline Armistice observance of silence on this front where doughboys, Tommies and Canadians fought in the mud.

Corporal Ben Joseph, Akron, Ohio, said "we came over here to finish what was started in the last war, not to observe any of its foolishness. The only thing I want to observe is Berlin, and then the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor."

There was some observance of Armistice Day well back of the front lines. Troops paraded in one liberated Dutch community.

Guns Keep Roaring At Armistice Hour

With the United States First Army in Germany, Nov. 11 (AP)—The big guns kept roaring in the Battle of Germany today as the hands of watches reached the hour of 11 o'clock—when the guns were stilled in the last war.

Armistice Day—cold, muddy and gray—passed unheralded and hardly noticed in the First Army area. Up in foxholes at the front troops had no surcease from battle.

There were no official army ceremonies to mark the end of the First World War 26 years ago, although in some Belgian towns civilians observed the day by voicing thanks to Americans for their liberation.

U. S. SOLDIERS JOIN COMPIEGNE CEREMONY

COMPIEGNE, France, Nov. 11 (AP)—Two hundred American soldiers participated in ceremonies today in the Forest of Compiègne, where the armistice that ended World War I was signed—and where Hitler, in June, 1940, imposed his armistice terms on France.

The Germans carried off in 1940 the famous railway car in which the two events took place. They exhibited it at a fair at Leipzig and later it was reported destroyed in an Allied bombing of Berlin.

The monument with the inscription marking the end of "the criminal pride of the German Empire" was destroyed by the Nazis, but they left the statue of Marshal Foch standing.

The observance at Compiègne yesterday included a ceremony "to cleanse the place of the presence of Hitler," the American Broadcasting Station in Europe said in a report heard by Columbia Broadcasting System. A torch lighted from the eternal flame of the Unknown Soldier's Tomb under the Arc de Triomphe in Paris was carried to Compiègne by relays of runners and used to set eleven bonfires " to purify the site."

ALLIES MARK ARMISTICE DAY

President, Churchill, De Gaulle In Tributes To War Dead

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—America and her Allies took but little time today from their current conflict to mark the 26th anniversary of Armistice Day, symbol of a peace once attained but lost.

France's first Armistice Day celebration in five years was given new significance as the United States, Great Britain and Russia invited the war-stunned land to share with them the responsibility for administering justice to Germany when she is defeated.

As the war tides ebbed and flowed around the world, the gallantry of those who died in the First World War for the Allied cause was honored both here and abroad.

President At Arlington

President Roosevelt, as the nation's leader, watched as a wreath was laid in his behalf upon the tomb of America's Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

Standing beside Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, he watched Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, his chief military aide, lay a large oval wreath of white and yellow chrysanthemums at the foot of the marble sarcophagus.

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, naval aide, also stood with him in the minute of silence preceding the wreath laying. A small guard of men in the uniform of the army, navy and marines participated.

Prime Minister Churchill and General de Gaulle took joint part in France's tribute to her war dead at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

Britain's Blind Veterans

In London, blind veterans of the two world wars were led to the cenotaph in Whitehall, while a representative of the royal family, in mouring for the death of the Queen's father, placed a memorial wreath of poppies at the monument's base.

Coupled with the tributes at the monuments to the war dead were reminders to the living that much remains to be done before victory can be counted upon.

America's War Mobilization Director, James F. Byrnes, told a Columbia (S. C.) Armistice Day crowd that United States forces must have more munitions and other war equipment, if the struggle is to be shortened.

"We must not let pride in our accomplishments blind us to the magnitude of our needs," he said.

Meuse-Argonne Dead Honored

Brig. Gen. Charles R. Doran, at services honoring the American dead in the Meuse-Argonne Forest in France, declared:

"We cannot deceive ourselves into believing that complete victory will be quick and easy."

And a pledge that the war must not be allowed to recur was voiced in Washington by Edward N. Scheiberling, American Legion national commander, who said:

"This time we do not say that it must not happen again. This time we say that—under God—it shall not happen again."

Legion's Aims Told at Tomb of Unknown Hero

Scheiberling Says Veterans Should Sit at Peace Table; Roosevelt Pays Homage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt stood without a top-coat in a chilly breeze at Arlington National Cemetery today to pay the nation's annual homage at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Standing beside Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, he watched Major General Edwin M. Watson, his chief military aide, lay a large oval wreath of white and yellow crysanthemums at the foot of the marble sarcophagus.

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Naval aide, also stood with him in the minute of silence preceding the wreathing laying. A small guard of men in the uniforms of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps participated.

Just before the ceremony the band played "Hail to the Chief" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," as several hundred spectators looked on. A bugler sounded taps at the end.

The customary Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired out over the Potomac River as the Presidential procession moved through the cemetery gates and out again.

In an addres sat the Tomb, Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander of the American Legion, said veterans of this war should sit at the peace table to assure the achievement of a lasting peace. He asserted that America had broken its promises to "this man" and his comrades of the last war.

"This time," he declared, "we do not say that it must not happen again.

"This time we say that—under God—it shall not happen again.

"We cannot leave the making of peace to statesmen alone. This time we who have fought in the battles—we, the comrades of the Unknown Soldier, veterans of two wars, will help formulate the terms of an enduring peace. It can be done only by those of us who know the horrors of war."

The peace that was won after the first world war, said the Legion commander, was lost on the "altar of political expediency and public indifference." He added:

"This tragic blunder must not be repeated. Representatives of those who have fought in World War I and World War II should certainly sit at the peace table and exercise an active influence in formulating the terms of peace."

Mr. Scheiberling said his views expressed the conviction of the Legion and sprang from "twenty-five bitter years of illusions" in which the world was witnessed plunging swiftly into another war.

The Legion commander demanded that the nation "redeem its pledge" to its fighting men to care for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

"There are women today in need, in the midst of our war-time prosperity," he said "because the country claimed the lives of their husbands. There are women—and children—in difficult circumstances today because their country failed them—and their soldier husbands and fathers.

"This is a shameful condition which the Legion insists shall be corrected."

The United Nations must not again accept an armistice but demand and get a real peace, Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, said in a second speech prepared for delivery at the ceremonies.

NAZIS AT CANAL HALT ITALY DRIVE

Eighth Army Meets Strong Defenses Outside Forli

Rome, Nov. 11 (AP)—British Eighth Army troops grinding slowly forward from captured Forli in the eastern Po Valley were halted today just outside the city at the Ravaldino canal, which they found the German tanks and infantry defending in considerable strength.

The canal runs from the northwest corner of Forli in a northeasterly direction. Southwest of Forli the Germans have taken up positions along the Montone river

Snow Hampers Transport

Snow flurries fell on both the Fifth and Eighth army fronts, varying from a light coating in some sectors to a depth of nine inches on the right flank in the hills. There has been snow on the higher peaks for several weeks, but now on the Eighth Army front heavy drifts were beginning to interrupt communications.

The Germans evacuated Castrocaro, about five milees southwest of Forli on Highway 67, but they were still holding strongly in the hills to the west. The Desert Air Force was called in to attack German positions along the Montone and delivered an assault described as very successful.

Hold Coastal Sector Points

On the coastal sector, positions on Highway 16 were unchanged. The Germans were still holding Coccolia, on the Ronco river farther inland, in strength. The Germans also were defending Gambellara strongly in this area, and extensive minefields were making progress difficult for Eighth Army armor.

On the Fifth Army front below Bologna there was little but aggressive patrolling and harassing German artillery fire, but troops of Indian divisions occupied Monte Budrialto, a 2,200-foot peak east of the Faenza road.

Snow Blankets Italy Front

Rome, Nov. 11 (AP)—Eighth Army

troops, driving ahead north of captured Forli, smashed into strong German tank and infantry defenses today along a canal running from the northwest corner of the Bologna-Rimini highway town.

Snow has fallen over both the Fifth and Eighth army fronts to a depth of nine inches in some places and on the Eighth Army front heavy drifts interrupted communications in the hills.

Dig In On Montone

Southwest of Forli the Germans have taken up positions along the Montone river. Castrocaro, about five miles southwest of Forli, has been evacuated by the Nazis, but they are holding tenaciously in the hills to the west.

On the Fifth Army front due south of Bologna there was aggressive patrolling yesterday punctuated by German artillery fire. Indian troops scored an advance in occupying Monte Budrialto, 2,200-foot feature east of the Faenza road.

In observance of the Armistice Day anniversary, American, British and French troops were reviewed in the Piazza Venezia in front of Mussolini's former headquarters.

ACE SAVES BULLETS

A Fighter Base in Italy, Nov. 8 (Delayed) (A. P.)—Fighter Pilot Lieut. John J. Voll of Goshen, Ohio, is the leading active ace in the Mediterranean theater—and he has a lot of ammunition to spare.

This former Mount Okab, Ohio, semi-pro infielder has blasted nineteen enemy planes out of the skies since coming to war last May. Three of his last four victories were scored without firing a shot.

He maneuvered two of the Jerries into a mid-air collision and the third, his seventeenth victory, he forced to crash in a dive.

Nazis To Sink All Baltic Shipping

Stockholm, Nov. 11 (AP)—Germany today declared the Bothnian Gulf and most of the Baltic Sea a war operational zone in which any ship might be sunk without warning, and the Swedish Government immediately protested vigorously, saying that Berlin would be held responsible for any incident involving Swedish vessels.

The broadcast German proclamation was tacit admission that Berlin fears new operations by the Russian Baltic fleet, perhaps amphibious

operations against German soil from bases in Finland, Estonia, Latvia and even Memel territory torn from German East Prussia.

"Startle The World"

[A Reuter Moscow dispatch said that "the Soviet high command may soon startle the world with a series of mass seaborne landings on German soil from its newly captured series of springboard ports along the coast of the Baltic states."]

Berlin's newly outlined operational zone included all of the Gulf of Bothnia between Sweden and capitulated Finland, and the Baltic Sea east of a 120-mile line running from the southern tip of Poland, a Swedish island off this country's southeastern coast, down to Rugenwalde, on the German coast 175 miles northeast of Berlin.

The Swedish Government note said it considered the German plan "damaging to legitimate Swedish interests," and held it unjustifiable.

Text Of Note

[The text of the note, as broadcast by Stockholm radio and reported by the Federal Communications Commission:

["The Swedish Government considers the contemplated German measures damaging to legitimate Swedish interests. It most strongly denies that German armed forces would have the right to attack Swedish vessels without previous warning within the planned new zone of operation. The Government places responsibility for all consequences which may result from German measures entirely upon the German Government."]

Sweden had been notified two days ago of the German intention and today announced its emphatic protest. This episode is another in a long series of incidents which have impaired relations between neutral Sweden and Germany.

Because of the increased risk, the Swedish War Insurance Board today warned all Swedish ships in the Baltic to proceed only inside Swedish territorial waters.

Swedes Hit Baltic Ban

Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 11 (AP). The Swedish Government lodged a sharp protest with the German legation today against the official Berlin declaration proclaiming the Baltic Sea and Bothnian Gulf an operational area in which all shipping would be subject to attack without warning.

The Swedish reply to the German advisory note declared all consequences which may result from the German measure would be held against the German Government.

"The Swedish Government is of the opinion the planned German measure is dangerous to legitimate Swedish interests," the protest said.

Swedes Arrest German Tourist Bureau Head

Stockholm, Nov. 11 (AP) — The Swedish police announced today that Baron Gossler, head of the German Tourist Bureau, was arrested a week ago on a charge of attempting to engage a Baltic refugee for intelligence work against a foreign country.

The window of his tourist bureau, which actually was a Nazi propaganda headquarters, has been stoned so frequently that the Germans no longer are able to obtain insurance on it.

Congratulates Roosevelt

Madrid, Nov. 11 (AP)—Generalissimo Franco has sent President Roosevelt a message of congratulation on his reelection, it was announced today.

Pravda Sees Election As Aid To Freedom

Moscow, Nov. 11 (AP)—"The results of the American elections struck a new blow at the enemies of freedom-loving peoples," the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* said today.

"Roosevelt's victory strengthened the union of the United Nations," *Pravda* declared, adding:

"Thanks to his policies, the international role of the U. S. A. has increased. Roosevelt labors industriously to give the United States a dignified place in the battle alliance of freedom-loving nations."

CHINESE CONCEDE BREAK IN KWEILIN

Japs Claim Capture Of City And Also Of Liuchow

Chungking, Nov. 11 (AP) — Estimating that 350,000 Japanese had been flung into the battle for Kwangsi province, the Chinese high command admitted tonight that the enemy had broken into Kweilin and also was pushing a menacing drive in the south toward important Yungning (Nanning).

Resistance continued inside Kweilin, Kwangsi capital and defense pivot for southeast China, which was penetrated Thursday night, the high command said.

Say Liuchow Holds Out

Liuchow, site of the last advance American air base in southeast China, still is in Chinese hands, the communique said. A United States 14th Air Force communique detailed widespread attacks in Hunan and Kwangsi provinces.

[The Japanese high command proclaimed the capture of both Kweilin and Liuchow, which Domei previously had reported taken. An imperial headquarters communique broadcast by Tokyo and recorded by United States Government monitors said the Japanese had "smashed the network of bases of the United States Air Force in this sector and established a superior strategic position on the China continent."]

Would Leave 105-Mile Gap

Yungning was threatened by a drive westward south of Liuchow. The enemy was within seven and one half miles of Chienkiang on the highway to Yungning, which is some 50 miles below Liuchow.

Japanese capture of Yungning would mean that the enemy would have only 105 miles to go in order to form a link with his forces in Indo-China—50 miles each way if the forces converged.

The penetration of Kweilin and the assault on Luichow brought closer the dismal prospect of a link between the invader forces in China and Indo-China, which would give the enemy a long overland line of supply and reinforcement between Singapore and Manchuria.

Already the westward surging Japanese columns by-passing Liuchow on the south had all but cut the highway between Liuchow and Yungning.

The only hopeful element in the overall picture would be that the transcontinental line would be a tenuous one, with limited capacity and open to disruptive attacks by Chinese ground forces and the United States Fourteenth Air Force.

The enemy, striking down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, may already have closed the gap between his forces driving up from the West River sector. This alone would mean the realization of a major Japanese objective, a through connection between Hong Kong and Manchuria, bisecting China.

Enemy In Kweilin, Chinese Admit

Chungking, Nov. 11 (AP) — The Japanese have flung 350,000 men into the battle for Kwangsi province, the Chinese high command announced tonight, admitting that the enemy has broken into Kweilin, the province's capital.

Liuchow, site of the last remaining American air base in southeast China, 95 miles below Kweilin, still is in Chinese hands, the high command said.

Still Resisting

The enemy smashed into Kweilin, Kwangsi defense pivot, Thursday night, the Chinese said, but added that resistance continued within the city.

South of Liuchow a Japanese column knifing westward was within seven miles of Chienkiang on the highway to Yungning (Nanning), which is 55 miles from Liuchow.

Fall of Yungning would mean that the Japanese would have only 105 miles to go to form a link with their forces in Indo-China.

Chinese Close In On Bhamo In Burma

Chungking, Nov. 11 (AP)—Chinese moving southward in Burma closed in on Bhamo today with one column only eight miles east of the town and another, pressing down from the northeast, the Chinese high command said today.

British elements struck to within nine miles from Naba Junction on the Myitkyina-Rangoon railroad 60 miles west of Bhamo.

Allies Advance in Burma

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 11 (AP).—Chinese troops, one of three Allied columns moving southward to clear a land route through Burma to China, have crossed the Taping River, in the Myothit area, an Allied communique said today.

Another Chinese column, in a flanking movement, has captured Momauk.

The third south-bound column, composed of British forces, was only nine miles from Naba Junction, where the main Myitkyina-Rangoon railway turns west to India, then south to Mandalay.

Gen. Cheves Now China Supply Chief

Chungking, Nov. 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Gilbert Cheves, 49, of Washington, D. C., who has commanded the base section and port of Calcutta through which flow supplies for China, today was appointed commanding general of services of supply for United States forces in the China theater of operations.

Col. R. R. Neyland, Jr., 52, who has run the big advance supply section in China, succeeds Cheves in India.

Cheves' assignment is a recognition of the importance of supply in this theater and the enlargement of operations which may follow the reopening of the Burma Road, said the announcement from Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters.

Cheves, a Georgian, received a law degree at the University of Georgia in 1917 and served in World War I.

Neyland is known in the United States as a former University of Tennessee football coach.

U.S. Carrier Task Force in Pacific Has Been Doubled in Six Months

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 11—(AP) The American Pacific Fleet fast carrier task force is becoming increasingly stronger and in a very few months will have twice as many carriers operating in the Western Pacific as it had six months ago Rear Admiral George D. Murray said today.

As of six months ago this fleet could put at least 1,000 planes in the air.

Admiral Murray, Naval air commander in the Pacific, also reported that all U.S. naval aircraft and pilot losses of the last two months had been replaced. This included losses in the great naval battles of the Philippines October 24 and 25.

American losses in those battles included the light carrier Princeton, two escort carriers and damage to an unnamed number of carriers. The Japanese claimed they shot down about 500 U.S. planes there.

"I'm glad to be able to report, "Murray said, "that our losses of the last two months, since the Marianas, are well within what we can stand.

"All our aircraft losses have been replaced. Our pilot losses have been replaced.

Murray had just returned from the Western Pacific, where he conferred with virtually every naval task force commander.

He said yank pilots had been trained to the highest possible efficiency and that they had greatly increased the ratio of Japanese to American losses in air combat.

"Japanese losses, which we estimate conservatively, are increasing steadily in our favor," he added. "In one instance it was as high as 120 Japanese downed to only three or four Americans and that's no fairy tale!"

Admiral Murray said he looked forward "with confidence to the Navy exerting increasing pressure against the Japanese empire."

"Our policy," he added, "is never to give the enemy a breathing space to reorganize and rearrange his forces."

The air officer said the quality of Japanese varied with the theater and the situation.

"Japan still has hundreds of very good pilots, "he said, but her losses are so tremendous we wonder how long the supply can last.

"They run the scale from excellent to large numbers of poor inexperienced pilots. One American fighter squadron leader told me that before he could close in for a shot one Jap pilot bailed out of his undamaged plane."

Murray estimated that more than 50 per cent of all American airmen downed are rescued. He called this "a great morale factor." He said one carrier squadron had a rescue record of 90 per cent of all men able to get out of their planes after being downed.

The admiral emphasized that success in the Western Pacific depends primarily on logistics and production. He paid tribute to mainland civilians for war production and the crews of tankers and cargo ships for keeping supplies into the Pacific area. Army engineers and the seabees also came in for praise in that connection.

Murray commanded the carrier Enterprise which provided security patrols for the carrier Hornet, which carried Lt. Gen. James Doolittle's B-25 bombers for their raid on Tokyo April 18, 1942.

BONG, JOHNSON UP JAP SCORE

American Aces Shoot Down Enemy Planes Over Ormoc

At a Leyte Airbase, Philippines,

Sunday, Nov. 12 (AP)—Major Richard I. Bong, of Poplar, Wis., American ace of aces, ran his string to 36 today, downing two more Japanese planes in the skies above Ormoc.

He said the enemy fighters encountered were among the best he has met in the war.

Bong's victories were his seventh and eighth within the past 31 days. He has shot down six since he arrived at this base October 27.

Johnson Also Scores

In the same roaring dogfight today, Major Gerald Johnson, of Eugene, Ore., bagged his 18th and 19th.

Bong and Johnson attacked seven enemy fighters as the Nipponese prepared for runs on American torpedo bombers going after Japanese shipping in Ormoc harbor.

Three other pilots helped boost the score of the fighting 49th Fighter Group to 555 enemy planes.

Second Lieutenant Harold W. Harris, of Memphis, Tenn., got two. Lieutenant Frederick Dick, of Auburn, Maine, and Second Lieutenant Fernley H. Danstrom, of Olivia, Texas, each got one.

'Jap WAC' Is Albino Papuan

NOV 12 1944

San Francisco, Nov. 11 (AP)—The myth of "the Jap WAC from Wewak" has been exploded, says an Aneta (Dutch news agency) dispatch from New Guinea, and the truth which shattered it is almost as incredible as the myth itself.

Stories have been drifting in and out of Allied headquarters in New Guinea of a phantom Japanese woman soldier in the jungles. She was the leader of a sizable group of isolated Japanese being fereted out by native patrols, said one story. She tossed hand grenades with a vigor and accuracy that surpassed the skill of men in her group, was another.

Through close questioning of Papuan natives of the jungle area, however, patrols established that the phantom figure is one of the rarest of all persons—an albino Papuan woman who has cast her lot with the Japanese.

Tokyo Reports Pagan Raid

San Francisco, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that "ten enemy planes, including B-29s" raided Pagan Island in the Marianas Friday.

The broadcast to Japanese areas, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said also that "more than ten medium-type enemy planes" bombed Yap Island in the Carolines Thursday and that 17 B-29s bombed Haha Island and Chichi Island, both located in the Bonins, Thursday afternoon.

Superforts Strike In Japan And At Two Chinese Cities

NOV 12 1944

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—Using secret instruments to locate their targets through clouds, Superfortresses today bombed a Japanese homeland aircraft manufacturing center and transportation and storage facilities in two enemy-held Chinese cities.

One Superfortress was missing, a communique reported. At least two enemy planes were shot down, seven others probably destroyed and 11 damaged.

From Bases In China

The communique said a large task force of Superfortresses, operating from bases in China, participated in the three-prong aerial blow. The targets were:

The Omura aircraft factory, at Omura, on the Japanese home island of Kyushu.

The extensive dock and loading facilities at Nanking, a ferry point for rail traffic between Shanghai, Tientsin and Manchuria. Nanking also is the seat of the Japanese-controlled puppet government in China.

Enemy military storage and transshipment facilities at the great port of Shanghai.

The Twentieth Air Force communique said these were "targets of vital importance to the Japanese war machine."

Diversion Due To Overcast

The air force reported that "overcast skies caused a diversion of the effort," but did not make clear the originally intended target. Earlier in the day, a 20th Air Force announcement reported only an attack on Nanking.

It was possible, however, that Omura, the most distant of the three targets, may have been first choice and that because of the overcast there a part of the mission deployed to the mainland cities. Omura is about 1,800 miles from the China bases. Nanking and Shanghai are about 1,000.

The attack on the Omura aircraft plant, hit previously on October 25, was "accomplished through clouds by precision instruments," the communique said.

Good Results At Shanghai

Instruments also were used in the attack on Nanking. Because of the clouds, results at both targets could not be observed. Returning crews reported good results at Shanghai.

[Tokyo Domei agency said in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission that "some 20-odd Superfortresses raided Nanking. The enemy broadcast said the Superfortresses "indiscriminately bombed" the port vicinity and one of the big bombers was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.]

Today's communique was the first official report that the high-flying Superfortresses have instruments for bombing through overcast. Such instruments have been used for some time in strategic operations by the smaller planes employed in the European theater.

Fighter Opposition Weak

Most of the returning B-29 crews said fighter-plane opposition was weak and anti-aircraft fire meager on today's raids.

A report of a Superfortress attack on the island of Saishu, west of Kyushu, was broadcast by the Tokyo radio. It also said that planes flew over Honshu, the main island of Japan, in what apparently was a reconnaissance flight.

YANKS BATTER NANKING AND SHANGHAI TOO

NOV 12 1944

One Huge American Bomber Is Missing After Triple Daylight Attack.

OMURA HIT IN JAP HOMELAND

Tokyo Radio Tells of Other Blows by U. S. Aircraft—Says Damage Is Slight.

Washington, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—B-29 Superfortresses of the Twentieth United States Air Force by daylight today attacked three vitally important enemy targets—Nanking and Shanghai in Japanese-occupied China, and Omura on the Japanese home island of Kyushu.

According to preliminary reports, the War Department announced this afternoon one of the gigantic bombers is missing. They encountered a weaker than usual fighter opposition, the communique noted, and they shot down two enemy planes, probably destroyed seven others and damaged eleven.

In a first announcement today the War Department reported the Superfortresses attacking only Nanking, which is the capital of the Japanese puppet government of China. The later communique, listing the three targets, said that weather had "caused a diversion of part of the effort," thus indicating that Shanghai and Omura were alternate targets.

Meanwhile today the Tokyo radio declared that Superfortresses attacked both Shanghai and the Japanese homeland islands of Kyushu and Saishu, while still more planes—these of unspecified type—flew over the cities of Kobe and Kure on the south coast of Honshu, the main island of Japan.

Text of Communique.

The text of the Twentieth Air Force communique follows:

"A large task force of B-29 aircraft today attacked three targets of vital importance to the Japanese war machine. The strikes were made in daylight by elements of Major-Gen. Curtis E. Lemay's Twentieth Bomber Command from their bases in China. Overcast skies caused a diversion of part of the effort, and bombs were dropped at Omura, on the main Japanese island of Kyushu, and at Nanking and Shanghai on the Yangtze River in Japanese-occupied China.

"At Omura the target was the Omura aircraft factory, which was attacked previously in a B-29 mission on October 25. Over Omura the skies were overcast, and bombing was accomplished through clouds by precision instruments with unobserved results.

"Similar weather prevailed at Nanking, where bombing also was by instrument and the effect was unobserved. The target at Nanking was the extensive dock and loading facilities where rail traffic between Shanghai, Tientsin and Manchuria is ferried across the Yangtze River.

"At Shanghai, good bombing was reported by some of the crews, although all elements did not mave sufficient visibility for observation of results. The target at Shanghai was Japanese military storage and transshipment facilities on the main Japanese military supply route to the occupied mainland.

"Fighter plane opposition was reported weak by most participating aircraft, but returning crews reported they had shot two enemy aircraft, with seven others probably destroyed and eleven damaged. Anti-aircraft was meager at all three targets.

"On the basis of preliminary reports, one of our aircraft is known to be missing."

Other Attacks Reported.

In a dispatch broadcast by the Tokyo radio and picked up by the FCC, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, said that several Superfortresses struck Shanghai at 8:50 A. M. today (7:50 o'clock last night, New York time), that they approached "in wave-type formations," and that they dropped bombs on "several points on the outskirts" of the city. It added, as usual, that the damage was "extremely negligible."

Tokyo also broadcast a communique in which Imperial Headquarters declared that eighty Superfortresses attacked the home islands of Kyushu and Saishu at 10 A. M. today, or a little more than an hour after the reported Shanghai attack. Kyushu is the southernmost of the Japanese home islands. Saishu, just below the southern tip of Korea, is about 150 miles to the west.

Fifteen Islands Blasted.

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 11 (A. P.)—American planes pounded fifteen Japanese island groups over a giant arc of nearly 5,000 miles from the Kuriles to Dutch Timor Admiral Nimitz and Gen. Mac Arthur disclosed in their latest communiques.

The raiders hit north of Tokyo at the Kuriles, south in the Bonins and Volcanoes. Other targets were Marcus, the Marianas, the Western Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, Ceram, Timor, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland and the Solomons.

More than a score of Japanese fighters were encountered Monday over Tori Shima in the northern Kuriles and from three to four were downed at a cost of one Mitchell bomber.

Fifteen enemy fighters challenged raiders of the Western Philippines and three were shot down at a cost of two Liberators.

A medium cargo ship was damaged off Chici in the Volcanoes. A 2,000-ton freighter was sunk and a 6,000-ton transport damaged in the Western Philippines. Two coastal vessels were destroyed off Borneo. Two small freighters and a coastal vessel were set afire off Dutch Celebes and five schooners were damaged.

U. S. WON'T TAKE SIDES IN POLAND

NOV 12 1944

Said to Refuse to Back Any Specific Plan.

Washington, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—The United States was understood today to be standing firm on its policy of encouraging Poland and Russia to settle their differences but refusing to guarantee any specific settlement.

This appeared to be the situation as American officials studied the latest request for information and advice presented by the Polish Government in Exile in London through its Ambassador, John Ciechanowski.

Mr. Ciechanowski called at the State Department late yesterday after making a rush trip here from Chicago where he has been attending the international aviation conference.

Border Solution Sought.

Recent dispatches from London have said that Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin are pressing the London Government of Poland to come to an early agreement on its territorial and political differences with Russia. Stalin's trump cards are that the Red Army primarily is liberating Poland and the the Soviet-sponsored Polish liberation committee is actually administering the freed territories of Eastern Poland.

The differences between the Soviet-supported Poles and the London Poles have boiled down to several specific points, the foremost of which is that Russia has already taken over and incorporated within the Russian State large areas which the London Polish Government claims and which Poland had during the period between the world wars.

Churchill in Accord.

Stalin's proposal, to which Prime Minister Churchill appears to have agreed in principle at least, is understood to have been to fix Poland's eastern boundary on the so-called Curzon line and compensate Poland for the loss of territory by giving her East Prussia and other areas now recognized as German.

To accept any such settlement as final, pending actual Allied conquest and control of the German territories, the London Poles apparently hope that they may obtain guaranties of the settlement not only by Russia and Britain but also by the United States. This seems to have posed for the American Government the question of whether it is willing to undertake specific legal and moral obligations for definite future Polish boundaries.

Bolivia Begins Talks With Russia Embassy

NOV 12 1944

Washington, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—The roster of Latin-American States recognizing the Soviet Union may presently include Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Brazil and Honduras.

On the eve of world security talks in which they expect to participate, Bolivia has started negotiations with the Russian embassy here and Chile has expressed a desire to re-establish diplomatic ties with Moscow. Ecuador, Brazil and Honduras are reported to be considering such a step.

United States Prestige Down, Conference Told

Los Angeles, Nov. 11 (AP)—Dr. Richard F. Pattee, former United States State Department official,

declared today that United States prestige has suffered in all Latin-American countries because of diplomatic differences with Argentina.

Describing the feelings of other Latin-American nations, Dr. Pattee told the Conference of Inter-American Relations at Immaculate Heart College:

"First, they feel a similar difficulty might arise between the United States and their countries, and second, they wonder how it is possible that such a difficulty can arise after 14 years of efforts to secure mediation of Pan-American difficulties."

He described the present Argentina Government as "similar to many such military governments that have been established throughout Latin America for centuries." Dr. Pattee, once assistant chief of the State Department's division of cultural relations, is now professor of diplomatic history at the University of Mexico.

CHINA TO AID IN AVIATION

Parley Told It Will Open Skies To Other Nations

Chicago, Nov. 11 (AP)—China disclosed today her ambitions to participate in post-war international air travel and her intention to open China skies to other nations. At the same time China took a stand in line with United States views at the International Civil Aviation Conference.

Kia-Ngau Chang, former Chinese Minister of Communications and head of a delegation to the conference, presented his country's views at a press conference. He said in brief:

The virtual exclusion of foreign air lines by China before the war was due to fear of Japanese penetration, and a revised policy would be adopted after the war.

To Welcome Foreign Operators

China is prepared to welcome foreign operators on a non-discriminatory basis, with rights to be granted through mutual understanding.

China's immediate post-war concern will be rebuilding of domestic services, with parallel activity to develop a network of air services to neighboring countries, and eventually to all the world.

China feels that a major task of the conference is establishment of an international aviation authority "with equitable representation and adequate powers for dealing with the expanding international air services." However, in the matter of powers for this authority, China's delegation believes it should be "primarily confined to the technical field, where there is already a large measure of agreement," Chang said.

Parallels U. S. Position

This position closely parallels the announced proposition of the United States.

Chang added the international authority would "have a better chance for a normal and healthy growth" if it were "assigned, at least in the early stages, only consultative and advisory functions in regard to matters of an economic or political nature."

Here he used almost the exact phraseology of the United States in outlining its views on what the permanent world agency should be so far as economics are concerned, and this is the biggest question still before the conference.

China Has Two Air Lines

Chang explained China has two air-line companies, one owned partly by Pan American Airways and the other formerly owned in part by German interests which the Chinese confiscated after Pearl Harbor.

Asked if there were any significance in the fact that Russia was not listed among the countries with whom air commerce would be sought, Chang explained that China already had a connecting service with the Soviet.

"The Chinese Government is alive to the importance of international cooperation in the development of a civil aviation," Chang said, "so long as her national security and sovereignty remain unaffected, China is eager to welcome the expansion of plentiful and efficient foreign air services into the country.

China To Loosen Up Air Policy After War

NOV 12 1944

Chicago, Nov. 11—China's delegates to the International Civil Aviation Conference announced today a post-war policy of closed air over her vast territory would be revised when peace comes to "welcome the expansion of plentiful and efficient foreign air services into the country."

In a statement of policy prepared by the delegation leader, Kia-ngau Chang, the Chinese at the same time indicated strong support for the American view that the world aviation authority which this conference proposes to establish have power for the present only in the technical field, with "consultative and advisory functions in regard to matters of an economic or political nature."

Reason For Restriction

The Chinese leader explained that before the war "concern over Japanese penetration into China led to the adoption of a restrictive policy which practically precluded any extension of foreign airlines into her territory."

After the war, he said, she intends to rebuild her domestic services and to expand beyond her borders in India, Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Indo-China, the Philippines, Korea and Japan.

Door Held Open To Russia

The conference entered the second half of its expected run with the United States still pushing absent Russia into the forefront as a possible participant in the world air agreement being sought here by 51 nations.

The latest move in this country's determination to hold the door wide open for the Soviet, which called back its delegation when it was but a matter of hours by air from Chicago, was a request that one seat be added to the proposed executive council for a temporary aviation authority just in case Russia decided to come along and occupy it.

U. S. Yields Point

The United States did that while backing down from a proposal that Russia be given two seats permanently on such an interim council. Confronted with a 19-vote bloc of Latin-American delegates, the United States abandoned its suggestion for pre-assignment of seats and also for running the interim organization solely through the executive council, with no overriding assembly on which all might be represented.

The Latin-American Republics, with Mexico and Cuba in the van, substituted their proposal for an all-nation assembly which would elect the council.

The Latin-Americans have thus taken a leading position in the effort to get world air routes into operation quickly and in attempting to limit the powers of the proposed international authority.

U.S. Ships Shells

While Hot Due To Demand

NOV 12 1944

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 11 (AP)—Demand for artillery ammunition is so great that hot shells are being loaded into freight cars for overseas shipment as soon as the TNT inside them hardens, War Mobilization Director Byrnes said today.

He made this disclosure in an address prepared for Armistice Day.

"We must not let pride in our accomplishments blind us to the magnitude of our needs," Byrnes cautioned, explaining that "our present military shortages are not a product of our failure or our mistakes.

"Product Of Success"

"They are a product of our successes," he added. "We are running months ahead of our military timetable. As a result, we must obtain from our war factories material that was not scheduled for production until next March."

The armed forces need heavy artillery and mortar ammunition especially, Byrnes related.

General Eisenhower's troops are currently drawing upon their reserve supplies, he said, and in the Pacific General MacArthur's forces will use as much 105-millimeter ammunition this month as they did in all of last year.

Move On "Expedite" Basis

"To meet these demands from the front, hot shells are being loaded into freight cars at factories in this country as soon as the TNT inside them solidifies. They move direct from the factory to the port on an 'expedite' basis," Byrnes said.

Hourly reports on the whereabouts of each car are telegraphed to the headquarters of the Army Transportation Corps in Washington so that there will be no delay in spotting any tieups.

Carried In Destroyers, Planes

In some cases special trains of 30 cars or more are used and these trains have the right of way over everything else on the rails.

"In a few cases, destroyers have been used to move top priority items across the ocean. Air transport is frequently utilized for the shipment of rockets or mortar ammunition, and as many as 20 planes have been assigned for a single shipment."

Byrnes, who also is director of reconversion, said that in addition to ammunition, other urgently needed items are tanks, heavy trucks, cotton duck and radar equipment.

"All of these things are needed to bring the war to an earlier end," he declared.

Antwerp Ready Soon

"Within a week," Byrnes revealed, "Antwerp will be ready for the unloading of ships. . . . We will resume the march to Berlin. And when the Russians reach Hitler's capital, I nominate for chairman of the welcoming committee our own General Eisenhower."

Invasion Saved London: Byrnes

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 11 (AP)—If Allied forces had not landed on the Continent June 6 "little would have been left of London" because of the flying-bomb menace, War Mobilization Director Byrnes said today.

Byrnes, in a talk prepared for an Armistice Day program, said that an inspection of a flying-bomb launching site near Cherbourg had convinced him "that only by invasion could we ever have curbed the destruction by those flying bombs."

He made no direct reference to the new vengeance bomb which the Germans have been employing against the British.

Secret Mississi[p]pi ests Perfected D-Da[y] bors

Engineers Tried Models of Artificial

VICKSBURG, Miss[.], 11 (AP).—Waterways technic[ians] worked twenty-four hours a day for four months in a lonely concrete building near the Mississippi River here to eliminate the "bugs" from the United Nations' plan to use artificial harbors in the invasion of France.

So urgent and so secret were their findings, said Gerard H. Matthes, director of the United States Waterways Experiment Station, that their reports, transmitted immediately to Washington, were never put in writing.

Mr. Matthes said the technicians, headed by Captain J. B. Tiffany jr., of the Engineers, began tank tests of artificial harbor models immediately after the first Quebec conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in August, 1943, and concluded their work in December.

Two proposed types of concrete caisson—to be constructed in England and towed across the English Channel—were built to model scale, Mr. Matthes said. Placed in the test tank they were exposed to violent waves, simulating storm conditions off the invasion coast. Effects on the caissons were noted. Flaws in the original designs were reported and new designs were tested.

The tests were repeated until the design was adjudged correct for the job.

W. F. A. Set to Subsidize Cotton and Wheat Export

U. S. Surpluses To Be Sold at Competitive Prices Abroad

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—The War Food Administration announced today that it now is ready to subsidize the exports of American cotton, wheat and wheat flour.

The food agency said the United States now has surpluses of these commodities. Insofar as the export programs move excess supplies abroad they will have a price-supporting effect on domestic prices by preventing accumulation of unmarketable supplies, it was explained.

The cotton, wheat and flour will be made available to foreign buyers at prices competitive with producers in other countries. The government will make up the difference between the higher domestic price and the lower foreign price.

The exact amount of the initial export subsidies will be announced Nov. 15. Officials said that in recent months, American cotton had been priced at four or five cents above competitive cotton in foreign markets and that wheat has between 35 and 45 cents above Canadian and other wheat.

The wheat and the cotton to be disposed of under the export program will be taken from government owned stocks or will be purchased in the open market. Foreign sales will be handled through private exporters.

Gestapo Reported In Prisoner Camps

Boston, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Gestapo is in America today—in the prison camps where almost 300,000 captured Germans are held—according to Brig. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, Jr., assistant provost marshal general.

He told a press conference yesterday that "Nazi party leaders are even on the alert in prison camps to discipline any Germans who might profess disloyalty to their Fuhrer."

General Bryan said he did not know of any cases in which captured agents actually had disciplined fellow prisoners. He added that at present there are 400 camps spread in all States except Vermont and Rhode Island.

Prisoners of war now number 334,548, he said, including 297,438 Germans, slightly more than 22,000 Japanese and roughly 15,000 Italians.

The general said that "there had been only 947 escapes up to November 9 and on that date all had been recaptured except 13."

Civilian Travel Ban Off In 9 Countries

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—Nine countries previously blocked off by the war today were declared open to civilian travel without the requirement of military approval. The area thus freed includes most of France.

The State Department, in making the announcement, warned that travel facilities to these countries are extremely limited. It was also made plain that only those trips by Americans bearing on the war effort or in some way serving the national interest would have any prospect of clearance through the department.

Areas for which military permits are no longer required are Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Cyprus and that area of France known as the "Zone of the Interior," which is all of France except the portions involved in active combat.

U. N. R. R. A. Promotes Gaines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Appointment of Frank S. Gaines, former Mayor of Berkeley, Calif., as acting director of the southwest Pacific office of U. N. R. R. A. at Sydney, Australia, was announced today. Director General Herbert H. Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said Mr. Gaines joined U. N. N. R. A. recently as deputy director of the China area office in Chungking.

KNUDSON VIEWS READJUSTMENT

Discusses Settlement Of Government Contracts

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 11 (AP)—The history of the nation for the next 20 years and the future happiness of every American for the next two generations depend upon the efficient settlement of present Government contracts, Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, director of the Air Technical Service Command, declared today.

Calling for public understanding of what he termed "the greatest job which America faces, next to winning of the war," General Knudsen expressed concern over "possible public apathy" in the coming months over contract settlements.

"For decades to come, the nation's entire economy—and that means jobs and money in the bank and a chance to send your son to college—depends upon the outcome of the job we have ahead of us," he said in a statement.

"Labor will have to understand that there will be some unemployment as we terminate contracts and cut back production."

Surplus Property Disposal

Discussing surplus property disposal, General Knudsen declared it would be necessary to scrap a large percentage of war equipment that is declared surplus.

"People will just have to get used to the idea that the war is wasteful," he said. "We don't want the situation occurring after this war, as it has done after other wars, where outmoded materiel will be warehoused and kept for years, at a great expense to the taxpayer, when it is just so much junk as far as its ever being used is concerned."

ROOSEVELT EXPECTED TO RETAIN MARSHALL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—(AP) President Roosevelt is expected to retain Gen. George C. Marshall as chief of staff after he reaches retirement age Dec 31, the Army and Navy journal says.

The journal noted that Admiral Earnest J. King, chief of naval operations, who was 65 in 1942, was continued on active duty by the President. Marshall, in addition to being the Army chief of staff, is one of the American members of the combined chiefs of staff.

An announcement from President Roosevelt on his decision to retain Marshall is expected soon, the journal says.

Crippled Japanese-American Veteran Ejected By Barber

NOV 12 1944

Poston, Ariz., Nov. 11 (AP)—The War Relocation Authority today reported a crippled Japanese-American army private, wearing many service ribbons, had been ejected from a civilian barber shop near this WRA center because of the owner's objection to his ancestry.

Andy Hale, the barber, acknowledged he had ordered the soldier Thursday not to come in his shop, but denied shoving or forcing the infantryman. The WRA said the veteran, walking with a crutch, had been shoved from the establishment.

Hale, father of three sons in the armed service, said a sign on the front of his Parker (Ariz.) shop reads: "Japs keep out, you rat."

"I don't want none of their business," Hale asserted. "They might close me up but I sure as hell won't work on a Jap."

Just Alike To Him

Hale, in answer to a question, said it made no difference to him whether the Japanese-Americans were civilians or soldiers. "They look just alike to me," explained the Forth Worth (Texas) native who has lived 20 years in Arizona.

Mrs. Pauline Brown, reports officer for the WRA center, said the soldier was Private Raymond Matsuda, 29, former resident of Hawaii, who was shot in the knee on the Italian front July 22.

Matsuda, Mrs. Brown related, was wearing seven army ribbons and badges, including the combat infantryman's badge and the Purple Heart.

He served two years overseas, she reported, with the 442d Regimental Combat Team, an outstanding unit on the Italian front.

Came To Visit Friends

Mrs. Brown said Matsuda came to visit friends here. He has been at the army's Hammond General Hospital at Modesto, Cal. She reported Matsuda gave this version of the incident:

Matsuda went into the shop without noticing the sign and was confronted by Hale, who said "Can't you see that sign?"

The soldier replied he hadn't noticed it but even so he was wearing a United States Army uniform. Hale then shoved him out the door.

Hale said, "I didn't touch the soldier—he didn't even come into the shop. I met him at the door and told him not to come in. That's all there was to it."

About eight or ten months ago, Hale said, he stopped another Japanese-American soldier from walking into his establishment.

Camouflage Removed From Martin's Mars

Chicago, Nov. 11 (AP)—Wartime camouflage has been removed from the Mars, largest flying boat in the world, now in navy transport service between San Francisco and Honolulu, representatives of the Glenn L. Martin Company, of Baltimore, Md., builders of the 70-ton giant, disclosed today.

The blue and white paint which covered the Mars weighed 628 pounds, which the company said required 580 additional pounds (about 100 gallons) of fuel for the flight to Hawaii. In addition, engineers estimate the cruising speed is increased by 4.3 miles an hour through elimination of the "drag" or air resistance of the paint.

Payload is increased about 1,200 pounds, engineers said.

Liberty Ship Split in Two Is Back in War—Whole

Vessel Serving Russia Was Repaired After Storm

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—A Liberty ship which snapped in two during a wild Arctic storm is one piece again and back in war service. Disclosing the incident today, the War Shipping Administration called the ship's survival "proof of the soundness of Liberty ship design and construction."

Built at Richmond, Calif., as the Alexander Baranoff, the freighter was turned over to Russia under lend-lease and renamed the Valeri Chkalov. After several trips delivering war supplies for Russia, the ship was returning to this country in ballast last winter for another load when caught in a violent storm.

By the time rescue craft arrived, the bow and stern of the freighter were ten miles apart. A United States destroyer and two naval tugs took them in tow. The bisected freighter was taken to North Vancouver, British Columbia, and put together again.

SECURITY TAX RISE OPPOSED

Vandenberg To Offer Bill To Bar Automatic Boost

NOV 12

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—Legislation to block an automatic $1,500,000,000 increase in social security pay-roll taxes will be offered when Congress reconvenes Tuesday, Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) announced today.

"I should think that 1945 would be rather a poor year to double pay-roll taxes," the Senator said, citing campaign declarations by both major parties favoring lighter tax loads on business as it reconverts to peacetime pursuits.

For three successive years Vandenberg has championed legislation which prevented doubling of the pay-roll tax, now one per cent. each on employers and employes. Without positive action by Congress, the tax increase becomes effective January 1, 1945.

"Morgenthau Rule" Cited

Under the so-called Morgenthau rule, adopted in 1939, the reserve fund from which social security benefits are paid is considered adequate when it equals three times the highest annual expenditure contemplated in any one of five subsequent years. Vandenberg said that by January 1 the reserve would amount to about $6,000,000,000, which is twelve times the lowest and eight times the highest estimate of disbursements from the fund in 1949.

The Senator contends the law is contradictory because, while it recognizes the Morgenthau rule, it also arbitrarily calls for an increase in the pay-roll levy rate from time to time.

"Either the statutory increases are wrong or the Morgenthau rule is wrong," he said. "As a matter of fact, they're collecting more at the one per cent. level than was expected to be collected at the two per cent. level when the statute was written.

"Would Settle It For Good"

"I think the question should be settled once and for all, instead of a bite at a time every year."

President Roosevelt is on record in favor of permitting the increase to take effect. In vetoing the 1943 tax bill last February 22, he took exception to a similar freeze provision, declaring the increase was scheduled for "a time when industry and labor are best able to adjust themselves t such increases."

Vandenberg declared the pay-roll tax tax question is "utterly unrelated to expanded social security coverage."

"I'm in favor of a very general expansion in coverage and a readjustment in benefits at points where it is obviously equitable," he said. "This pending question relates solely to what taxes are to be paid for existing benefits."

Delay Until November 20

With members of Congress straggling back after their election campaigns, actual legislating is not likely to start until about November 20.

With the customary Christmas holidays in the offing, that would leave little more than four weeks to handle "must" bills, including extension of the President's war powers.

Other pending measures include legislation to extend the time for court-martial of army and navy officers in charge at Pearl Harbor when Japanese attacked; a $500,000,000 rivers and harbors authorization bill, and a $1,000,000,000 flood control authorization bill. The latter two measures will die with the 78th Congress unless acted upon favorably.

WLB PENALIZES CARPENTERS

Membership Safeguards Of 7 Locals Ordered Withheld

Washington, Nov. 11 (AP)—The War Labor Board today penalized striking locals of the AFL Carpenters union in seven mill cases by withholding for a probationary period the usual membership safeguards.

For the first time, the board acted in this manner under the provisions of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act toward a union which had voted to strike in time of war.

WLB refused to approve the customary dues check-off and maintenance-of-membership provision in these locals' contracts. In an eighth case, where the employer had agreed to continue a maintenance of membership provision already in its contract, the board withheld the check-off from the union. Under the maintenance clause, union members must keep dues paid up or be fired.

Labor Members Dissent

Labor members dissented to the opinion, written by Edwin E. Witte, a public member of the board. Witte said there was nothing in the Smith-Connally Act which approved strikes under any circumstances, adding that:

"Major labor organizations and the responsible labor leaders of the country have taken the position that compliance with the notice provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act does not relieve labor of the pledge it freely gave. . . ." not to strike during the war.

The cases involved 11 millwork companies in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa and various locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, AFL, with 4,767 members.

Companies, Employes Listed

The companies and number of employes, in parentheses:

Wisconsin—Anson and Gilkey Company (215) at Merrill; Morgan Company (550), Foster-Lotham Mills (330) and the Radford Company (70) at Oshkosh, and George Silbernagel and Sons (700) at Wausaw.

Illinois—Rock Island Sash and Door Works (433) at Rock Island.

Iowa—Farley and Loetscher Manufacturing Company (1,134) and Metz Manufacturing Company (60) at Dubuque; Curtis Companies, Inc. (500) at Clinton; Roach and Musser Company (375) and Huttig Manufacturing Company (400) at Muscatine.

Two years ago, when the union sought an area-wide agreement, disputes arose and a panel was appointed to hear the cases separately. The panel report is presently being considered by the board. After taking a vote as required under the Disputes Act, the union went on strike for approximately two weeks, ending August 24, 1944, allegedly over delay in disposition of the cases.

Denial Periods Vary

The board denied maintenance-of-membership and check-off provisions for the period from August 24 to February 24, 1945, in five cases, and to March 24, 1945, in two others, where unauthorized strikes had occurred previously.

The six-month probation was applied to Anson and Gilkey, Morgan, Radford, Metz and Curtis companies. The additional month was applied at Foster-Lotham and Farley and Loetscher.

The check-off was denied to the union at the Rock Island Sash and Door Works, but the carpenters have the right to reopen the issue after February 24, 1945.

3 Big Companies Bow To Demands Of Petrillo

Federation Of Musicians Lifts Ban On Recordings

FOR RCA-VICTOR, COLUMBIA AND NBC

NOV 13 1944

New York, Nov. 11 (AP)—James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL), announced today the lifting of his 27-month recording ban against RCA-Victor, Columbia Recording Corporation and the National Broadcasting Company's transcription division.

Petrillo, who had rejected a War Labor Board order and a request from President Roosevelt to permit union musicians to resume recording for the companies, said all three companies had agreed to the union's requirement that they pay the union a royalty on each disc sold.

James W. Murray, general manager of RCA-Victor record activities, announced a few minutes earlier that RAC-Victor had agreed to "meet the demands" of Petrillo.

Smaller Firms Had Signed

Decca and several smaller recording companies signed with the union a year ago.

Columbia announced tonight that it had signed with Petrillo "because of the Government's unwillingness or incapacity to enforce its orders."

Recalling that the dispute was certified to the War Labor Board more than 16 months ago, Edward Wallenstein, Columbia's president, said in a telegram to Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director:

"The economic pressures on us are such that we can wait no longer and must now either sign or go out of business."

President Roosevelt asked Vinson last October 18 to see if the law permitted any action to compel lifting of the ban. The WLB had

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certified the dispute to the President.

The three-year agreements signed today, Petrillo said, would permit the companies to resume recording at once. When the ban was imposed August 1, 1942, the RCA-Victor and Columbia were making more than half of the 130,000,000 records produced annually in the United States.

On the basis of that production, the union will get approximately $4,000,000 a year from the three companies, Petrillo said, adding that he expected the amount would be greater since the demand for records had increased since 1942.

Contracts Generally Same

He said the contracts signed today were the same, with minor exceptions, as those signed previously by Decca and the smaller companies.

"This is the greatest victory for a labor organization in the history of the labor movement," Petrillo told reporters. "The American Federation of Musicians is the first labor organization to receive agreements whereby employers pay money direct to the organization for the employment of musicians over and above what they pay for the actual work done by the musicians in the making of recordings."

Three Executives Sign

The union president said the contracts were signed by Murray for RCA-Victor, Wallenstein for Columbia, and Lloyd Egnor, manager of the NBC's transcription division.

He said he had come to New York from Chicago at the request of Niles Trammel, NBC president, and that a five-hour conference preceded the signing of contracts.

"Today was fine," Petrillo commented, "but there are a hell of a lot of scars. They led people to believe I'm something that I am not."

Murray's Statement

Murray's statement announcing the agreement read:

"In view of Mr. Petrillo's decision not to accept the order of the War Labor Board and the request of the President to obey the board's order, we had no alternative but to meet the demands of Mr. Petrillo that we make direct payments to the union's treasury, or to abandon our record business, which would have resulted in losses to the public, our employes and artists, our dealers and stockholders."

Petrillo has based the requirement that the recording firms pay into the union's unemployment fund a royalty on each disc sold on the contention that "canned music" causes unemployment of musicians.

RAIL STRIKE IMPASSE

Chicago, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—Efforts to end a strike of 550 employees on two electric railroads in order to restore normal transportation facilities for some 75,000 suburban commuters, appeared today to have reached a stalemate twenty-four hours after service on the lines halted.

Both company spokesmen and officials of the two railroad brotherhoods involved in the strike, which resulted from a wage dispute, said that they had exhausted every possibility of immediate settlement.

Thousands of persons living in western suburbs and in North Shore communities served by the roads—the Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee and Chicago Aurora & Elgin—faced transportation difficulties.

NOV 12 1944

THIRD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN
BY RICHARD KASISCHKE
LONDON, SUNDAY, NOV. 12-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS, STEADILY EXPANDING THEIR WEDGE BETWEEN THE GERMAN DEFENDERS OF BUDAPEST AND MISKOLC, YESTERDAY DROVE TO WITHIN 11 MILES OF MISKOLC, HUNGARY'S FIFTH CITY, WHILE A BUDAPEST BROADCAST LATE LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED THAT HEAVY FIGHTING HAD BROKEN OUT AT VECSES, ONLY FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL.
A MIDNIGHT SOVIET BULLETIN SAID THE ENEMY HAD THROWN IN POWERFUL REINFORCEMENTS IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK THE RUSSIAN HOLD ON THE RAILWAY TO MISKOLC, 84 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL, AND ALSO ON THE MAIN RAILWAY TO SZOLNOK, 50 MILES SOU
T
HEAST OF BUDAPEST.
WHILE THE RUSSIANS DID NOT MENTION THE VECSES SECTOR THEY TOLD OF PARTICULARLY HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR CEGLED, 35 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BUDAPEST, WHICH IS ON THE SAME LINE SERVING VECSES.
SIXTEEN MILES NORTHEAST OF CEGLED, OTHER SOVIET UNITS CAPTURED UJSZASZ, 43 MILES EAST-SOUTHEAST OF BUDAPEST. THESE TROOPS WERE MOVING ALONG A SECONDARY RAIL LINE BETWEEN BUDAPEST AND SZOLNOK WHICH RUNS EAST OF THE CAPITAL TO UJSZASZ, AND THEN CURVES SOUTHWARD NINE MILES TO RUSSIAN-HELD SZOLNOK.
JASZLADANY, 45 MILES X X 3RD GRAPH PREV.
RP948PEW

A192 Add London Russian (Kasischke) xx Slovakia."
OLBERG SAID THAT PETROV'S FORCES, ATTACKING DESPITE TORRENTIAL RAINS AND SNOW IN THE EASTERN BESKIDS MOUNTAINS, HAD SCORED A BREAK-THROUGH TOWARD THE SLOVAK FRONTIER ADJOINING POLAND.

OLBERG DID NOT NAME THE SPECIFIC AREA, BUT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID THE ATTACKS WERE RESUMED WEST OF LUPKOW AND DUKLA PASSES. PETROV'S TROOPS ALREADY ARE INSIDE EASTERN SLOVAKIA, WEST OF UNGVAR, CONQUERED RUTHENIAN CAPITAL, AND SEVERAL WEEKS AGO DROVE THROUGH LUPKOW PASS INTO NORTHERN SLOVAKIA.
IN SWITZERLAND THE BASLER NACHRICHTEN REPORTED THAT THE HUNGARIAN GOLD RESERVE OF 80,000,000 PENGOS HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM BUDAPEST TO GERMANY, AND THAT SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORY INSTALLATIONS ALSO HAD BEEN REMOVED, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE MANFRED-WEISZ PLANT.
ON CSEPEL ISLAND IN THE DANUBE JUST SOUTH OF BUDAPEST.
BUDAPEST ITSELF HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO AN IMMENSE FORTRESS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.
CH336PFW

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THIRD NIGHT LEAD AIR
BY ROBERT EUNSON
LONDON, SUNDAY, NOV. 12-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED TARGETS IN WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY.
THE OPERATION MARKED A RESUMPTION OF NIGHT ATTACKS WHICH HAD BEEN INTERRUPTED BY UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.
BAD WEATHER, HOWEVER, DID NOT DETER DAYLIGHT ATTACKS YESTERDAY WHEN 2,000 AMERICAN PLANES STRUCK AT THE REICH FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH. THE RETURNING FLYERS REPORTED THAT GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS IN ITALY, AUSTRIA AND WESTERN GERMANY OFFERED ONLY MEAGER TO MODERATE RESISTANCE.
LT.GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ X X X SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD (MAKING TIME CONFORM).
SW1130PEW

NOV 12 1944

LONDON, NOV. 10-(AP)-MARSHAL STALIN IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN INVITED TO LONDON FOR THE BIG THREE TALKS EXPECTED BEFORE CHRISTMAS, BUT THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION TODAY WAS THAT HE LIKELY WOULD AGREE TO MEET PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT ROOSEVELT MIGHT COME FIRST TO LONDON AND ACCOMPANY CHURCHILL TO PARIS, AND THAT THEY WOULD GO FROM THERE TO THE RENDEZVOUS WITH STALIN.

FD946AEW
LONDON, NOV 11-(AP)-WHAT HAPPENED IN THE LITTLE DUTCH VILLAGE OF OSS AFTER ENGLISH SOLDIERS FOUND GERMAN TROOPS HAD LEFT LARGE SUPPLIES OF STORES THERE WOULD HAVE DONE CREDIT TO THE PLOTS OF GILBERT AND SULLIVAN.
OSS WAS SITUATED IN NO MAN'S LAND ABOUT A MONTH AGO AND BRITISH ADVANCE GUARDS HAD STAYED IN THE TOWN JUST LONG ENOUGH TO KILL ALL THE GERMAN SNIPERS AND DISCOVER THE QUANTITIES OF REAL BUTTER, EGGS AND PORT.
AFTER DRAWING ONE LARGE TRUCK LOAD OF FOOD AND FEEDING IT TO THE MEN OF THE GUARDS ARMORED DIVISION, THE MESS OFFICERS CAME BACK THE NEXT DAY AND FOUND ANOTHER NAME UNDER THEIRS ON THE INVOICE LIST.
"THE GERMANS CAME BACK LAST NIGHT AFTER YOU LEFT," THE LITTLE STOREKEEPER EXPLAINED.
THE NEXT DAY, WHEN THE TOMMIES PARKED THEIR TRUCK BY THE DEPOT, THE STOREKEEPER CAME RUNNING OUT TO MEET THEM.
"YOU CAN'T COME IN NOW," HE SHOUTED. "THE NAZIS ARE HERE."
THE MESS OFFICERS DOVE FOR COVER. TWENTY MINUTES LATER THEY CAME BACK AND FOUND THE GERMANS HAD LOADED THE ENGLISH TRUCK WITH SUPPLIES. WITHOUT HESITATION THE BRITISH TOMMIES JUMPED INTO THEIR TRUCK AND RACED AWAY--WITHOUT THANKING THE GERMANS FOR LOADING IT.
SW928PEW

PRECEDE PARIS CHURCHILL
LONDON, NOV 11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DECLARED AT A DINNER GIVEN FOR HIM TONIGHT IN PARIS BY GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE THAT "IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF BRITISH POLICY THAT THE ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE SHOULD BE UNSHAKEABLE, CONSTANT AND EFFECTIVE."
THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, AS QUOTED BY THE PARIS RADIO, RECALLED THAT HE HAD TOLD THE FRENCH BY RADIO FROM LONDON IN 1940 THAT "A DAY WOULD COME WHEN FRANCE WOULD TAKE HER PLACE AT THE HEAD OF THE GREAT NATIONS AND PLAY HER PART AS THE CHAMPION OF LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE."
SW905PEW

LONDON, NOV 11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN HAVE FLOWN TO PARIS TO CONFER WITH GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.
ACCOMPANIED BY MRS.CHURCHILL, MISS MARY CHURCHILL, AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, THEY FLEW TO FRANCE FROM AN ENGLISH FIELD IN A DOUGLAS DAKOTA TRANSPORT PLANE FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
THE NEWS OF THEIR TRIP WAS HELD UP FOR SECURITY REASONS UNTIL 11 A.M. (6 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME) TODAY--ARMISTICE DAY--THE HOUR AT WHICH THE FIRST WORLD WAR ARMISTICE BEGAN, NOV.11, 1918.
SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, PERMANENT UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND NICHOLAS LANGFORD, EDEN'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, WERE IN THE GROUP.
A BUZZING SWARM OF SPITFIRES ESCORTED THE TRANSPORT PLANE.
THE PRIME MINISTER WENT TO PARIS AT THE INVITATION OF DE GAULLE AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE MAY 22, 1940, THA CHURCHILL HAD GONE TO FRANCE ON A VISIT OF STATE. THEN HE FLEW TO TOURS TO CONFER WITH PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD AND GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND AS THE ALLIES RETREATED AND FRANCE TOTTERED.
THAT WAS FIVE DAYS AFTER HE HAD OFFERED FRANCE A SOLEMN UNION THAT WOULD HAVE GIVEN FRANCE EQUAL PARTNERSHIP IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
CHURCHILL VISITED NORMANDY SHORTLY AFTER THE INVASION.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS EXPECTED TO ACCEPT AN INVITATION TO PARIS LATER.
ASIDE FROM THE SIGNIFICANT SYMBOLISM IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S PRESENCE IN PARIS ON ARMISTICE DAY, THERE WAS A RIPE FIELD FOR IMPORTANT POLITICAL AND MILITARY TALKS ON FRENCH SOIL.
THE REARMING OF THE FRENCH ARMY TO SHARE THE FINAL BLOWS AGAINST GERMANY WAS CERTAIN TO BE ONE SUBJECT. THE FRENCH ROLE IN THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY AND ALLIED AID IN THE RESTORATION OF FRENCH CIVILIAN LIFE WERE OTHERS.
THE TALKS ARE EXPECTED TO FURNISH FRUITFUL ORIENTATION ON A NUMBER OF POINTS FOR THE IMMINENT PARLEY OF THE BIG THREE LEADERS - CHURCHILL, ROOSEVELT AND STALIN.
THE MEETING POSED ONE QUESTION MARK: WOULD GENERAL DE GAULLE PRESS UPON CHURCHILL HIS VIEW THAT FRANCE OUGHT TO BE LET INTO THE PARLEYS AS ONE OF A BIG FOUR?
DN625AEW

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AMS BUDGET (460)
CHURCHILL INTERPRETIVE
BY ALEX H.SINGLETON
LONDON, NOV. 11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TODAY POURED THE CEMENT FOR A BRITISH-FRENCH POSTWAR ALLIANCE UPON WHICH HE HOPES TO BUILD A WESTERN EUROPEAN BLOC OF STATES PLEDGED TO MUTUAL AID AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION.
IN A DRAMATIC GESTURE OF GOOD FELLOWSHIP, BRITAIN'S FIRST CITIZEN CARRIED TO PARIS, NEWLY-PULSING HEART OF A LIBERATED LAND, HIS ASSURANCE THAT FRANCE WILL REALIZE THE HOPE FOR WHICH SHE STRUGGLED IN YEARS OF NAZI DOMINATION--A RETURN TO THE WORLD'S HIGH COUNCILS.
CHURCHILL UNDOUBTEDLY DISCUSSED THE AMERICAN-BRITISH-SOVIET

30.24—— 203,19

INVITATION TO FRANCE TO ASSUME FULL MEMBERSHIP ON THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION, ANNOUNCED JOINTLY IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON TODAY. AMONG OTHER MATTERS, THIS COMMITTEE IS WORKING ON TERMS FOR FRENCH-GERMAN TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

LONDON BELIEVES THAT STEPS TO SPEED FRANCE'S RETURN TO THE WORLD COUNCIL TABLES OCCUPIED CHURCHILL'S FIRST ATTENTION IN HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH GEN. DE GAULLE, FOR THE PRIME MINISTER HAS LONG EMPHASIZED THAT IT IS IN BRITAIN'S INTEREST TO SEE ERECTED A "STRONG, INDEPENDENT AND FRIENDLY FRANCE."

ALONG THAT LINE, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT PROBLEMS SURROUNDING THE TASK OF REARMING FRENCH MILITARY FORCES WOULD FORM PART OF THE MOVE TO BACK UP THIS COUNTRY WHICH ONCE HAD THE WORLD'S LARGEST ARMY.

THIS OBJECTIVE, INCREASING IN IMPORTANCE AS THE CHANCES OF VICTORY OVER GERMANY THIS YEAR DIMINISH, RAISED THE LIKELIHOOD THAT FRENCH FORCES WILL BE GIVEN INCREASED RESPONSIBILITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT NEXT YEAR, AND IMPROVED THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR USE IN GERMANY'S OCCUPATION.

BUT IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT DISCUSSION OF THE IMMEDIATE MILITARY FUTURE OF FRANCE COULD NOT BE SEPARATED FROM HER DIPLOMATIC ASPIRATIONS, MAKING IT ALMOST INEVITABLE THAT CHURCHILL AND DE GAULLE TALKED OVER THE FRENCH POSITION AS REGARDS THE IMMINENT "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE.

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A149

WHETHER THE TRI-POWER CONFERENCE WOULD BE WIDENED AT THIS STAGE REMAINED UNCERTAIN, BUT THE PARIS DISCUSSIONS AT LEAST WILL PROVIDE CHURCHILL WITH THE FRENCH POSITION ON EUROPE'S PROBLEMS TO CARRY INTO HIS NEXT MEETING WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND MARSHAL STALIN.

THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN CHURCHILL, DE GAULLE AND THEIR ADVISORS MAY ALSO PAVE THE WAY FOR RESUMPTION OF THE WAR-INTERRUPTED INTERDEPENDENT ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES--AN ASPECT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS WHICH CHURCHILL ALWAYS HAS WEIGHED CAREFULLY.

SO, TOO, HAS CHURCHILL LONG BEEN CONVINCED THAT FRANCE AND BRITAIN MUST STICK TOGETHER FOR THEIR SELF-INTERESTS.

"IT'S NOW NEARLY 40 YEARS SINCE I FIRST BECAME CONVINCED THAT THE FORTUNES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE INTERWOVEN, AND THAT THEIR MILITARY FORCES MUST BE COMBINED IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE MANNER BY ALLIANCE AND AGREEMENT AND CLAIMS," HE TOLD COMMONS SEPTEMBER 29.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN MUST MAINTAIN AND STRENGTHEN "CLOSEST FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF COMMON INTERESTS, BOTH POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC," CONCURRED THE NEWSPAPER "PARISIAN LIBERE" IN A FEATURED EDITORIAL TODAY.

GH1247PEW

PRECEDE STOCKHOLM

LONDON, NOV. 11--(AP)--BERLIN HINTED AT FEARS OF WAR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BALTIC TODAY BY DECLARING THE EASTERN PART OF

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THE BALTIC SEA AND BOTHNIAN GULF A WAR ZONE.

BERLIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW WHICH SAID "THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND MAY SOON STARTLE THE WORLD WITH A SERIES OF MASS SEA-BORNE LANDINGS ON GERMAN SOIL FROM TTS NEWLY-CAPTURED SERIES OF SPRINGBOARD PORTS ALONG THE COAST OF THE BALTIC STATES."

THIS DISPATCH SAID THE RUSSIANS MIGHT STRIKE BY BOTH SEA AND AIR AGAINST ADOLF HITLER'S SEAWARD FLANK AS FAR AS DANZIG OR BEYOND.

RUSSIAN OBSERVERS HAVE WERE AMONG THOSE WHO WATCHED ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS EXERCISES PRIOR TO THE INVASION OF NORMANDY.

BERLIN'S PROCLAMATION DECLARED ANY SHIP TRAVELING THE BALTIC OR THE GULF OF BOTHNIA WOULD BE SUBJECT TO ATTACK WITHOUT WARNING.

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APR 4H 1735 CCC 220P

LONDON, NOV. 11-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO TODAY DECLARED THE BALTIC SEA AN OPERATIONAL AREA IN WHICH EVERY SHIP WAS LIKELY TO BE SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

"THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ISSUED THIS WARNING TO EVERY COUNTRY," THE BROADCAST SAID. "THE OPERATIONAL AREA WILL EXTEND FROM THE GERMAN COAST NEAR RUGENWALDE TO SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND OF OLAND."

(EDS: LONG WORD IS "SEA")

GH922AEW

LONDON, NOV 12-(AP)-THE VOLKSSTURM--GERMAN HOME GUARD ARMY--HAS BEEN ORDERED TO OBEY THESE SIX COMMANDMENTS, THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT.

"1. IN EVERY SITUATION, BELIEVE IN VICTORY. DIE FIGHTING FAITHFUL TO THE FUEHRER, EVEN UNTO DEATH RATHER THAN ASK THE ENEMY FOR MERCY.

"2. LET THE VOLKSSTURM BE GERMANY'S GREATEST ARMY OF FANATICS.

"3. WHEN YOU ARE IN A HOPELESS SITUATION AND YOUR SUPERIOR THINKS HE MUST GIVE UP, THEN THE COMMAND GOES TO HIM WHO IS READY TO GO ON

FIGHTING, IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE.

"4. THE VOLKSSTURM MAN WILL REFUSE INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY, REGARDLESS OF CAJOLERY AND THREATS.

5. THE VOLKSSTURM MAN WILL BE CHIVALROUS TO WOMEN, CHILDREN AND THE AGED. HE IS FILLED WITH HATRES FOR THE ENEMY, WHO INTENDS TO RAPE OU

THE AGED. HE IS FILLED WITH HATRED FOR THE ENEMY, WHO INTENDS TO RAPE OUR WOMEN AND BUTCHER OUR CHILDREN.

"6. LET US REMAIN TRUE TO OUR DUTY, AND THE LORD WILL BLESS OUR STRUGGLE. NEVER REST UNTIL VICTORY AND PEACE ARE SECURED, AND THE REICH IS FREE."

SW533PEW

LONDON, NOV. 11-(AP)-A 14-YEAR-OLD ENGLISH BOY, STANLEY BAYES, LOST A LEG SEVERAL YEARS AGO. HIS FAMILY COULDN'T AFFORD TO GET HIM AN ARTIFICIAL LIMB.

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WHEN HE COULDN'T JOIN THE OTHER BOYS AT FOOTBALL OR CRICKET, STAN WOULD DROP BY AN AMERICAN ORDNANCE DEPOT NEAR HIS HOME AND VISIT WITH THE SOLDIERS.

HE WAS SUCH A FAVORITE OF THE AMERICANS THAT THEY DECIDED TO BUY AN ARTIFICIAL LEG FOR HIM AND SEND HIM TO A SCHOOL WHERE HE COULD LEARN HOW TO USE IT. THEY PROMISED HE WOULD BE GUEST OF HONOR AT THE COMPANY MESS WHEN HE CAME HOME.

STAN'S HOMECOMING PARTY WAS HELD THE OTHER NIGHT. SEATED AT THE TABLE WITH HIM WERE LT.LOWELL R.BLASS, CARTER CAMP, PA., CPL. JOSEPH MAHONEY, 153 AMERY STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., PVT.GEORGE F. PETERS, 32 NASSAU STREET, WILLIMANSETT, MASS., CPL.WILLIAM NEWMAN, 38 CAMERON STREET, DORCHESTER, MASS., CPL.LOUIS J.DENIU, 54 ECHO STREET, MALDEN, MASS., AND PVT.HAROLD BLUM, 1433 VYSE AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

WD605PEW

LONDON, NOV. 11-(AP)-A FORTRESS TAIL GUNNER OFFERED TO TAKE ON THE ONLY GERMAN PLANE THAT ATTACKED AMERICAN BOMBER FORMATIONS OVER THE RUHR TODAY,BUT THE NAZI TURNED TAIL AND RAN AWAY.

"HE MADE A PASS AT US, BUT TOOK OFF LIKE A BAT OUT OF HELL WHEN I FIRED A COUPLE OF TRACERS AT HIM," SGT. GERALD R.PERRY OF BOGATA, TEXAS, RELATED.

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"WE BOMBED THROUGH THE CLOUDS AND DIDN'T SPOT A SINGLE ENEMY AIRCRAFT," SAID CAPT. M.WALLACE MATTISON, 603 CLAIRMONT AVENUE, DECATUR, GA., BOMBARDIER.

SGT. KENNETH O.ROHR, 21 MAYNARD STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, SAID, "PATCHES OF FLAK WERE NOT AS BAD AS USUAL." ONLY ONE BURST OF FLAK WAS SEEN BY SGT. DANIEL GEYER, 702 FOURTH STREET, SAN FERNANDO, CALIF., TURRET GUNNER.

LT. ROBERT C.PICKLING, ALHAMBRA, CALIF., ANOTHER BOMBARDIER, SAID, "THE FLAK DIDN'T BOTHER US, NOR DID ANY NAZI FIGHTERS."

"WE GOT NO FLAK, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE FOUR OR FIVE ROCKETS FIRED AT US DURING THE BOMB RUN," REPORTED SGT. PHILLIPS S.ROEBLING, 231 DOLOREST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, BALL TURRET GUNNER.

TA800PEW.

WILL INSTRUCT ASSISTANTS IN THE SAME SUBJECTS. All U.S. A. Hqrs subjects.

COMMANDING THE SCHOOL IS CAPT.ULRICH A.URTON, 210 SOUTH MAPLE ST., LANCASTER, OHIO, PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER OF A MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT SLATED TO OPERATE ONE OF THE CITIES OF GERMANY. URTON IS A FORMER MEMBER OF THE OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL.

THE SCHOOL IS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF CAPT.JOHN J.KNECHT, 4928 GARDEN ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., A FORMER POLICE INSPECTOR. THE NEW POLICEMEN WEAR DISTINCTIVE BLUE UNIFORMS WITH RED STRIPES DOWN THE TROUSERS.

URTON SAID THEY WERE COOPERATING FULLY IN THE TRAINING PROGRAM AND WELCOMED AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE OF SOME SERVICE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE UNDER AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

CONFIRMING WITH A REQUEST BY THE TRAINEES, URTON SAID CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT SERVICES ARE HELD IN THEIR CLASSROOMS ON SUNDAY BY ARMY CHAPLAINS.

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B1218PEW

SHAEF

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD

Bealmear)

WESTERN FRONT (BY HAWKINS) X X X AT CAEN.

A FEW HOURS BEFORE MAJ.GEN.ROBERT GROW'S SIXTH DIVISION TANKS CUT ACROSS THE NIED--ALSO KNOWN AS THE NIED FRANCAISE--AT FOUR O'CLOCK, PATTON RECEIVED ANOTHER HANDSOME BIRTHDAY PRESENT WITH THE NEWS THAT THE GERMANS WERE MAKING A LARGE-SCALE WITHDRAWAL TO THE NORTHEAST FRO CHATEAU-SALINS FOREST.

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TROOPS, GUNS AND TANKS BELIEVED ATTACHED TO THE 110TH AND 111TH REGIMENTS OF THE 11TH PANZER GRENADIER DIVISION MADE AN UNUSUAL DAYLIGHT WITHDRAWAL AFTER THREE DAYS OF A BITTER STRUGGLE WITH 35TH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN.

THEIR EXPOSED COLUMNS MOVING THROUGH BELANGE AND ACHAIN TOWARD MORANGE 25 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST IMMEDIATELY WERE ATTACKED BY 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE PLANES WITH UNOBSERVED RESULTS.

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

AT A 26TH DIVISION COMMAND POST IN FRANCE, NOV 11-(AP)-A CAPTURED GERMAN WHO SAID HE WAS CONVINCED HIS UNIT'S MORALE WAS BROKEN AND THAT IT WAS READY TO SURRENDER TOLD AMERICAN OFFICERS TODAY THAT A RECENT AIR RAID ON WUPPERTAL HAD KILLED 10,000 PERSONS AND VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT THAT TOWN.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER WHO HAS TALKED TO HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE PAST FEW DAYS SAID HE DISCOUNTED THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AT WUPPERTAL REPORTED BY THIS PRISONER BUT THAT HE WAS INCLINED TO BELIEVE HIS ACCOUNTS OF MASS FUNERALS.

HE ADDED THAT THE PRISONER WAS AN EXCEPTION IN HIS BELIEF THAT THE WAR WOULD BE OVER SOON, MANY OF THE YOUNGER PRISONERS HOPING THAT SECRET WEAPONS WILL PREVENT GERMANY'S OUTRIGHT DEFEAT AND THE OLDER ONES FEELING THAT THE STRUGGLE WILL DRAG ON AT LEAST THROUGH THE WINTER.

SW1144PEW

3o.24 — 20321

WITH THE U. S. FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, NOV. 10--(DELAYED)--(AP)-

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HIS COURAGE IN [redacted] SUPPORT OF THE ARMORED-INFANTRY ADVANCE INTO CHATEAU-SALINS ON SEPT. 15, LT. JAMES H. BARRETT OF BATH, ME., WAS AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR TODAY BY MAJ. GEN. JOHN S. WOOD, FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION COMMANDER.

THE OFFICIAL CITATION SAID THAT BARRETT'S BRAVERY AND EFFICIENCY AS PLATOON LEADER IN THE 35TH TANK BATTALION DID MUCH TO ENABLE THE ARMORED INFANTRY TO OCCUPY LARGE PORTIONS OF THE FRENCH TOWN WITH LOW LOSSES. THE TOWN LATER WAS EVACUATED AND RECAPTURED ONLY RECENTLY.

BARRETT, WHO IS 28, IS A GRADUATE OF DANFORTH HIGH SCHOOL. HE ATTENDED BENTLEY SCHOOL, BOSTON. HIS WIFE, EILEEN, LIVES AT 17 FREEMONT STREET, BATH. ENTERING THE ARMY IN APRIL, 1941, BARRETT [redacted] WAS COMMISSIONED IN SEPTEMBER, 1942 AND PARTICIPATED IN THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION'S DRIVE ACR FRANCE.

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APR/01948/THO/425A

PARIS, NOV. 11--(AP)--FRANCE IS IN THE GRIP OF A "VICIOUS CYCLE" IN HER EFFORTS TO REHABILITATE COMMUNICATIONS AND INDUSTRY, THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FRENCH RAILROADS TOLD THE NEWSPAPER LIBERATION IN A SURVEY OF WAR DESTRUCTION.

"WE NEED MINE TIMBER TO GET COAL, TRANSPORT FOR THE TIMBERS, BRIDGES FOR THE TRANSPORT, CEMENT FOR THE BRIDGES, TRANSPORT FOR THE CEMENT, [redacted]" he said.

OF 11,800 LOCOMOTIVES IN France in 1939 ONLY 2,800 REMAIN INTACT, HE

SAID. ONLY ONE BRIDGE ACROSS THE LOIRE IS USABLE, HE POINTED OUT.

PWP DYNANS 1215 CCC 1205P

NOV 12 1944

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH BELGIUM, NOV 11-(AP)-A FORMATION OF ROCKET CARRYING PLANES HAD JUST TAKEN OFF FROM A NEARBY AIRFIELD AND I WAS WATCHING THEM MAKE A BROAD CIRCLE TO GAIN ALTITUDE WHEN ACROSS MY LINE OF VISION SOMETHING STREAKED, HEADING STRAIGHT DOWN AT A TREMENDOUS SPEED.

IT WAS A DARK OBJECT, TRAILING A PLUME OF YELLOWISH BROWN SMOKE. WE STOPPED OUR JEEP. THERE WAS A ROCKING BLAST. OVERHEAD WE SAW A CLOUD OF WHITE SMOKE THOUSANDS OF FEET UP, PRESUMABLY WHERE THE OBJECT'S DESCENT BEGAN.

SECONDS LATER AS WE RACED FORWARD AGAIN, THERE WAS A BILLOWING CLOUD OF DARK BROWN SMOKE RISING ABOVE THE HOUSES. WHEN WE REZCHED THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION, WE FOUND THE MAIN BLAST HAD OCCURRED IN THE MIDDLE OF A FRESHLY PLOWED FIELD. PARTS OF THE PROJECTILE WERE STREWN OVER HUNDREDS OF YARDS, PIECES OF THIN METAL, WHISPS AND CHUNKS OF WHAT APPEARED TO BE SPUN GLASS AND ODD BITS OF WHAT MUST HAVE BEEN THE PROPULSION MECHANISM.

THE BIG EXPLOSION AND THE SUCCEEDING SMALLER BLASTS CAUSED RELATIVELY LITTLE DAMAGE AND NO SERIOUS CASUALTIES.

THAT WAS MY FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH A NAZI V-WEAPON.

SW1024PEW

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WITH THE NORTHERN GROUP OF ALLIED ARMIES, NOV 11-(AP)-OBSERVING ARMISTICE DAY, ALLIED TROOPS HELD AN OPEN AIR HIGH MASS TODAY, WERE REVIEW BY THEIR COMMANDER AND THEN PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE DUTCH CITY THEY LIBERATED.

MASS WAS CELEBRATED ON PARADE GROUNDS IN FRONT OF A BARRACKS WHICH HAD BEEN OCCUPIED UNTIL RECENTLY BY THE GERMAN GARRISON.

THE DUTCH BURGOMASTER HAILED THE LIBERATORS IN A BRIEF SPEECH AND THE COMMANDER PRAISED THE "MANY UNFORGETTABLE EXAMPLES OF HEROISM AND SACRIFICE OF THE NETHERLANDS UNDERGROUND ARMY."

SW1020PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH U.S.FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV 11-(AP)-HEINRICH HIMMLER'S EFFORTS TO CREATE A SO-CALLED VOLKSSTURM, OR PEOPLES ARMY--A MERE MOB OF GUERRILLAS WHICH THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO COVER WITH THE RULES OF ORDINARY WARFARE BY CALLING IT AN ARMY--HAVE NOT RESULTED IN ANY CONSIDERABLE ARMED FORCES.

THIS CONCLUSION WAS DRAWN TODAY FROM ALL AVAILABLE SOURCES WHICH INDICATE IN FACT THAT THE VOLKSSTURMERS HAVE NEVER BEEN GIVEN GUNS. THIS IS TRUE EVEN IN GERMAN TOWNS WHICH ARE NOT FAR FROM THE PRESENT LINES OF THE FIRST ARMY.

THEY ARE IN FACT NO BETTER THAN LABOR BATTALIONS, POSSIBLY BECAUSE THE NAZIS FEAR TO ARM THEM UNTIL THE LAST POSSIBLE MOMENT LEST SOME OF THEIR GUNS BE TURNED THE OTHER WAY.

THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE VOLKSSTURN THAT IS RELIABLE IN GENERAL ALTHOUGH IT MAY BE OFF IN SOME PARTICULARS:

THE NAZIS ARE MAKING THE BATTALION THE BASIC UNIT OF THIS OUTFIT AND ARE REALLY STRESSING TRAINING ONLY IN RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE AND IN CONSTRUCTION WORK.

NEARLY ALL OF THE VOLKSSTURMERS, VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS, HAVE HAD PSEUDO MILITARY EXPERIENCE WITH NAZI PARTY DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS. EVERY TRAINING LEADER IS A NAZI PRIMARILY AND NOT A PROFESSIONAL MILITARY MAN AND THIS IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT RESPECTS IN WHICH THE VOLKSSTURM DIFFERS MATERIALLY FROM BRITAIN'S HOME GUARD WHICH HAS BEEN TRAINED BY ARMY OFFICERS OF LONG AND VARIED EXPERIENCE.

THERE IS NO FEELING HERE THAT THESE VOLKSSTURMERS ARE GOING TO BE A NEGLIGIBLE FACTOR, BUT IT SEEMS THAT WHATEVER RESISTANCE THEY MAY OFFER WILL BE MUCH HEAVIER AGAINST THE RUSSIANS THAN THE AMERICANS.

IT ALSO SEEMS TO AMERICAN MILITARY OBSERVERS THAT THE GERMA PICTURE OF

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SW454PEW

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GH910AEW

PMS BUDGET (500)
METZ ARMISTICE

NOV 12 1944

BY JAMES M.LONG

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"ARMISTICE! ARMISTICE!"

OF 11,800 LOCOMOTIVES IN France in 1939 ONLY 2,800 REMAIN INTACT, HE

SAID. ONLY ONE BRIDGE ACROSS THE LOIRE IS USABLE, HE POINTED OUT.

PWP DYNANS 1215 CCC 1205P

(1939)

NOV 12 1944

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH BELGIUM, NOV 11-(AP)-A FORMATION OF ROCKET CARRYING PLANES HAD JUST TAKEN OFF FROM A NEARBY AIRFIELD AND I WAS WATCHING THEM MAKE A BROAD CIRCLE TO GAIN ALTITUDE WHEN ACROSS MY LINE OF VISION SOMETHING STREAKED, HEADING STRAIGHT DOWN AT A TREMENDOUS SPEED.

IT WAS A DARK OBJECT, TRAILING A PLUME OF YELLOWISH BROWN SMOKE. WE STOPPED OUR JEEP. THERE WAS A ROCKING BLAST. OVERHEAD WE SAW A CLOUD OF WHITE SMOKE THOUSANDS OF FEET UP, PRESUMABLY WHERE THE OBJECT'S DESCENT BEGAN.

SECONDS LATER AS WE RACED FORWARD AGAIN, THERE WAS A BILLOWING CLOUD OF DARK BROWN SMOKE RISING ABOVE THE HOUSES. WHEN WE REZCHED THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION, WE FOUND THE MAIN BLAST HAD OCCURRED IN THE MIDDLE OF A FRESHLY PLOWED FIELD. PARTS OF THE PROJECTILE WERE STREWN OVER HUNDREDS OF YARDS, PIECES OF THIN METAL, WHISPS AND CHUNKS OF WHAT APPEARED TO BE SPUN GLASS AND ODD BITS OF WHAT MUST HAVE BEEN THE PROPULSION MECHANISM.

THE BIG EXPLOSION AND THE SUCCEEDING SMALLER BLASTS CAUSED RELATIVELY LITTLE DAMAGE AND NO SERIOUS CASUALTIES.

THAT WAS MY FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH A NAZI V-WEAPON.

SW1024PEW

NOV 12 1944

WITH THE NORTHERN GROUP OF ALLIED ARMIES, NOV 11-(AP)-OBSERVING ARMISTICE DAY, ALLIED TROOPS HELD AN OPEN AIR HIGH MASS TODAY, WERE REVIEW BY THEIR COMMANDER AND THEN PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE DUTCH CITY THEY LIBERATED.

MASS WAS CELEBRATED ON PARADE GROUNDS IN FRONT OF A BARRACKS WHICH HAD BEEN OCCUPIED UNTIL RECENTLY BY THE GERMAN GARRISON.

THE DUTCH BURGOMASTER HAILED THE LIBERATORS IN A BRIEF SPEECH AND THE COMMANDER PRAISED THE "MANY UNFORGETTABLE EXAMPLES OF HEROISM AND SACRIFICE OF THE NETHERLANDS UNDERGROUND ARMY."

SW1020PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH U.S.FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV 11-(AP)-HEINRICH HIMMLER'S EFFORTS TO CREATE A SO-CALLED VOLKSSTURM, OR PEOPLES ARMY--A MERE MOB OF GUERRILLAS WHICH THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO COVER WITH THE RULES OF ORDINARY WARFARE BY CALLING IT AN ARMY--HAVE NOT RESULTED IN ANY CONSIDERABLE ARMED FORCES.

THIS CONCLUSION WAS DRAWN TODAY FROM ALL AVAILABLE SOURCES WHICH INDICATE IN FACT THAT THE VOLKSSTURMERS HAVE NEVER BEEN GIVEN GUNS. THIS IS TRUE EVEN IN GERMAN TOWNS WHICH ARE NOT FAR FROM THE PRESENT LINES OF THE FIRST ARMY.

THEY ARE IN FACT NO BETTER THAN LABOR BATTALIONS, POSSIBLY BECAUSE THE NAZIS FEAR TO ARM THEM UNTIL THE LAST POSSIBLE MOMENT LEST SOME OF THEIR GUNS BE TURNED THE OTHER WAY.

THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE VOLKSSTURN THAT IS RELIABLE IN GENERAL ALTHOUGH IT MAY BE OFF IN SOME PARTICULARS:

THE NAZIS ARE MAKING THE BATTALION THE BASIC UNIT OF THIS OUTFIT AND ARE REALLY STRESSING TRAINING ONLY IN RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE AND IN CONSTRUCTION WORK.

NEARLY ALL OF THE VOLKSSTURMERS, VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS, HAVE HAD PSEUDO MILITARY EXPERIENCE WITH NAZI PARTY DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS. EVERY TRAINING LEADER IS A NAZI PRIMARILY AND NOT A PROFESSIONAL MILITARY MAN AND THIS IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT RESPECTS IN WHICH THE VOLKSSTURM DIFFERS MATERIALLY FROM BRITAIN'S HOME GUARD WHICH HAS BEEN TRAINED BY ARMY OFFICERS OF LONG AND VARIED EXPERIENCE.

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"WE JUST STOPPED MARCHING THEN AND THERE," RECALLED STAFF SGT. PAUL N.HILL, OF HORTON, KAS., BACK NOW WHERE 26 YEARS AGO HE WAS A 19-YEAR OLD MORTARMAN.

NOW A MESS SERGEANT OF COMPANY E, SAME REGIMENT, SAME DIVISION, HE STOOD AT ALMOST THE SAME SPOT AS IN 1918 -- AND HE IS JUST ONE OF THE MANY FOR WHOM HISTORY IS REPEATING ITSELF.

ELSEWHERE ALL SIMILARITY TO THE POSITIONS THEN AND NOW CEASES. THEN THE AMERICANS' TOTAL FRONT AMOUNTED TO 83 MILES. TODAY THE THIRD ARMY ALONE IS ON THE OFFENSIVE ALONG A FRONT NEARLY THAT LONG.

THERE IS AN AMERICAN ARMY IN THE SOUTH, AND ANOTHER IN THE NORTH.

THIS TIME THE ALLIES HAVE ALREADY GIVEN THE WEHRMACHT A WORSE BEATING THAN IT TOOK IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. GERMANY HAS FEWER TROOPS ENGAGED IN AND BACKING THE LINE IN THE WEST THAN IN ITS HOUR OF COLLAPSE IN NOVEMBER 1918. BUT THIS TIME THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING GRIMLY ON TO THE DEATH.

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A32

A HOME FRONT CRACKUP LIKE 1918'S HAS NOT YET APPEARED IN THE DOOMED REICH OF 1944.

ALL THE WAY FROM JUST NORTH OF NANCY TO MIDDLE HOLLAND THE 1944 ALLIED ONSLAUGHT HAS FOLDED THE GERMANS BACK BEYOND THEIR 1918 SURRENDER LINE, WHICH CUT THROUGH SOUTHWESTERN BELGIUM.

THE ALLIES TODAY HAVE WHAT THEY DIDN'T HAVE IN THE LAST WAR - A FIGHTING FOOTHOLD INSIDE GERMANY IN THE PENETRATION BEYOND AACHEN ON THE ROUTE TO COLOGNE WHERE THE THIRD ARMY OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR STOOD ITS POST-ARMISTICE WATCH ON THE RHINE.

IN PARIS AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY DETACHMENTS WILL PARTICIPATE TODAY IN A PARADE OF FRENCH AND ALLIED TROOPS.

Add A Fighter Base in Italy - Voll xxx dive -

THIS VICTORY TIED HIM WITH CAPT. JAMES S. VARNELL, OF CHARLESTON, TENN., FOR SECOND PLACE IN THE ALL-TIME LIST OF ACES IN THIS THEATRE. CPT. VARNELL HAS GONE HOME, AND LT. COL. HERSCHEL GREEN, OF HAYFIELD, KY., WHO HAS 18 VICTORIES, HAS SWITCHED TO A DESK JOB, LEAVING VOLL TOP MAN.

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SINCE LEAVING MIAMI (OHIO) UNIVERSITY LAST YEAR TO JOIN THE ARMY AIR CORPS, VOLL HAS PICKED UP THE SILVER STAR, THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE AIR MEDAL.

HE WON THE SILVER STAR AUG. 17 WHEN HE CHALKED UP

3o. 24— 20 3 23

HIS SEVENTH AND EIGHTH VICTORIES IN HIS MUSTANG. HIS FORMATION WAS SHORT OF GAS AND HIS WING MAN FIGHTER WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT WHEN MOTOR TROUBLE DEVELOPED. VOLL, WHO WAS LEADING THE OUTFIT, ORDERED THE REST HOME and HE REMAINED OVERHEAD TO KEEP THE ENEMY AWAY WHILE HIS PAL DRIFTED TO LAND.

IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR RUN OF FOCKE-WULFFS AND MESSERSCHMITTS, VOLL HAS TAGGED A COUPLE OF JUNKERS 52 TROOP CARRIERS, A DORNIER AND EVEN AN ITALIAN MACCHI.

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OFTEN HE HAS BEEN OUTNUMBERED BY THE ENEMY. THERE WERE SIX OF THEM OCT. 17 NEAR BRATISLAVA AND HIS OWN ENGINE WASN'T SOUNDING ANY TOO GOOD THAT AFTERNOON. THIS WAS THE OCCASION WHEN HE FORCED TWO NAZIS TO BANK INTO EACHOTHER. AND KNOCKED OUT THE DORNIER. THEN HIS OWN ENGINE QUIT AND HE HAD TO MAKE A DEAD STICK LANDING.

VOLL'S MOTHER, MRS. ALMA VOLL, LIVES AT 2552 MAISON RD., CINCINNATI.

FEDESR 2000SERIES/KIN/ 532A

FLORENCE, ITALY, NOV. 11-(AP)-FIRST LT.ROGER W.MAURER, 118 HUDSON STREET, HARRISBURG, PA., AND SECOND LT. FRANCES M.LOCKEMAN OF YORK, PA., A NURSE WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY, WERE MARRIED TODAY IN A CEREMONY PERXORMED AT THE BORGHESE PALACE BY CHAPLAIN LT.COL. INYUKMADDOX

YORK, PA., A NURSE WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY, WERE MARRIED TODAY IN A CEREMONY PERFORMED AT THE BORGHESE PALACE BY CHAPLAIN LT.COL. PAUL J.MADDOX OF COMPTON, CALIF.

THEIR ROMANCE BEGAN AT BIZERTE IN JUNE, 1943. LIEUTENANT LOCKEMAN FORMERLY WAS A NURSE AT UNION MEMORIAL HOSPITAL IN BALTIMORE, MD.

NOV 12 44

ATTENDANTS AT THE WEDDING WERE FIRST LT.ESTHER HINSHAW OF WINSTON SALEM, N.C., BRIDESMAID, SECOND LT.IRENE BECKER OF MONTGOMERY, MINN., MATRON OF HONOR, CAPT.LOUIS P.TUSTIN OF KING CITY, CALIF., BEST MAN.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, NOV. 11--(AP)--THE NEWSPAPER DER BUND, commenting SWISS ON THE RESIGNATION OF FOREIGN MINISTER MARCEL PILET-GOLAZ, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE act resulted from OF INTERIOR POLITICS RATHER THAN from THE RUSSIAN REFUSAL TO RENEW DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SWITZERLAND.

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FOR THIS REASON, DER BUND SAID, THE TIME FOR THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WITHDRAWAL--SIX DAYS AFTER MOSCOW'S ANNOUNCEMENT--WAS BADLY CHOSEN BECAUSE IT IS APT TO CREATE THE IMPRESSIO THAT SWITZERLAND "YIELDS TOO EASILY TO FOREIGN INFLUENCE."

IN HIS LETTER TO WALTER STAUFLI, PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION, DATED LAST TUESDAY, PILET-GOLAZ MENTIONED THAT THE RENEWAL OF DI LOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND HAD NOT MATERIALIZED AND ADDED:

"CIRCUMSTANCES WILL SHOW BEFORE LONG THE TRUE AND PROFOUND CAUSES OF THE RUSSIAN REFUSAL. WHILE WAITING IT IS WELL TO AVOID A COMPROMISE OF THE INTERIOR COHESION AND UNITY INDISPENSABLE IN THE DIFFICULT YEARS AHEAD."

REW/LAP/1800s/THO/412A

MADRID, NOV.11-(AP)-THE SPANISH CABINET, IN SESSION FOR SEVERAL DAYS UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF FRANCISCO FRANCO, ANNOUNCED TODAY ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL AMERICAN SECTION IN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE CABINET MEETING WAS MAINLY CONCERNED WITH THE DISPATCH OF ROUTINE BUSINESS.

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 11-(AP)-MAJ.VIDKUN QUISLING'S PUPPET NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT RENEWED TONIGHT A REQUEST MADE TWO WEEKS AGO THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT PERMIT NORWEGIAN EVACUEES FROM NARVIK TO TRAVEL BY RAIL TO TRONDHEIM BY WAY OF SWEDEN, OSLO DISPATCHES SAID.

THE OFFICIAL REQUEST WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE MET WITH A SWEDISH REPLY THAT THE TRAFFIC WOULD BE PERMITTED BUT THAT THE REFUGEES, ONCE THEY CROSSED THE BORDER, WOULD BE KEPT IN SWEDEN AND NOT PERMITTED TO COMPLETE THE JOURNEY.

MQ113AEW

RUSSIAN (120)
MOSCOW, NOV 11-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR TONIGHT ASSERTED THE RED ARMY HAD TAKEN UP POSITIONS FOR A "DECISIVE OFFENSIVE" AGAINST GERMANY.

"THE PRESENT SITUATION ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT CAN BE CALLED A PAUSE BEFORE A NEW, ANNIHILATING BLOW AT THE ENEMY," WROTE COL. ALEXANDER KARPOV IN THE MOSCOW NEWS. "THIS OFFENSIVE WILL BE DIRECTED AS MARSHAL STALIN DECLARED IN HIS NOV. 7 ORDER OF THE DAY, AT GERMANY'S VITAL CENTERS."

KARPOV CONTINUED, "THE RED ARMY NOW OCCUPIES LINES FROM WHICH IT CAN STRIKE AT CHIEF GERMAN DEFENSE CENTERS IN THE EAST. IN EAST PRUSSIA, AT WARSAW, ON THE UPPER REACHES OF THE VISTULA, IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, IN HUNGARY AND IN YUGOSLAVIA, SOVIET TROOPS HOLD HIGHLY IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POSITIONS."

NOV 12 1944

SWASPEN

Add Chungking (Chinese (Moose) xx China.

THE ESTIMATE HERE OF JAPANESE STRENGTH IN KWANGSI--350,000 MEN, COMPOSING SOME 15 DIVISIONS AND VARIOUS SPECIAL UNITS--WAS THE HIGHEST YET MADE IN CHUNGKING.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK RECENTLY ASSERTED THERE WERE 400,000 REGULAR CHINESE TROOPS BETWEEN THE NORTH-SOUTH RAILWAYS AND THE EAST CHINA COAST, WHO WOULD BE ABLE TO GIVE EFFECTIVE SUPPORT TO ~~A~~ FUTURE AMERICAN LANDINGS ON THE COAST.

NOV 12 1944

BIASPEN

GEN.MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, INSERT FOURTH NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES ~~AFTER 15TH GRAF~~, BEGINNING XXX SPEARHEADS OF THE XXX ENDING XXX SOUTHWEST OF CARIGARA.

THE 96TH DIVISION, BATTLING WESTWARD FROM CENTRAL LEYTE VALLEY NEAR THE EAST COAST, OVERRAN A SERIES OF STRONG JAPANESE DEFENSIVE POSITIONS SKIRTING PATOK, NORTHWEST OF DAGAMI. ELEMENTS OF THE 96TH ARE DRIVING ENEMY REMNANTS INTO ADJACENT FOOTHILLS, BUT "HEAVY RAINS ARE IMPEDING OPERATIONS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

AMERICAN GROUND FORCES XXX PICKING UP 2ND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

RA718PCW NM

Add Gen. MacArthur's HQ Philippines (Speech) xx France.

THE ENEMY LANDINGS OF PERHAPS 10,000 MORE SOLDIERS THURSDAY WAS SUCCESSFUL IN THAT THE ADDED TROOPS MADE THEIR ORMOC GARRISON AS STRONG OR STRONGER THAN IT WAS WHEN MACARTHUR'S FORCES LANDED ON

3o.24— 20325

LEYTE OCT.20, BUT THE JAPANESE MAY WONDER IF IT WAS WORTH THE COST.

THREE OF THE FOUR TRANSPORTS IN THE ENEMY CONVOY AND SIX OF 14 ESCORTING DESTROYERS WERE SUNK BY MITCHELL BOMBERS AND LIGHTNING FIGHTERS EQUIPPED WITH 1,000-POUND BOMBS FOR DIVEBOMBING. A NAVY PT BTAT SANK ANOTHER DESTROYER.

THE YANK FLIERS KNOCKED AT LEAST 16 PLANES OUT OF THE CONVOY AIR COVER, WHILE LOSING FOUR BOMBERS AND FOUR FIGHTERS IN THE BATTLE WHICH LASTED MOST OF FRIDAY AND ENDED WITH THE SURVIVING ENEMY VESSELS FLEEING ORMOC BAY.

MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT AMERICAN BOMBERS SCORED DIRECT HITS ON A TROOP LADEN TRANSPORT OFF MINDORO ISLAND NORTHWEST OF LEYTE, LEAVING THE VESSEL DEAD IN THE WATER AND BURNING. THE VESSEL MAY HAVE HAD ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT OF TROOPS OF LEYTE.

AIR ATTACKS AGAINST JAPANESE AIRDROMES ON NEGROS, CEBU AND

NOV 12 1944

AIR ATTACKS AGAINST JAPANESE AIRDROMES ON NEGROS, CEBU AND MINDANAO WERE INTENSIFIED, MACARTHUR REPORTED.

IN THESE ATTACKS SINCE NOV.1 MORE THAN 730 TONS OF BOMBS HAVE SMASHED KEY ENEMY AIRFIELDS AT ALICANTE AND SABRICA ON NEGROS ISLAND AND LAHUD ON CEBU.

AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAVE DESTROYED 180 JAPANESE PLANES ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR SINCE NOV.1, AGAINST AN ANNOUNCED LOSS OF 15 YANK PLANES.

IN ADDITION, AMERICAN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS DESTROYED OR PROBABLY DESTROYED 144 ENEMY PLANES FROM THE INVASION DATE, OCT.20, TO NOV.8.

GG/FJ303PCW

Add MacArthur's HQ Philippines xxx fighters.

"WHEN THE FISH HIT THE DESTROYER, THERE WAS A HUGE ORANGE EXPLOSION ALMOST LIKE A PHOSPHOROUS BOMB." LT. JOSEPH BECKMAN OF

TACOMA, WASH., LATER TOLD DEAN SCHEDLER, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

"A GREAT SHEET OF FLAMES SHOT HIGH INTO THE AIR FROM THE SHIP."

NOV 12 1944

AT DAWN FRIDAY, MITCHELLS IN FORCE TOOK THE AIR. BUT A RAIN SQUALL BLOTTED OUT THE NEWLY-ARRIVED CONVOY. WHEN THAT CLEARED, THE JAPANESE BILLOWED A SMOKE SCREEN OVER THE SHIPS.

A JAPANESE AIR COVER OF MORE THAN 20 PLANES WAS ROUTED. AT LEAST 16 WERE SHOT DOWN, POSSIBLY FIVE MORE.

BY NOON, THE MITCHELLS GOT TO WORK. THEY SANK THREE TRANSPORTS AND SIX DESTROYERS. THE ENEMY HAD ACHIEVED SIZEABLE LANDINGS BUT HIS WORK WASN'T ALL DONE.

YAMASHITA, SHIFTED IN AN EMERGENCY FROM MALAYA TO THE PHILIPPINES, COMMITTED HIS REINFORCEMENTS TO A SECTOR OF LEYTE COVERED BY MOUNTAIN RIDGES AND CROSSED BY A SINGLE, NARROW WINDING ROAD FROM AMERICAN-HELD PINAMOPOAN SOUTH TO JAPANESE-HELD ORMOC.

YANKS MOVED NORTH, SOUTH AND WEST AGAINST THESE JAPANESE FROM EASTERN LEYTE WHOSE PORTS, AIRFIELDS AND HIGHWAY NETWORK WERE WRESTED SWIFTLY FROM YAMASHITA'S ILL-FATED PREDECESSOR, LT.GEN.SHIGONERI KURODA.

MOVING SOUTH FROM CARIGARA BAY, DISMOUNTED FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION TROOPS OF MAJ.VERNE D.MUDGE GAINED FIVE MILES YESTERDAY IN RIDGE COUNTRY ON ONE FLANK OF THE PINAMOPOAN-ORMOC ROAD.

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DOWN THE ROAD AND IN BORDERING HIGH GROUND, THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION OF MAJ.GEN.FREDERICK A.IRVING ENCOUNTERED TOUGH GOING. NEAR HILL 1525, THEY HURLED BACK JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS, INFLICTING SEVERE CASUALTIES.

A FIELD DISPATCH TODAY FROM SPENCER DAVIS, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED ONE 24TH UNIT AT ANOTHER POINT WAS CAUGHT IN ENEMY FLANKING FIRE AND FORCED TO PULL BACK.

THE SCENE OF THE ACTIONS WAS NOT SPECIFIED BUT IS BELIEVED TO BE GENERALLY IN THE REGION OF LIMON, FOUR MILES BELOW PINAMOPOAN.

UP IN THE RIDGES, THE FIRST CAVALRY WAS HURLED BACK FROM ONE HEIGHT BUT TOOK IT ON THE SECOND ATTEMPT.

MOVING OUT OF DAGAMI ON EAST-CENTRAL LEYTE, THE 96TH DIVISION OF MAJ.GEN.JAMEY CLEANED OUT NIPP

NOV 12 1944

OF MAJ.GEN.JAMES L.BRADLEY CLEANED OUT NIPPONESE POCKETS TO PUSH DEEPER INTO A RANGE OF MOUNTAINS FROM WHICH AMERICAN ARTILLERY HAS BEEN SHELLING ORMOC.

A MYSTERY OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IS THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION OF MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD. SEVERAL DAYS AGO, IT WAS DISCLOSED TO BE 12 MILES SOUTH OF ORMOC AFTER EMERGING ON THE WEST COAST AT BAYBAY. NOTHING HAS BEEN REPORTED ABOUT IT SINCE.

EA1220APW

THE TRAP RESTS WITH HIS DIVISION. Add with 24th Div Leyte XXXV Vision

AMERICANS REACHED THE TOP OF TOWERING PINAMOPOAN RIDGE YESTERDAY AFTER WIPING OUT FIERCE ENEMY ROADBLOCKS IN AN ARROYO NEAR THE SUMMIT WHERE THE JAPANESE HAD STOPPED THE YANKS FOR ALMOST A WEEK.

IRVINGS MEN THEN WENT UP OVER THE RIDGE AND RAN SQUARELY INTO SIMILARLY ENTRENCHED GARRISONS ASTRIDE THE ROAD IN ANOTHER GULCH ON THE OTHER SIDE. THE JAPANESE HAVE PLENTY OF AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND CANNOT BE REACHED BY ARTILLERY.

MEANWHILE, ON EITHER SIDE OF THE ROAD, WHICH IN THIS AREA BENDS TOWARD ORMOC, ADDITIONAL FORCES ARE ATTEMPTING A WIDE ENVELOPMENT OF AN ESTIMATED ENEMY REGIMENT ALONG THE ROAD AT THE BASE OF THE RIDGE.

WW604APW

AT A LEYTE AIRBASE,PHILIPPINES,SUNDAY,NOV.12-(AP)-ONE JAPANESE DESTROYER SUNK AND THREE ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN--THAT'S 24 HOURS' WORK FOR AN AMERICAN PILOT WHO NEVER BEFORE HAD SEEN A

NIPPONESE DESTROYER OR ENEMY PLANES IN COMBAT.

THE BATTLE RECORD WAS MADE BY FIRST LT.DON S.WARNER OF NORTH HOLLYWOOD,CALIF.

FLYING WITH UNITS OF LIGHTNING FIGHTERS, WARNER CAME UP FROM A REAR BASE AND SWEPT OVER ORMOC BAY DURING THE HEAT OF AN AIR STRIKE TODAY AGAINST AN ENEMY CONVOY.

HE SLIPPED A BOMB INTO THE VITALS OF A DESTROYER. OTHERS IN HIS FLIGHT SAW A WARSHIP BLOSSOM INTO FLAME, SHUDDER AND SINK ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

LATER, ON A ROUTINE MISSION, WARNER'S FLIGHT RAN INTO MORE THAN 50 JAPANESE FIGHTERS OVER CEBU. WITHIN A FEW MINUTES, WARNER KNOCKED DOWN THREE PLANES.

CAPT.G.S.WEIRT OF CHICAGO (908 ARGYL ST.) BAGGED TWO ENEMY PLANES.

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FIRST LT.CHRIST SQUIRE OF WASHINGTON,D.C., (1643A CONNECTICUT AVE.), AND FIRST LT.ROBERT L.RUSSELL OF MERRILL,WIS., EACH SHOT DOWN ONE PLANE.

DV940PCWNM

BY REMBERT JAMES (190)

ABOARD A CARRIER WITH THE THIRD FLEET OFF THE PHILIPPINES,NOV.7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-THE NAVY'S GREAT FLYING ACE, CMDR.DAVID MCCAMPBELL, OF LOS ANGELES, HAS BOOSTED HIS TOTAL OF JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED IN THE AIR TO 32, PUTTING HIM IN A TIE WITH ARMY MAJ.RICHARD BONG.

(SINCE JAMES' DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN, BONG HAS FATTENED HIS RECORD BY FOUR FOR A TOTAL OF 36 TO GIVE HIM THE LEAD ON THE BASIS OF LATEST REPORTS).

MCCAMPBELL, 34-YEAR-OLD ANNAPOLIS GRADUATE AND VETERAN PILOT MADE HIS RECORD WHILE SERVING AS COMMANDER OF AN AIR GROUP WHICH NOW IS THE SENIOR GROUP IN ACTION IN THE PACIFIC. HIS GROUP HAS SHOT 289 PLANES OUT OF THE AIR, FAR OVER THE MARK FOR ANY OTHER CARRIER OUTFIT.

MCCAMPBELL GOT HIS LAST TWO PLANES IN A SWEEP OVER MANILA NOV. 5.

"WE WERE ATTACKING," MCCAMPBELL SAID, "AND I WAS SITTING THERE OVER THE TARGET. THEN I JUST HAPPENED TO RUN INTO A SINGLE JAP PLANE, ROLLED OVER ON HIM AND MADE SEVERAL PASSES. I KEPT HITTING HIM BUT COULDN'T GET HIM TO BURN. FINALLY, HE HIT THE WATER OFF THE ENTRANCE TO MANILA BAY.

"LATER ON THAT SAME DAY, OUR PLANES RENDEZVOUSED AND RAN INTO A COUPLE OF ZEROS. I GOT ON ONE'S TAIL, MADE A COUPLE OF PASSES AND GOT HIM."

HW917PPW NM

3o 24 — 20 327

MCCAMPBELL'S RECORD IS REMARKABLE. HIS PREVIOUS 30 ALL WERE SHOT DOWN SINCE LAST JUNE 11. HE GOT NINE IN AN HOUR AND 35 MINUTES OFF THE PHILIPPINES OCT. 24 WHEN HE AND HIS WINGMAN CHASED A FLIGHT THAT ORIGINALLY NUMBERED 60 NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT BACK TO LUZON ISLAND.

MCCAMPBELL SAID THAT AMONG THE 32 PLANES HE HAS DOWNED WERE NINE DIFFERENT TYPES. AMONG THEM WAS THE LATEST JAPANESE FIGHTER WITH A SEL. SEALING GASOLINE TANK. ONLY ONE OF THE ENEMY PILOTS IN MCCAMPBELL'S STRING OF 32 BAILED OUT.

MCCAMPBELL'S AIR GROUP, WHICH NOW IS IN ITS SEVENTH MONTH OF DUTY ON THIS CARRIER, HAS FLOWN 4,407 COMBAT SORTIES. IN ADDITION TO THE 289 DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN, THE GROUP PROBABLY SHOT DOWN 30 MORE, DAMAGED ANOTHER 22 AND HAS WIPED OUT 423 ENEMY AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND.

THE GROUP OFFICIALLY CLAIMS THE SINKING OF 189,000 TONS OF ENEMY SHIP. IT PROBABLY SANK 8,000 TONS MORE AND DAMAGED 380,000 TONS. AMONG THE SHIPS HIT WERE ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, CRUISERS AND OTHER WARSHIPS.

MCCAMPBELL, DYNAMIC LITTLE 150-POUNDER WHO WAS ON THE OLD CARRIER WASP WHEN IT WAS SUNK, PARTICULARLY IS PROUD OF ANOTHER ACHIEVEMENT OF HIS AIR GROUP. NO ENEMY PLANE EVER HAS HIT A TORPEDO OR DIVE BOMBER THAT MCCAMPBELL'S FIGHTER GROUP HAS ESCORTED.

"THAT GIVES THEM A LOT OF CONFIDENCE," MCCAMPBELL SAID.

HW933PPW NM

NOV 12 1944

BY MURLIN SPENCER

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES,SUNDAY,NOV.12-(VIA ARMY RADIO)-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY MENTIONED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HIS COMMUNIQUES THE NAME OF GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, THE JAPANESE GENERAL CHOSEN BY NIPPON'S WAR LORDS TO FIGHT AMERICAN FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE FACT THAT THE SHORT, FAT SABER-RATTLING YAMASHITA, CONQUEROR OF BRITISH FORCES IN MALAYA, IS THE NEW JAPANESE COMMANDER IN THE PHILIPPINES EXPLAINS THE ENEMY'S PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL--BUT COSTLY--EFFORTS TO REINFORCE HIS TROOPS IN WESTERN LEYTE ISLAND.

(TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED YAMASHITA'S APPOINTMENT TO THE PHILIPPINE COMMAND A FEW DAYS AGO, AND QUOTED YAMASHITA AS SAYING HE WOULD DEMAND "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" FROM MACARTHUR.)

MACARTHUR SAID YAMASHITA IS STRIVING TO "BUILD UP A PREPARED LINE OF DEFENSE IN THE ORMOC CORRIDOR" ON LEYTE. THE CORRIDOR, DOWN WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS ARE NOW PROGRESSING AGAINST STIFF OPPOSITION, LEADS FROM PINAMOPOAN, NORTH COAST TOWN, TO ORMOC, LAST ENEMY SUPPLY BASE ON THE WEST COAST.

YAMASHITA "HAS CHOSEN WESTERN LEYTE AS A MAIN BATTLE GROUND FOR HIS FIRST SUPREME EFFORT TO CRUSH OUR LIBERATING FORCES," MACARTHUR SAID.

NOV 12 1944

JAPAN CHOSE WELL IN SELECTING YAMASHITA. THIS IS JUNGLE COUNTRY AND THERE IS JUNGLE FIGHTING TO BE DONE.

YAMASHITA IS AN EXPERT ON JUNGLE WARFARE. HE DISPLAYED THAT WHEN HE DROVE DOWN MALAYA THROUGH JUNGLE AND SWAMP WHICH WERE BELIEVED IMPASSABLE,AND FORCED SIR ARTHUR E.PERCIVAL TO SURRENDER AT SINGAPORE FEB.15, 1942.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT YAMASHITA IS THE NEW COMMANDER IN THE PHILIPPINES DOES NOT MEAN THAT HE HAS REPLACED FIELD MARSHAL COUNT TERAUCHI AS COMMANDER OF THE ENTIRE SOUTH ASIA COMMAND.

WHILE YAMASHITA APPARENTLY WILL LEAD TROOPS ONLY IN THE PHILIPPINES, IT WAS TO TERAUCHI THAT MACARTHUR RECENTLY SENT AN OFFICIAL WARNING THAT THE FIELD MARSHAL WOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR JAPANESE CONDUCT TOWARD ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES AND NONCOMBATANTS.
YAMASHITA WAS ONE OF THE FIRST JAPANESE GENERALS TO TAKE SERIOUSLY THE STUDY OF NIPPONESE METHODS OF GUERRILLA WARFARE. HE SPENT SOME TIME IN GERMANY STUDYING THE GERMAN STYLE OF WARFARE AND WAS THERE WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED. HE RETURNED AND IMMEDIATELY BEGAN THE CAMPAIGN IN MALAYA.
HE ASTOUNDED THE MILITARY WORLD WITH THE SPEED WITH WHICH HIS TROOPS POURED DOWN ON THE DEFENDERS OF SINGAPORE.

DV858PCW NM

(180) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, NOV. 12)
BY SERGEANT GEORGE H.MATTIE, OF 120 WILLOW ROAD, GARDEN CITY, CHESTER, PA., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC (DELAYED).--THIS IS THE STORY OF AN AMERICAN FD

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC (DELAYED).--THIS IS THE STORY OF AN AMERICAN FLAG, A STRANGE AND INCOMPLETE STORY.
SOMEONE ON SAIPAN, LONG CLOSED TO ANYTHING AMERICAN, HAD THE COURAGE AND THE HOPE TO TAKE RED, WHITE AND BLUE CLOTH AND MOULD IT INTO THE SYMBOL OF AMERICA, PATIENTLY, SECRETLY.
JULY 4TH, 1944, THE SECOND MARINE REGIMENT PUSHED TO MUTCHO POINT AND SECURED THE CITY OF GARAPAN TO BREAK THE BACK OF THE JAP DEFENDERS OF SAIPAN.
CORPORAL DAVID BROWN, OF (1617 RAY STREET), ASHLAND, KY., ENTERED A RUBBLE STREWN HOUSE TO DODGE SNIPER FIRE.
"IT WAS A LITTLE HOUSE," HE SAID, "AND BADLY BATTERED BY ARTILLERY. AMONG THE LITTER WAS AN AMERICAN FLAG."
THAT NIGHT BROWN TOLD THE STORY TO CORPORAL FREDERICK R.BROWN, OF (1515 PEARL STREET), BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.
THE FLAG WAS CARRIED IN THE CALIFORNIA BROWN'S KNAPSACK THROUGH THE SAIPAN AND TINIAN CAMPAIGNS.
AS ONE MARINE SAID, "AT LEAST ONE PERSON ON THAT BLOODY ROCK MUST HAVE BEEN OUR FRIEND. THE LORD KNOWS THE POOR GUY WAS LONESOME."
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, NOV. 12)

VX529PEW NM

BY MURLIN SPENCER
GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES-(AP)-THE GREEN-BACKED "PHILIPPINE READER" HAD THE NAME MARIA BAROLA PENCILED ON THE FRONTISPIECE AND MARIA WAS IN HER FIRST YEAR OF INTERMEDIATE GRADES WHEN THE JAPANESE CAME.
IT WAS THEN SHE COULD NO LONGER READ ABOUT THE KIND AND POWERFUL KING WHO TURNED HIS MIGHTY ARMY TO ONE SIDE TO SPARE THE HOME OF A MOTHER BIRD AND HER NESTLINGS WHO FOOLISHLY BUILT A NEST IN THE CENTER OF THE ROAD.
THAT STORY WAS CONTRARY TO THE IDEAS OF THE JAPANESE ESTABLISHING A "NEW ORDER" IN THEIR CONQUERED COUNTRIES.
NEITHER COULD MARIA LOOK AT A PICTURE OF AN AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE NOR READ HER OWN "PHILIPPINES HYMN."
ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS OF THE JAPANESE ON LEYTE AFTER THEIR MILITARY CONQUEST WAS CONCLUDED WAS THE SYSTEMATIC CENSORING OF SCHOOL BOOKS.
I FOUND MARIA'S BOOK IN A BUILDING WHICH IS NOW THE HEADQUARTERS OF BRIG. GENERAL WILLIAM GRUBER OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ARTILLERY COMMANDER FOR THE 24TH DIVISION.
THE JAPANESE HAD WORKED HARD AND LONG OVER THIS BOOK OF MARIA'S. SOME PAGES HAD BEEN CUT OUT. OTHERS HAD PIECES OF HEAVY PAPER PASTED OVER THEM. PAGES 18 TO 21 WERE CUT OUT BECAUSE THEY CONTAINED THE WORDS "AMERICA." PASTED OVER WAS A PAGE THE INDEX SAID CONTAINED THE VERSE, "THE FLAG GOES BY."
"ST.GEORGE AND THE DRAGON" AND "THE LITTLE MATCH BOY" ALSO WERE CONSIDERED AS UNFIT READING FOR PHILIPPINE CHILDREN.
THE JAPANESE LEFT SOME PAGES IN. THEY PERMITTED MARIA TO READ THE STORY ABOUT THE CITY MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE, AND THE TALES OF ANDROCLUS AND THE LION AND OF WILLIAM TELL.
WHAT PROBABLY WAS REQUIRED READING WAS THE STORY OF THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE IN WHICH A WEALTHY FARMER SET FIRE TO HIS RICH RICE FIELDS TO SUMMON VILLAGERS WHO WERE CELEBRATING IN A VILLAGE BY THE SEA SHORE. IN THIS WAY, THE LEGEND GOES, THE KIND FARMER SAVED THE LIVES OF 400 PEOPLE FROM A GREAT TIDAL WAVE THAT FOLLOWED THE EARTHQUAKE.
TO THE JAPANESE THIS LEGEND ON KINDNESS AND SELF-SACRIFICE WAS ALL RIGHT. BUT TO A JAPAN AT WAR IT IS NOT RIGHT TO READ THE STORY ABOUT THE GREAT KING WHO SAVED THE LIFE OF A BIRD AND HER NESTLINGS. NOT WHEN THE TITLE OF THE STORY IS "THE BRAVEST ARE THE TENDEREST."

XZ629ACW NM

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, NOV.11-(AP)-AMERICAN PLANES POUNDED 15 JAPANESE ISLAND GROUPS OVER A GIANT ARC OF NEARLY 5,000 MILES FROM THE KURILES TO DUTCH TIMOR, ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ AND GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR DISCLOSED IN THEIR LATEST COMMUNIQUES.
NIMITZ REPORTED FRIDAY FROM PEARL HARBOR. MACARTHUR ISSUED HIS COMMUNIQUE ODAY FROM THE PHILIPPINES. THEY COVERED ATTACKS OVER A PERIOD EXTENDING BACK TO MONDAY.
THE RAIDERS HIT NORTH OF TOKYO AT THE KURILES, SOUTH IN THE BONINS AND VOLCANOES. OTHER TARGETS WERE MARCUS, THE MARIANAS, THE WESTERN PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, CELEBES, THE MOLUCCAS, CERAM, TIMOR, NEW GUINEA, NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRELAND AND THE SOLOMONS.
MORE THAN A SCORE OF JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE ENCOUNTERED MONDAY OVER TORI SHIMA IN THE NORTHERN KURILES AND FROM THREE TO FOUR WERE DOWNED AT A COST OF ONE MITCHELL BOMBER.
FIFTEEN ENEMY FIGHTERS CHALLENGED RAIDERS OF THE WESTERN PHILIPPINES AND THREE WERE SHOT DOWN AT A COST OF TWO LIBERATORS.
A MEDIUM CARGO SHIP WAS DAMAGED OFF CHICI IN THE VOLCANOES. A 2,000 TON FREIGHTER WAS SUNK AND A 6,000-TON TRANSPORT DAMAGED IN THE WESTERN PHILIPPINES. TWO COASTAL VESSELS WERE DESTROYED OFF BORNEO. TWO SMALL FREIGHTERS AND A COASTAL VESSEL WERE SET AFIRE OFF DUTCH CELEBES AND FIVE SCHOONERS WERE DAMAGED.

JP1249APW

HONOLULU,NOV.11-(AP)-JOSEPH GREW, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, ARRIVED IN HONOLULU TODAY, FROM THE MAINLAND.
GREW CAME HERE TO CONFER WITH ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ.

DV1030PCW

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, NOV 11-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.KAMAKICKI HARADA, COMMANDER OF JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES IN JAVA, WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, ANETA, TO HAVE SAID IN A BROADCAST OVER THE BATAVIA RADIO THAT THE ALLIES "MIGHT INVADE JAVA TO TURN THE TIDE OF WAR."

SW448PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 MIDNIGHT, EWT., TONIGHT, SATURDAY, NOV. 11)
OTTAWA, NOV 11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJ.GEN.G.P.VANIER AS CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. GEN.VANIER, NOW STATIONED IN PARIS,

HAS BEEN THE CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE WITH THE HONORARY RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 MIDNIGHT, EWT., TONIGHT, SATURDAY, NOV. 11)

SW1131PEW

NOV 12 1944

NEW YORK, NOV. 11-(AP)-SWEDEN HAS PROTESTED VIGOROUSLY TO BERLIN AGAINST THE GERMAN DECLARATION THAT ANY SHIP IN THE BALTIC SEA MIGHT BE SUNK WITHOUT WARNING, A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH TO THE AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE SAID TODAY.

SWEDEN'S PROTEST, HANDED TO THE GERMAN MINISTER IN STOCKHOLM, HELD THE DECLARATION UNJUSTIFIED AND WARNED THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ATTACKS ON SWEDISH SHIPPING.

GH1048AEW

WITH WASHINGTON SUPERFORTRESSES

NEW YORK, NOV 11-(AP)-A RAID BY "SOME 20 ODD" B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES ON NANKING TODAY, WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED IN A COMMUNIQUE BY GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, WAS ACKNOWLEDGED TONIGHT BY THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE DOMEI REPORT SAID ONE B-29 HAD BEEN DOWNED OVER NANKING BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. THE JAPANESE AGENCY EARLIER HAD ANNOUNCED B-29 ATTACKS ON KYUSHU AND SAISHU ISLANDS, BUT TONIGHT'S BROADCAST WAS THE FIRST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE ATTACK ON NANKING.

(EDITORS--THE ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN WASHINGTON'S NIGHT LEAD SUPERFORTRESSES).

SW830PEW

OTTAWA, NOV. 11-(AP)-PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, CALVIN WATSON, WHOSE MOTHER MRS. O.W. WATSON, LIVES AT 17525 10TH AVENUE N.W., SEATTLE, WASH., NOW IS FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED BY THE R.C.A.F. TODAY.

JR529AEW

UNDATED HOMMA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV 12 1944

LT.GEN.MASHARU HOMMA WAS QUOTED BY THE NAZI RADIO TODAY AS DECLARING THAT JAPANESE AIR SUPREMACY OVER THE PHILIPPINES IS "MORE IMPORTANT THAN TO ANNIHILATE THE FIVE ENEMY DIVISIONS WHICH HAVE LANDED ON LEYTE."

THE NAZI BROADCAST, QUOTING THE TRANSOCEAN AGENCY, WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

HOMMA, COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE FORCES THAT INVADED THE PHILIPPINES IN DECEMBER, 1941, WAS SAID TO HAVE TOLD THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER YOMIURI-HOCHI THAT "JAPAN DESIRES THE EXPULSIN OF THE AMERICANS FROM LEYTE BUT IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO PREVENT FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FROM REACHING THE AMERICANS NOW FIGHTING ON LEYTE. TO ACHIEVE THIS THE SECURING OF AIR SUPREMACY IS IMPERATIVE."

30.24—20529 30.24— 20329

NOV 12 1944

DV705PCW

UNDATED CHINESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE HIGH COMMAND TODAY (SAT) PROCLAIMED THE CAPTURE OF THE IMPORTANT KWANGSI PROVINCE CITIES OF KWEILIN AND LIUCHOW, FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASES IN SOUTH CHINA WHICH DOMEI NEWS AGENCY YESTERDAY REPORTED HAD FALLEN IN THE JAPANESE DRIVE TO SPLIT CHINA IN TWO.

THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO RADIO AND MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE JAPANESE "SMASHED THE NETWORK OF BASES OF THE U.S.AIR FORCE IN THIS SECTOR AND ESTABLISHED A SUPERIOR STRATEGIC POSITION ON THE CHINA CONTINENT."

THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND YESTERDAY DECLARED THE JAPANESE HAD LOOSED AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE AGAINST ALMOST ENCIRCLED KWEILIN AND HAD RAMMED SPEARHEADS TO WITHIN SIX MILES OF LIUCHOW ON THE EAST AND WITHIN NINE AND ONE HALF MILES ON THE NORTH. LIUCHOW IS ON THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILWAY 95 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KWEILIN.

JP752AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV.11, 1940--BRITISH FLEET AIR ARM ATTACKED ITALIAN FLEET IN BATTLE OF TARANTO, BADLY CRIPPLING THREE BATTLESHIPS, TWO CRUISERS AND TWO AUXILIARIES. TWO BRITISH AIRCRAFT LOST. GERMAN AND ITALIAN PLANES RAIDED LONDON AT 11 A.M. (HOUR OF ARMISTICE 22 YEARS BEFORE), 27 SHOT DOWN.

DN551AEW

NIGHT LEAD.THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)
2. EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM THE VISTULA NORTH OF WARSAW)
3. HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST)
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA).

SW924PEW

WITH AVIATION (190)

CHICAGO, NOV. 11-(AP)-THE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE WAS PLACED OFFICIALLY AT 54 TODAY, WITH A TOTAL OF 386 OFFICIALS AND 105 CLERKS IN THE DELEGATIONS.

THE SECRETARIAT TOTALS 306, OF WHOM 1124 ARE MILITARY PERSONNEL SERVING AS GUARDS, MIMEOGRAPHERS AND COURIERS, MAKING A CONFERENCE PERSONNEL TOTAL OF 797. IN ADDITION, 158 NEWSMEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS HAVE BEEN ACCREDITED.

THIS GRAND TOTAL OF 955 DOES NOT INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AVIATION INDUSTRY, WHO ALSO ARE ON HAND.

THE UNITED STATES HAS THE LARGEST GROUP OF OFFICIALS IN A DELEGATION, 40, FOLLOWED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH 33, CANADA WITH 30.

AND CHINA AND FRANCE WITH 18 EACH.
HERE IS THE OFFICIAL LIST OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:
AFGHANISTAN, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, ICELAND, INDIA, IRAN, IRAQ, IRELAND, LEBANON, LIBERIA, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES COMMONWEALTH, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TURKEY, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA, AND THE MINISTERS FROM DENMARK AND THAILAND.

NOV 12 1944

E784.3PCW

3D ARMY'S GAINS ALMOST ENCIRCLE METZ; GLOOMY PROCLAMATION READ FOR HITLER; AMERICANS PUSH AHEAD 3 MILES ON LEYTE

PATTON'S FORCES MAKE NEW GAINS ON 70-MILE FRONT

Threaten to Cut Off Enemy Defenders of French Fortress.

REPULSE TWO ATTACKS

Many Prisoners Taken as Yanks Clear Chateau-Salins Forest.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—(AP) The Germans were seen pulling out of Metz tonight to escape being trapped inside that fortress as Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's tanks and infantry drove forward along a 70-mile front—advancing up to four miles through a snowstorm in some places.

A field dispatch said that long German columns, including many horsedrawn vehicles, were observed moving eastward from Metz along two high roads, but it was not clear whether the Germans were withdrawing only specialized units and equipment or preparing to give up the city.

Threaten to Trap Nazis

The greatest gains of the fifth day of a two-way drive which threatens to cut off the Metz defenders from the rear were made by the 35th infantry division, which pounded ahead four miles, clearing the Germans from the Chateau-Salins forest and continuing more than a mile beyond into the Chateau Brehain vicinity.

The 35th not only added 400 more prisoners to the bag which totalled 3,625 in the first four days, but captured five German tanks intact and undamaged.

Farther north, elements of the Sixth Armored division drove two miles northeast from Han-Sur-Nied and entered Herny, while fresh infantry units continued to pour across captured Nied river bridges to secure a hold on the territory which is slowly being extended across the Metz supply lines.

Herny is on the Saarbrucken highway two miles northeast of Han-Sur-Nied where it joins the Metz-Saarbourg road and rail line. The Sixth now is 15 miles beyond its Nov. 8 jumpoff line.

The Germans attempted two counterattacks on Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's right flank today, but the 26th division stopped them cold, then lashed out with an attack of its own, pushing a mile and a half to Haraucourt, five miles southeast of Chateau-Salins.

Northeast of Chateau-Salins, the Fourth Armored division pounded three miles northeast to a point beyond Radalbe, two and a half miles northeast of Conthil.

Enemy Counterattacks

Resistance southeast of Metz, consisting principally of artillery and mortar fire, was somewhat lighter than that north of the city, where the Germans struck back against the Koenigsmacher bridgehead with the strongest counterattack since the Third army drive started. NOV 13 1944

The Nazis dented the bridgehead a mile and a half in the Kerling area, but the 90th division regained the initiative and recovered some of its lost ground. At last report, it still was pushing the enemy back.

Other infantry of the 90th advanced a mile to Uckange, four miles south of Thionville on the west bank of the Moselle.

The seesaw battle in the Hurtgen forest area of the U. S. First army front continued today with Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' troops losing ground to stubborn German reserves at one point and regaining it all later.

Activity on the 21st army group front was confined chiefly to patrolling on both sides, although Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces in the northeast sector were subjected to moderate artillery fire today.

Miserable weather with temperatures dropping to freezing in some places kept the Allied tactical airforces grounded all day.

The Germans threw in counterattacks on both flanks of Patton's assault lines as more tanks and infantry were sent across the Nied river barrier over several bridges reported captured intact.

One counterattack hammered a wedge a mile and a half deep into the Koenigsmacher bridgehead on the Moselle river 19 miles north of Metz and within four miles of the German frontier.

It finally was checked near Kerling, 3 miles east of Koenigsmacher, and then the 90th division veterans countered and seized old Fort Koenigsmacher, virtually part of the Maginot Line, taking 300 prisoners.

Nazis Strike at Hampont

The second enemy counterblow was aimed from the east toward Hampont, three miles east of Chateau-Salins and was the first attack the Germans had attempted in the main fighting zone. Latest word at Supreme headquarters was that this thrust was held.

Transocean, German propaganda agency, trumpeted the engagement as a "gigantic tank battle" and asserted it would grow in intensity. It said Patton was attacking with 500 to 700 tanks.

Eight miles northeast of the expanding Nied river bridgehead at Han-Sur-Nied, the Germans were reported withdrawing material from the area of Fau'quemont, enemy base but 11 miles short of the Saar border, a front dispatch said.

Reaching for more of the rail network supplying Metz, Fourth Armored division tank forces 12 miles southeast of Han reached Conthil, but four miles from the railway junction of Benestroff. These patrols were barely 18 miles from the Saar border and only 27 miles from Saarbrucken itself.

Between the spearheads of the Fourth and Sixth divisions, the Germans were pulling out of the strongly-held forest of Chateau-Salins.

For some reason the big guns of the forts ringing Metz had yet to open up on the American columns fighting five miles to the south and even nearer on the north, possibly because the gunners are without aerial observation to direct their fire. NOV 13 1944

The Germans communique intimated that something big was afoot far to the north in eastern Holland facing the Ruhr valley, reporting "continuous enemy movements" in the Nijmegen and Helmond areas and "heavy attacks by battleplanes."

Nazis Patrol Areas

An Associated Press front dispatch confirmed the German nervousness over this front, saying that the enemy was patrolling aggressively in an attempt to gather information and was shelling Allied troops in their water-soaked foxholes.

To the south on the First Army front, doughboys cleaned out more pillboxes near the bomb-smashed town of Schmidt southeast of Aachen under heavy enemy mortar and machine gun fire.

The U.S Seventh army on the southern end of the 50-mile front followed up a German withdrawal forced by flooding of the Lowlands. The Americans drew up along the Muerthe river and pressed to within two miles of St. Die, in the entrance to one of the passes through the Vosges to the Rhine.

These forces seized Herbaville, two miles northwest of St. Die, La Fosse, three miles southwest, and cleaned all but scattered units from the forests of Mortagne and De Champ screening St. Die on the west.

They also took the village of Etival and Pajaille on the Muerthe river six miles of St. Die and Le Vivier.

The French First army in the Vosges mountains farther south was tied up by heavy rains and snow.

NAZIS HURL V-2 ROCKETS AGAINST ALLIED ARMIES

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, Nov. 12—(AP) The Nazis have launched their new secret weapon — V-2, a supersonic rocket—against targets in Belgium, northwest and northeast sectors of France and in Holland.

Very little can be disclosed at this time except that rockets are being used against certain countries now in Allied hands. The Germans also are sending buzz-bombs into these areas and troops in certain parts of the first army area can hear daily the throbbing shudder of the robot weapons thundering overhead from launching sites somewhere in Germany.

Neutral sources report V-2 weighs about 15 tons when launched. The warhead is believed to contain about a ton of explosives encased in light metal to give a terrific blast effect.

When at full speed, the rocket is believed to travel at a stratosphere level. When it strikes the ground, the rate of speed is estimated at about 900 miles per hour.

The Germans also are sending V-1 buzz-bombs into those areas, and troops in certain parts of the 1st Army area can hear daily the throbbing shudder of the robot weapons thundering overhead from launching sites somewhere in Germany.

OFFICER GIVES LIFE TO SAVE NIED BRIDGE

UNITED STATES 317TH INFANTRY REGIMENT COMMAND POST in France, Nov. 12 (AP)—Tanks and infantry moved across one sturdy Nied River bridge toward Germany today largely because a lieutenant died and a captain lived.

Because the lieutenant of the engineers gave his life to cut wires of demolition charges before they could shatter the bridge his name must be withheld under Army rules.

The captain who fought and lived to fight again and who won the praise of two divisional generals is James A. Craig Jr., 25 years old, of New Cumberland, Pa.

Doughboys of the Eightieth Infantry and tankmen of the Sixth Armored Division swept into a town on the river yesterday with Craig's Company A of the First Battalion of the 317th Regiment in the vanguard.

Everyone realized the bridge had to be taken quickly if the advance were to continue, so Captain Craig led his company through terrifying fire to the bridge and on across it. Only eighteen got across.

The bridge had not been blown up because there were still many Germans on the west side when Captain Craig and his handful reached the east bank.

The little group with the captain was pinned down immediately by even fiercer fire from a concentration of 40-mm. anti-aircraft guns on a hill above the town and from mortars and small arms of hundreds of the enemy in the eastern

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part of the town.

While Captain Craig and his men held stubbornly to their foothold on the bridge approaches, the lieutenant rode a tank out on the span, jumped off, cut the demolition wires and was killed. Tanks and infantry reinforcements crossed the bridge later.

3 Foodless Weeks Enough For Nazi

With the United States First Army in Germany, Nov. 12 (AP)—Hitler lost another convert today when a gaunt, German army officer staggered out of the ruins of Aachen to surrender to American soldiers garrisoned in the wrecked town.

This officer had believed Hitler's promise that the Allies would be thrown off the soil of the Fatherland. He had waited in hiding for more than three weeks without food, expecting a counterattack would set him free. But it never came.

"Three weeks without food is too much, even for the Fuehrer," he said in a resigned voice.

He took refuge in the ruins when the First Infantry Division captured the city three weeks ago. Hitler had promised that Allied troops would be thrown back within 48 hours.

Today, the officer decided he had kept faith long enough.

HIMMLER READS EDICT AS FUEHRER REMAINS SILENT

Axis Leader Promises 'Victory' Against Bolshevism in Talk by Proxy.

'NO CHEAP ESCAPE'

Germans Pledge 'Unconditional Resistance to Allied Armies' in Response.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Nov. 12—A proclamation in the name of long-silent Adolf Hitler — but read by the hangman chief Heinrich Himmler —tonight summoned Germans to fight to the death and promised victory against the Allies who seek Germany's "complete annihilation."

Sounding every appeal to steel German will, the proclamation asserted surrender would not be a "cheap escape," appealed for loyalty to the Fuehrer, warned that his power is absolute, and declared that "as long as I am alive Germany will not suffer the fate of European states flooded by Bolshevism."

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Hitler Still Absent

But the voice of Hitler—who has not spoken to his people for nearly four months in their gravest crisis —was not heard on this sabbath which Berlin radio called "a day of national rising."

His silence, since the day after the July 20 attempt on his life, has led to reports Hitler is dead, or ill, or mad. His proclamation said only that his work "does not allow me to leave headquarters even for a few days."

The manifesto marked the staging of the Nazis' postponed anniversary celebration of the Nov. 9, 1923, Beer Hall Putsch in Munich, and mass swearing-in of "millions" of men in the Volkssturm or people's army, pledging fealty to Hitler and unconditional resistance to the Allies.

Himmler, rapidly coming to the fore recently as Germany's strong man, read the proclamation in Munich.

Throughout the evening Nazis big and small gave pep broadcasts from Munich, but it was Gauleiter Paul Giesler, and not Hitler, who placed the traditional wreath on the monument of the 16 who died in the unsuccessful *Putsch* 21 years ago. Hitler's proclamation, as broadcast from that Nazi shrine city, said "I greet you from afar, my party comrades."

The Nazi leaders—Hitler by proclamation, Reichsminister Goebbels and others in personal addresses at *Volkssturm* ceremonies—sought to pledge Germany virtually to national suicide.

They held up the fanaticism of the Japanese as an example for Germans in defense of "our beloved Reich by every home, every street corner, every clump of trees."

All thought of compromise or capitulation was rejected.

"The time of people who favor compromise or reserve has definitely passed," said Hitler's text as broadcast by DNB.

"We fight to the last breath," Goebbels told Volkssturmers in Berlin.

Hitler's address struck the old Nazi propaganda chords of the menace of "international Jewry", and "Bolshevist barbarisms" threatening, he said, to engulf not only Germany, but all Europe.

He appealed strongly for continued fanatic Nazi loyalty to himself, and while promising that Germany would triumph despite every obstacle, declared "we must be willing to sacrifice life in order to preserve life."

Death awaits any German who opposes the decision for last-ditch struggle, the proclamation said.

"As long as there is breath left in me, my body and soul will serve one thought only: to make my people strong in defense and attack against this deadly danger. If there are people who are objecting to this, it cannot be helped."

"Whoever attempts to sow doubts among others, whoever lifts a sword or throws a bomb against Germany, will be mercilessly and ruthlessly destroyed."

Hitler stressed "how necessary it is for the nation to appreciate and honor its great men," and put himself in that class by reviewing, again, how National Socialism had made Germany strong.

Warn of Nazi Fate

Warning of the fate that might face a defeated Germany, he declared the Allies now were demanding that 40,000,000 Germans "be eliminated from our "midst" to weaken the nation. The aim of Germany's enemies, said the proclamation, was "the destruction of our nation, its complete annihilation, and thus the end of its existence."

Whenever a "cowardly capitulation" has taken place "or was considered and might still be considered today or tomorrow, the result will not be a cheap escape from an historical crisis, but the compulsory extermination of the respective peoples and thereby the destruction of the responsible men.

"Bolshevist chaos and civil war will be the first result in the interior of these countries. The second phase opens with the handing over of so-called war criminals, of valuable men, and will be ended by unending columns of human beings who set out along the road to Siberia, to die there as the victims of the weakness of their leaders."

Hitler charged that the Allies, unable to break into Germany, took recourse to "a stab in the back in the interior of Germany" arranged by "unprincipled characters in order to break German resistance at its very roots"—apparently referring to the July 20 bomb attack, which at the time he and the Nazis officially blamed on high officers of the German army.

But, he said, that assassination try resulted only in expelling "unworthy ones" from the party, state, and armed forces, and bringing about complete unity.

Cite Jap Ally

"Our greatest ally, Japan, looked upon the fight from the very first day in the right light; a decisive dispute for existence," he declared. "Since then Japan is fighting with the valor of really heroic people."

The proclamation said that "if in these times I speak seldom or little to the German people, this is due to my being at work in order to fulfill the tasks entrusted to me, and which must be fulfilled in order to turn our fortunes."

After first transmitting this explanation of Hitler's non-appearance, DNB said a recording by Hitler of the proclamation would be broadcast. Then later signals were changed again, and Himmler—also a busy man—broadcast it from Munich. The Putsch celebration, by Berlin account, had been delayed from Nov. 8 until Sunday in order not to interfere on a week-day with Germany's total mobilization.

The Nazis apparently were forced to attempt some explanation to refute widespread reports abroad that something was wrong with Hitler.

Volkssturm As Reinforcement

Speaking in Berlin at the swearing-in ceremonies, Reichsminister Paul Joseph Goebbels declared Volkssturm regiments would be used to reinforce any critical sectors of the front, and asserted "we shall never lay down our arms."

Heinrich Himmler spoke in Munich, and other *Gauleiters* in other cities as the Volkssturm men "all over "Germany" pledged themselves to "be unconditionally loyal and obedient to Adolf Hitler" and "to die rather than abandon freedom and with it the social future of my nation," Berlin newscasts said.

Goebbels, declaring that "hundreds of thousands of men have volunteered" in Berlin, was quoted by the German radio as saying it was his "ambition to train and equip the Berlin Volkssturm in such a manner that, if a crisis should arise in the coming months at any one place of the front, we are always able to throw to the front 3 or 5 or 20 regiments of the Berlin Volkssturm."

To Have Machine Guns

These regiments, he said, would be equipped with light and heavy machine guns, and be able to "deliver a tank-punch and tank-terror."

The German people, he added, are resolved to "defend itself house to house and street by street."

"Filled with the same spirit as the valorous Japanese people," Goebbels continued, "we are preparing for the last round of this war. Only two days ago, the British Premier said the last round would be decisive and that it was just now being fought.

"This last round we want to win, with our last breath if necessary."

Declared To Be Millions

One broadcast account describing the oath-taking ceremonies said the number of Volkssturm men runs "into the millions." The listening members, it added, included men and young boys in an assortment of uniforms and civilian clothes, some wearing tin hats.

After Goebbels spoke, the radio accounts continued, the marchers paraded with a few tanks leading their columns.

The text of the oath required of Volkssturm inductees was given as:

"I swear this oath by Almighty God: That I will be unconditionally loyal and obedient to Adolf Hitler, Fuehrer of the greater German Reich. I swear to fight courageously for my homeland and to die rather than abandon freedom and with it the social future of my nation."

As Proof To World

Goebbels, the broadcast said, told the people's army that "you have assembled in order to prove to the world that not only at the front but also at home, Germany has millions of men who will never haul down the flag before the enemies of the Reich or capitulate in a cowardly manner.

"The enemy who has advanced up to our frontiers believes he will be able to defeat the Reich with his materiel and almost inexhaustable reserves, thereby bringing the deepest national and social serfdom to our people.

"For more than five years our nation withstood this gigantic assault. The whole world nearly has united in order to wipe out from the map the German Reich and split up the German people into small, powerless states. For five years they have been going against us without succeeding in forcing the German people to their knees."

To Demand High Price

But, he declared, "We shall never lay down our arms relying on an enemy who knows no mercy if once we have disarmed. . . . We are determined to demand that our enemies pay a high and hard price."

Goebbels, alluding to Allied "shouts of premature hope of victory," admitted that the Germans in 1941, when England refused to yield, "learned what it means to make premature promises of victory to a people, and then to encounter fanatical and embittered resistance."

The Propaganda Minister said "the hostile world is tired of war because it has no war aim. It is united in what it does not want, but disunited in what it wants. It holds no high ideals such as we are defending and which enabled us to see our nation rearising even after the most serious military setbacks."

HIMMLER HELD REICH MASTER

Hitler Proclamation Seen As Buildup For Gestapo Chief

NOV 13 1944

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

[Former Chief of The Associated Press Berlin Bureau]

New York, Nov. 12 (AP)—Hitler's proclamation appears to be more in the nature of a buildup for Heinrich Himmler as the real master of Germany, than of a document calculated to inspire the apathetic German masses to make a final heroic stand.

The new thing about the proclamation is not its content. Exhortations to fight to the bitter end have by this time lost their punch with the war-weary population. The new thing about it is the fact that, of all persons, the Gestapo chief and principal hangman of the Reich has been selected to read a document purporting to come from the Fuehrer himself.

Goebbels Passed Over

Obviously, if Adolf Hitler had time to compose the piece to which the German nation was regaled, he might also have found time to step before a microphone at his own desk, wherever he might be. One is naturally inclined to wonder whether Adolf Hitler is still master of his own movements.

The obvious man to read a proclamation on behalf of the Fuehrer is Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Minister for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment. In the past that has been his job, both because it naturally belonged to his functions, and because he is a trained radio speaker who knows how to charm radio audiences.

Ever since the purge of generals and other opponents of the regime which set in after the attempt, real or staged, upon Hitler's life on July 20, every attempt has been made to popularize Heinrich Himmler with the masses. The German press has been surfeited with articles depicting him as the home-loving man of the people to whom a grave injustice has been done by picturing him as an ogre and a sadist.

Himmler Emerges As Real Power

Apparently Himmler thinks that this process of popularization has gone far enough, and that he can now emerge as the real power in Germany, even though Hitler has never revoked his public announcement of September 1, 1939, by which Hermann Goering was designated as his successor.

Nobody in informed circles today believes that Goering ever will be Fuehrer. Heinrich Himmler already rules in fact. It is anybody's guess when he will rule in name.

He himself has already prepared for that eventuality by having postage stamps printed which can be released when he no longer goes through the formality of reading proclamations in the name of Adolf Hitler, but drafts and reads them in the name of Heinrich Himmler.

Hitler Under Gestapo Control

Long before World War II began, Adolf Hitler was under the control of the Gestapo. Diplomats and other emissaries visiting der Fuehrer were often amazed to learn that the Gestapo listened in on even the most private talks of Germany's top man.

One of the most dramatic stories yet to be revealed is how Hitler's principal tool for extermination of his opposition became the man he feared most, and whose bidding he had to do.

Text of Hitler's Proclamation to Volkssturm Read to German People by Heinrich Himmler

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Adolf Hitler's proclamation, as carried by DNB and reported by the Federal Communications Commission, opened with the assertion that the "requirements of total war have caused me to postpone celebrations commemorating Nov. 9 to the next available Sunday." The proclamation continued:

Work at my headquarters does not permit me to leave it at the present, even for a few days. Quite apart from this, I consider my task today to consist not so much in delivering speeches as in preparing and carrying out those measures that are necessary to wage this war to its ultimate victorious conclusion.

As in the times of crisis in 1923, I am inspired today by only one single idea dominating all other considerations: to make—now more than ever—every effort for success, which is imperative!

And as it was then possible to tell dead comrades ten years later with justification that victory had after all become theirs, so victory in the great struggle for the existence or nonexistence of our people must and will in the end belong to our nation, the fighting front and the no less heroically battling homeland.

On many previous occasions I have pointed out how necessary it is for the nation to appreciate and honor its great men. Particularly in evil times, a despondent nation may gain courage and strength from its bearing in times gone by. How much more is this true of a people that is bearing itself with such boundless courage as the German nation. It will be able to derive from the struggle of its great men the only right lesson for the present—namely, the realization that Providence in the end helps only those who, without despairing, with stout and faithful hearts, enter the battle with adversities of the time and thus eventually become the masters of their destiny.

Turns to Divine Law

As far as the Almighty has opened our eyes and enabled us within the bounds of our weak human understanding to gain insight into the laws underlying his will, we can realize the incorruptible justice that life accords as its ultimate price only to him who is willing and ready to sacrifice life in order to preserve life.

It is a matter of complete indifference whether man affirms or disavows this inexorable law; he cannot change it. Hence anyone seeking to shirk the struggle for this life invalidates not this law but the underlying conditions of his own existence.

When the National Socialist movement embarked on its fight to conquer German man, every understanding individual was convinced of the internal collapse of the people and the Reich that was threatening. This was bound to result in a growing menace to our national existence, the gradual decline of our birth rate and hence in the insidious decay of our national substance that would have exacted sacrifices many times those of the World War. Such a development was in line with our enemies' aims.

The economic strangulation of the old Reich was intended to destroy the material basis of the German people's existence. Thus they hoped to achieve the fulfillment of Clemenceau's demand for the decimation of the German nation by 20,000,000 people.

The struggle of 1914-18 caused the deaths of 2,000,000 people. But there were 20,000,000 more that, according to the wishes of the democratic benefactors of mankind, were to be eliminated from our midst.

Today this demand has been increased to 40,000,000. As it does not lie within the power of man to call a halt to retarding movements in the life of a nation, nobody could say when this process of the shrinkage of our people's substance would come to an end. In this connection, another rule of nature forces itself upon us: there is no vacuum in the world.

"Reservations" for the Weak

Peoples that are too weak numerically or biologically and are no longer capable of filling their living space in a satisfactory manner receive at best a reservation commensurate to their value and their size. Other life, however, will flow into the space thus freed. Other nations—and, unfortunately, very often more primitive races—will then, acting on the command of Providence, take up the struggle for existence in the area that an old nation has lost out of cowardice and weakness, or, in other words, out of unfitness for life.

Thus, in 1919, we were faced with the realization that only the remolding of our people from top to bottom would in the long run enable it to resume its struggle for existence. Only complete negation of the phraseology of democratic disintegration of peoples and of the Bolshevik destruction of nationhood was able to bring back to our people its natural vitality, and thus the preconditions necessary to safeguard its successful self-assertion in the future. Because of this realization, the National Socialist movement entered the struggle.

Faced with these great aims, however, both the proletarian and the bourgeois class state had to lose all their significance. What the social classes, professions, religious creeds or political parties may then still have imagined to be the ideal was, in the eyes of the young movement, proved to be madness and thus a fatal poison for our people. The intention to establish for the first time in our history a people's state comprising all Germans could be realized, however, only by the mobilization of the nation's whole strength. The synthesis of Nationalist and Socialist thoughts was most suitable for the generation of that power that such a struggle demands as a prerequisite of success.

Cites Germany's Enemies

The proclamation of this young National Socialist people's state, indeed, immediately aroused the hatred of all those enemies at home and abroad who advocated the former system of German dismemberment and hence of German impotence—the hatred, that is, of parties and petty parties, of groups, estates, vocations, organizations, classes and finally of religious confessions as those most likely to derive benefit from our internal disunity, and abroad the hatred of the hostile democratic-Marxist world as the party most interested in German impotence.

The hatred generated by this conspiracy of our enemies at home and abroad has, ever since, faithfully pursued the movement throughout the years of struggle, before and after the accession to power. This hatred worked against us with all the petty tricks and all the brutality of which the system was then capable. Since the procession to the Feldherrnhalle, thousands of murdered National Socialists and tens of thousands of wounded fell victim to this, the only real aggression.

Since the accession to power our old enemies have not changed. On the contrary, they have intensified their hatred. At most, they have adapted their methods to the new situation.

As in the time of the struggle for power since the year 1933, so Jewry, as a final inspiring and impelling force, has not allowed any opportunity to pass of expressing its satanic will of persecution and destruction against the new state idea as such and against the young state born out of it. It saw in them the first dawn of the general recognition of its activity, the destroying and ruining of nations and thus eminent danger for itself.

Times have thus changed, but the essential elements of the fight forced upon us have remained. What has remained is:

1. Our own goal, the preservation of our nation, the safeguarding of its future with all available means, and,

2. The goal of our enemies, the destruction of our nation, the extirpation and therewith the termination of our existence.

That this neither was nor is the thesis of National Socialist propaganda was in the past proved by the fact of German inner disintegration and is today being confirmed by the proclamation of our enemies.

No National Socialist Minister of Propaganda could sketch the aims of our enemies more clearly than it has been done for decades, and is being done particularly today, by the Jewish press, or more clearly than enemy statesmen above all are doing in public announcements through their ministers.

The aim of our enemies has thus also been retained. Bolshevism, furthered by the democracies, once tried to destroy our movement by terror in our country. Sovietism, supported by the democracies, is endeavoring to destroy the Reich and exterminate our people. The fact that the bourgeois world, which then consciously or unconsciously acted as a handy-man for Bolshevism in the interior of our country, is approaching its own downfall in an act of blindness inflicted by God did not in the least alter the way in which it behaved.

The fact that the present democracies would be borne to their graves immediately after the victory of Bolshevism, that democratic states together with their ideas would be smashed against the wall, alters the reality of their present procedure just as little. The senselessness of their action, however incomprehensible in itself, finds its explanation the moment that one knows that behind human stupidity and weakness, that behind the lack of character on one side and the inadequacy on the other side, there is always a Jew: he is the wire-puller of democracy as he is the creator and inciter of the Bolshevik world-beast.

This danger from within had dawned on many even before National Socialism proclaimed it. Effective counter-measures, however, were taken only when these faint ideas had grown into full-blooded programmatic conception and when these ideas found a powerful executor in the National Socialist party.

Today, too, many foreign statesmen, parliamentarians and party politicians, as well as economists, have realized the necessity of saving Europe from the Bolshevik monster. Practical results, however, can be achieved only if a strong European power succeeds in organizing this common struggle for life or death, overruling all theoretical hopes, and in waging it to a successful conclusion. This can be done, and will be done, only by National Socialist Germany. Europe has always been a multitude of competing peoples and States. Nevertheless, the spiritual conception of European entity in most cases arose only in one State or in a community of related peoples. The eternal strife of European peoples among themselves certainly also has its great advantages.

"Asiatic" Threat Recalled

As in every competitive fight, this struggle required supreme hitting power from every individual nation. But at times when all were involved in a fateful life-and-death struggle there was a great danger that the forces of this Continent would be split up in the face of the threatening onrush from the depth of the Asiatic east—that eternally latent threat to Europe.

Over long periods in Europe's history, the thesis of a European balance of power was for the narrow-minded west only too often identical with a license to side with the peril threatening Europe, in contravention of the law of European solidarity, the aim being all the more easily to throttle this or that vexatious competitor.

For centuries the old Reich had to wage its struggle against the Mongols and later on against the Turks by its own strength and with few allied resources to preserve Europe from a fate the results of which would have been just as unthinkable as would be the fact of its Bolshevization today.

Although in past centuries this struggle entailing many reserves burdened our people with very grave sacrifices, it ultimately led to success. This alone provided the requisite conditions for the birth, or existence, and for the prosperity of the European family of nations.

Moreover, conflicts of world-historic importance have necessarily the consequence that in the end those struggles, in which evidently the providence of God makes men fight to prove their supreme qualities and thus to justify their existence or fail to do so, will be decided by a tenacity not of months or years but only after long periods of time. Up to now only the bearing of the [Nazi] movement provides the reason why the National Socialist state will not pass this historic test.

What bourgeois party could have survived the collapse of Nov. 9, 1923? What party would finally have accomplished a perfect victory after so complete a collapse, after a struggle unexampled in toughness?

Even if this struggle, measured by today's events, may appear small to a superficial observer, this merely shows the lack of ability to understand decisive values as such. For the struggle for the movement was then the struggle for Germany exactly as it is the struggle of the Reich today. It was a struggle for our people and its future that had to be decided first at home to enable us to oppose at last the enemy ideology and the will of extermination from outside.

How hopeless that struggle of the party at that time appeared to our opponents was revealed by their statements that after Nov. 9, 1923, National Socialism could be regarded as definitely dead and thus the danger to the enemies of our people was eliminated. And yet, a few years later, this party, regarded as obliterated, was already engaged in a decisive struggle for power; and, after almost a decade of unrestrained effort by many men and women and repeated through temporary setbacks, it emerged victorious in the end.

Claims Ability to Lead Europe

During this period the movement received and proved itself possessed of that inner spiritual bearing that enables it today to lead the nation and the Reich, and even to lead Europe. And just as we then were able to witness how the entire bourgeois world of democratic parties gradually disintegrated, how it decayed by its compromises and brought about its own downfall by cowardly renunciation, so we shall today be witnesses of the same spectacle on a large scale.

Nations, and above all their statesmen, military leaders and fighting men, at all times have easily borne days of fortune and thus of visible success. What has characterized the great personalities of world history and those nations destined for greatness has always been their steadfastness during the days of tribulation, their confidence at times when their position seemed hopeless, their defiance and their courage after reverses had been suffered.

During the time of our struggle we National Socialists have always welcomed shorter or longer periods of persecution, because they stripped the party of all those elements that in any case would have been nothing better than camp followers, although they would have certainly boasted loudest on the day of victory.

Likewise, in this most gigantic struggle of nations of all time, we witness the falling away from us of all that is small, cowardly and unfit for life. It is due to their spiritual and moral inadequacy, caused by centuries of inbreeding, that monarchs, completely misunderstanding their own position, which today has nothing but prehistoric value, should lose their courage and become traitors. Nations demand, in times like these, leaders other than ailing and decrepit old dynasties.

Warns Former Satellites

The fact that so-called statesmen, and generals too, allow themselves to be ensnared by a belief that they are able to decide in their favor the historical conflict for existence or non-existence by cowardly capitulations only confirms the experience gained over a period of thousands of years, that at one and the same time the earth is not inhabited by too many great men. But, wherever such capitulation has taken place, or was considered and might still be considered today, the result will not be an easy escape from a crisis of world-wide importance but, perforce, the certain eradication of the nations concerned, and with them also the annihilation of their responsible leaders.

For Bolshevik chaos and civil war within such states will be merely the first result. The second result, however, begins with the handing over of so-called "war criminals," of men who are valuable in themselves, and ends with immense columns of people who set out for the Siberian tundras to die there as victims of the weakness of the leadership of their states.

Although the military consequences of these treacheries have from the outset been very severe for Germany, a mainstay in the struggle, they have nevertheless not loosened the structure of the Reich, nor could they eliminate the spirit of resistance. On the contrary, the nation was hardened in its fighting determina-

tion and become all the more fanatical.

We are glad that, among those nations that were affected by these signs of decay, forces of resistance arose in Italy. They rallied around the creator of the new state, Benito Mussolini, as their Duce. In Hungary they gathered around Szalsi; in Slovakia, under the leadership of President Tiso; in Croatia, headed by the Poglavnik, Ante Pavelitch. In all these countries they closed their ranks behind the leaders of young nations.

We know that among other peoples, too, committees and governments have sprung up imbued with the determination of disowning capitulation and not accepting the extermination of their peoples simply because some unscrupulous weaklings failed in their honor and in their duties or because some fools fell for the mirages in which today they themselves no longer believ

Praises Japan's Attitude

Our greatest ally, Japan, h viewed the struggle from i day as what it really is: a sive clash in which existen self is at stake. And, ever s Japan has been fighting t struggle with the courage of a real nation of heroes.

Party comrades! Fellow-countrymen! Men and women! Since the Russian armies broke through the Rumanian front on the Don in November, 1942, since the subsequent disintegration of the Italian and Hungarian formations, with all the severe consequences involved for our strategy, our people have been hit by treachery after treachery. Nevertheless, the hopes of our enemies have not come true. Again and again we succeeded in re-establishing our fronts and halting the enemy.

Thus they were left only with the one hope that they could deliver a decisive stab in the interior of our country, as was always the case when they did not know how to achieve successes against Germany in another way. Creatures devoid of all character, a blend of feudal arrogance, bourgeois inadequacy and former parliamentarian corruption, met together to break German resistance at its root in the hope that they could reap immediately the reward for this act of perjury. In one point, it is true, they were entirely correct.

As long as I am alive, Germany will not suffer the fate of European states that have been overrun by bolshevism; as long as there is a breath left in me, my body and my soul will serve only one thought—to make my people strong in defense and attack against the most mortal peril that is threatening it.

For if, in previous days, wars have been fought for dynastic or economic interests, the meaning of this war is a struggle for the survival of our very nation. Therefore the only logical consequence of all sacrifices in this war is the strengthening of the German people's state. If there are outmoded individuals who take exception to this, they cannot be helped, because this people's state will pass over them and continue its business. If individual members of subdued parties, classes or other factions of our people believe that now, perhaps, the time of their resurrection might have come, they will only experience the moment of their complete extermination.

National Socialism, once persecuted in an atrociously bloody way, showed a day after assuming power not only a truly conciliatory attitude but even generosity toward its political opponents. In this state I have either granted pensions or even called into new and higher offices innumerable men who, before National Socialism took over power, were persecutors themselves. The same Bavarian Minister of Justice under whom I was confined to the fortress for thirteen months was nevertheless appointed by me as Reich Minister of Justice. Prussian Ministers and Reich Ministers who had previously been our most ardent persecutors received high pensions from me as an act of grace, although we were under no obligation to do so. I would have regarded it as unworthy of myself to plunge into misery the Social Democrats, only because when holding Ministerial offices they had been my adversaries. Judges who previously had passed sentences on us were, nevertheless, not hampered in their career and often they were even promoted.

Only those who by deed or word proclaimed their hostility to the new state were treated in accordance with law. Moreover, by the nature of my accession to power, I made it easy for every German, and for every state official and officer in particular, to fulfill his duty without coming into conflict with his conscience. For almost eighteen months the late Reich President, who, in accordance with the Constitution, made me the leader of by far the strongest party, Chancellor, was my superior and was treated by me with the esteem and high respect due to his office.

Magnanimity Is Over

Those, however, who by no act of mine were constantly brought into conflict with their conscience and who now think fit to involve other people in conflicts with their consciences must know that this means certain death for them. As long as only I myself was the object of their persecutions, I could be magnanimous and overlook and forget their actions. Whoever today uses a dagger or bomb against Germany will be destroyed without mercy and without consideration.

A few hours were sufficient to extinguish the attempted Putsch of July 20, a few months to rout the whole clique of these Catilinian subjects who are without honor and to exterminate them completely. In the year 1934 I took the revolt of a small group inside the movement as the occasion for cleansing the party and in the same way the new revolt was the start of a thorough overhaul of the whole Government apparatus.

The time for people who like to make compromises or reservations is definitely over. The Reich war flag has become recently, as a symbol of the National Socialist idea, of the revolution and of the state, the regimental flag of the German armed forces. The German salute has been introduced. The people's grenadier divisions will, together with a stream of German youth, help the world of National Socialist ideas to final and complete victory.

Hails Armed Forces' Loyalty

There is one thing that has deeply touched me and has filled me with grateful joy after this July 20: the knowledge that the army, navy and air force—the Elite Guard can here in any case be left out of the account—in their totality had accepted the spirit of National Socialism to such an extent that there remained hardly anything to do but to expel the unworthy ones from the party, state and armed forces in order to bring about complete unity of views and the will of the party, nation, state and armed forces.

It is unfortunate that this transition had not shown itself so clearly at an earlier date. And yet, repercussions of this day have been bitter. Full of surging hopes, our enemies pulled themselves together, using all their strength in the belief that Germany could now be overrun without further ado.

I owe it to the courageous bearing of our armed forces, and above all to the courageous bearing of the German homeland, which is above praise, that they did not succeed. The response to the call for a strengthening of the Reich's defenses and mobilization for the Volkssturm [Home Guard] was only a symbol of the community of spirit among the German people in this fateful struggle for the future of our nation, a spirit that is becoming ever more evident. Thus, the soldierly homeland steps to the side of the old grenadiers, of the army soldiers, of the navy and the air force as fully equal, not only men, old men and boys, but also women and girls.

But, now that I review the sum total of unspeakable sacrifices made by our people today and all the sufferings forced on millions of human beings in our towns, I would like to ask the criminals of July 20 just one question: "With what right could such sacrifices be demanded if not the holy resolve in one's conscience of consolidating the German people's state at the end of this struggle and of building it up more and more so that eventually this, the greatest epoch of our people, may also become the birth hour of the Reich, which at last not only includes all Germans against the outside world but also gives happiness within?"

By fighting for the National Socialist German people's state, I give the only conceivable moral and ethical meaning to this greatest struggle in our history. He who in this hour too is concerned merely with interests of his own class acts not only as a criminal but at the same time as an insane egoist, insane because it requires incredible stupidity to think that one can inspire a nation for more than half a decade with enthusiasm for the fight for life or death and for the sake, perhaps, of the medieval feudal state.

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Cites Envy of Opponents

Party comrades, when the year 1923 was at its close, I wrote "Mein Kampf" while in prison. All the time I had before me the aim of putting into practice the idea of the National Socialist people's state. For years we have fought for this idea and, after the accession to power, shaped it into reality. Our opponents were filled with rage and envy at the achievements that we reached in all spheres of our economic and social life, the increasing results of our cultural pursuits and the pacification of all classes. If other countries today publish so-called "plans of the future," they represent but a weak replica of what National Socialist Germany has already realized in practice.

Today I cannot do more than renew my vow to continue this work. As an old National Socialist, I shall fulfill the duties imposed on me and shall not falter for a moment in the struggle. I have not chosen these obligations; they are duties imposed on every German by destiny itself, demanding that we do everything and neglect nothing to secure the future and thus the existence of our people.

To the most severe blows of fate we shall stand up with obstinate wrath, always imbued by the conviction that destiny often punishes those that it loves best and that it tests and has to test men to reveal in just judgment their true values. In this struggle I am filled with unshakable determination to show posterity a no less laudable example than that shown by great Germans in by-gone times.

If I address you party members and the whole German people so infrequently and rarely nowadays it is because I work and toil in fulfilment of those tasks with which our age has burdened me and that must be fulfilled to bring about a turn in our fate.

For, as I have this will and as I see my people faithfully following me, I am not for a moment in doubt that the time of trials will eventually be passed successfully by us and that the hour is approaching when God Almighty will give us His blessing as he did during long periods before. We then achieved the greatest victories of world history and yet we did not become insolent. Times of reverses will never make us submit. They will, therefore, only confirm in good sense the picture of the character of the German people of today that will be handed on to posterity. I therefore believe with unshakable confidence that, as a result of our work and our sacrifice, the moment will come when success will finally crown our endeavors.

The objective of our struggle is none other than the one for which we had to fight in 1923 and for which the first sixteen martyrs of our movement went to their deaths: to save our people from distress and peril and to safeguard the lives of our children and children's children down to the most remote generations. In the shadow of our nation, there is marching Europe, which feels that today it is not Germany's fate alone that is being decided but the future of all those peoples that regard themselves as part of Europe and consciously abhor Bolshevik barbarism.

Thus I greet you from afar, my old party comrades, through the speaker of this pledge in dogged determination, with my old fighting courage unimpaired and in unshakable confidence. I am thinking once more of the fighters of that day twenty-one years ago who also set an example to us for the future of our people and the greater German Reich.

London Now Convinced Hitler Is Incapacitated

London, Nov. 12 (AP)—The conviction grew tonight in informed quarters here that Adolf Hitler is incapacitated—at least—and that Heinrich Himmler has succeeded him as No. 1 man in Germany.

When the Nazis today issued a proclamation in Hitler's name and Himmler broadcast it to the nation, these observers found confirmation of their suspicions that the Fuehrer is ill, mad or dead and that his henchmen are trading on his name and prestige with the German people.

An official British source observed that there was a "phony ring" to the proclamation purportedly coming from a Fuehrer "too busy at his headquarters to speak."

30.24—20333

This was the second "Hitler proclamation" issued during the Fuehrer's four-month silence. The first calling up the German *Volkssturm*, came on October 18, when Himmler was so deputized for Hitler.

U. S. Forces Tighten Hold On Japs in Leyte Pocket

Yanks Capture Vital Heights Dominating Roadway to Ormoc

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GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Monday, Nov. 13.—(AP) Driving through jungles and mountains against bitter opposition, American forces yesterday made gains ranging from a few hundred yards to three miles and tightened their squeeze against reinforced Japanese troops crammed in western Leyte island.

Units of the 24th division made the longest jump on the difficult route from Carigara bay to Ormoc. The infantrymen plunged through difficult terrain to capture the heights of Mt. Catabaran, a 2,300-foot peak dominating the roadway to Ormoc. They advanced three miles from Hill 1525, near the northern end of the Ormoc corridor.

Receive Aerial Support

The main column of the 24th, supported by heavy tank and aerial fire, made "good progress against heavy opposition" along the main road southward from Limon, today's communique reported.

Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's fanatical Japanese forces continued their attempts to break the American vise, pressing them against blasted Ormoc. But a headquarters spokesman said the Americans still held both the preponderance of numbers and the initiative.

Continued pressure by a series of Yank ground attacks, supported by heavy artillery and air bombardments, thus far have kept the Japanese on the defensive, despite the great numbers of reinforcements they have succeeded in pouring into the Leyte battlefront.

The Nipponese made no new attempt to send fresh troops ashore, after losing four transports, six destroyers and most of 8,000 reinforcements in the complete destruction of a convoy off Ormoc Saturday by American carrier planes.

To pinpoint American positions through the valleys and mountains in and around the Ormoc corridor would be difficult. The huge map at press headquarters looks like a Christmas tree, with blue pins dotting the various ridges which battle has engulfed. Most of them are south and east of Pinamopoan—an expanse of hills where there are no towns or villages.

Today's communique reported that Third fleet carrier planes shot down 13 enemy fighters during their destructive assault on the latest Japanese reinforcement convoy at Ormoc Saturday.

(Adm. Chester W. Nimitz at Pearl Harbor previously announced the destruction of these fighters and added that five more probably were destroyed.)

Planes Hit Ormoc

Heavy land-based American aircraft, striking from rear bases, hit flaming Ormoc with 62 tons of bombs, "causing extensive destruction."

Enemy "harassing air attacks" have increased slightly, the communique reported, and 11 Japanese planes were destroyed by Yank fighters and antiaircraft fire.

Mt. Catabaran, where the 24th Division was fighting, is almost five miles south of Carigara bay and approximately two miles east of the Pinamopoan-Ormoc highway.

Elements of the First Cavalry division are meeting "increasing resistance" in the Mt. Pina saddle, to the southeast of the road. The cavalrymen have spread out across rugged ridges, to protect the flanks of the main American column punching down the twisting Ormoc road.

In the 24th corps sector, in the center of Leyte island, Americans were closing from both the east and the south, moving against Japanese hill positions and enemy remnants which fled to the mountains after the Yank thrust through central Leyte valley, near the island's east coast.

Jap Planes Hit Back At Invasion Shipping

Aboard a P-T Tender in San Pedro Bay, Leyte, Nov. 12 (AP)—Japanese fighters and dive bombers made a spectacular midafternoon vengeance strike against American shipping crowding San Pedro Bay today, quite obviously in retaliation for the heavy shipping losses the Japanese suffered during the previous 48 hours at Ormoc.

In groups of four or five, the Japanese planes buzzed angrily over American ships, then dove to the attack through clouds of anti-aircraft fire.

American Lightnings and Thunderbolt fighters circled high above their own ack-ack to swoop on the Japanese planes—Zero fighters and "Val" bombers—as they retreated from the bombing area.

From the bridge of this ship it was possible to see five different attacks under way simultaneously during a five-minute period. One enemy plane scored a direct hit on the deck of a ship, which burst into flames. A moment later, a second ship was hit on the stern. While PT-boats and LCI fire boats rushed to assist the burning ship, four more enemy planes peeled off for attacks.

MAJ. McGUIRE DOWNS 28TH JAPANESE PLANE

AN ADVANCED FIGHTER BASE, Leyte, Nov. 12—(AP) Maj. Thomas B. McGuire, the second highest-scoring fighter ace in the Southwest Pacific, scored his 27th and 28th kills today, when he shot down two Japanese navy fighter bombers near Cebu.

The Ridgewood, N. J., ace is beginning to crowd America's ace of aces, Maj. Richard I. Bong of Poplar, Wis., who has 36 notches in his aerial guns.

McGuire was on patrol with his squad when they sighted a group of Japanese planes and immediately gave battle.

Col. Charles McDonald of St. Petersburg, Fla., in a fight yesterday, scored a double kill against Japanese Navy fighter bombers and brought his total to 16. Flying a P47, he got his 14th plane two days ago.

P-T BOAT'S GUNS HELP GUERRILLAS

Shelling Of Jap Force On Mindanao Revealed

By SPENCER DAVIS

Aboard a P-T Boat Off Northern Mindanao, Philippines, Nov. 5 (AP—Delayed)—The moon was not yet up and the darkness accentuated the flickering lights of Mindanao's northernmost shoreline as this P-T boat approached on a special mission.

"Those lights might cause us some trouble when we try to find him," remarked the skipper, Lieut. Howard Terry, Cameron, Texas.

We were looking for a signal light from shore. For the two preceding nights an American scout, hiding out in friendly guerrilla country, had sent his identification signal, but this night his vigil was to end.

Scout Brings Filipino "Boy"

Machine Gunner Joseph Stefanoni, Greenwich Village, New York city, sang out: "There it is," and the signalman gave an answering blink. Soon a native boat paddled alongside. Willing hands pulled the scout aboard.

"Got room for one more?" The scout asked Terry. "I want to bring my boy along."

Terry agreed and almost instantly a small, cheerful Filipino of perhaps 21 materialized at the scout's side. He was "Conny," a guerrilla.

The American scout, a Rhode Islander who must remain unidentified, produced a large packet of maps, spread them out under the chart house light, and beckoned to Terry and his executive officer, Pete Reardon, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Would Help Guerrillas

"There is a concentration of about 150 Japs here," he said, pointing to a harbor at Masipit. "If we shot them up it would do much for the guerrillas who have been harassing the Jap garrison for weeks."

The P-T gingerly nosed into Masipit Harbor, taking constant soundings to avoid running aground.

The engines were muffled as the boat moved quietly to within 100 yards of the beach.

It was 1 A. M. now and the moon was up and gleaming brightly. Suddenly a rifle cracked on shore.

First Shot But Not Last

"The first shot has been fired, boys," Terry shouted, "but not the last. Let's go!"

Every gun on the little P-T blazed away at shoreline structures where the enemy troops were garrisoned. Tracers poured a crimson stream into the objective. Then the mortars lobbed their high explosives throughout the area.

At this point Lieut. (j. g.) Ken Sharp, of Pasadena, Cal., took over the heavy duty. There was a whoosh and a salvo of rockets scudded from their racks. It was a direct hit.

AUSTRALIANS HELPED IN LEYTE NAVAL FIGHT

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Australian cruiser Shropshire and the destroyer Arunta played a vital part in the sinking of eighteen Japanese warships in Leyte Gulf during the naval battle in the central Philippines on the night of Oct. 25, it was officially announced today.

Both ships, with other Allied units, scored repeated hits on a large Japanese cruiser or battleship, and then the Arunta went in with close torpedo fire and also scored several hits with her 4.7-inch guns at almost point-blank range.

The Shropshire hit a Japanese battleship, believed to be the Yamasiro, with her third salvo. The following morning the battleship keeled over and sank. The Shropshire's officers believe their broadside finished off the vessel.

638,800 TONS HIT EUROPE

Total Represents Efforts Of U. S. Heavy Bombers Only

London, Nov. 12 (AP)—American heavy bombers of the Eighth and Fifteenth Air forces blasted German industrial and military targets with 638,880 tons of explosives through October 31, the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe announced today. The Reich itself shook under the weight of 330,000 tons.

Since the Eighth Air Force began operations from England in August, 1942, and the Fifteenth from Italy in November, 1943, bombers and fighters together destroyed 15,210 enemy planes, shooting down 12,640 and smashing the rest on the ground. Combined American losses were 5,708 bombers and 2,449 fighters, less than 2 per cent. of the planes dispatched.

Weather Bad

The report on these groups, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz since their reorganization last January, was issued on a day when American planes seeking objectives in western Germany were grounded by continental weather.

RAF bombers staged a massive raid late yesterday and last night, smashing at targets in western Germany with 3,088 tons of bombs. Most of these were dumped on the Rhenamia and Ebano oil refineries near Harburg, a city of 110,000 near Hamburg.

Stockholm reports said Allied bombers crossed Sweden and Norway today. Observers suggested they might be attacking Germany's crippled battleship Tirpitz, chased to the Arctic Ocean by the RAF and bombed two weeks ago when it was observed under way. Swedish anti-aircraft fired on the planes today as they crossed into Norway.

Brenner Pass Bridges Hit

Fifteenth Air Force Liberators bombed four bridges on the Brenner Pass rail line today in a renewed effort to sever the main supply artery for Nazi troops in northern Italy. The bombardiers aimed at the Avisio viaduct and bridges at Mezzocorona, Albes and Ora.

American Thunderbolts encountered more than 30 ME-109s north of Villafranca, probably destroyed one and damaged three and destroyed a Heinkel bomber in a strafing attack on the Villafranca airdrome.

The RAF attack on Harburg lasted about four minutes, pilots said. Seven bombers were lost from a formation of 500 ships. The big British Lancasters, going out after 2,000 Allied planes raked the Reich from the west and south during the day, also hit a synthetic oil plant at Dortmund in the Ruhr. RAF Mosquito bombers and fighters ranged over northern and northwestern Germany last night, attacking transportation and other targets.

Large Force Over Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12 (AP).—Large formations of foreign aircraft crossed western Sweden early today and moved off into Norway after Swedish aircraft fire was begun, the Swedish defense staff announced. It was suggested here that the planes may have been engaged in a new Allied raid on the German battleship Tirpitz, attacked two weeks ago near Tromsoe, Norway.

REDS CAPTURE 50 MILES OF RAILWAY LINE

Monor Fall Clears Budapest Route—Tito's Yugoslavs Besiege Skoplje

London, *Monday*, Nov. 13 (AP)—Russian troops swept the Germans from nearly all of the 50-mile Budapest-Szolnok trunk railway yesterday with the capture of Monor, a powerful stronghold 14 miles southeast of the Hungarian capital, and in a coordinated 11-mile push from the east seized positions within 30 miles of the city, Moscow announced last night.

A Yugoslav communique broadcast by Marshal Tito's headquarters early today said his troops were storming Skoplje, Yugoslavia's sixth city on the Belgrade-Athens railway 70 miles north of the Greek frontier, after investing it on three sides.

Skoplje, a city of 65,000, is an important German "bolt" position protecting the southern corridor through which some of the 100,000 enemy troops threatened with entrapment have been fleeing.

Both the Yugoslav bulletin and Berlin broadcasts, meanwhile, reported large numbers of Russian troops were pouring across the Danube near Apatin, northern Yugoslav town 120 miles south of Budapest, moving westward to flank the Hungarian capital and also head off the German retreat from the south.

Russian troops, attacking on a 65-mile arc east of Budapest, were being resisted bitterly by Germans, often engaging in hand-to-hand combat. They also were fighting in deep mud, hauling their guns by hand.

Also Take Mezokovesd

Sixty-five miles northeast of Budapest the Russians killed 800 enemy troops and seized Mezokovesd, a strategic six-way road town on the railway to Miskolc, thereby gaining firm control of a 25-mile section of that main Axis artery connecting the German armies around Budapest with those defending eastern Slovakia.

Berlin declared the fighting east of Budapest, along the secondary Budapest-Szolnok railway, an "all-out offensive" in which several towns changed hands several times.

The Russians, fanning out from Ujszasz, a junction on this line taken Saturday, drove westward 11 miles, capturing Farmos, 30 miles from Budapest.

Six-Mile Gain On East

Pushing northwest of Ujszasz, another Soviet column captured the rail station of Boldoghaza in a six-mile gain along the railway to Jaszbereny, last big Axis stronghold guarding Budapest from the east.

Jaszbereny also was threatened by Russian units which took Alattyan, seven miles southeast of the stronghold.

A midnight Soviet bulletin said the Germans and Hungarians were suffering heavily in this area, one Soviet unit alone killing 600 Germans. A total of 700 enemy troops were captured during the day and 30 localities seized.

All But Five-Mile Sector

With the fall of Monor the Russians had captured all save a five-mile sector just outside Budapest of the railway between the capital and the embattled town of Vecses. In the fighting at Vecses and other near-by points Soviet troops were only two miles south of the secondary railway running east through Tapio-Gyorgye.

A Moscow broadcast said battalions of the German *Volkssturm*, or home army, were being rushed to the Hungarian front.

The home army of recruits, ranging in age up to 60, hitherto has not been used outside the German homeland. Its first appearance in battle was in German East Prussia.

With Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army units stalled for a week in Budapest's southern outskirts, other Soviet troops were reported to have flanked the capital and carried the war into the western half of Hungary by crossing the Danube far to the south.

London, Monday, Nov. 13 (AP). Britain "intends to employ her own people productively, to the full," and wants neither German labor nor German manufacturers after the war, Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express said in an editorial today.

"But Germany's raw materials' are worth taking," the newspaper said.

First Yank To Bomb Europe Sneaked Trip

London, Nov. 12 (AP)—Members of the first American bomb crew that flew over Nazi Europe, wherever they may be, must get particular satisfaction tonight from realizing that the 2,000 pounds of T. N. T. dropped June 29, 1942, was the beginning of a load of destruction which 28 months later would equal almost 640,000 tons.

This story never has been told before.

Lieut. Bernard L. Abell, of Chicago, Ill., claimed in a letter to the Associated Press to have been the first American bombardier to toggle a switch over Europe in this war. He was flying in a British plane with a crew that included Capt. Charles C. Kegelman, of El Reno, Okla., pilot, and Sergt. Robert L. Coley, Fredonia, Kan.

'A Fine Edge'

While training with the RAF, Bell said, "the boys reached a fine edge." Their British friends said they could borrow a medium bomber and make the raid over Hazebrouck in occupied France if they promised not to tell.

The American crew went aboard that night and Kegelman took the plane up in practiced RAF style. On the run over the target, five planes were shot down, but the Americans' ship wasn't hit.

Bell laid his bombs right down the groove although flak was exploding all about him.

Yanks Build Chapel For Missing Buddies

London, Nov. 12 (AP)—In memory of their dead and missing comrades, members of an American Flying Fortress group assembled at St. Andrews Parish in Quidenham this afternoon and stood solemnly before the 14th century chapel they raised $2,400 to rebuild.

A memorial book contains the names of their comrades lost in action. A specially designed stained glass window depicts an American airman in flying togs looking toward a figure of Christ. Incorporated in the design are the emblems of the Eighth Air Force, 96th Bomber Group and its four squadrons.

'WAC Queen' Steals Show At GI Grid Game

London, Nov. 12 (AP)—Corporal Ruby Newell, of Long Beach, Cal., crowned "prettiest WAC in the United Kingdom" in a ceremony between the halves, stole the show at a service football game today before 45,000 at White City Sta-

dium.

Private Ashley Anderson, former University of Wisconsin star, led the Eighth Air Force shuttle raiders to a 20-0 triumph over a United States Navy eleven, but most of the GI's eyes were trained on Corporal Newell.

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the Eighth Air Force, presented her with a dozen American beauty roses.

The queen of the WACs was selected in a contest sponsored by *The Stars and Stripes.*

SHIFTS IN 8TH AIR FORCE

Doolittle Announces Changes in Division and Wing Commands

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, chief of the United States Eighth Air Force, announced today changes in his command by which Col. Anthony A. Mustoe of Bellevue, Pa., becomes commander of the Fortieth Combat Wing, succeeding Brig. Gen. Howard M. Turner, now head of the First Bombardment Division.

Col. Maurice A. Preston of Tulare, Calif., succeeds Brig. Gen. Robert F. Travis of Savannah, Ga., as commander of the Forty-first Combat Wing. General Travis has returned home.

In the Second Division, Col. Milton Arnold of Washington, D. C., has been made commander of the Second Combat Wing, replacing Brig. Gen. Edward J. Timberlake Jr. of San Antonio, Tex., who commands the Twentieth Wing in the absence of Col. Jack Wood of Riverside, Calif., on temporary duty in the United States.

Tommies May Not Get Home Soon, Wives Told

London, Nov. 12 (AP)—Wives of British soldiers learned today that nothing could be done to insure home leaves for their husbands after three years' service.

More than 1,000 wives, in a petition to Prime Minister Churchill, had complained that four or five years of separation greatly diminished their chances of having children and limited the size of families.

Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, replied that, because of a shortage of trained reserves, any drastic shortening of overseas service periods would lengthen the war rather than bring the men home sooner.

The War Office has, however, issued a general guide to commanders overseas providing for compassionate leaves in special instances.

CHURCHILL URGES UNITY IN FRANCE

Calls for Arms to Aid Allies, Says Nazis May Be Beaten in Six Months.

PARIS, Nov. 12—(AP) Britain wants a powerful and well-equipped French army as soon as possible to aid in reestablishing the stability of Europe and hopes that the French will maintain internal solidarity and stability under Gen. Charles DeGaulle's government, Churchill told a cheering assemblage in the hotel De Ville today.

Speaking in French at a reception in his honor by the Paris and Seine departmental liberation committees, England's Prime Minister said the Nazi enemy, disheartened and under relentless Allied pounding, might be beaten within the next six months.

Will Not Prolong War

"We don't want to prolong the war merely to give your army the opportunities it desires, but we hope as much of the French army as possible will be able to engage in the final battles," he said.

"Unity! unity" was Churchill's parting advice in commenting that France could not afford anything which would upset her national life at the moment when all the nation's force must be thrown into the post-war reconstruction period.

"Fortunately you have at this moment at your head an incontestably able chief," Churchill said, adding with a grin that he had had "some slight differences" with him from time to time.

"But rally to him so that France remains united, indivisible," he continued with great earnestness.

This advance was given, he said, so that France might not only help defeat Germany but help "protect us from a repetition o[illegible]an aggression."

Concerning the eventu[illegible] victory, he said "it is possible that six months hence the enemy will have been beaten."

"This is the moment for France to take her place among the other great powers," he told the assemblage of notables, and as he again emphasized the necessity of unity he looked squarely at the leader of the National Resistance council.

Kept Faith in France

"I have never lost faith in the citizens of Paris.

"During the hard years when you were under the yoke of the Boche and we had the *Blitz*—which was the lesser of the two evils—during all these years I have always had a feeling of unity with the people of Paris.

But For The Channel

"We, also, if there had not been the Channel would have been hard put to it to face 2,000 tanks without the necessary cannon.

"I am sure that if they had a possibility of fighting on equal terms Frenchmen again would have shown those qualities which have given them an immortal place in history.

"I said four years ago when addressing you from London that France would resume its place with great powers of the world.

"I personally did everything I could to see that General Leclerc's division got to France. Today that greatest part of France is liberated and big battles are engaged.

"I understand very well how much you want to take greatest possible part in these battles.

Cannot Promise Long War

"It is necessary that you should have help as soon as possible from the Allies—your soldiers in Italy proved their skill and dealt hard blows to the Germans.

"Of course, I cannot promise a long war. It is possible that within six months the enemy will be beaten and that the possibility to have many modern divisions ready will have gone—but we shall do our best to see to it that French forces are engaged against the Germans in the months that remain of this frightful war."

Recalling tragic events in France in 1940 he declared "I always had the certitude that France would retake her place among the nations of the world and exert her influence on its economic, social and political developments."

Fresh from morning-long conferences with DeGaulle and other French Leaders at the Quai D' Orsay, the French foreign office, he said he never had lost faith in the French army, which had had to fight on unequal terms in 1940.

The entire membership of the committee of liberation, their best heavily braided uniforms or wearing blue and red sashes—colors of the city of Paris—awaited the Prime Minister and his party in the resplendent reception room, while thousands outside strained at police lines.

Andre Tollet, chairman of the Paris Liberation committee, presented the Prime Minister with a German swastika flag captured by the FFI from police headquarters during the insurrection last August.

Churchill Visits AEF Club

PARIS, Nov. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill and British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, here far conferences with leaders of the French Provisional Government, dropped in unexpectedly at the newly organized Allied Expeditionary Forces Club for enlisted men tonight.

Change Of[illegible]s In Spa[illegible]roposed

Paris, Nov. 12 (AP)—Talks aimed at modification of the policies of Gen. Francisco Franco's regime to avert a renewal of the Spanish Civil War were proposed today by Miguel Maura, Spanish Republican representative, to Jose Antonio San Groniz, Spanish Ambassador to Rome now visiting in Paris.

The proposal was supported by all Republican groups, Maura said, with the exception of the Communist party, which up to now has withheld its sanction.

Maura said San Groniz had received the proposal and had undertaken to pass it on to Madrid authorities. There it is likely to be received coldly because the Republican ideas were premised on the removal of Franco.

BRITISH CROSS NUOVO CANAL

Small Bridgehead Formed Against Strong Resistance

Heinzerling

Rome, Nov. 12 (AP)—Troops of the British Eighth Army have established a small bridgehead across the Nuovo Canal, running north from Forli, against strong German resistance, Allied headquarters announced today.

Farther north, about six miles southwest of Ravenna, other Eighth Army units moved into Gambellara, headquarters said.

Along the Fifth Army front in north central Italy American troops made slight gains, but activity mainly was confined to patrol operations. Patrols also were active along the Adriatic sector.

Heavy Fight At Crossroads

German outposts east of the Nuovo Canal and north of Forli were being cleaned out methodically, but mines were retarding progress there of British troops. Heavy fighting took place at a crossroads just west of Forli. The Germans were supported by six-barreled mortars and considerable artillery but finally were repulsed.

Bridging of the Nuovo Canal was made at the southern end just north of Forli under heavy shellfire.

Headquarters said Italian patriots cooperated with the Eighth Army during the capture of the town and in the subsequent mopping up.

The German air force made its strongest appearance of weeks in an 11-plane attack near Loiano. Two of the planes were downed by anti-aircraft fire and two others probably destroyed.

Nazis in Women's Dress Plant Italian Ambush

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Nov. 12—The Germans pulled a new stunt in the fighting near the Ronco River in northern Italy yesterday.

An Eighth Army scout car went forward to question what seemed to be a group of women civilians.

As it approached a bazooka opened fire from a near-by house and hit the car.

The "women" ran into the house from which the fire came. They were German soldiers wearing dresses.

92 IN MEDICAL CORPS GET AIR MEDAL IN ROME

Heinzerling

ROME, Nov. 12 (AP)—Forty-four flight nurses and forty-eight flight surgeon technicians of the 802d and 807th Medical Evacuation Squadrons, who have helped in aerial evacuation of 170,000 sick and wounded from forward areas since March, 1943, received air medals today from Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, commander of the Twelfth Air Force.

They were cited for "meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight; for professional skill and devotion to duty displayed by each crew member in evacuating sick and wounded from the combat zone, which have reflected high credit upon the military service of the United States."

MISS CORNELL HONORED

Gen. Clark Presents Plaque for Entertaining in Italy

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, in Italy, Nov. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States Fifth Army, today awarded to Katharine Cornell a Fifth Army plaque for outstanding service in recognition of the work of the cast of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

The citation said performances of the play had been attended by thousands of troops and had "contributed materially to the enhancement of morale."

Brian Aherne, Hollywood film star, was a member of the cast.

SWEDEN PROTESTS GERMAN ORDER ON BALTIC SHIPPING

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12—(AP) Germany's declaration that most of the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia was a war zone, in which all shipping would be attacked without warning, placed Sweden today closer to armed conflict than at any time in her five years of neutrality.

Despite Sweden's immediate and sharply-worded protest placing responsibility for all untoward incidents on the Germans, authoritative sources took the view the government would adopt a cautious policy and bend every effort to safeguard the nation's neutrality.

There were suggestions in informed quarters that the Germans themselves did not want to antagonize the Swedes, whose Navy is strong enough to demand considerable respect.

On the other hand, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter declared editorially that the German measure, "which evidently was taken in desperation in this eleventh hour of the war, will not deter the Swedish Navy from guarding its own ships outside territorial waters."

(The German news agency DNB declared today that shortly after the proclamation of a war zone a Finnish transport was sunk by the German Air force.)

The proclaimed war zone left all Sweden's east coast free of danger to about the middle of the Gulf of Bothnia. The proscribed area includes Finland's Aaland island, which lies closer to Sweden than to Finland.

All waters west of the Swedish island of Gotland are excluded from the danger area. This was interpreted as evidence of a German desire not to disrupt Swedish traffic between the island and the mainland.

But the immediate effect was to halt both Sweden and Finnish traffic between the two countries and leave in doubt whether proposed travel from Stockholm to Leningrad in Russia would begin as planned in the immediate future.

Most informed Swedes took the view the proclamation was aimed directly at starving out Finland, but naval opinion was that a major objective was to prepare for a Russian move against Germany's North Baltic shores.

The Swedish naval staff announced today that the question of convoying ships to Finland depended upon developments and that for the present food would be carried only in Finnish vessels. The Swedish passenger line from Stockholm to Turku was halted, at least temporarily.

Sevenska Dagbladet suggested a Russian-Finnish convoy system might be adopted, while the Morgontidningen declared that "it is hoped the Swedish government will do all possible in the face of the German blockade to fulfill its promise to Finland."

The naval opinion that Germany may fear a Baltic invasion cited a Moscow declaration that landing operations on "the Normandy scale" could be expected now that most Baltic states were cleared of Germans.

The German fleet still is considered dominant in the Baltic with at least two pocket battleships, three or more light cruisers and numerous submarines and destroyers. The Russians are believed to have one old battleship and numerous small cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

Soviet Press Pleased Over Tehran Shakeup

Moscow, Nov. 12 (AP)—*Pravda*, the official Communist newspaper, pointing to economic benefits it said the Iranians would derive from proposed Soviet oil concessions, expressed "great satisfaction" today over the ouster last week of Premier Mohamed Saed of Iran.

"In Soviet public circles the announcement of Saed's resignation was accepted with great satisfaction and we hope the new Iranian Government will include persons who will honestly and conscientiously fulfill the obligations Iran

assumed by treaty with the Soviet Union and will support it with neighborly and friendly relations," the editorial said.

"Such a policy will fully meet the hopes, interests and wishes of the Iranian people."

Pravda and all other Soviet newspapers today printed a Tass dispatch from Tehran saying the Iranian press and demanded that Saed "be brought to trial" for arresting organizers of a celebration November 7 in honor of the 27th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution.

Schools Reopen in Praga

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (AP)—Children of the devastated Praga district of Warsaw on the eastern bank of the Vistula have resumed their schooling in classes in private homes a few thousand yards behind the front lines.

Russ Talks Satisfy Norwegian Minister

Moscow, Nov. 12 (AP)—Trygve Halvdan Lie, Norwegian Foreign Minister, said today in an interview that he was very satisfied with the results of his visit and talk with Russian officials.

Lie said his visit was in the nature of informal and friendly talks with a neighbor whose borders once again touch Norway.

Named Turkish Envoy To France

Ankara, Nov. 12 (AP)—Numan Menemencioglu, former Foreign Minister, today was appointed Turkish Ambassador to France.

BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCE IN BURMA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 12—(AP) British troops, pushing southward in north Burma toward Naba junction on the main Myitkyina-Rangoon railway, have advanced another mile against stubborn Japanese resistance, an Allied communique reported today.

The British now are eight miles from Naba junction, where the railway turns west to India and then south to Mandalay. Two other columns of Chinese forces are moving south to clear a land route through Burma to China, but the communique today gave no report of their progress.

Planes of the Allied Eastern Air command yesterday damaged rolling stock, river steamers and road transport in central Burma and northern Thailand and destroyed one enemy plane and damaged another off the Arakan coast.

(The Tokyo radio in a broadcast recorded by the FCC today said Japanese planes attacked three enemy warships near the island of Cheduba off the Burma coast and seriously damaged one.)

SULTAN TAKES COMMAND

Stilwell's Successor Says Aims of Troops Remain the Same

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan took command of Chinese armies in Burma officially today, succeeding Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, under direct deputization from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Now under General Sultan as commander of the northern combat area are the Chinese First Army, the Chinese Sixth Army, the British Thirty-Sixth Division and what General Sultan described at a press conference at the Burma front as a "considerable force" of Americans who soon will be ready to assist in the Allies' southward drive.

General Sultan said the aim of American forces in the India-Burma theatre was unchanged. It is to defeat the Japanese in North Burma, to open a road and deliver fullest assistance to Chinese forces in China.

WIND TOSSES SUPERFORTS

Rivets Pop From Big Planes In Hurricane Over Omura

J. Grover

A 20th Bomber Base, China, Nov. 11 (AP—Delayed)—Superfortresses raided the Omura aircraft center in the Japanese homeland today in the teeth of a hurricane so violent that the big bombers were stood on their wing tips and some of the attacking force was shunted off for blows at Nanking on the Chinese mainland.

Tremendous winds over Omura on the island of Kyushu tossed the giant planes about like feathers and so severe was the stress that rivets popped, Major Donald Roberts, Los Angeles, reported.

Seven Missions In 27 Days

Stepping up their strategic bombing of Japan, the Superfortresses completed their seventh mission in 27 days.

A sizable force took off with Omura as the primary target. The mission was designed to destroy all structures left standing after the successful raid on October 25.

After the take-off the weather picture suddenly became ominous and a radio message ordered the Japan-bound formations to strike the freight yards and docks of Nanking. About half the formation never heard the order and flew on to Omura, bombing by instruments.

Capt. Raymond M. Moore, Detroit, said much of the outbound trip was "through icing conditions, the worst ever saw" and "crewmen in the rear of the plane were batted around like tennis balls and all got air sick."

Moore also reported that rivets popped in considerable number from the leading edge of the plane, but the sturdy planes weathered the storm.

Weather cleared near Nanking, and bomber crews on that run said the port and railyards were heavily damaged, with several ships at the riverside docks left flaming.

See New Jap Fighter

Although fighter opposition was weak, a few crews reported seeing a new type of twin-engined Japanese fighter which was very fast.

These made numerous passes but were driven off. Anti-aircraft fire was reported meager and inaccurate.

Since October 14 the superbombers have been out an average of every four days, leaving smoking ruins at Okayama, Heito and Einansho on Formosa, Omura, Rangoon in Burma and the Malayan base of Singapore.

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Superfort Crews In Scroll Praise O'Brien Troupe Show

J. Grover

A United States B-29 Base in West China, Nov. 11 (AP—Delayed)—The Hollywood—GI feud is over so far as American superbomber jockeys are concerned.

The enlisted men of the 20th Bomber Command—among the bitterest critics of previous troupes accused of listless performances and avoiding non-coms—have prepared a testimonial scroll of appreciation after a USO troupe headed by the film star, Pat O'Brien came, showed and conquered.

Call Bouquets Deserved

"That gang nearly knocked themselves out trying to put on a real show," said one Winnetka (Ill.) crewman who helped draw up the testimonial. "When a bunch of regulars such as these appear, they deserve bouquets just as those who fouled up got knocks."

O'Brien's troupe included Jinx Falkenberg, starlet and a former model; Ruthie Carroll, singer; Betsy Yeaton, dancer; Jimmy Dodd, singer and guitarist, and Harry Brown, the troupe manager and pianist. Brown is the father of Lieut. Tom Brown, former Hollywood actor now serving overseas.

O'Brien's troupe put on shows punctuated by the sound of gunfire from the Kweilin front before the group's arrival at this base. They carried out their full schedule at advanced Superfortresses bases despite a knee injury suffered by O'Brien while playing softball at Kunming.

Freezing Weather No Bar

Freezing weather, which made it a picnic for scantily clad girl dancers in their outdoor performances, also proved no hindrance. Excerpts from the scroll presented to O'Brien said: "Now we have seen both sides—the good and the bad. We hollered when it was bad. It is fine to give credit where credit is due and it is overdue to Pat O'Brien, Jinx Falkenberg and their troupe. They did not expect the impossible—a Roxy stage, cozy theater and soft lights.

"This was a theater in the real sense, without the fixings, but for true entertainment. You people at home should know the cheer and good will this troupe brought from home to us here in China."

WANG CHING-WEI, TOKYO PUPPET, DIES

Japanese Emperor and High Officials Issue Tributes to Head of Nanking Group

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Wang Ching-wei, 62, President and Premier of the Japanese-sponsored puppet Government of China at Nanking, died Friday in a Japanese hospital of diabetes, the Tokyo radio announced today.

His death was announced by Japan's Premier, Kuniaki Koiso, the broadcast said. Wang had been in Japan since March for medical treatment.

[The Tokyo radio, in an English-language broadcast to America, quoted a medical report as saying that Wang had suffered from "spinal cord compression" and that death had resulted from "physical exhaustion," according to the Federal Communications Commission. Domei, Japanese news agency according to a broadcast, reported that Wang's body had arrived in Nanking from Japan and that plans were being made for a state funeral.]

The Tokyo announcement said that at a special meeting of the Nanking Central Political Council Chen Kung-po, former President of the Legislative Council of the Nanking Government, had been named acting President to succeed Wang. The broadcast said Chen also would take over the premiership and the chairmanship of the military council.

[Acting President Chen is a Cantonese. After receiving his university education in China he studied at Columbia University, where he received an M. A. degree in economics. He held several high posts in the Chinese Government until he joined Wang's movement.]

The victim of several assassination attempts, one in 1935 and another in 1939, Wang at one time was high in the Central Government of China before deserting to the Japanese, who made him ruler of the puppet Nanking Government in 1939. He served as President of the Executive Committee in 1932 and was Foreign Minister in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government from 1933 to 1935.

Along with Chiang Kai-shek, he was a protégé of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of modern China, and after the death of Dr. Sun in 1925 he was a member of a triumvirate, including General Chiang and Hu Han-min, which continued to lead the revolution. His desertion to the Japanese produced one of the biggest crises of the war for General Chiang.

Tributes to Wang by Japanese leaders, including Emperor Hirohito, were broadcast over the Tokyo radio. The Emperor, Tokyo said, had conferred posthumously on Wang the Collar of the Chrysanthemum, Japan's highest award to the head of a foreign state.

Prince Konoye, former Japanese Premier, also paid tribute, the broadcast said.

Fled to Japanese in 1938

Forty-five years old when he assumed control of the "National Government of China." Wang long had been a rival of Chiang Kai-shek, and twice had been exiled before he fled to the Japanese lines in 1938.

He entered the stormy Chinese political sea at 15, when he participated in an attempt to bomb a prince of the Manchu dynasty. He was jailed until the fall of the empire permitted his release, and then went to France and to the Tokyo Law College to complete his education.

After the death of Dr. Sun in 1925, he became one of the triumvirate that was to carry on the revolution, with Chiang as military chief and Hu Han-min as principal administrator. When the "China Incident" began in July, 1937, with the shooting at the Marco Polo Bridge near Peiping, he became deputy leader under Chiang.

Strongly supporting the war at the beginning, Wang had changed his opinions by December, 1938. Issuing a call for peace, he fled when the generalissimo's government branded him a traitor. The Japanese made him head of the Nanking government in March, 1940, in the absence of diplomatic representatives of any country except Japan, but with a loan of $60,000,000 to set up his administration.

In November of that year a treaty between the "National Government" and Japan settled their relationship. Japan was to raise and train a Chinese Army under Japanese officers. China, as represented by Wang, promised the "suppression of anti-Japanese activities," which included the dispatch of an expeditionary force against the generalissimo, and participation in the fight against communism, the pretext for the establishment of permanent Japanese garrisons.

Recognized by Axis Powers

This regularization of the relationship brought the Nanking regime the recognition of the Axis powers, an event which, characteristically, was announced in Tokyo rather than in China, on July 2, 1941. Germany and Italy sent representatives to Nanking and their action was paralleled by their satellite nations.

Wang received 300,000,000 yen and the technical surrender of all "administrative rights in the concessions that Japan owns in China" and, after Japan entered the second World War, declared war on Great Britain and the United States on Jan. 9, 1943—a few days behind Manchukuo and Thailand.

Theoretically Wang's Nanking government controlled the greater part of China. Included in his territory were the entire coastline, 90 per cent of the railroads, the bulk of the population, and the land that produced 78 per cent of the cotton and 75 per cent of the livestock.

Actually, Japanese armies occupied much of this ground. Guerrilla Chinese fighters ruled the rest and cut up the communications. Wang's writ ran no farther than Japanese infantrymen could march.

Wang, it was reported, became a millionaire after the Mitsui and Mitsubishi corporations of Japan appointed him a vice president for their "development" enterprises in China. The Chinese retorted by bombing his newspaper, The Central China Daily News, and his Shanghai bank, and his home in Nanking was surrounded by a twenty-five-foot concrete wall and an electrified barbed-wire fence picked out by searchlights.

As Secretary of State Hull remarked when he publicly refused recognition of the Nanking regime in 1940, the Chungking Government apparently "had and still has the allegiance and support of the great majority of the Chinese people."

KWEILIN RADIO SILENT 2 DAYS

Chinese High Command Intimates City Is Lost

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Chungking, Nov. 12 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a speech here today declared: "Victory is in sight."

"We believe that after this war there will emerge an effective guarantee for international peace and security and means will be found for economic cooperation and mutual help among nations," he said.

Chungking, Nov. 12 (AP) — The Chinese high command admitted tonight that radio contact with Kweilin had been broken since Friday and that the Japanese were engaged in brisk fighting in the suburbs of Liuchow—both prime objectives of an enemy South China offensive.

[The Japanese claimed the capture of both these Kwangsi province cities Friday. Liuchow is 95 miles southwest of Kweilin.]

[A Domei war correspondent claimed Japanese forces advancing from Kweilin and Liuchow have

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sealed off 20,000 Chinese troops in a sector southwest of Liuchow and are inflicting "annihilative" blows upon them.]

The high command also acknowledged another Japanese success in the campaign to drive American air power from South China, the loss of Liucheng, 19 miles northwest of Liuchow on the railway to Kweichow province, one of the main lines of supply into Liuchow.

Enemy Forces Near Junction

Japanese forces which drove into Kwangsi province from the north appeared on the verge of a junction with those which invaded from Kwantung province on the east.

Such a junction would assure the Japanese of an all-land road from Hongkong to Manchuria.

Liuchow was in peril of encirclement as the Japanese who overran Liucheng struck southwestward toward a union with other forces from the east which seized Laipin, 45 miles south of Liuchow, and sped on 20 miles north.

Japs Reach Chienkiang

Another Japanese column driving west reached the outskirts of Chienkiang, 55 miles southwest of Liuchow on the highway leading to the old provincial capital of Yungning (Nanning). This column was being engaged hotly, the high command said.

Before the communications with Kweilin were broken, violent street fighting was in progress, with the Chinese reporting they inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy.

A communique from the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, said that Liberator bombers of the 14th Air Force sank a Japanese destroyer and a small freighter in the South China Sea Friday night.

Communists. They were broken off Oct. 2 after four months of discussion without agreement on even the slightest details.

The arrival of General Chou more than offsets the departure last week for Yenan of Lin Tsohan, chairman of the Communist administration, who had headed the delegation in talks with the Government.

[Eighty-eight words were censored from this dispatch, The Associated Press reported.]

Issues Before Negotiators

Subjects of the Chinese Central Government's negotiations with the Communists presumably have included some plan to give the Communists representation in the Government, removal of the Chiang blockade around the Communist areas in North China and related subjects.

At the time of the recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell as American military commander in the China-Burma-India theatre, an Associated Press dispatch from New Delhi, India, said American Government representatives had expressed disappointment over failure of the Chinese Government to come to an agreement with the Communists so that they and the Central Government could be brought into a united front against the Japanese. Reorganization of the Chinese Government was urged.

salvaging of three sunken Japanese ships—one new electric tug and two cargo vessels which have already been put in service for the American Navy. Seven unsalvageable hulks were removed from the harbor and some others simply broken up to clear channels.

Recognition of the accomplishments of Commander Curtis and his salvage crews came at the end of three years of work in waters from Amchitka to Sydney, in which 250,000 tons of shipping, worth an estimated $500,000,000, has been salvaged for the Navy.

Halsey Cautions U. S. On Japanese Peace Bid

By The Associated Press.

ABOARD UNITED STATES THIRD FLEET FLAGSHIP, in the Western Pacfic, Nov. 10 (Delayed)—Admiral Willaim F. Halsey, declarng, "I expect a Japanese peace feeler at any tme," sad today the Unted States should be prepared to reject inistiantly any Japanese proposal for a compromise truce.

He told a news conference that "the high-up monkeymen know the handwriting is on the wall. It is most important now that they do not weaken back home, because there must not be a compromise peace."

The Third Fleet commander said the strongest pressure for peace would come from big Japanese industrialists seeking to save their factories and other properties from destruction by American bombs and bullets.

opened their big guns on Iwo after "about 20" Liberators bombed the island in a daylight raid. The broadcast report was unconfirmed by Allied sources.

Over City For Four Hours

The air attack on Shanghai, second consecutive assault on that China port to be announced by enemy broadcasts, without Allied confirmation, was reported by the Nazi, Transocean agency in an English-language transmission to Asia.

It said that "for four hours Allied aircraft hovered over the city dropping bombs on the suburbs" and termed this the longest aerial assault of the Pacific war.

The German dispatch said "low-hanging clouds" made the bombing inaccurate and claimed anti-aircraft fire "prevented the raiders from approaching all strategical points."

Japanese broadcasts reported, again without confirmation, that B-29's raided Shanghai Saturday. Washington has announced Superfort raids that day on Nanking and Omura, Kyushu Island.

CLOSE OF AIR TALKS SEEN

Technicians May Have Gone As Far As Possible

Chicago, Nov. 12 (AP)—It was strongly indicated tonight that the International Civil Aviation Conference would not adopt finally the details of a technical convention for standardizing air flying practices but instead would recommend immediate and continuing study of the United States draft.

This step was proposed to the full technical committee by the steering committee, which comprises the sub-committee chairmen, even though there had been reported full agreement on about four fifths of the details.

Details To Be Studied

The adoption of the resolution may be interpreted as an indication that the technicians have gone about as far as they can go at this time, and that the remaining details must be submitted to the interested countries for study during the next six months. After that time the annexes either could be considered at another general conference or could be acted upon individually by the various countries.

The adoption of the resolution by the steering committee came as the chairman of the three leading participants in the conference—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., of the United States; Lord Swinton, of the United Kingdom, and H. J. Symington, of Canada—met for an hours-long conference, the purpose of which could not be learned immediately.

Considerable Progress

The resolution said that considerable progress had been made, "but the time has been too limited, and the number of personnel able to participate directly too small, to permit carrying the discussions to final conviction of the adequacy or correctness of certain of the determinations here to be made."

Despite the proposal to avoid commitment on final details, the conference still may reach an agreement to accept the annexes some time after May 1, 1945, the date set by the resolution for submitting recommendations for changes to the interested governments or the interim council.

Resolution Proposed

The resolution proposed that the conference be asked to accept the work of committee upon the basis that the present drafts be accepted for study and as constituting "models of the desirable scope and arrangement of the several annexes," and that pending formal adoption of the annexes the standards set out in them be accepted as "recommended practices toward which the national practices of the several States should be directed as far and as rapidly as ... ves practicable."

It proposed furth... hat when an interim council ... established it immediately employ... experts in the fields of science, ... which the draft annexes relate, to study and analyze them.

Meanwhile, questions concerning traffic by foreign air lines between two points within a country and the right of foreign aircraft to make technical stops were sent to the drafting committee to be written along the lines of the United States and Canadian proposals.

Chou En-lai, Communist, Is in Chungking; Hopes of Accord With Chiang Are Revived

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 12 (AP)—Fresh but still dim hopes of an eventual compromise between the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists flickered in Chungking today with the unexpected return of Gen. Chou En-lai, who formerly was stationed here as representative of the Communists.

The general arrived on Friday from Yenan, Communist administrative center in North China. His return was unexpected because he recently gave interviewers in Yenan the impression that he believed it would be useless to resume talks.

It is believed his arrival presages the resumption of negotiations between the Government and the

Cmdr. Curtis Is Honored For Saipan Salvage Job

Directed Work of Raising 3 Japanese Vessels

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 12 (AP).—Commander Lebbeus Curtis, of San Francisco, has received an award of the Navy's Legion of Merit by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for his work in directing the work of the Navy's salvage fleet at Saipan.

The Saipan job included the

Canada's Loan Drive To ...

OTTAWA, Nov. 12 (AP) ...anada's Seventh Victory Loan ... the basis of preliminary return ... is over-subscribed by more than $102,956,000 at the close Saturday of a three-week campaign for $1,300,000,000, the largest amount ever sought through public borrowing in the nation's history, War Finance Committee officials announced tonight.

American Warships Bombard Iwo Island

San Francisco, Nov. 12 (AP)—An "undisclosed number" of American warships bombarded Iwo Island, about 750 miles south of Tokyo, for the fourth time in the Pacific war Saturday night and Allied aircraft blasted Shanghai the next day in the "longest air attack" of the conflict, enemy broadcasts reported today.

The Japanese Domei news agency said the American warships

TRADE RIVALRIES SEEN DEVELOPING BETWEEN ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—(AP) A fierce commercial rivalry is beginning to develop among the Allies. Unless kept in bounds it could grow into economic war that would nullify military and political plans for preserving peace.

This is the interpretation placed by American political and economic authorities on several current incidents, ranging from the Anglo-American-Soviet competition for Iranian oil to negotiations over next year's British Lend-Lease requirements.

Trade Battles Expected

The commercial conflicts setting in as the European war moves toward its close are generally considered by officials here to be inevitable. The fear is that they may coincide with a wave of nationalism, resulting in tariff barriers, import and export quota controls and finally economic war between government-controlled economies.

The problem is among the toughest awaiting discussion by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

"I'm afraid," one official said, "that a lot of people have been just waiting for the big final international conference to produce a ready-made utopia. It isn't going to happen that way. The end of the war is certain to bring a reversion to nationalism.

"That could express itself most violently in trade rivalries and in attempts to develop self-sufficient national economics in many countries. To prevent that in the interest of international cooperation will be an enormous job."

The Allied countries have made a start toward prevention in setting up an international oil agreement, proposing various other agreements at such meetings as the current aviation conference at Chicago and providing for an economic and social council in the proposed world peace organization.

Meanwhile here are some of the conflicting economic conditions and developments:

The United States government has laid down a basic policy of free world trade. It is opposed to special preferential agreements among a few countries and to preferences systems such as that of the British empire.

The British are undecided. Their empire finances are virtually bankrupt, as they may soon tell the world officially in a "White Paper." It is understood that within the British government is a controversy over economic collaboration versus a "lone hand" policy.

Russia remains an enigma. Some officials here regard the USSR as a Foreign Trade nation. Others predict the Russians will export only enough good and raw materials to import machines and skill they need for rebuilding their domestic economy.

The Russian policy question mark is written most clearly in Iran. A British company has an oil concession there and an American group was negotiating for one when the Russians stepped in with their usual hard-handed diplomacy. The Iran government wouldn't submit to the Russian demands and called off the American negotiations. Finally it had to resign. In 1919 the Russians gave up a similar concession, renouncing economic imperialism. There is some belief here they may be getting back in the game again now.

British Denounce Report

The British denounced, until finally American officials denied it, a report that United States business men were operating in Army officers' uniforms in Paris immediately after its liberation.

American business men long have alleged British use of American Lend-Lease supplies for their own commercial benefit and the British have denied it.

British producing officials and American Lend-Lease experts have been estimating their 1945 requirements for months. All have denied any British intention to reexport Lend-Lease goods in commercial channels.

Yet the British have told the American government quite frankly that they intend to build up their export trade to the limit when the European war ends. They point out that American interests will be doing the same thing.

British officials say their basic position is that the United States must go along with Britain on economic measures to build up the nation—else Britain will go under and this country lose its oldest ally in the European area.

The British would like to have some kind of Lend-Lease for the specific purpose of helping rebuild their country.

They insist that unless the United States helps them build and develop a free trade in a free world economy they will be compelled to switch over to some form of a state-controlled economy in the course of a ruthless fight for markets.

FDR WILL RETAIN PRESENT CABINET, CAPITAL BELIEVES

Vinson Expected to Succeed Byrnes as Head of War Mobilization.

CONGRESS RETURNING

Legislators Resume Sessions Tomorrow with 85 'Lame Duck' Members.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—(AP) President Roosevelt apparently plans to carry the old cabinet into his fourth term but is expected to name Fred M. Vinson as the new "assistant President."

Vinson, present director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, would succeed James F. Byrnes, now running the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion on an interim basis.

Byrnes has indicated he would prefer not to have the post for the regular two-year term Congress provided. The new setup adds the problems of reviving civilian economy to Byrnes' old job as war mobilization director.

Strategically placed sources predict that Vinson's name will go to the Senate shortly after Congress reconvenes Tuesday for confirmation in the new assignment. He is expected to retain his present job too.

As for the cabinet, possible replacement of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins remained a lively topic despite the absence of any indication from the White House that it is even being considered.

However, some reorganization of the administration's management of manpower appears inevitable, under mandate of Congress.

The act of creating the Office of War Mobilization requires that its director initiate a study of the "various executive agencies in the field of manpower"—which seemingly includes the Labor department—and develop a program for "reorganizing and consolidating such agencies to the fullest extent possible."

Hull to Stay

A rumor that Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who has been ill, was ready to leave the cabinet was quelled by Mr. Roosevelt's offhand remark last week that the Secretary was expected back soon.

Byrnes has been Mr. Roosevelt's policy-steerer and conflict-settler among the emergency war and demobilization agencies.

It is understood, however, that the new "assistant President" will not take over the Byrnes' offices in the White House but will occupy space in a downtown office where members of Byrnes' staff—notably Bernard Baruch and John M. Hancock—performed their official chores.

Mr. Roosevelt is expected to send to the Senate also appointments of at least two of the three members of the Surplus Property Board created by Congress to succeed William L. Clayton's Surplus War Property Administration.

The names of Sam H. Husbands, president of the Defense Plant corporation, and Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Woodlock, executive assistant to Clayton, have been mentioned. Clayton is leaving in the belief the new surplus disposal machinery is "unworkable."

These two members would be sufficient to start the board operating as a legal entity, but Mr. Roosevelt may round it out with simultaneous appointment of its third member. He said Friday he was ready with two names but was waiting to hear from the third. In the last few days the name of James Shepherd, Los Angeles attorney, has entered the speculation.

Appointment of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans administrator, as director of retraining and re-employment—a post he now holds under executive order—was accepted as a foregone conclusion.

Many "Lame Ducks" in Congress

The immediate fate of a heavy legislative program may rest with 85 "lame ducks" who won't be back in Congress next session.

Although they fade out of the national picture next Jan. 3, either through their own volition or the voters' verdict, they will still have a say-so over the problems Congress must tackle when it reconvenes on Tuesday.

There are 76 "lame ducks" in the House and nine in the Senate and they hold on until the 79th Congress, elected last week, takes over next year. The great majority of them were made "lame ducks" by the voters, only 29 holding that status through their own decisions not to seek reelection.

The legislative docket tentatively includes:

Extension of miscellaneous war powers given the President. These powers will cease to be available after Dec. 31 unless renewed.

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However, some reorganization of the Administration's management of manpower appears inevitable, under mandate of Congress.

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Many "Lame Ducks" in Congress

The immediate fate of a heavy legislative program may rest with 85 "lame ducks" who won't be back in Congress next session.

Although they fade out of the national picture next Jan. 3, either through their own volition or the voters' verdict, they will still have a say-so over the problems Congress must tackle when it reconvenes on Tuesday.

There are 76 "lame ducks" in the House and nine in the Senate and they hold on until the 79th Congress, elected last week, takes over next year. The great majority of them were made "lame ducks" by the voters, only 29 holding that status through their own decisions not to seek reelection.

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RCA-Victor Makes Records Again

New York, Nov. 12 (AP)—With Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra beating out the hot notes, RCA-Victor resumed recording here today less than 24 hours after James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL), lifted his 27-month-old ban against the company and two other major recording firms.

An RCA-Victor spokesman said the making of discs would be resumed in Hollywood tomorrow and in Chicago Tuesday.

Petrillo, who a month ago rejected a plea from President Roosevelt to end the ban, announced last night that RCA-Victor, Columbia Recording Corporation and the National Broadcasting Company's transcription division had bowed to the union's demands and signed three year agreements. Decca and several smaller recording firms signed with the union a year ago.

Under the agreements, Petrillo said, the companies will pay the union a royalty on each disc sold, ranging from a ¼ of a cent on a record selling for 35 cents to 2 cents on a record selling for $2. Petrillo estimated the union would realize $4,000,000 annually from the payments.

WHOLE BLOOD FOR WOUNDED

Method Is Developed To Keep Fluid Efficient

San Francisco, Nov. 12 (AP)—Life-saving whole blood will be available to wounded servicemen as far away as Leyte Island 48 hours after being drawn from a donor in San Francisco under a new aero-medical program being inaugurated here this week.

The plan, incorporating the use of a blood preservative, a lightweight portable refrigerator and the speed of mammoth navy transports, was announced by the 12th Naval District today.

Whole blood, as distinguished from plasma, has long been needed in combat areas because while plasma may save a man during the initial shock period, it fails when too great a loss of blood reduces oxygen in the system below a critical point. A major problem in supplying whole blood has been its extremely perishable nature, as it normally loses its value within a week.

75 P. C. Efficiency Retained

A solution has been developed which gives blood 75 per cent. of its normal efficiency 21 days after being drawn from the donor.

This, coupled with the invention of a lightweight refrigerator which weighs only slightly more than the blood it carries, has made it possible to ship the fluid safely over longer distances.

Beginning this week, a regular daily schedule will take the portable refrigerators and their contents from the San Francisco Bay area to Pearl Harbor and from there to island bases farther west. Los Angeles and Oakland will join with San Francisco Red Cross centers in providing the blood.

An army or navy medical officer at an advanced base will be able to radio to the nearest refrigerator bank for added supplies whenever he foresees a shortage.

Only "O" or general type blood is suitable for use in the new program.

Operation of the program is under navy jurisdiction but the navy will work with the army in providing for whole-blood needs.

AIR BOXCARS YEAR ON JOB

U. S.-India Flying Freight Line To Observe Anniversary

Miami, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP)—The Fireball Express, the world's longest, fastest air freight line, prepared to celebrate its first anniversary this week—with business as usual.

Destination will be India, with flag stops in Brazil, the African Gold Coast, Egypt and Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea when the giant flying boxcars operated by the Air Transport Command's ferrying division rise from the runways at the Miami terminus.

Four-star generals and buck privates will sit side by side in the Fireball's bucket seats, as usual.

14,000-Mile Round Trip

Pilots will glance over their ships' stores bound for the GI circuit, a cargo of ammunition or spare parts, or maybe just a load of cabbages and onions tagged for lonely Ascension Island.

In 1943, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Mackey, commander of the first foreign transport group, was given the job of organizing the 14,000-mile round trip air express route to keep vital war materiel moving between the United States, India and way points.

On Thursday, it will be exactly one year since the Fireball started highballing.

Only Two Casualties

In that time, Fireball crews have flown 7,000,000 miles with only two casualties. No passengers have been injured.

Close to 40,000,000-ton miles of cargo, mail and passengers have been carried.

Crews have chalked up more than 1,200 ocean crossings.

In the past year, the entire Fireball fleet averaged well over ten hours per day aloft.

Combating temperatures that range from bitter cold to 158 degrees Fahrenheit, sandstorm 12,000 feet above the Sahara, and monsoons in India, the winged freight cars delivered the goods—safely—where it was needed the most.

Submarine Carp Launched

Groton, Conn., Nov. 12 (AP)—The Carp, 21st submarine to be launched by the Electric Boat Company this year, slid down the ways here today. Mrs. William E. Hess, of Cincinnati and Washington, wife of Congressman Hess, was the sponsor.

SHIP HONORS NAVY WOMAN

Destroyer Launched at Bath Is Named for Hero Nurse

BATH, Me., Nov. 12 (AP)—The Navy's first combatant vessel named in honor of a woman of the naval service, the destroyer Higbee, was launched here today.

Named for the late Mrs. Lenah S. Higbee, first superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps, the ship was christened by Mrs. Higbee's sister, Mrs. A. M. Wheaton of Wolfville, N. S.

Lieut. Comdr. Edith Lindquist of the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and a delegation of nurses from the Brunswick Naval Air Station witnessed the launching.

Mrs. Higbee was the only woman to receive the Navy Cross while still alive. She died in 1941 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery beside her husband, Lieut. Col. John Henley Higbee of the Marine Corps.

NOV 13 1944

Add London Russian (Hercher) Axxx to the south.

TO THE SOUTH.

A FRONT LINE DISPATCH TO THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER PRAVDA DESCRIBED A "MIGHTY COLUMN" OF MARSHAL FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN'S THIRD UKRAINE ARMY MOVING THROUGH NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA, IN THE DIRECTION OF SOUTHERN HUNGARY, "WHERE IN A RAGING BATTLE THE FATE OF GERMANY'S LAST ALLY IS BEING DECIDED."

THUS FAR MOSCOW HAS NOT CONFIRMED A YUGOSLAV ANNOUNCEMENT THAT RUSSIAN AND YUGOSLAV TROOPS CROSSED THE DANUBE ON A 37-MILE FRONT BETWEEN BAJA, IN SOUTHERN HUNGARY 84 MILES SOUTH OF BUDAPEST, AND APATIN, IN NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA.

BUT THE RUSSIAN FRONT DISPATCH, PRESUMABLY DESCRIBING THIS OPERATION, SAID YUGOSLAV INFANTRY UNITS WERE ACCOMPANYING MARSHAL TOLBUKHIN'S THRUSTING TROOPS.

IN SOUTHERN YUGOSLAVIA MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS AND BULGARIAN UNITS WERE CONVERGING SWIFTLY ON SKOPLJE, BIG JUNCTION ON THE

ATHENS-BELGRADE RAILWAY, AFTER TAKING KUMANOVO, 15 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST AND VELES, 27 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

THE GERMAN GARRISON AT SKOPLJE, HANGING ON TO PROTECT THE ESCAPE OF LARGE ENEMY FORCES, PRACTICALLY WAS SURROUNDED, A YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED.

NORTH OF FALLEN KUMANOVO THE YUGOSLAVS AND BULGARIANS TOPPLED PRESEVO AND BUJANOVAC, LIBERATING ALL OF THE MORAVA VALLEY RAIL LINE INTO SKOPLJE. THEY THEN MOVED WEST OVER 5,000-FT. HIGH MOUNTAINS AND CAPTURED POSITIONS OVERLOOKING STRATEGIC KACANIK PASS, THE ONLY REMAINING ESCAPE AVENUE LEFT TO THE SKOPLJE GARRISON AND OTHER AXIS UNITS CAUGHT TO THE SOUTH.

NOV 13 1944

THIRTY-ONE MILES NORTH OF KACANIK OTHER UNITS IMPROVED THEIR POSITIONS NEAR PRISTINA AND CAPTURED 250 GERMANS AND ALBANIANS.

A74

AN ISOLATED GERMAN GARRISON AT STRUMICA, ONLY 11 MILES NORTH OF THE GREEK FRONTIER, WAS WIPED OUT AND THE TOWN CAPTURED AFTER A LONG FIGHT.

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ATTACKING THE CACAK-UZICE-VISEGRAD AND RASKA-PRIJEPOLJE-VISEGRAD RAILWAYS EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF SARAJEVO, THE YUGOSLAVS IN TWO DAYS DESTROYED SEVEN GERMAN TANKS, 165 TRUCKS AND FOUR GUNS AND KILLED 650 ENEMY TROOPS.

THEY ALSO PREVENTED AN ENEMY ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH TO CAKOR FROM PEC ALONG THE YECSKA BISTRICA RIVER NEAR THE NORTHERN ALBANIAN FRONTIER, AND WERE FIGHTING NEAR TRNOVO, ONLY 12 MILES SOUTH OF SARAJEVO, AND AT TUZLA, 48 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE TOWN.

B520PEW

LONDON--1ST ADD PRETTIEST WAC (TOP AYE) XXX STARS AND STRIPES.

AMONG HER OPPONENTS WERE CPL. ELIZABETH SAVAGE, OF HENDERSON, N.C.; PVT.JUSTINE WILLIAMSON, PIKEVILLE, KY.; PVT.MURIEL BLUM, OAKLAND, CALIF.; CPL. HAZEL APPLE, EL PASO, TEX.; CPL.FLORENCE MARZH, LOS ANGELES, AND SGT.INA ANDERSON, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

ANDERSON SCORED ONE OF THE THREE TOUCHDOWNS ON A TWO-YARD LINE BUCK. PVT.EARL DOSEY, EX-PURDUE BACK, GOT THE SECOND ON AN EIGHT-YARD PLUNGE AFTER INTERCEPTING A PASS TOSSED BY J.A.LA CITIVA, OF STOUGHTON, MASS. SGT. TOM BADDICK, OF MCADOO, PA., SCORED THE THIRD FROM THE ONE-YARD LINE. PVT. ED.SNOW, OF SOUTH BRUNSWICK,ME. CONVERTED THE TWO EXTRA POINTS.

NOV 13 1944

EU1007BEW

TIED UP BY HEAVY RAINS AND SNOW. Add London W front (Snow) x snow

STRONG AERIAL SUPPORT WAS GIVEN THE ATTACKING THIRD ARMY. FIGHTERBOMBERS OF THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND CLAIMED THE DESTRUCTION OF 20 TANKS AND 91 OTHER VEHICLES. TEN OF THE TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT IN THE COUNTERATTACKING FORCE ON THE MOSELLE NORTH OF METZ.

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THE SIX INFANTRY AND TWO ARMORED DIVISIONS NOW JOINED IN THE BATTLE BROUGHT THEIR COUNT OF PRISONERS YESTERDAY TO 3,625.

HEAVY REARGUARD ACTIONS WERE PROTECTING THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL, AND SOME REAR ELEMENTS STILL WERE FIGHTING IN THE VILLAGE OF GERBERCOURT, AT THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE FOREST OF CHATEAU-SALINS AS MUCH AS SEVEN MILES BEHIND THE ADVANCED AMERICAN ELEMENTS.

THE TANK FORCES WHICH BROKE ACROSS THE NIED RIVER AT HAN-SUR-NIED YESTERDAY CUT THE METZ-SARREBOURG RAILWAY, AND THIS LINE WAS SEVERED IN AT LEAST TWO OTHER PLACES TODAY ON BOTH SIDES OF REMILLY, TWO MILES NORTHWEST, WHERE THE LINE JOINS WITH ONE COMING DOWN FROM SAARBRUCKEN.

THE SIZE OF THE HAN BRIDGEHEAD WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT PATTON WAS SENDING MORE TANKS ACROSS THE RIVER TO EXPLOIT THIS TACTICAL ADVANTAGE.

A GERMAN BROADCAST ALSO INTIMATED THAT A SHOWDOWN BATTLE WAS ABOUT TO BREAK FOR THE BESIEGED FRENCH CHANNEL PORT OF DUNKERQUE, ASSERTING THAT MORE THAN 62,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAD BEEN EVACUATED UNDER A TRUCE.

THIS REPORT LACKED ALLIED CONFIRMATION. ABOUT 20,000 CIVILIANS WERE BROUGHT OUT OF THE PORT IN OCTOBER UNDER A 60-HOUR TRUCE. THE PORT HAS BEEN UNDER ARTILLERY AND ROCKET-PLANE ATTACK RECENTLY, HOWEVER.

B126PEW

HEADQUARTERS U.S.TROOP CARRIER FORCES,ENGLAND,NOV.12-(AP)-COL. GLYNNE M.JONES OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., AND COL.SILAS R.RICHARD NAPIERVILLE, ILL., STAFF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES TROOP CARRIER FORCES OF THE

FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR PLANNING AND DIRECTING INVASIONS OF TWO CONTINENTS.

COL. JONES, FORMER MANAGER OF THE NEW ORLEANS AIRPORT AND OPERATIONS CHIEF FOR MAJ.GEN.PAUL L.WILLIAMS OF LOS ANGELES, WAS CITED FOR "WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE" IN THE SICILIAN, ITALIAN, WESTERN FRANCE SOUTHERN FRANCE AND HOLLAND INVASIONS.

NOV 13 1944

THE CITATION FOR RICHARDS, WHO SERVED AS PRE-INVASION CHIEF OF TRAINING AND NOW IS DIRECTING TROOP CARRIER SUPPLIES IN HOLLAND, BELGIUM, FRANCE AND GERMANY, SAID THE FORMER UNITED AIRLINES PILOT MADE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE AIRBORNE INVASION OF EUROPE.

EV1032PEW

Add Paris Churchill-MEF xxx tonight.

AS THEIR CARS DREW UP OUTSIDE THE CLUB, OF WHICH MRS.

EDEN IS BRITISH DIRECTOR, PVT. HARRY CHERNOW OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., WORMED HIS WAY THROUGH THE CROWD AND WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO GREET CHURCHILL AND SHAKE HIS HAND.

NOV 13 1944

APL/01811/MP-1030PEW

Add US 317th Int. Reg. Command Post in France (Hawkins) xx later

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE BY REMOTE DETONATION WAS PREVENTED, BUT THE GERMANS INTENSIFIED THEIR EFFORTS TO DISLODGE CRAIG AND HIS RIFLEMEN AND GET BACK TO THE SPAN. WHILE REINFORCEMENTS TRICKLED ACROSS

UNDER LEADERSHIP OF OTHER OFFICERS, HE AND HIS SOLDIERS HELD ON FROM

2:30 TO 5 P.M., WHEN FIRE FROM THE AMERICAN-HELD SIDE PARTIALLY NEUTRALIZED

THE GERMAN SHOOTING AND ENABLED TANKS AND INFANTRY TO FLOW ACROSS IN

STRENGTH.

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THE TANKMEN WERE AS HIGH IN THEIR PRAISE OF THE YOUNG CAPTAIN

AS HIS INFANTRY COLLEAGUES AND HE WAS COMMENDED BY MAJ. GEN. ROBERT Grow

and his own commandant, Maj. Gen. Horace McBride of the

BELOW OF THE SIXTH ARMORED. HIS WIFE, MRS. CARLYN F. CRAIG, LIVES AT 80th Infantry.

500 FIFTH STREET, NEW CUMBERLAND. HE ATTENDED GETTYSBURG COLLEGE.

APR/2119 SERIES/MP-9PEW

3o. 24 — 20341

PRECEDE LONDON WESTERN FRONT (420)

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, NOV 12-(AP)-U.S. THIRD ARMY TANKS AND INFANTRY SMASHED FORWARD TWO TO FOUR MILES ALONG A 20-MILE FRONT SOUTHEAST OF METZ TODAY, INCREASING PRESSURE ON THAT GERMAN-HELD FIELD FORTRESS CITY DESPITE RAIN AND SNOW WHICH ROBBED THE AMERICANS OF ALL AIR SUPPORT.

THE GREATEST GAINS OF THE FIFTH DAY OF A TWO-WAY DRIVE WHICH THREATENS TO CUT OFF THE METZ DEFENDERS FROM THE REAR WERE MADE BY THE 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH POUNDED AHEAD FOUR MILES, CLEARING THE GERMANS FROM THE CHATEAU-SALINS FOREST AND CONTINUING MORE THAN A MILE BEYOND INTO THE CHATEAU BREHAIN VICINITY.

THE 35TH NOT ONLY ADDED 400 MORE PRISONERS TO THE BAG WHICH TOTALLED 3,625 IN THE FIRST FOUR DAYS, BUT CAPTURED FIVE GERMAN TANKS INTACT AND UNDAMAGED.

FARTHER NORTH, ELEMENTS OF THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION DROVE TWO MILES NORTHEAST FROM HAN-SUR-NIED AND ENTERED HERNY, WHILE FRESH INFANTRY UNITS CONTINUED TO POUR ACROSS CAPTURED NIED RIVER BRIDGES

CONTINUED TO PA

TO SECURE A HOLD ON THE TERRITORY WHICH IS SLOWLY BEING EXTENDED ACROSS THE METZ SUPPLY LINES.

HENRY IS ON THE SAARBRUCKEN HIGHWAY TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF HANSUR-NIED WHERE IT JOINS THE METZ-SAARBOURG ROAD AND RAIL LINE. THE SIXTH NOW IS 15 MILES BEYOND ITS NOV. 8 JUMPOFF LINE.

THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TWO COUNTERATTACKS ON LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S RIGHT FLANK TODAY, BUT THE 26TH DIVISION STOPPED THEM COLD, THEN LASHED OUT WITH AN ATTACK OF ITS OWN, PUSHING A MILE AND A HALF TO HARAUCOURT, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHATEAU-SALINS.

NORTHEAST OF CHATEAU-SALINS, THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION POUNDED THREE MILES NORTHEAST TO A POINT BEYOND RADALBE, TWO AND A HALF MILES NORTHEAST OF CONTHIL.

RESISTANCE SOUTHEAST OF METZ, CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE, WAS SOMEWHAT LIGHTER THAN THAT NORTH OF THE CITY, WHERE THE GERMANS STRUCK BACK AGAINST THE KOENIGSMACHER BRIDGEHEAD WITH THE STRONGEST COUNTERATTACK SINCE THE THIRD ARMY DRIVE STARTED.

THE NAZIS DENTED THE BRIDGEHEAD A MILE AND A HALF IN THE KERLING AREA, BUT THE 90TH DIVISION REGAINED THE INITIATIVE AND RECOVERED SOME OF ITS LOST GROUND. AT LAST REPORT, IT STILL WAS PUSHING THE ENEMY BACK.

OTHER INFANTRY OF THE 90TH ADVANCED A MILE TO UCKANGE, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THIONVILLE ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MOSELLE.

A121

THE SEESAW BATTLE IN THE HURTGEN FOREST AREA OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY FRONT CONTINUED TODAY WITH LT.GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' TROOPS LOSING GROUND TO STUBBORN GERMAN RESERVES AT ONE POINT AND REGAINING IT ALL LATER.

ACTIVITY ON THE 21ST ARMY GROUP FRONT WAS CONFINED CHIEFLY TO PATROLLING ON BOTH SIDES, ALTHOUGH FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S FORCES IN THE NORTHEAST SECTOR WERE SUBJECTED TO MODERATE ARTILLERY FIRE TODAY.

MISERABLE WEATHER WITH TEMPERATURES DROPPING TO FREEZING IN SOME PLACES KEPT THE ALLIED TACTICAL AIRFORCES GROUNDED ALL DAY.

Z807PEW

ROME, NOV. 12-(AP)-PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, ITALIAN COMMUNIST MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, AND PIETRO NENNI, SOCIALIST LEADER, ADDRESSING 20,000 CHEERING ROMANS OBSERVING THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION TODAY, PLEDGED UNITY OF COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS IN SEEKING ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

THE GATHERING IN THE MOSS-GROWN RUINS OF THE PALACE OF THE CEASARS WAS THE LARGEST POPULAR DEMONSTRATION SINCE THE LIBERATION OF ROME.

TOGLIATTI AND NENNI PROMISED TO OPPOSE IN A COMMON EFFORT WHAT THEY DESCRIBED AS AN TRIGUE OF REACTIONARIES TO REGAIN POWER IN ITALY BY "A PREVENTATIVE STROKE."

TOGLIATTI REMINDED THE THRONG THAT THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OCCURRED "IN A NATION MORE DEVASTATED AND HUMILIATED BY WAR THAN THE ITALY OF TODAY" AND ASSERTED "THE WORKERS UNDERSTOOD THAT SALVATION LAY ONLY IN CREATING A STATE OF LIBERTY FOR ALL WORKERS."

NENNI APPEALED FOR A SWIFTER PURGE OF FASCISTS AND FOR FULL SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION AND PLEDGED THAT HIS PARTY WOULD REMAIN UNITED WITH THE COMMUNISTS "UNTIL INDEPENDENCE,)8?3456 -,$ - 4

LIBERTY AND A REPUBIC" ARE ACHIEVED.

PS1155PEW

MOSCOW, "OV. 12-(AP)-THE SOVIET PRESS TODAY REPORTED EXTEN

I"TE"SIVE RELIEF MEASURES BY THE RED ARMY FOR THE WAR STRICKEN

I"HABITA"TS OF THE LIBERATED "ORTHER" "ORWEGIA" PORT OF KIRKE"ES.

DISPATCHES PUBLISHED AT THE CO"CLUSIO" OF THE "ORWEGIA" FOREIG" MI"ISTER'S CO"SULTATIO" WITH THE SOVIET GOVER"ME"T HERE AND TOLD OF DISTRIBUTIO" OF FLOUR, MEDICI"ES SUPPLIED BY THE SOVIET KARELIA" FRO"T COMMA"D.

THE "ORWEGIA" MU"ICIPAL AUTHORITIES, THEY SAID, AS WELL AS THE RED CROSS ARE COLLABORATI"G WITH THE RED ARMY I" PROVIDI"G TEMPORARY SHELTERS I" DUGOUTS A"D HUTS FOR TOW"SPEOPLE WHO HAVE BEE" LIVI"G I" DAMP A"D U"HEALTHY TU"NELS.

"I"ETY PER CE"T OF THE HOUSES I" KIRKE"ES WERE BUR"ED BY THE GERMA"S BEFORE THEIR RETREAT A"D WI"TER RESERVES OF COAL FOR FACTORIES, SHIPYARDS A"D THE POWER PLA"T WERE DESTROYED METHODICALLY, THE DISPATCHES CO"TI"UED. "EARLY ALL THE VESSELS I" THE HARBOR WERE SU"K.

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AMO"G CIVILIA"S WHO MOST URGE"TLY "EEDED RELIEF, IT WAS REPORTED, WERE I"MATES OF A PRISO" CAMP O" THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOW", I"CLUDI"G 700 "ORWEGIA" SCHOOLTEACHERS A"D HU"DREDS OF SOVIET CITIZE"S

FROM THE LENINGRAD AREA WHO HAD BEEN FORCED TO BUILD MILITARY ROADS FOR THE GERMANS.

RI/1030/MP-515PEW

SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES."

Add Rome Medical decorations (Heinzelman) xx States."

THE 802ND, COMMANDED BY MAJ.FREDERICK G.HOLT OF SHAMOKIN, PA., ARRIVED IN NORTH AFRICA IN FEBRUARY, 1943, AND RECENTLY EVACUATED ITS 107,943RD PATIENTS. THE 807TH, COMMANDED BY MAJ. RAYMOND O. LEWIS OF ROUNDUP, MONT, ARRIVED IN THIS THEATER IN SEPTEMBER, 1943, AND HAS EVACUATED MORE THAN 62,000 PATIENTS.

THE TWO SQUADRONS FLY IN C-47 TROOPS CARRIERS OF THE 51ST TROOP CARRIER WING COMMANDED BY COL. TIMOTHY J.MANNING.

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THEIR WORK IS TO HELP SPEED PATIENTS TO HSOPITALS. ABOARD THE PLANES, NURSES INSPECT THE RECORDS OF PATIENTS, AND WITH TECHNICIANS' AID ADMINISTER WHATEVER MEDICAL ATTENTION IS NECESSARY.

NURSES GIVEN AIR MEDALS INCLUDED:

CAPT. KATERINE R.GROGAN, 868 CHAMBERS ROAD, COLUMBIS, OHIO: LTS. ANN R.BARRON, 100 BROADWAY, MAUCH CHUNK, PA: ALBERTA E.DENNY, WALSHVILLE, ILL: HELEN M.HUISKENS, PARK PLACE, OREGON: ALLEDA E. KREISER, 1620 ORANGE ST., BERWICK, PA.: DOROTHY E.LONERGAN, 555 HICKORY ST., KANKAKEE, ILL: CLARA M.MORREY, 324 THIRD ST., HANCOCK, MICH.: ELIZABETH G.REILLY, ROUTE 1, POTTSVILLE, PA.: MARTHA SCHRAMSKE, BOYCEVILLE, WIS.: MARION W.ARTHUR, KEARNEY, NEB.:

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AGNES K.SMITH, 25200 SHIAWASEE ST., DETROIT, MICH.: JEANNETTE E.WYATT, FELTON, DEL.: GRACE H.STAKEMAN, TERRE HAUTE, IND.: EDITH A.BELDON, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: MARY BIESDEN, ADDY, WASH.:

MARY C.ALLEN, CORBIN, KY.: MAMIE BUCHOLZ, WAGNER, S.D.: JUANITA ENGELBRECHT, MEMPHIS, TENN.: CHARLOTTE S.HENDRICKS, PHOENIX, ARIZ.: ALICE B.HOGAN, CLINTON, IOWA: MARJORIE A.HOLLINGSWORTH, LAKESIDE, WASH.: REGINA M.HUNKELE, PONTIAC, MICH.: DORIS E.KIRKPATRICK, WATEMAN, ILL.: ELEANOR R.RAHSMAN, BRADDOCK, PA.: ELIZABETH T.RUMIINSKI, CLEVELAND OHIO: ANNA SCHELDORF, WESTSIDE, IOWA: MARY J.SMITH, (NO ADDRESS).

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FLIGHT SUREGON TECHNICIANS RECEIVING AWARDS INCLUDED:

STAFF SGT. HAROLD J.GREGORY, HENDRICK, OKLA.: STAFF SGT. GEORGE SHANNON, PARKERSBURG, W.VA.: TECHNICIANS, THIRD GRADE, JOSEPH M.CARBONE, CHICAGO: JOSEPH GREBER, ST.LOUIS, MO.: LEONARD W.HERBST, MOUNT VERNON, S.D.: JESUS S.BEAL, JR., BRAWLEY, CALIF.: JOHN S.LUPO, PITTSBURGH, PA.: DONALD E.MULLIGAN, KANSAS CITY, MO.: THOMAS J. PHILLIPS, KINGSTON, PA.: THOMAS E.PUTNAM, GILFORD, MICH.: JOHN F. SZCZEPKOWSKI, WEHATFIELD, IND.: GEORGE W.TUSTIN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.: CLYDE C.ANDERSON, FREDERICK, COLO.: ARNOLD GLOVINSKY, DETROIT, MICH.: WESLEY J.HANSON, PORTLAND, ORE.: ROLAND Z.JENKINS, WELDON, TEX.

GEORGE LEINONEN, PALKIE, MICH.: GEORGE MILAZZO, CICAGO: EDWARD W.POKORNY, JR., ST.LOUIS, MO.: WILLIAM H.RUTLEDGE, ARLINGTON, N.J.: CECIL TAMEZ, ALLENDE, MEXICO: HARRY E.WALTERS, SULLIVAN, IND.:

ALVIN COOK, DALLAS, TEX.: HARRY DINNEL, SUPERIOR, NEB.: ROBERT HENDERSON, SHARPSBURG, PA.; MARLIN HUFFNAGLE, LEWISTON, PA.; JOHN MATRISE, KENOSHAW, WIS.; GEORGE OLTEAN, ECORSE, MICH.; CECIL PHILIPS, PREMIER, VA.; EARL CROWELL, PATTON, PA.; CARL GRINGEL, PITTSBURGH, PA.; EARL E.HESSERT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; ALBERT YURKIN, NEW KENSINGTON, PA.; WILLIAM KURZER, SEBEWAING, MICH.; AND JOSEPH OGBURN, GHENT, Ky.

Add Pearl Harbor Curtis xxx for the Navy.

VESSELS RAISED OR REFLOATED INCLUDED BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS, TUGS, DESTROYERS, PATROL CRAFT, LSTS, BARGES, TRANSPORTS AND EVEN A SUBMARINE. THE CREW HAS OPERATED IN ALASKA, HAWAII, MIDWAY, THE MARIANNAS, THE SOLOMONS, THE GILBERTS, THE ELLICE, PHOENIX AND FIJI ISLANDS, THE NEW HEBRIDES AND NEW CALEDONIA.

OUTSTANDING AMONG THE RESCUED CRAFT WAS THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA, BROUGHT UP OUT OF THE MUD AFTER PEARL HARBOR TO TAKE PART IN THE SHELLING OF THE NORMANDY COAST ON "D" DAY.

COMMANDER CURTIS, NOW 53 AND A VETERAN OF MORE THAN 30 YEARS OF CIVILIAN SALVAGE WORK AND MARINE CONTRACTING AT SAN FRANCISCO, DECLARE THE SALVAGE FLEET IS NOW THE BEST-EQIPPED IN THE WORLD, WITH GEAR AND VESSELS WORTH A CONSERVATIVE $100,000,000.

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DV51PCW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH A CAVALRY DIVISION IN WESTERN LEYTE, P.I., NOV.12-((AP)-A JOB REMINISCENT OF THE TORTUOUS HUMAN PACK TRAINS OVER NEW GUINEA'S OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAIN RANGE IS BEING REPEATED ON THIS DIVISION'S MOUNTAINOUS BATTLE FRONT SOUTHWEST OF CARIGARA.

THE ACTION IS OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE BECAUSE IT IS THROUGH THE PASSES OF THIS 4,000-FOOT MOUNTAIN SECTOR THAT TROOPS ARE DRIVING SOUTHWARD, TRYING TO BOTTLE UP JAPAN'S POWERFUL REINFORCEMENTS IN THE ORMOC AREA.

IT IS ALSO OUT THROUGH THESE GAPS THAT THE ENEMY WOULD BE EXPECTED TO TRY AN INFILTRATION EXPANSION FROM THE ORMOC POCKET.

SHARING LAURELS WITH FRONT LINE COMBAT TROOPS AS HEROES OF THE ADVANCE ARE DIVISION HEADQUARTERS COMPANY TROOPS AND HUNDREDS OF FILIPINOS WHO ARE CARRYING 45 POUNDS RATION BOXES AND AMMUNITION 6 AND 7 MILES UP BACK-BREAKING HILLS. ALWAYS IT WAS UP, UP, UP.

AND ALWAYS NATIVES ADVISED "JUST ONE MORE KILOMETER."

THE STURDIEST OF THE HUMAN PACKERS CAN MAKE THE GRUELLING TRIP IN 6 HOURS.

I GOT A FIRST HAND VIEW OF THE AREA WITH MAJ.GEN.VERNE D. MUDGE, THE DIVISION COMMANDER, ON A HIKE 6 MILES INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MEN UP FRONT APPEARED GOOD AS THEY EXCHANGED QUIPS WITH GEN.MUDGE AND EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT SEEING TWO STARS ON A HELMET SO FAR FORWARD.

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THEY GRIPED, BUT GRINNED AS CORP

THEY GRIPED, BUT GRINNED AS CORP.BILL TRIBICH, (3065 GRAND CONCOURSE, THE BRONX, NEW YORK, SAID "I'VE BEEN CARRYING THIS LOAD FOR SIX HOURS, SINCE 8 A.M., WITH STOPS OF ONLY A FEW MINUTES. IT'S ALMOST MAKING THE MEN SICK."

OTHERS IN THIS PARTICULAR SECTOR OF THE PACK TRAIN INCLUDED EDWARD HEIDENREICH, GLANAGAN, ILL., CALLED THE "OLD MAN" OF HIS COMPANY BECAUSE OF HIS 39 YEARS; PVT.RUDOLPH ZEITHAHL, (224 EAST 125TH ST.), NEW YORK CITY, SGT.WILLIAM JACKSON, (2614 HEMLOCK), CINCINNATI, OHIO; PFC.JERRY ROSETT, (206 WEST 95TH ST.), NEW YORK.

INCLUDED IN GENERAL MUDGE'S PATROL WERE HIS AIDES, CAPT.ARTHUR MCGRATH, FORMER NORWICH COLLEGE FOOTBALLER (19 MAPLE PARK) NEWTON CENTER, MASS., AND 2ND LT.CURTIS POILLON, LAWRENCEVILLE, N.J.

AO/DV522PCWH

E MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD U.S.CARRIER FLAGSHIP OFF LUZON, NOV.6-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-NAVY FLIERS RAKED OVER EVERY JAPANESE AIR BASE ON

PRELIMINARY

LUZON ISLAND IN STRIKES YESTERDAY AND TODAY, WITH A PRELIMINARY TOTAL OF 639 NIPPONESE PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, PLUS 154 PROBABLY DESTROYED.

(ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED IN PEARL HARBOR NOV. 7 THAT 440 AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED IN THE TWO-DAY ATTACKS.)

THE ASSAULT WAS AIMED AT KNOCKING OUT JAPANESE BASES, IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S LEYTE ISLAND CAMPAIGN.

IN SOME AREAS THE JAPANESE FOUGHT BACK WITH INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND SWARMS OF FIGHTER PLANES, WHILE IN OTHER DISTRICTS THE YANK FLIERS HAD THE SKIES TO THEMSELVES.

AT TALOG IN THE NORTHERN END OF LUZON, LT.E.B.TURNER, 26, SPARTANBURG, S.C., STEERED HIS HELLCAT FIGHTER IN 12 SUCCESSIVE PASSES, BLAZING AWAY AT SOME 30 PLANES ON THE GROUND.

"THE JAPS HAD THEIR PLANES AROUND THE TREES, BUT WE WERE SO

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PASSES, BLAZING AWAY AT SOME 30 PLANES ON THE GROUND.

"THE JAPS HAD THEIR PLANES AROUND THE TREES, BUT WE WERE SO LOW--100 FEET--THAT WE COULD SEE THEM," SAID TURNER ONE OF THE SQUADRON'S TOP ACES, WITH SEVEN ENEMY PLANES.

"I STRAFED ABOUT SEVEN AND BURNED FOUR DEFINITELY," HE ADDED.

LT. FRED P.JACOBS, JR., 26, OF MEMPHIS, TENN., REPORTED THAT PROBABLY 50 ENEMY AIRCRAFT ATTEMPTED TO BREAK UP THE ATTACK ON MABALACAT AIRFIELD, NORTH OF MANILA, YESTERDAY.

"THEY WEREN'T TOUGH OPPOSITION," HE SAID.

JACOBS' OTHER FIGHTERS ENGAGED THE JAPANESE IN A BIG MELEE AS BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES SCOOTED IN WITH EXPLOSIVES THAT WRECKED INSTALLATIONS AND MANY GROUNDED PLANES.

JACOBS SHOT DOWN TWO NIPPONESE PLANES.

IN A LATER STRIKE ON MABALACAT, ENS. WILLIAM REARDON, 23, OF WARWICK, R.I., SAID THE FIELD WAS STILL FULL OF PLANES, INCLUDING TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS, BUT THE JAPANESE "DIDN'T SEEM TO BE SHOOTING AT US."

THE HELLDIVERS DROPPED DOWN AND ATTACKED PLANES IN THE REVETMENTS. "NO TWO MEN HIT THE SAME PLANE," SAID REARDON.

BOOKX Q IN

IN THE ATTACK ON CLARK FIELD, LT. (JG) JACK COCHRAN, 23, OF DINUBA, CALIF., TURNED THE GUNS OF HIS TORPEDO PLANE ON A ZEKE AND DROVE HIM OFF OF TWO AMERICAN FIGHTERS.

"THEN HE MADE A RUN ON ME," SAID COCHRAN, WHO RETURNED WITH SEVERAL HOLES IN HIS BOMBER. HIS SEATMEN WERE ARM 2/C RICHARD LYMAN, 20, OF MARCY, N.Y., AND AMN 2/C DONALD USELMAN OF FOND DU LAC, WISC.

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BOMBERS WENT DOWN ON MABALACAT TODAY AND ADDED MORE AIRCRAFT TO JAPAN'S MOUNTING SCRAP HEAP.

LT. NEIL J. HAGGERTY OF LOS ANGELES SAW SIX JAPANESE FIGHTERS IN A ROW BURNING. HIS GUNNER, ARM 2/C JOSEPH RAFFERTY, 28, OF YONKERS, N.Y., JOINED IN THE STRAFING.

ARM 2/C GEORGE A.KUTROVAC, 25, OF WHEELING, WEST VA., WAS CREDITED BY HIS PILOT, LT. (JG) LEONARD WISNYI, 24, OF MAYWOOD, N.J., WITH QUICK THINKING IN ACTION WHICH POSSIBLY SAVED

LIVES AND CERTAINLY SAVED A HELLDIVER.

JAPANESE ANTIAIRCRAFT CUT A BIG HOLE IN THE PLANE'S LEFT WING, WHICH STARTED BLAZING. WISNYI CUT OFF THE HYDRAULIC FLUID AND THE FIRE DIED OUT.

THE FIGHTER SQUADRON KNOWN AS THE "HELL'S ANGELES" NOW HAS SEVEN ACES. THOSE WHO HAVE SHOT DOWN FIVE OR MORE PLANES INCLUDE:

LT. (JG) JOHN D. STOKS, 23, CALCASIEU, LA., SIX.

LT. (JG) JOHN J. KENNY, JR., 26, NARBERTH, PA., BAGGED A PAIR YESTERDAY.

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ONE APIECE WAS CREDITED TO ENS. GEGGE S. SANDERS, JR., 22, CLARKSDALE, MISS.; LT. (JG) ROBERT W. KIEFFER, 24, NORFOLK, VA.; AND LT. KENNETH W. GARWOOD OF SOURIS, N.D.

XZ134ACW

BY FRED HAMPSON (200)

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION NEAR PINAMOPOAN, LEYTE, NOV 12-(AP)-PINAMOPOAN RIDGE APPEARED AT LONG LAST TO BE IN AMERICAN HANDS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BUT OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF THE ASSAULT TROOPS KEPT THEIR FINGERS CROSSED.

FOR DAYS THE JAPANESE FORCES ENTRENCHED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RIDGE SADDLE REPULSED REPEATED AMERICAN EFFORTS TO CONTROL THE LOFTY BATTLEFIELD AND THE ROAD THAT CROSSES IT TOWARD ORMOC, ENEMY PORT OF REINFORCEMENT FOR LEYTE ISLAND.

AMERICAN TANKS, SUPPORTED BY MORTAR FIRE, PLOWED INTO A POCKET OF RESISTANCE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIDGE LATE YESTERDAY AND KILLED ABOUT 100 JAPANESE HOLDING THE AREA, WHICH CONTROLS THE ROAD. FIVE TANKS WERE DAMAGED, BUT MANAGED TO WITHDRAW. ANOTHER HAD TO BE ABANDONED, BUT THE CREW ESCAPED.

HEROIC AND SPECTACULAR WAS THE WORK OF THE TANKS IN YESTERDAY'S ATTACK. THEIR COMMANDER SUFFERED TWO WOUNDS EARLY IN THE FIGHT BUT REMAINED AFOOT IN THE FIELD DIRECTING THE ASSAULT. AFTERWARDS HE INSISTED ON CLIMBING A HILL TO A REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST TO MAKE HIS REPORT IN PERSON. HE WAS THEN TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL.

ONE COMPANY ON A FLANK POSITION LAST NIGHT DETECTED AND KILLED A BAND OF 58 JAPANESE TRYING TO GET INSIDE OUR LINE WITH DYNAMITE. THEY WERE TRYING TO BLOW UP SOME AMERICAN ARTILLERY POSITIONS.

MM515PPW NM

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS,LEYTE,P.I.,NOV.12-(AP)-PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT SENT A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TODAY, ASSURING HIM THE PROGRESS OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES WILL BE "EFFECTIVE IN A COMPLETE REMOVAL OF YOUR BATTLE INVADERS."

THE MESSAGE WAS IN ANSWER TO ONE FROM PRESIDENT OSMENA CONGRATULATING HIM ON HIS REELECTION.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE:

"PLEASE ACCEPT THIS EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION OF GOOD WISHES AND CONGRATULATIONS BROUGHT BY YOUR MESSAGE OF NOVEMBER 9. MACARTHUR WITH HIS VALIANT ARMY AND NAVY IS ALREADY WELL ON HIS WAY TOWARDS LIBERATION OF YOUR COUNTRY, IN WHICH TASK WE ARE SURE YOUR PEOPLE WILL PERFORM THEIR FULL SHARE. I JOIN WITH YOU IN A HOPE THAT PROGRESS WILL BE RAPID AND IN AN ASSURANCE IT WILL BE EFFECTIVE IN A COMPLETE REMOVAL OF YOUR BATTLE INVADERS."

FA250PPW NM

BY MURLIN SPENCER
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES,NOV.12-(AP)-MONEY IS A WONDERFUL THING -- AND ITS FUN TO SPEND THE STUFF EVEN THOUGH ITIS PHONY JAPANESE MILITARY PESOS.

DEAN SCHEDLER, ANOTHER AP WAR CORRESPONDENT, AND I TALKED THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUT OF 4,000 PESOS IN JAPANESE INVASION BILLS WHICH HAD BEEN CALLED IN, PUNCHED AND DECLARED WORTHLESS. IT WAS SOUVENIR MONEY.

SUNDAY AND ALMOST LUNCH TIME. WE HEADED FOR THE DOCKS WHERE LIBERTY SHIPS WERE TIED UP. BOARDING ONE, WE ASKED THE STEWARD FOR A DRINK OF WATER AND GAVE HIM 100 PESOS. WE GOT JUST THAT--A DRINK OF WATER, NOT TOO COLD.

WE TRIED A SECOND LIBERTY SHIP WITH THE SAME SZGIYABOHIS THME NORT100 PESOS V

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WE TRIED A SECOND LIBERTY SHIP WITH THE SAME ROUTINE AND THIS TIME FOR 100 PESOS WE GOT A DRINK OF ICE WATER--REALLY COLD.

ON A THIRD LIBERTY SHIP SCHEDLER CHANGED TACTICS AND ASKED FOR A CUP OF COFFEE, AFTER HANDING THE STEWARD 200 PESOS. THE STEWARD FINALLY INVITED US TO A LUNCH OF ROAST BEEF AND JELLO, BUT IT COST US 900 PESOS.

WALKING BACK TO CAMP IN THE HOT SUN, STILL CARRYING 2,900 PESOS, WE FOUND THAT WAVING THE PHONY MONEY IN THE FACE OF A TRUCK DRIVER WASN'T SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT TO GET A RIDE.

BUT THERE ARE OTHER SUNDAYS AND OTHER LIBERTY SHIPS AND WE STILL HAVE 2,900 PESOS, WHICH WE WILL OFFER FOR TWO DISHES OF ICE CREAM.

EA247PPW

BY MURLIN SPENCER

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES,NOV.12-(AP)-THE 6,000 HARDY, COURAGEOUS FILIPINO RESIDENTS OF THE LITTLE TOWN OF BASEY ON SAMAR ISLAND, WERE COMING BACK TO THEIR HOMES TODAY TO FIND THE JAPANESE LEFT NO SINGLE STICK OF FURNITURE UNBROKEN. IT WAS THEIR PAYMENT FOR FLEEING FROM JAPANESE CONTROL AND FIGHTING THEM IN BITTER, NO QUARTER GUERRILLA WARFARE.

THE STORY OF BASEY AND SURROUNDING TOWNS WHICH HAVE A TOTAL POPULATION OF ABOUT 31,000, WAS TOLD BY CAPT.SIDNEY C.JENKINS, FORMER PORTLAND OREGONIAN REPORTER, AND CAPT.VIRGIL ASHCRAFT OF NEWARK,OHIO, BOTH MEMBERS OF THE ARMY'S CIVIL ADMINISTRATION UNIT.

"WHEN A FORCE OF 200 JAPS ENTERED THEIR TOWN ON OCT.24, 1943, THE TOWNSPEOPLE QUIETLY PACKED EVERYTHING THEY COULD CARRY ON THEIR BACKS AND SLIPPED AWAY INTO THE MOUNTAINS," JENKINS RELATED.

"THEY DID AN AMAZING THING, THEY MOVED THEIR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS RECORDS INTO THE MOUNTAINS, AND WHILE THE WOMENUND CHILDREN RUSTLED FOOD, ALL ABLE BODIED MEN AND BOYS OVER 12 FOUGHT THE JAPANESE."

WHEN THE AMERICANS CAME THEY BEGAN TO STRAGGLE BACK. THEY HAD GIVEN THEIR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT INTO THE HANDS OF MAJOR AVIA, SAMAR GUERRILLA CHIEF, AND ON THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY HE RETURNED

IT TO THE PEOPLE.
AFTER MANY HARDSHIPS, THE PEOPLE ARE RECEIVING AMERICAN HELP, PARTICULARLY FOOD AND CLOTHING. SOME OF THE WOMEN HAD ALL BUT ONE DRESS TAKEN FROM THEM BY THE JAPANESE AND OTHERS WERE NUDE. THEY WAITED FOR CLOTHING TO BE SENT THEM BEFORE THEY RETURNED. SOME WERE MADE INSANE BY THE HARDSHIPS.
BUT THE TOWN IS BEGINNING TO RETURN TO NORMAL, AND DEMOCRACY IS AGAIN AT WORK.
DV511PCW

BY ELMONT WAITE

TWENTY FOURTH CORPS HEADQUARTERS,LEYTE,P.I.,NOV.10-(DELAYED)--(AP)-THE ENTIRE CREW OF A BOMBER WHICH HAD JUST SANK A JAPANESE TRANSPORT OFF ORMOC WAS RESCUED WITHIN A MINUTE AND A HALF AFTER IT CRASH-LANDED 100 YARDS OFF SHORE HERE TODAY, PROBABLY SAVING THE PILOT'S LIFE.

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THE B-25, ITS LANDING GEAR SHOT AWAY AND ONE WING RIDDLED, CAME IN TOWARD THE BEACH WITH ONE MOTOR DEAD. AMPHIBIAN TRACTORS REACHED THE SPOT ALMOST AS SOON AS THE BOMBER HIT THE WATER.

WITHIN FIVE MINUTES TWO OF THE INJURED FLIERS WERE RECEIVING MEDICAL TREATMENT AT AN AID STATION AND CAPT.CHARLES C.STAUFFACHER, OF SEDALIA,MO., THE MEDICAL OFFICER, SAID THE SPEED UNDOUBTEDLY SAVED THE PILOT'S LIFE.

THE CO-PILOT, 2ND LT.DONALD D.BARTZ, OF ELDORADO,WIS., SAID THE BOMBER WAS HIT WHILE GIVING COVER TO THREE SURVIVORS OF ANOTHER BOMBER WHICH HAD CRASHED OFF ORMOC.

BEFORE IT BATTLED A SWARM OF ENEMY FIGHTERS THE BOMBER SCORED FOUR HITS ON A JAPANESE TRANSPORT.

"WE SAW THE TRANSPORT BREAK IN TWO LIKE A MATCH STICK. ALL FOUR TRANSPORTS IN THE BAY WERE SUNK ALONG WITH SEVERAL DESTROYERS," LT.BARTZ REPORTED.

OTHER UNINJURED CREW MEMBERS WERE FLIGHT OFFICER ROBERT S.HOWARD, WHEATON,MINN., ENGINEER SGT.THOMAS J.HARMON (424 HALLY ROAD) MEADOW,PA., RADIO SGT.HAROLD HAMSHER, LENHARTSVILLE,PA., AND GUNNER SGT.GEORGE ANDREWS (1720 ROMINE ST.) MCKEESPORT,PA.
BW726PCW

OTTAWA, NOV.12-(AP)-COUNT JEAN MARIE FRANCOIS DE HAUTECLOCQUE HAS BEEN NAMED THE FIRST FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO CANADA, FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED HERE TONIGHT. HIS APPOINTMENT FOLLOWS THAT OF MAJ.GEN.GEORGES P.VANIER AS FIRST CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ELEVATION OF THE FRENCH AND CANADIAN LEGATIONS TO EMBASSY STATUS.
PS1121PEW

OTTAWA, NOV.12-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY INCLUDED:

SEVERELY WOUNDED: LANCE CORPORAL JAMES ALVIN KELLERMAN, BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT, WHOSE FATHER, ANDREW KELLERMAN, LIVES AT BRISTOL, IND.

WOUNDED: RIFLEMAN VERNE RAY OBERKIRK, BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. BEATRICE BONNY OBERKIRK, LIVES AT 106 EAST 2ND ST., COQUELLE, ORE.
SK1037PEW

ottawa, nov. 12-(ap)-a canadian army casualty list released today included: severely wounded, sgmn hasting carbino, royal canadian corps of signals, whose sister, mrs. eva wiltse, lives at 908 highland st., new york city.

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sa-cp-511pew

MEXICO CITY,NOV.12-(AP)-EMPLOYES RAN SOUND PICTURES WITHOUT SOUND AND SOUND WITHOUT PICTURES LAST NIGHT IN A DOWNTOWN MOTION PICTURE.
THE AUDIENCE STARTED AN UPROAR WHEN IT GOT ITS ENTERTAINMENT IN SUCH NOVEL FASHION AND QUIETED ONLY WHEN THE MANAGEMENT EXPLAINED THAT IT COULDN'T EXPLAIN HOW EVERYTHING SEEMED TO GO WRONG, UNLESS THE INCIDENTS WERE PRESSURE TO HASTEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH MOTION PICTURE UNIONS.
DV850PCWNM

UNDATED GOEBBELS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, BOASTING OF A HUGE GERMAN HOME GUARD EQUIPPED AND TRAINED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS, PROCLAIMED TODAY (SUN) THAT GERMANY IS RESOLVED "TO DEFEND ITSELF HOUSE BY HOUSE AND STREET BY STREET."

IN A SPEECH TO BERLIN "VOLKSSTURM" UNITS REPORTED BY DNB, GOEBBELS SAID THAT MANY MILLIONS OF THE "PEOPLES GRENADIERS" HAD BEEN TRAINED AND PROMISED THAT "UNCOUNTED DIVISIONS WOULD BE SEEN MARCHING TO THE FRONT AND AT HOME DURING THE NEXT THREE MONTHS."

PERHAPS SIGNIFICANTLY, HIS LENGTHY PERORATION ON THE INVINCIBILITY OF THE REICH, WAS ENDED WITH A "SIEGHEIL TO THE FUEHRER." FOR SOME TIME THERE HAS BEEN A PAUCITY OF INFORMATION ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF ADOLF HITLER AND SOME SPECULATION THAT HE MAY BE SERIOUSLY ILL OR NOT AMONG THE LIVING. HITLER FAILED TO SPEAK ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEER HALL PUTSCH THIS WEEK.

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GOEBBELS SAID THE HOME GUARD WOULD BE EQUIPPED AND TRAINED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT "IF A CRISIS SHOULD ARISE IN THE COMING MONTHS AT ANY ONE PLACE ON THE FRONT, WE ARE ALWAYS ABLE TO THROW TOWARD THE FRONT THREE OR FIVE OR 20 REGIMENTS OF THE BERLIN VOLKSSTURM."

DECLARING THAT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS HAD VOLUNTEERED IN BERLIN FOR HOME GUARD DUTY, HE SAID "IT CAN NEVER BE EXPECTED THAT LEADERS OF SUCH A PEOPLE SHOULD LAY D

OWN THEIR ARMS OR CAPITULATE."

HE SAID THAT "ENEMY HAS ADVANCED UP TO OUT FRONTIERS AND BELIEVES HE WILL BE ABLE TO DEFEAT THE REICH WITH HIS MATERIAL AND ALMOST INEXHAUSTIBLE RESERVES."

"FOR MORE THAN FIVE YEARS OUR NATION HAS WITHSTOOD THIS GIGANTIC ASSAULT," HE SAID, ADDING "WE SHALL BRING TO NAUGHT THESE ENEMY PLANS."

HE SAID THAT IF "AMERICANS THOUGHT TO WELCOME THEIR SOLDIERS HOME BY CHRISTMAS AND IF THE BRITISH EXPECTED THAT THE SHELLING OF THEIR CAPITAL BY OUR SECRET WEAPONS, WHOSE SERIES HAS NOT YET COME TO AN END, MIGHT BE AVERTED BY VICTORY OVER THE GERMAN PEOPLE, THEY HAVE MADE A MISCALCULATION."

DA248AEW

NEW YORK, NOV. 12-(AP)-JEF.L.REMS, FORMER DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE BELGIAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD TONIGHT AND DESCRIBED LABOR CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM SINCE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AS "DARKER THAN WE THOUGHT."

"ONE IN EVERY THREE OF OUR WORKERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE COUNTRY AND PUT TO WORK OUTSIDE ITS BORDERS BY THE GERMANS," REMS SAID. "FACTORIES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED; THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS; RAILROADS HAVE BEEN DISRUPTED, AND MANY OF THE WORKERS ARE SO UNDERNOURISHED THAT IT IS A QUESTION WHETHER THEY WILL EVER BE ABLE TO DO THEIR REGULAR WORK AGAIN."

REMS ARRIVED BY PAN-AMERICAN CLIPPER EN ROUTE TO MONTREAL AS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

MQ111AEW

UNDATED YUGOSLAV

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

YUGOSLAV TROOPS HAVE WIPED OUT ALL GERMAN FORCES IN STRUMICA NEAR THE BULGARIAN BORDER, AND TO THE WEST ARE THREATENING KACHANIK PASS, NEAR THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER, MARSHAL TITO ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE FCC.

PARTISAN TROOPS ARE PUSHING TOWARDS THE IMPORTANT TOWN OF SKOPLJE ALONG THE VARDAR RIVER, AND WITH BULGARIAN AID HAVE SEIZED THREE TOWNS AFTER FREEING THE MORAVA RAILWAY LINE AS FAR AS SKOPLJE, 80 MILES NORTH OF THE GREEK BORDER, TITO SAID.

IN THE PURSUIT OF GERMANS TO THE WEST, THE YUGOSLAVS ARE CONTINUALLY ATTACKING KACHANIK PASS, WHICH "IS TIOQN

IN THE PURSUIT OF GERMANS TO THE WEST, THE YUGOSLAVS ARE CONTINUALLY ATTACKING KACHANIK PASS, WHICH "IS THE ONLY REMAINING OPENING FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF POWERFUL GERMAN FORCES MASSED IN THE SKOPSKA VALLEY FROM SKOPLJE," THE BULLETIN SAID. AIRPLANES ARE INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES ON THE GERMANS, TITO ADDED.

NOV 13

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED SUCCESSES ON OTHER SECTORS OF THE YUGOSLAV FRONT.

DA1002AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE CLAIMS (150)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED LAST NIGHT (SUNDAY) TWO AMERICAN TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK AND SEVEN DAMAGED YESTERDAY (U.S. TIME) DURING A JAPANESE RAID ON LEYTE GULF, OFF THE PHILIPPINES.

THE ATTACK OBVIOUSLY WAS AN EFFORT TO SLOW DOWN AMERICAN TROOPS TRYING FOR A KNOCKOUT PUNCH AGAINST ENEMY FORCES ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF LEYTE, BUT SUPPLIED THROUGH THE GULF.

(SPENCER DAVIS, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO WITNESSED THE ATTACK, SAID IT ALSO WAS IN RETALIATION FOR RECENT DAMAGING AMERICAN RAIDS ON JAPANESE REINFORCEMENT SHIPPING).

RADIO TOKYO, BEAMING ITS BROADCAST TO THE U.S. WHERE IT WAS PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, EMPHASIZED THAT THE RAID WAS BY "SUICIDE SQUADRONS" WHO TRIED TO CRASH EXPLOSIVE-LADEN PLANES INTO AMERICAN VESSELS.

(TOKYO RADIO FAILED TO MENTION THAT AT LEAST FOUR JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. THEIR DESTRUCTION WAS OBSERVED BY DAVIS. HE SAID ONE AMERICAN SHIP WAS SET ON FIRE AND ANOTHER WAS STRUCK BY A BOMB.)

HW1007PPW NM

NOV 13

BROADCAST (100)

NEW YORK, NOV.12--THE TOKYO RADIO TONIGHT REPLIED OBLIQUELY TO MARSHAL STALIN'S CHARACTERIZATION OF JAPAN NOV.6 AS AN "AGGRESSIVE NATION" BY INCLUDING RUSSIA AMONG AGGRESSOR POWERS IN A BROADCAST COMMENTATORY ON "WHAT IS THE AGGRESSOR?"

THE JAPANESE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY CBS, CHARGED THAT "ALL WESTERN NATIONS--BRITAIN, AMERICA, FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, SPAIN AND RUSSIA--WERE GUILTY OF AGGRESSION IN THE MOST HEARTLESS FORM TWO OR THREE CENTURIES AGO," AND THAT IN MODERN TIMES AMONG "FLAGRANT CASES" OF AGGRESSION WERE "THE SOVIET-POLISH WAR, THE MESOPOTAMIA, NICARAGUAN AND CUBAN INCIDENTS."

BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, TODAY (MONDAY) QUOTED NARIYOSHI TAJEIRI, JAPANESE MINISTER TO THE PUPPET PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, AS SAYING ON HIS RETURN TO MANILA FROM TOKYO THAT EFFORTS OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO WIN THE PACIFIC WAR HAD "REDOUBLED" BECAUSE OF THE "GALLANT FIGHT" OF JAPANESE FORCES IN THE RECENT AIR AND NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS OFF FORMOSA AND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ADDED TAJEIRI:

"THE SERIES OF VICTORIES OFF TAIWAN (FORMOSA) AND THE PHILIPPINES STRENGTHENED THE CONVICTIONS OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE IN THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE WAR IN GREATER EAST ASIA."

JP1057APW NM

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)

30. 24— 20349

2. EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM THE VISTULA, NORTH OF WARSAW)
3. HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST)
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA)
EV732PEW

EDITORS
WASHINGTON--THE FOLLOWING IS TRANSMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF THE ALLIED NEWSPAPER COUNCIL.
THE AP

NOTE TO EDITORS:
THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT STATEMENT HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED BY CABLE FROM GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER. I STRONGLY RECOMMEND ITS USE ON THE FRONT PAGE.
FRANK E.TRIPP, CHAIRMAN
ALLIED NEWSPAPER COUNCIL

--DASH--

"YOUR ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED AND THE MOST IMPORTANT JOB NOW FOR THE PEOPLE AT HOME IS TO MAKE THE SIXTH WAR LOAN A SUCCESS. TO MAKE SURE OF FINAL VICTORY WE MUST REDOUBLE AND SUSTAIN OUR EFFORTS, BOTH HERE AND EVERYWHERE. THE MONEY MUST BE RAISED AND OUR MEN ON ALL THE FRONTS DEPEND UPON YOU. CONTACT YOUR LOCAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE AND JOIN THE HOME FRONT ARMY AS A VOLUNTEER WAR BOND WORKER. ON BEHALF OF YOUR SONS, BROTHERS, HUSBANDS, AND FRIENDS IN THIS GREAT WAR THEATRE I REQUEST THAT YOU DO YOUR PART TO SEE THAT THE SIXTH WAR LOAN IS VASTLY OVERSUBSCRIBED."
DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER,
SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALLIED
EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
LT430PEW

NOV 13 1944

NOV 14 1944

U. S. TROOPS CAPTURE THREE FORTS AT METZ, DRIVE WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE SAAR BORDER

ENEMY PULLS OUT OF FORTRESSES IN FACE OF ASSAULT

BEALMEAR

15 More Towns Enveloped in Gains of One to Three Miles.

NAZIS WITHDRAW GUNS

NOV 14 1944

Rundstedt Asserts Bastion Has Fulfilled Task of Holding Patton.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris Tuesday, Nov. 14. — (AP) American infantry stormed and captured three of the forts surrounding Metz yesterday against scant opposition as a half dozen divisions swinging around the citadel from the southeast drove through the snow to within 15 miles of the German border.

The main prize in the lightning stab was Fort L'Aisne—actually a series of subterranean fortresses joined together on much the same plan as bloody Fort Driant, across the Moselle to the west which the Third recently tried and failed to take.

The other two are somewhat smaller ones, and all three are near Verny, 5 1-2 miles south of Metz, which is one of four towns captured by the Yanks while seizing the forts.

Meet Little Opposition

The operation was described officially as being carried out "practically without a fight," suggesting the Germans pulled out in the face of attack.

Principal opposition came from the guns of another fort, which boomed out in the first intervention of Metz's guns in the battles raging at the city's approaches.

The surprising capture of these outward defenses of Metz came as the Third army plunged ahead all along a 40-mile front south and southeast of Metz, enveloping at least 15 more towns in gains of one to three miles, thereby maintaining the steady pace of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's offensive through the sixth day.

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(First intimation that the Germans might not make a last-ditch fight for Metz came in a broadcast from headquarters of Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt which asserted "Metz has fulfilled its task" in holding back Patton while "front zone fortifications" were deepened.)

Far to the north of the menaced city, the Koenigsmacher bridgehead over the Moselle river was expanded and a German fort in that area was captured.

Withdraw From Metz

It also was disclosed officially that there were signs the Germans were withdrawing from the Metz area, but there still were no reports of actual evacuation of the city itself or of other forts in the defense ring, some of which stand between the city and those which fell yesterday.

Among the towns captured south of Metz were Lichon, Pommerieux, Verny and Corny. Corny is 1 1-2 miles southwest of Metz on the banks of the Moselle almost due east and across the river from Fort Driant.

The Germans offered serious resistance on only one sector of the Third army front.

That was on Patton's right flank, where the 26th infantry division burst through the eastern edge of the Foret de Bridge et de Koecking, only to be pushed back about a mile by German counter-blows launched from the south.

(A front dispatch said this counter-action appeared to be designed to keep the Americans from a ridge in the forest which dominates the enemy base of Dieuze more than 30 miles southeast of Metz).

To the northwest, the Americans

across the Nied river reached a point five miles beyond their first bridgehead at Han-Sur-Nied and were within 15 miles of Germany's Saar frontier.

In this drive they cleared the Germans from Thicourt, five miles to the east. Many, four miles east, and from Arraincourt, Holacourt, Lesse and Vatimont in the same general area.

To the southeast and north of Dieuze and threatened the encirclement of Morhange.

back with Mortars, machine guns and light artillery).

Activity on the Holland front was confined to patrolling and artillery fire from both sides. Planes were grounded on all sectors of the Western front by bad weather.

As the American forces driving head-on against Metz reached a point five miles to the south, the big guns of the outer forts opened up for the first time. Patrols operating around Sorbey, seven miles to the southeast, were the first to feel the weight of the forts' fire.

Artillery Supports Infantry

Hard-working American artillery also was dishing it out. Besides supporting the ground advance under the difficult conditions of bad weather, artillerymen were blazing away at every garrison town within range to drive the enemy into the fields where a shortage of tents makes bivouacs difficult for the enemy in the freezing weather.

All day long the Germans hammered away at the base of another salient 26 miles southeast of Metz which, by unofficial reports, had been thrust two miles farther north to near Bermering, 17 miles south of the Saar border.

This action was believed to be designed to keep the Americans from overrunning wooded country through which a ridge lifts its heights dominating Dieuze, important road center. The Doughboys were five miles from Dieuze on both the west and north.

PATTON'S MEN WIDEN DRIVE ON CITADEL

New Thrust North of City Menaces Last Usable Rail Line.

U. S. PINCERS TIGHTENING

Gap Between Two Prongs Cut Down to Eleven Miles—Thionville Entered.

London, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—The American Third Army broke into the fortress ring of Metz today on the sixth day of its offensive toward the Saar, and the Germans said American infantry had penetrated the east-bank part of Thionville, a second stronghold on the Moselle line of defenses in northeastern France.

The Americans captured their first fort in the ring guarding Metz, drove forward one to two miles in the battle to encircle the city from the southeast, and crossed the Moselle at a new point south of Thionville in a maneuver to cut off that stronghold also. Thionville is sixteen miles north of Metz.

Fort Verny, five and one-half miles south of Metz, and four villages, Verny, Pommerieux, Lieh-on and Corny, fell to the Fifth Infantry Division, with the Germans failing to make a serious fight. The towns are six to seven miles south of Metz, now encircled except for an eleven-mile gap to the east.

Metz Front Is Widened.

Fighting through snow, mudfields and fog without air support, the Fifth Division broadened its frontal attack on Metz to five miles, although its capture did not advance the Americans any closer to the fortress city.

[From nine to twenty-two major forts, with many smaller forts, ring Metz in the surrounding hills with mutually supporting fire. Verny apparently is not one of these major forts, although it is near Fort L'Aisne, one of the biggest in the chain. Fort Verny and the four captured towns are almost directly east of Fort Driant, one of the nine main fortifications on the west bank of the Moselle which the Americans failed to take a month ago.]

The Americans farther south drove through the forest of Bride and Koecking, north of Dieuze, but the Germans, throwing in their strongest attack in this area since the start of the offensive, sent Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's men back a mile. Here an American wedge by-passed

Last Rail Line Menaced.

The new bridgehead across the Moselle below Thionville citadel, where the Germans said fierce fighting was raging for the Thionville citadel inside the town, threatened the Germans' last useful railway out of Metz.

Armored spearheads swinging around Metz from the south advanced on a twenty-mile front seventeen miles south of the Saar border.

One of these wedges by-passed the stronghold of Dieuze on its south flank and fanned out behind the famous world war battle town of Morhange on its north flank. This wedge was reported to have reached Bermering, three miles east of Morhange, where French and Germans fought in one of the first big battles of the first world war, and reached Lidrezing, five miles north of Dieuze, where flood waters loosed by Allied dam bombings protected Gen. Patton's right flank.

To the south the Seventh Army, fighting on a fifteen-mile front east of Rambervillers and Bruyeres, captured villages only a mile west of St. Die in the entrance to a Vosges pass, and but thirty-three miles from the Rhine.

Nazis Seen Pulling Out.

Southeast of Metz the Germans were reported in front line dispatches to be pulling out men and material before Gen. Patton's encircling threat, but they were destroying dams on canals and rivers to the northeast of the city and holding tight.

Front reports said they were pulling guns out of Metz itself, but Supreme Headquarters believed it unlikely a real evacuation was under way.

Only two railways remained to the Germans out of Metz. The southern arm of Gen. Patton's army was within two miles of the lower line running northeast through Boulay to the Saar and close enough to bombard daylight traffic.

The second line running northeast to the Saar apparently was the target of the new thrust across the Moselle south of Thionville, an important fortress town already menaced by American bridgeheads to the north.

The part of Thionville west of the Moselle already was in American hands.

95th Won Crossing.

The 95th Infantry Division won the crossing, and Supreme Headquarters announced that it was being reinforced. The rail and highway town of Metzervisse, five and a half miles east of Uckange, where the crossing was made, apparently was one of the immediate objectives of this drive.

Gen. Patton now has two columns driving eastward north of Metz toward the Saar border. American troops in the first bridgehead over the Moselle in the Koenigmacher area above Thionville turned back a German counter-attack yesterday and the Ninetieth Divison then won back the mile-and-a-half wedge which the enemy had managed to gain with this blow.

Pincers 11 Miles Apart

Third Army tanks and infantry sought to close the 11-mile gap separating the two jaws of a pincers above and below Metz and drive on to the rich Saar basin with its steel and coal.

South of Metz, infantry of the Fifth Division fought through increasingly bitter enemy defenses to the vicinity of Coin-sur-Seille, only five miles below the city.

To the east armor-led spearheads were across the Nied river on a seven-mile front between Sanry-sur-Nied and Herny, 15 miles ahead of the positions they held when the offensive began six days ago.

Forest Cleared Of Nazis

North of Chateau-Salins, other units had cleared the enemy out of the Chateau-Salins forest and entered the villages of Chateau-Brehain, Oron and Dalhain. Northeast of these positions, the Fourth Armored Division had thrust a slender wedge to the vicinity of Rodalbe, north of Dieuze, and had repulsed German attacks from Morhange. There was an unconfirmed report that this division had gone a mile and a half farther north to Bermering, 12 miles northeast of Chateau-Salins.

German resistance southeast of Metz was still spotty and was growing softer. The Germans were putting up a strong defense south of Metz, and north of the fortress city their resistance became more determined.

Germans Admit Setback

The Germans finally admitted the loss of Koenigsmacher itself, but claimed that the Allied bridgehead there was under heavy artillery fire. A Transocean News Agency report said this bridgehead was still small, and added: "The bridge the Americans have built across the Moselle has already been wrecked three times, and the enemy could only bring a few tanks across the river."

On the Seventh Army's front east of Bruyeres in the Vosges foothills, the Allied communique reported small advances, including the capture of the villages of Le Bolle and Les Moitresses, immediately west of St. Die, and of La Chappelle, southeast of Bruyeres.

2 LOST COMPANIES RESCUED IN REICH

U. S. Soldiers Cut Off for 3 Days in Hurtgen Forest.

By DON WHITEHEAD

ZWEIFALL, Germany, Nov. 13.—(AP) Two companies of American soldiers deep in the snow-mantled Hurtgen forest were safe again today after being cut off for three days by Germans who brought up tanks in an effort to wipe them out.

For three days the men held together while ringed by the enemy and beat back every attempt of the Nazis to annihilate the group.

Once the Doughboys fought off tanks with machineguns and bazookas.

Yesterday Lt. Col. Bill Sibert of Hohokus, N. J., led his battalion through the dense pine trees and snow-covered mud and rescued the two lost companies.

This fight was typical of the difficulties faced by the Doughboys in slugging their way through the forest.

The roads are muddy trails which troops must sweat and labor to keep open for supplies. But even jeeps in some places cannot reach the forward troops and every pound of food, water and ammunition must be carried to them by hand. Every wounded man must be carried by hand back through the woods to a point where a vehicle can penetrate the dense growth.

The Yanks have devised ways to keep out the cold and get as much comfort as possible under these adverse circumstances. Some have made small log houses, chinked with mud and covered with sandbags and camouflaged with evergreen boughs. Stoves made of oil tins keep the cabins warm.

Capacity, 2 SS Men

With United States First Army in Germany, Nov. 13 (AP)—A German prisoner of war told American officers today signs had appeared on lampposts in Cologne which read:

"Capacity, two SS men."

Luxurious Command Post

With American Forces in Germany, Nov. 13 (AP)—A field artillery observation battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. Calvin Dickey, of Bryant, Texas, enjoys one of the classiest command posts east of the Siegfried Line.

It has steam heat, hot showers galore, white, shiny tile walls and even private "bedrooms" for the officers.

"This is the first time we have had a taste of any luxury," Dickey said. "We were just lucky to get a place like this and I guess we'll almost hate to leave it."

Dickey in peacetime was a seismograph expert for the Texas Oil Company at Houston.

The private "bedrooms" formerly were private washrooms but the GI's put doors across the tops of the tubs and placed their portable cots on the doors, converting them into beds.

Paris, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Army newspaper *Stars And Stripes* in an editorial today declared "there just isn't enough blood being given by the folk back home" for the blood bank in the European theater of operations.

(Ed. Note—Last week Baltimore fell 303 blood units short of its quota.)

Under the editorial headlined "It Takes Blood to Win a War," appeared a picture of British girls donating blood with the caption: "Stack This Against What Medical Headquarters Reports About Blood Shipments from the United States to the ETO."

Far Under Quota

The editorial went on to say that medics have a quota of five pints of blood for every GI in combat and thus far they have been able to store up only two pints for every man in action.

"For the lack of that blood—some suffering GI—many suffering GIs will die," the editorial stated.

Follow Trend Of War

"Strangely enough, blood donations in the States rise when the war news is bad and fall when it gets good," it continued. "But when the war news is good is when the blood is needed, because it takes blood—lots of blood—to make it good."

The editorial concluded: "All honor to these patriotic British girls," adding "American patriots please copy."

Cigarette Lack Spreads To Paris

Paris, Nov. 13 (AP)—The American cigarette shortage has spread to the European war theater. Enlisted men in Paris were informed today they would get no cigarettes this week.

At post exchanges for officers the ration was reduced to five packs a week, which seems low to heavy smokers, but added to the chagrin of soldiers who get none at all.

Britons Outdoing Americans In Blood-Giving, Paper Says

Paris, Nov. 13 (AP)—The army

30.24 — 20351

Cigarette supplies at the front also were low, with soldiers reported cut to two packs weekly in some sectors.

American cigarettes — all diverted from army supplies—still were available on the black market in Paris at $1.50 a pack, and the price was rising. French cigarettes are rationed to civilians at six packs monthly. They sell on the black market many times the legal price of 24 cents a pack.

PRETENDER TO THRONE OF FRANCE ARRESTED

PARIS, Nov. 13 — (AP) The French government today ordered the arrest of the pretender to the throne of France, the Comte de Paris, who was reported wounded at Perpignan after crossing the Spanish frontier into France.

The Interior ministry issued a warrant to all department prefects on two counts—illegal entry into the country and violation of a law against the residence on French soil of the head of a family in exile.

Reports from southern France said the Comte was in hiding after being wounded, but there was no report on the cause of the injury.

Given "Provisional Liberty"

Paris, Nov. 13 (AP)—Sacha Guitry, actor, detained last August by the French Forces of the Interior for questioning on his activities during the German occupation, has been given "provisional liberty," a magistrate's announcement said tonight. Guitry, in failing health, entered a clinic.

Churchill, De Gaulle Agree On Saar Mines

Paris, Nov. 13 (AP)—Agreements for the demilitarization of the Saar—with France in control of the mines, as was done after the last World War—full participation by France in the post-war development of Europe, and the speedy rearmament of the French army, were reached during the week-end conferences between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, it was reliably reported tonight.

German radio reports of an Armistice Day attempt to assassinate Churchill and de Gaulle as they were riding along the Champs Elysees were laughed off here as a propaganda attempt to make the German home front believe life in Paris was worse than life in Berlin.

Although almost 1,000,000 persons turned out over the week end and cheered the two leaders, only one isolated case of violence was reported.

Strong Army To Be Equipped

In addition to giving France a seat on the European Advisory Commission, Churchill and de Gaulle were reported agreed that a strong French fighting force should be equipped as quickly as possible and that the French should participate in the military occupation of Germany along with the British, Russians and Americans.

[British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who accompanied Churchill to Paris, has returned to London, it was announced officially last night.

[Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited French First Army troops on the Vosges front yesterday.]

The exact area to be assigned France in the Reich was reported left to the European Commission to decide. In the first deliberations of this question the commission assigned eastern Germany to Russia, the southern area to the United States and northwestern Germany to Great Britain.

New Military Call Likely

In connection with the occupation of the Reich, French officials were said to have urged speedy rearmament of the republic's troops because, according to unofficial reports, they believed "that an army of occupation cannot be raised at the last moment and it must have shown its moral and technical superiority on the field of battle" before attempting to occupy a defeated nation.

It was generally believed that as soon as equipment was available the de Gaulle Government would issue new calls for military service.

With a veteran victorious army at her disposal, France would be in a position to guarantee her own security and help in maintaining peace in western Europe.

Italy, Spain Problems Go Over

Churchill and de Gaulle were reported to have shelved such specific problems as the Italian Levant question and Spain to concentrate on general principles for common action.

The press, in its first appearance since Churchill departed—there still being no morning newspapers—continued to sound an exultant note.

Liberation Soir said by France's admission to the European Commission "an intolerable injustice is righted" and "France has regained her place among the great powers."

Winston Churchill the assurance that Great Britain desires to see France possessed of a powerful army and united under the government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Speaking in French before a cheering assemblage yesterday in the Hotel de Ville, Churchill said the Germans might be beaten within the next six months.

"We don't want to prolong the war merely to give your army the opportunities it desires," he added, "but we hope as much of the French army as possible will be able to engage in the final battles."

Safeguard Angle Cited

Churchill visualized a powerful and well-equipped French army as an aid in reestablishing stability in Europe, and a United France as a help in "protecting us from a repetition of German aggression."

He declared that "fortunately you have at this moment at your head an incontestably able chief," adding with a grin that he had had "some slight differences" with him from time to time.

Then he added in great earnestness: "But rally to him so that France remains united, indivisible."

Col. Zemke, American Air Ace, Reported Missing Over Reich

J-KING

A UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE, England, Nov. 13—(AP) Col. Hubert Zemke, 31-year-old fighter pilot from Missoula, Mont., known as the "fightingest" American pilot commander in Europe, has been missing since Oct. 30, it was announced today.

Fellow pilots saw him go down inside Germany while leading his Lightning-Mustang group on a bomber escort mission. At that time, he was the leading American ace operating on the Western front, credited wth shooting down 19 1-2 Nazi planes and destroying 8 1-2 on the ground.

It was learned today that he had planned to make the Oct. 30 mission his last as he had requested that he be relieved from combat duty on Nov. 1 earlier in his career, he had rejected offers of assignments that would have removed him from active participation in the air war over Europe.

Zemke's fate is not known, but his wing man thinks he may have been the victim of poor flying weather.

"We were flying at about 28,000 feet," said Lt. Richard D. Creighton of Los Angeles, "escorting bombers to Hamburg when Zemke appeared to be having trouble. The weather was very bad.

"I was having trouble about the same time and found myself on my back, hanging by my safety belt. Before I managed to get straightened out, I lost track of him in the clouds."

Zemke had not only destroyed almost every type of German military aircraft including the jet, but had gotten at least one victim with each type of American fighter plane used in this theater, being credited with 25 in a Thunderbolt, two in a Mustang and one in a Lightning.

Three days after Zemke went down his score was passed by Maj. George Preddy, Greensboro, N. C., who ran his total to 29 1-2 in the battle over Merseburg when Eighth air force fighters destroyed 153 Luftwaffe planes.

Zemke shared the jet plane with Lt. Norman R. Benoit, Furnace, Mass., who was his wing man more often than any other pilot.

"When we had finished a fight," Benoit said today, "he always asked me if I was okay and if I had enough gas left. We used to call him the big Z. The name came from the initial that always marked his plane."

Born March 14, 1914, he studied forestry at the University of Montana. His wife, Mrs. Anna Zemke, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benny Zemke, live in Missoula.

When he was graduated from the the University, Zemke enlisted and was commissioned in the airforce in June, 1936. He went on active duty two years later and visited England and Russia as an observer and to demonstrate the Kittyhawk fighter.

After returning from Russia, he always referred to his plane by the Russian name Tovarich (Comrade).

Had ... Aces ...

Zemke had a passi... fighting which caused ... to ... desk jobs. At one time there were 30 aces in a Thunderbolt fighter group he commanded—a group the Nazi radio denounced as "Zemke's murderers."

Among Zemke's more noted proteges were Lieut. Col. Francis S. Gabreski, of Oil City, Pa., who was shot down after destroying 31 Nazi planes and now is a prisoner in Germany; Capt. Bob Johnson, of Lawton, Okla., who was the leading American ace in Europe when he returned to the United States, and Major Walker Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, Ind., first American pilot to bag 20 German planes.

He drove his pilots as hard as he drove himself.

"To let a Hun get away is a criminal offense," he told them. "It's a worse blunder than getting shot up yourself. The only way to shoot down German planes is to get in close and shoot them down."

Slight—he fought as a lightweight at Montana—Zemke looked even younger than his 31 years. He liked to roam around the base and exchange small talk with the enlisted ground crews to keep them peppered up along with the flyers.

Before the United States went to war Col. Zemke was sent to Russia in 1941 to teach Red Army pilots how to fly Tomahawks. The Russians made such an impression on him he called his plane "Moy Tovarich" (My Comrade). After Pearl Harbor he returned to the United States and came to England to lead one of the first American fighter groups here.

Scrappiest Fighter Is Missing

Col. Zemke, Leader of Ace Combat Group, Is Shot Down Inside Germany.

J-KING

A United States Fighter Base, England, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Col. Hubert Zemke of Missoula, Mont., known as the fightingest American fighter pilot commander in Europe, is missing in action, it was announced today.

The boyish-looking 31-year-old colonel, who turned down desk jobs and possible promotion to general to keep on flying, was shot down inside Germany on October 30 while leading his Lightning-Mustang fighter group on a bomber escort mission.

Col. Zemke was leading American fighter pilots over here at that time with twenty-eight planes destroyed—twenty-two in the air and six on the ground. Three days later Major George E. Preddy ran his total to 29½—23½ in the air and six on the ground.

His Group Loaded With Aces.

Col. Zemke's men inherited the colonel's fighting spirit. At one time there were thirty aces in a Thunderbolt group he commanded—a group the Germans admittedly feared even when their air force was toughest. Nazi broadcasts denounced the group of "Zemke's murderers."

One of Col. Zemke's top proteges was Lieut.-Col. Francis S. Gabreski of Oil City, Pa., who was shot down after bagging thirty-one German planes, (twenty-eight in the air), and is now a prisoner of war in Germany. Others were Capt. Bob Johnson of Lawton, Okla., who was the leading American ace in Europe when he returned to the United States, and Major Walker Mahurin of Fort Wayne, Ind., first American fighter pilot to get twenty planes, who was forced to bail out over German-occupied France before the invasion, but who escaped.

For Col. Zemke, one of the first American aces in the European theater, being shot down was the only way to keep him on the ground. Flying and fighting were his passion. He was a member of the American Army Air Corps in peacetime, and he loved a good scrap—ever since he was a Golden Gloves champion at the University of Montana.

A Cardinal Sin.

"To let a Hun get away is a criminal offense," he often said. "It's a worse blunder than getting shot up yourself. The only way to shoot down German planes is to get in close and shoot them down."

Strong France Is Vital, Churchill Tells French

Paris, Nov. 13 (AP)—Frenchmen had today from Prime Minister

Nazi Battleship Tirpitz Is Sunk By Bombers in Norwegian Port

EDMSON

LONDON, Nov. 13. — (AP) The 41,000-ton German battleship Tirpitz, last "unsinkable" giant in Adolf Hitler's fugitive navy, capsized and sank yesterday morning in the icy Norwegian waters of Tromso Fjord when hit squarely by three six-ton earthquake bombs dropped by RAF Lancasters, the British announced tonight.

Attacking out of the Arctic mists it took the British only a few minutes to finish off this great potential killer which never had engaged in a single surface battle, and which the Germans were five years in building at a cost of $50,000,000.

British Lose One Bomber

The cost to the British was one bomber, out of an attacking force of 29, an Air ministry communique said.

Three bombs landed on the deck of the Tirpitz, which blew up inside, keeled over, and sank slowly, ending a three-year chase by the British and Russians.

The Lancasters struck at 10:30 a. m. from a height of 5,000 feet, and 15 minutes later the ship burst into flames and turned over. Reconnaissance showed the ship had capsized, with 700 feet of her keel sticking out of the water. Around the wreck was a great oil pool.

Sister-Ship of Bismarck

The sister-ship of the ill-fated Bismarck went to her grave just a few days after reports from neutral countries had speculated on an imminent invasion of Norway by the Allies.

The Tirpitz, already crippled by previous air and midget submarine assaults, had been a threat to the Arctic supply lines to Russia, and a potential menace to any landing in Norway. She had kept some units of the British home fleet watching her moves for a long time.

Obviously these vessels were freed by the sinking and possibly would be available for the battle in the Far East much earlier than if the Tirpitz had remained afloat. The German navy, already a skeleton, now has its backbone snapped.

The successful mission of the big bombers, carrying the new streamlined, armor-piercing 12,000-pound earthquake bombs, was led by Wing Commander J. B. Tait and Squadron Leader A. G. Williams, taking off from Britain on the historic flight the planes "landed away from base," presumably in Russia.

Get 3 Direct Hits

Roaring in before the Germans could throw up their usual protective smoke screen, the Lancasters caught the battlewagon in an explosive vise and the three direct hits were registered in quick succession.

"Her guns had been firing like blazes when we first arrived," said an Australian pilot, Flight Lt. B. A. Buckham of Sydney. "The guns stopped after the first bomb. Not a shot came up after that. Smoke began to pour up. It spiralled first in a column. Then it spread out over the ship in the shape of a mushroom.

"Afterwards there were several explosions. One of them was very big and one of my crew shouted out over the inter-com, 'she's on fire, skipper. She's on fire.'

"The fire did not seem to last very long, not more than two or three minutes—I should say. It was difficult to see exactly what was happening."

"The ship was already on its side when we came off our run," his tail gunner said.

Only Keel Shows

After capsizing, the Tirpitz settled on the bottom of the shallow fjord. Only the keel and some parts of the bottom can be seen above water.

To the British Air ministry went the honor of announcing the inglorious end of the Tirpitz, named after the famed Grand Admiral Alfred Von Tirpitz whose unrestricted submarine warfare advocacy carried the United States into the First World War.

The Tirpitz, one of the most powerful warships in the world, had been hounded and attacked persistently, but the British navy was never able to bring her to battle. She bristled with eight 15-inch guns in two turrets, also had 12 six-inch and 16 four-inch guns, carried four planes, and a normal crew of 1,600 men.

The German's only other ship of this class, the Bismarck, was sunk by the Royal Navy on May 27, 1941, following a 1,700-mile chase after the Bismarck had sunk the British battle cruiser Hood between Greenland and Iceland.

Two other ships of the Tirpitz class were under construction when the war started, but they never were completed. The Germans originally believed the Bismarck and Tirpitz were "unsinkable."

Christened in April 1, 1939

The Tirpitz was christened April 1, 1939, when Adolf Hitler, standing behind bullet-proof glass, delivered another of his derisive political speeches in the months just before ordering his troops into Poland. The ship was not completed, however, until 1941. Its keel had been laid in 1936.

Admiral Adolf Von Trotha in his christening speech at the time, termed the 791-by-118 foot ship "a messenger of peace."

Much of the Tirpitz' life was spent in repair docks and in hiding. She was not ready for action until just after the Bismarck was sunk, and made only two operational sorties of consequence.

She led the shelling of Tallinn, Estonia, in the Gulf of Finland in August, 1941, and on Sept. 9, 1943, in company with the now-dead Scharnhorst and a screening force of destroyers she raided Spitzbergen.

TIRPITZ SUNK, LAST BIG SHIP OF NAZI NAVY

R. A. F. Bombers Finally Get German Battleship in Tromso Fjord.

SCORE SEVERAL DIRECT HITS

Frequently Battered Sister Ship of the Bismarck Capsizes and Goes Down.

London, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—It was announced officially tonight that the 41,000-ton German battleship Tirpitz had been sunk.

The Air Ministry declared that the Tirpitz, the German Navy's last big ship, was sent down yesterday morning by Lancaster bombers of the Royal Air Force that attacked her in Tromso Fjord along the north coast of Norway. It was the eighth time that R. A. F. bombers had attacked her. They scored direct hits yesterday with 12,000-pound bombs.

The communique follows in full:

"The Tirpitz has been sunk. Yesterday morning twenty-nine Lancasters of R. A. F. Bomber Command, led by Wing Commander J. B. Tait, D. S. O., D. F. C., and Squadron Leader A. G. Williams, attacked the German battleship Tirpitz with 12,000-pound bombs. There were several direct hits and within a few minutes the ship capsized and sank.

"One of our aircraft is missing."

Hitler Called Her Unsinkable.

For much of her career the Tirpitz had been laid up for repairs from numerous Allied attacks. Her sister ship, the Bismarck, was sunk in May, 1941, in a battle with the British Navy and planes after a chase on the North Atlantic. Her tonnage had been variously estimated at more than 35,000 tons. The latest edition of Jane's Fighting Ships gives the figure as 41,000.

Hounded persistently, the Tirpitz had been bombed and torpedoed in at least eight separate actions since her launching on April 1, 1939, when Adolf Hitler declared she was unsinkable. Bristling with eight fifteen-inch guns in two turrets, twelve six-inch and sixteen four-inch guns, she had been so closely watched by the British Navy, however, that she long had been reduced to a nuisance rather than a threat. For three years she had led a hide-and-seek existence among the Norwegian fjords and shelters, only occasionally daring to venture on a cruise along the convoy routes to Russia.

Attacked by Midget Subs.

Her biggest action was in August, 1941, when she tried out her guns in the shelling of Tallinn in the Gulf of Finland.

Three months later the Russians caught her in Danzig harbor and bombed her, and that was the start of the chase. It is believed that she never came closer than 200 or 300 miles to attacking an Allied convoy on any of her ventures into the open sea. Each time she would be spotted far in advance, Allied planes would straddle her with bombs and she would limp back to an anchorage and hiding place.

One of the most daring actions against her was that carried out by a unit of British midget submarines in September, 1943. These two-man submarines penetrated fifty miles of mine fields and planted torpedoes in her hull after getting inside her protective anti-submarine nets.

Last April she was subjected to the largest carrier plane force ever concentrated against a single vessel in the European phase of the war. Forty-two dive bombers ripped her with fourteen direct hits. Four months later, after 800 repair men had worked on her, seventy more dive-bombers swarmed down on her in the Alten Fjord.

Last September R. A. F. Lancasters flew 1,750 miles from a Russian base near Archangel and aimed six-ton earthquake bombs at her. Last month, to escape the threat of Russian armies moving across northern Norway, she was moved to Tromso.

FORRESTAL HAILS SINKING OF TIRPITZ

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—(AP) Navy Secretary Forrestal said today the sinking of the German battleship Tirpitz removed "a definite threat to Allied operations in the North Atlantic."

Forrestal, referring to the Tirpitz as the last major fighting unit in the Nazi fleet, declared in a statement that "the British Navy is to be congratulated for its dogged perseverance which led to the destruction of the German's largest warship."

RUSSIANS STRIKE IN FLANKING MOVE AGAINST BUDAPEST

HERCHER

Soviet Forces Break Into Communications Center of Jaszapati.

SEIZE 10 MORE TOWNS

Germans Resist Savagely With Tanks and Flame Throwers.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 14—(AP) The Second Ukrainian army of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky swept northward along two railways yesterday in an outflanking move against Budapest, capturing the terminal of Jaszapati and, said a German announcement, breaking into the important communications center of Jaszybereny, 37 miles east of the Hungarian capital.

Associated Press Correspondent Daniel De Luce reported from Moscow that Jaszbereny was under siege from three sides and that the southern column of Malinovsky's forces apparently had made a solid junction with another column striking from the northeast after crossing the upper Tisza.

Nazis Resist Fiercely

The Germans were resisting savagely with tanks and flame throwers, but the Russians seized at least ten towns during the day in a drive which carried 13 miles in its deepest penetration.

German commentators, asserting the fighting on the Hungarian capital's flank had reached new fury with both sides throwing in reinforcements, said the Russians were attempting to encircle Budapest, with Red army troops in Czechoslovakia likely to join Malinovsky's forces in a vast maneuver.

The official broadcast German communique said Soviet troops had penetrated into Jaszbereney, 28 miles southwest of Fuzesabony, a junction of the Budapest-Miskolc railway, but claimed the attackers had been thrown back.

Moscow did not mention Jaszbereny in its broadcast communique, but announced the capture of the suburb of Jasztelek, five miles southeast. It was probable, therefore, that forward units already were battling inside Jaszbereny, a city of more than 30,000 population, from which highways and railways radiate in several directions.

Meanwhile, Marshal Tito announced in a communique that his Yugoslav partisan forces had broken into Skoplje on the railway escape route for German forces fleeing from Greece toward the homeland.

The bulletin said the outer defenses of the city had been overcome and the Yugoslavs, capturing a bridge across the Varda river, broke into the heart of the city where heavy fighting was in progress.

It was not clear whether any Germans remained south of Skoplje, a city of 65,000, which lies 120 miles northwest of Salonika and about 200 miles southeast of Belgrade. But control of the city would block through rail traffic from the south.

Reds Gain Six Miles

The early morning supplement to the Russian communique said the Soviet advance around Budapest's eastern flank had swept six miles northwest of Cegled during yesterday and that more than 1,000 prisoners had been taken in the fighting in Hungary.

The objective of both the southern and eastern wings of Malinovsky's army appeared to be Hatvan, a big rail center 14 miles northeast of Jaszbereny and 27 miles of Budapest. From Hatvan a rail line extends northward through the mountains to Czechoslovakia, 34 miles beyond.

Jaszapati, biggest of the prizes won today by the Russians, is 11 miles due east of Jaszbereny and 45 miles east of Budapest.

Among the other places captured were Jaszkiser, five miles southeast and five small towns spread along a 20 mile front north of Cegled. These places—Benye, Pand, Tapio-Bicske, Kava and Tapio-Szt-Marton—all were taken in the northward sweep toward Jaszbereny and Hatvan and marked out the Russians' obvious intention of sweeping around the flank of Budapest before striking directly at the capital.

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Taken In Northward Sweep

Among the other places captured were Jaszkiser, five miles southeast, and five small towns spread along a 20 mile front north of Cegled. These places — Benye, Pand, Tapio-Bicske, Kava and Tapio-Szt-Marton—all were taken in the northward sweep toward Jaszbereny and Hatvan and marked out the Russians' obvious intention of sweeping around the flank of Budapest before striking directly at the capital.

A German broadcaster, Col. Ernst von Hammer, said the Russians were fighting in Vecses, five miles southeast of Budapest, but Moscow made no mention of this. He also said Soviet forces held a bridgehead on the Danube at Dunaharaszti, opposite Csepel Island, five miles south of the capital.

The Berlin radio reported lively Soviet reconnaissance in East Prussia and said new concentrations of Russian armor had been observed. Increased pressure by the Russians in southern Latvia likewise was reported.

Reds Increase Pressure On Budapest

London, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Red army, already in the southern outskirts of Budapest, increased its pressure on the besieged Danube river capital today with the capture of Monor, 14 miles to the southeast, and the seizure of enemy positions within 30 miles to the east.

A broadcast Moscow communique announced the fall of Monor, which meant the Russians had swept the Germans from nearly all of the 50-mile Budapest-Szolnok trunk railway.

Farmos Is Captured

In the push from the east the Soviet troops fanned out from captured Ujszasz, a junction on the secondary Budapest-Szolnok railway, drove 11 miles through Tapiogyorgye and Tapioszele and captured Farmos, 30 miles from Budapest, the communique disclosed.

Dispatches from Moscow said today that furious counterattacks by German and Hungarian troops failed to dislodge Soviet spearheads from their positions in the southern suburbs of Budapest.

Yugoslavs Storm Skoplje

Meanwhile, a communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters said his troops were storming Skoplje, a city of 65,000 in southern Yugoslavia on the Belgrade-Athens railway, and an important German position protecting the southern corridor through which some of the 100,000 enemy troops threatened with entrapment have been fleeing from the southern Balkans.

Both Berlin broadcasts and the Tito bulletin asserted that large numbers of Russian troops were surging across the Danube near Apatin, in northern Yugoslavia, moving westward to flank the Hungarian capital and also to head off the German retreat from the south.

The Russians announced that they killed 800 enemy troops and seized Mezokovesd, 65 miles northeast of Budapest. Mezokovesd is a strategic road town on the railway to Miskolc, and with its capture the Red army gained firm control of a 25-mile section of that main Axis artery connecting the German armies around Budapest with those defending eastern Slovakia.

A Soviet column that pushed northwest of Ujszasz captured the rail station of Boldoghaza in a six-mile march along the railway to Jaszbereny, the last major Axis bastion guarding Budapest from the east.

The Germans and Hungarians were meeting heavy losses in that area, the Russian bulletin said, with one Soviet unit killing 600 Germans. A total of 700 enemy troops were captured during the day and 30 localities seized, the bulletin added.

Goebbels Asserts Hitler Is In "Excellent Health"

London, Nov. 13 (AP) — Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels swung into a campaign today to persuade the world that silent, secluded Adolf Hitler is in "excellent, vigorous health," and not a ghost upon whose prestige Heinrich Himmler is trading as the real master of Germany.

Despite these protestations, the mystery appeared deeper than ever and the subject of increasing speculation within as well as outside the Reich.

There were increasing signs Himmler had taken over as No. 1—possibly even militarily.

Himmler Signs Army Orders

The Moscow radio said orders given German officers in East Prussia to "fight to the last man" were signed by Himmler.

The Berlin radio spokesman, Dr. Rudolf Semmler, said Himmler, in broadcasting Hitler's proclamation yesterday, acted as the Fuehrer's closest collaborator. Semmler claimed the words were Hitler's, but he said the German people "will follow their leaders"—using the plural.

German news agencies—solely for export and not in their home services — declared that the fact Himmler, and not Hitler, broadcast the proclamation issued yesterday under Hitler's name "was in no way proof" of widespread reports that Hitler was incapacitated or dead.

German People Perplexed

But the perplexed German people could know only that, in their gravest hour, their Fuehrer had forsaken them visibly and audibly. They had only the explanation that he was "too busy at headquarters, working unremittingly to bring a turn in our fortunes" to appear in public or make broadcasts.

That there were perplexities, doubts and fears in Germany was reported by Moscow radio. Quoting advices from "inside Germany," Moscow said "fantastic rumors about Hitler" were spreading. . . .

Under Four Doctors, Latest Rumor

That again yesterday—on the delayed celebration of the November 9 Munich beer cellar *Putsch* anniversary—the Nazis resorted to a "Hitler proclamation" read by Himmler lent conviction to suspicions in well-informed quarters here that Hitler is out and Himmler is in the saddle. It was widely suspected that the proclamation was ghost-written.

The latest report on Hitler's condition, coming from a generally reliable source, was that he was last week under the care of four doctors, including Professor Horster, an outstanding brain specialist, who treated Field Marshal Erwin Rommel before he died. The other doctors were named as Professor Morell, Hitler's permanent medical adviser; Dr. Zabel, attending physician regularly attached to his staff, and Professor Suerbruch, famed German surgeon who was known as anti-Nazi and thus would have been called in only for dire necessity.

London Hears Fuehrer Was Under Care of Four Doctors Last Week.

London, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—A report was received in London today from a person whose information usually is reliable that Adolf Hitler was under the care of four doctors last week and that his strange proclamation of yesterday commemorating the Munich beer cellar putsch may have been written by somebody else.

The doctors were named as Prof. Morrell, Hitler's permanent medical adviser; Dr. Zabel, the attending physician regularly attached to his staff; Prof. Horster, an outstanding brain specialist who treated Field Marshal Erwin Rommel before he died, and Prof. Sauerbruch, one of Germany's most prominent surgeons.

Prof. Sauerbruch operated on Hitler about eight years ago for what he called a non-malignant growth in the Fuehrer's throat. A person close to German affairs said Prof. Sauerbruch at one time, and possibly even today, was known among his intimates as strongly anti-Nazi. He expressed surprise that the surgeon had been called in.

Points Out Discrepancies.

The same source said he had spotted six passages in Hitler's "fight to the death" proclamation yesterday that had been taken from the Fuehrer's book, "Mein Kampf" and others that clearly came from some of his old speeches. He expressed belief the proclamation had been written by some one other than the man who gave the excuse that he was "too busy" to come to the microphone.

The proclamation yesterday was read by Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief.

Meanwhile the German overseas radio service, Transocean, which is beamed for strictly German consumption, said today: "In reply to rumors circulating abroad, authoritative circles in Berlin state that the Fuehrer is in excellent health."

Transocean argued that his failure to read yesterday's proclamation was not proof of illness, since "Hitler has never read proclamations himself." The proclamation, it claimed, "gave orders in his own vigorous manner."

Official British spokesmen, who have always been cautious about commenting on Hitler rumors in the past, asserted flatly, that the proclamation had a "phony ring." The most widely accepted belief here was that the proclamation—which carried the solemn overtones of a last-ditch appeal—was written by Himmler and Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels to curb rumors within Germany of Hitler's serious illness or death.

The German people have not heard a broadcast by Hitler since July 21, when a voice purporting to be his spoke over the radio to announce that a plot against his life on the preceding day had been thwarted.

Yesterday's manifesto, sounding every appeal to steel the German will, was a feature of the postponed celebration of the Munich beer hall putsch of November 8, 1923, and the mass swearing in of men in the German Home Guard. The Berlin radio called it a "day of national rising."

Fortunes Not So Good.

Making use of the first person, the manifesto reiterated the Nazi bugbears on the menace of "international Jewry" and "Bolshevist barbarisms," and declared: "If in these times I speak seldom or little to the German people, this is due to my being at work in order to fulfill the tasks intrusted to me, and which must be fulfilled in order to turn our fortunes."

Those fortunes, the proclamation tacitly admitted, had not been good for the Germans "since the Russian armies broke through the Romanian front on the Don in November, 1942, since the subsequent disintegration of the Italian and Hungarian formations, with all the severe consequences involved for our strategy. . .

The proclamation appealed strongly for fanatic Nazi loyalty to Hitler, and while promising that Germany would triumph despite every obstacle declared: "We must be willing to sacrifice life in order to preserve life. Whoever attempts to sow doubts among others, whoever lifts a sword or throws a bomb against Germany, will be mercilessly and ruthlessly destroyed."

Japs Their Greatest Ally.

The proclamation was devoid of references to any German military offensive, but rather placed fervent emphasis on "fanatical spirit of resistance." It praised Japan as "our greatest ally" and said that that country "has viewed the struggle from its first day as what it really is—a decisive clash in which existence itself is at stake."

In other exercises in Germany yesterday, Goebbels and other Nazi leaders held up the harakiri fanaticism of the Japanese as an example for Germans as they sought virtually to pledge Germany to national suicide. After first transmitting the explanation that Hitler was too busy to appear(DNB, the German official news agency, said that a recording by Hitler of the proclamation would be broadcast. Signals were changed again, however, and Himmler—himself a busy man who recently has come rapidly forward as Germany's strong man—broadcast it from Munich.

The putsch celebration, the Berlin radio said, had been delayed from November 8 until yesterday in order not to interfere on a week day with Germany's total mobilization. Goebbels, in his speech to the Volkssturm, said the home guard was prepared to send "up to twenty divisions to the front, if necessary, and that Germany would be defended "house to house and street to street."

E [illegible] BLOC FORMIN[illegible]

Britain, France, Belgium And Holland As Sentinels

London, Nov. 13 (AP)—Responsible quarters in London tonight reported progress toward a program for creation of a western European bloc composed of Britain, France, Belgium and Holland to take over sentinel duty against German aggression after the post-victory occupation period.

[Editor's Note—In a dispatch in *The Sun* last Saturday, Philip W Whitcomb, *Sunpapers* staff correspondent in France, described this bloc, or "Western Union," as a combine of the British Empire France, Belgium, Norway and perhaps Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Portugal, which would rank with the Pan-American Union and the Soviet Union as a third sphere of world influence.]

The plan has reached the point of diplomatic discussions among representatives of the four countries, these sources said, and the long-range aspects probably will be laid before Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin at their imminent conference, to determine if such alliances could operate within the framework of the future world security organization.

Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle probably discussed the program's workability during their Paris conference, it was said.

Similar Combine On East

These same sources expressed belief that a similar combine would be formed in the East, with Russia at its head, and with Czechoslovakia and eventually Poland as partners in guarding against a rebirth of German militarism.

The London *Times* said the idea of a western European bloc would fall directly within the category of "regional arrangements or agencies" for maintenance of peace and security foreseen in the Dumbarton Oaks plan and "its application is indeed necessary beyond the strictly military sphere."

Supporters of the western plan, basing their conclusions on experiences after the last war, contend popular sentiment will prevent keeping large occupation armies in Germany for long periods, even though the need of policing the country continues.

As a reult, they express belief that occupation forces eventually will be reduced to an Allied air force, requiring far fewer men but possessing easy maneuverability for suprevision of a wide area, while responsibilty for checking any future German uprising on land would fall on German's immediate neighbors.

France To Keep Large Army

As a part of this plan of a western bloc, France would maintain a strong army—already advocated publicly by Churchill—Britain would keep a powerful fleet and air force, and Belgium and Holland would waive their former attitude of neutrality to provide air bases near Germany's borders.

This, after the Allied forces have been withdrawn entirely from Germany, would give the western alliance a combination able to act quickly in concert by sea, land and air.

British ideas of a western bloc have been frankly aired in the British press, although the signing of any agreements undoubtedly would await the end of the war and creation of the larger world security organization.

General De Gaule has mentioned prospects of "a western union" based chiefly, but not exclusively, on economic collaboration.

Belgium Would Join In Reich Occupation

London, Nov. 13 (AP)—Belgium has asked the Allied powers formally for permission to participate in the occupation of Germany, Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced tonight.

Spaak, speaking at a press conference before his return to Brussels, said one of the prime matters discussed with the British here had been the feasibility of "immediately equipping a Belgian army so that it can participate in the occupation of Germany next spring."

"If an international control is placed over the Ruhr and Rhineland" Spaak said, " we naturally would want to participate. It is a problem of necessity to Belgium."

The other outstanding Belgian problem discussed with British officials Spaak said, concerned the grave food situation in his country.

Non-Nazi Germans Trained For Police Role

London, Nov. 13 (AP)—Ninety non-Nazi Germans are being trained in democracy at a school within occupied Germany to become policemen under military government officials.

The group is being instructed by Capt. John J. Knecht, of Philadelphia, in a school commanded by Capt. Ulrich C. Urton, of Lancaster, Ohio. The men are housed in a stable that has been converted into a neat barracks and eat and sleep there. Their food is from captured German military supplies.

These 90 Germans are the first of many who will be trained, it was stated today. They are being taught English and the laws and proclamations by which Germany will be governed.

60,000 'Awaiting Justice' In Belgium

London, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Belgian news agency said today that about 60,000 persons are being held in prisons and internment camps in Belgium to "await justice."

Forty-five commissions have been appointed to advise the Minister of Justice on the possible release or trial of the prisoners.

Nazis Hit By 638,880 Tons Of U. S. Bombs

London, Nov. 13 (AP)—German industrial and military targets have been blasted with 638,880 tons of explosives through October 31 by American heavy bombers of the Eighth and 15th air forces, the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe said in a summary of operations yesterday.

Germany itself felt the weight of 330,000 tons.

Since the Eighth Air Force began operations from England in August, 1942, and the 15th from Italy in November, 1943, the fighters and bombers have destroyed 15,210 enemy planes, getting 12,640 in the air and the rest on the ground.

Combined American losses were 5,708 bombers and 2,449 fighters, the report said.

ROBOTS SEEN CURBED

London, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Allied air attacks on German synthetic oil plants during the past two weeks were believed to have curtailed the production of fuel for flying bombs and V-2 rockets. Large sections of refineries in the Ruhr and elsewhere have been battered.

Each rocket burns an estimated 2,500 gallons of fuel a minute, so that in a five-minute flight from their launching sites they use 12,500 gallons—to deliver between one and two tons of explosive.

Belgian newspapers announced that a belt of Allied anti-aircraft devices has been set up to shoot down flying bnmbs attacking Belgium, the London radio reported today in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

FOE REPORTS PLOT TO KILL CHURCHILL

London, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—An enemy radio station, broadcasting in French, reported today that an unsuccessful attempt had been made on the lives of Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the Provisional French Government, during the former's visit to Paris. The broadcast, recorded by BBC, was described officially in London as "obviously an enemy propaganda story" and "a complete bogus."

The attempt, the enemy radio said, was made by a number of armed individuals when Mr. Churchill and Gen. De Gaulle were riding down the Champs Elysees together. The police succeeded in arresting thirty men, the station added.

The broadcast originated from a new station known as Henri-Robert, which is believed here to be located not too far from Berlin. Little is known about it so far, however, except that it broadcasts in French and comes in clearly.

LEHMAN IN LONDON

London, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Herbert Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, arrived in London today in an effort to speed up work of bringing aid to liberated areas of Europe. His first task will be to obtain greater co-ordination with the military forces. The second problem is transportation difficulties.

JERSEYMEN HONORED

London, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—The Bronze Star Medal was awarded recently to Commander William Law McDonald, U. S. N. R., of 1310 79th street, North Bergen, N. J., for his work as commanding officer of two Navy advance amphibious bases in England. Commander McDonald was formerly the North Bergen municipal engineer. His citation said in part:

"In these commands he exercised outstanding professional skill and executive ability, supervising the operations, training, maintenance, logistics support and, at one base, the combat loading of landing ships and craft attached."

Physician Recommends Special Diet For Fathers

London, Nov. 13 (AP)—A well-known London physician suggested today that husbands-to-be should feed on cod-liver oil and orange juice before they get married and start raising families.

In forwarding the suggection to the Ministry of Health, Dr. George De Swiet said Britain could have better babies if men began to attend paternal welfare centers and went on a special diet three months before they married.

"I think men should pay just as much attention as the mothers to the child they hope to have," he told a conference of working women's organizations.

"Stockbreeders pay great attention to the sire of their cattle. We should attend to our fathers."

Swedes and Nazis to End Formal Trade on Jan. 1

Treaty Expires and Renewal Is Held Not Justified

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (AP).—Formal trade relations between Sweden and Germany will end Jan. 1 when their present trade treaty expires, it was learned reliably tonight.

The usual renewal trade talks held annually at this time will not be undertaken, and Sweden has no intention of signing a new agreement, a reliable source said.

"Our trade with Germany now has dwindled to a point where a treaty no longer is necessary," the Swedish informant said. "Whatever business will be done in 1945 will be done without agreement, probably through special export licenses and on a pure conversation basis without credits."

Partially as a result of Allied pressure, Sweden gradually has cut down its exports to Germany until the Nazis can trade only through Sweden's western ports and in a volume which the Swedish say is "very small."

GERMANS MAY QUIT RAVENNA

British Cross Ghiaia Canal, See No Signs Of Enemy

Rome, Nov. 13 (AP)—British Eighth Army troops have crossed the Ghiaia canal, next to the last water obstacle before the German-held port of Ravenna on the Adriatic coast, and there were indications tonight that the Nazis were preparing to evacuate the city.

After crossing the canal, before which they had been stalled for several weeks, the British moved into a thick pine forest only four miles south of Ravenna. Still before Ravenna is the Fiumi Uniti river, less than a mile from the city's southern limits.

Patrols thrusting ahead of the main Allied force reported they saw no sign of German troops. To the southwest, however, the Nazis held firmly to their positions on the north bank of the Ghiaia canal to prevent the Eighth Army from by-passing Ravenna.

Progress Toward Bologna

An Allied communique said Eighth Army forces pushing northwest from the captured road junction of Forli toward Bologna, 38 miles away, had made further progress against "very strong resistance."

While the German withdrawal on the Adriatic was not on a large scale, the giving up of ground on the very approaches to Ravenna might indicate that the Nazis are planning to pull back to a new line behind Ravenna and spare the ancient town.

Ravenna, a city of 30,000, dates back to the first century and was once the capital of the Ostrogoths, who established a kingdom in Italy (403-555).

Alexander To Patriots

General Sir Harold Alexander, Allied ground commander in this theater, frankly stated in a message to Italian Patroits in northern Italy that the battle at the edge of the Po Plain must inevitably slow down because of the cold and mud of winter. He asked the Patroits to cease all large-scale organized activity, but to keep their weapons oiled.

"The winter is upon us, and there are certain constant factors in warfare—of which winter is one—which have the inexorable force of laws from century to century, whatever may be the new inventions at the disposal of a commander," Alexander's spokesman said in a radio message to the Patroits.

"The slowing down of the tempo for regular armies has a parallel in the slowing down in the ancillary activities of Patroits, who are playing their part in the campaign to destroy the Germans and drive them out of Italy."

The spokesman emphasized that the Allies never had more than a 'slight superiority in numbers" in Italy, adding that the terrain in which they are fighting is "the best possible for defense and the worst possible for attack."

Allies Advance In Drive On Ravenna

Rome, Nov. 13 (AP)—Patrols of the Eighth Army, crossing the Ghiaia canal below Ravenna, have moved into a thick pine forest four miles south of the city in an advance of two miles, Allied headquarters announced today.

The advance was made after German troops guarding the southern approaches to the big city on the Adriatic coast withdrew from some of their positions on the canal.

The next and final water obstacle before Ravenna is the Fiumi Uniti—less than a mile from the southern limits. The Fiumi Uniti, or "United Rivers," is formed by the Montone and Ronco which join south of Ravenna.

May Abandon City

Patrols crossing the canal below Ravenna were able to move well forward in the wooded area without making contact with the enemy, it was announced.

The German withdrawal suggested that the Nazis may intend to give up Ravenna.

In the San Stefano area southwest of Ravenna the Germans held to their positions on the north bank of the Ghiaia Canal in order to prevent the Eighth Army from bypassing Ravenna and trapping the German troops there.

Outposts Attacked

A stiff fight developed when Allied units attacked German outposts on the north bank.

The Allied communique said "further progress" has been made northwest of Forli despite "very strong resistance." Elsewhere "there is no change in our forward position," the communique added.

Lie Low, Patriots Told

Meanwhile, General Sir Harold Alexander, pointing out that winter has brought an inevitable slowing down of the Italian campaign ordered Italian Patriots north of the battle line to "lie low" and cease large-scale organized activity.

In a message broadcast from Allied headquarters the Patriots were told to keep their weapons oiled and take advantage of any "targets of opportunity" and continue general sabotage.

Hampered By Terrain

Alexander's spokesman said the Allies never had more than a "slight superiority in numbers" in the Italian campaign, adding that terrain in which they are fighting is "the best possible for defense and the worst possible for attack."

"No less than were Hannibal's elephants, the tanks are hampered by the rain and mud," he said.

Gen. Myers Staff Chief Of U. S. 12th Air Force

Rome, Nov. 13 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Charles T. Myers, of San Antonio, Texas, has been appointed chief of staff for the United States 12th Air Force.

A veteran of 21 years in the army and a graduate of West Point, General Myers has been on training assignments during the most of his army career. Until two months ago he was wing commander of the Central Flying Training Command at Foster Field, Victoria, Texas.

Rome, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Technician, Third Grade, William H. Rutledge of Arlington, N. J., was among a group of forty-eight flight surgeon technicians who were decorated with the Air Medal yesterday by Major-Gen. John K. Cannon, commander of the Twelfth Air Force.

Forty-four flight nurses as well as the forty-eight technicians of the 802d and 807th Medical Evacuation Squadrons were honored for helping an aerial evacuation of 170,000 sick and wounded from forward areas since March, 1943.

NEYLAND IN CALCUTTA

New Delhi, Nov. 11 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Gilbert Cheves, 49 years old, who has gone to China to become chief of the Army Service Forces there, built up a reputation for getting things done when he was assigned to the job of increasing the capacity of Calcutta's docks a year ago. Succeeding him as commander of the Army Service Forces in Calcutta is Col. Robert Neyland, former coach of the Tennessee University football team.

AFRICANS SHELLING JAP BASE IN BURMA

Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—The British Imperial forces today converged on two sides of Kalemyo, fifty - five miles inside the Burmese border, and brought that key Japanese supply center under shell fire.

Driving over the Chin Hills into the Kabaw Valley, Indian troops cleared the stockades, two strong points on the road east from Tiddim, and pushed to a point less than ten miles west of Kalemyo. East African troops, driving south down the valley, brought the town under fire of their guns.

In the Irrawaddy Valley, 160 miles to the northeast, Chinese troops advanced to within seven miles of Bhamo in an attack from the northeast. The British Thirty-sixth Division pushed to within seven and a half miles of Naba Junction, sixty miles to the west. Both of these communication points, roughly 165 miles north of Mandalay, were being

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defended with increasing stiffness.

The British announced that they were now laying mines in enemy water, presumably on Japan's sea route to Burma.

FALL OF LIUCHOW SEEN AS BLOW TO YANK AIR POWER

MACOSA

CHUNGKING, Nov. 13—(AP) The Japanese drive to clear American air power out of southeastern China appeared near completion tonight with the Chinese High command reporting only localized street fighting in Liuchow, former site of the last main U.S. air base in that area.

The city, which the Japanese announced last Friday they had taken, was abandoned by the U.S. 14th air force on Nov. 8 after all runways and installations had been destroyed.

The current enemy offensive already had swept the Americans out of air bases at Hengyang, Lingling, and Kweilin.

Associated Press Correspondent Clyde A. Farnsworth in a dispatch from Kunming said that with the loss of Liuchow "southeastern China for a long time to come, if not forever, thus has been eliminated as a possible zone of an inland offensive against the Japanese armies."

The Chinese communique said another Japanese force, which had cut the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway 11 miles west of Liuchow, was striking toward Ishan, 43 miles west of Liuchow, and had attacked Chinese positions only 18 miles from the town.

Another Japanese column which by-passed Liuchow on the south also was reported cutting westward in the general direction of Ishan apparently in an effort to link up with the force from the north. A junction of the two groups would give the Japanese an all-land route from Canton to Manchuria and completely seal off the Chinese forces trapped in the Liuchow area.

The Japanese apparently had completed occupation of Kweilin, 95 miles north of Liuchow. The Japanese declared the city, which the Chinese earlier had said would be made "China's Stalingrad" had fallen last Friday. The High command acknowledged there had been no radio contact with the garrison since then.

Yank Air Base At Liuchow Evacuated

Chungking, Nov. 13 (AP)—The United States air base at Liuchow has been destroyed and evacuated, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters announced today.

The United States 14th Air Force struck on all fronts over the weekend, destroying a Japanese navy tender, 13 river steamers, 14 locomotives and three rail bridges in French Indo-China, an American communique said. Three radar stations were disabled at Yochow.

The Japanese in Kwangsi province, appeared on a verge of meeting from north and east to provide a continuous land route from Canton to Manchuria.

Evacuated Nov. 7

The Japanese already were in Liuchow, last known American air bases in southeast China, because Wedemeyer's communique said "P-41s drew fire from Liuchow when they attacked Japanese positions in support of Chinese ground forces." The communique added:

"The air base at Liuchow was destroyed and evacuated November 7. Most of the evacuation was done by air. The Air Transport Command made a total of 44 trips to the field, operating in extremely poor flying weather, to bring out personnel and essential equipment. Gen. (Claire L.) Chennault personally commended the Air Transport Command for its superior performance."

Reports Are Grave

Chinese reports on the Japanese drive in Kwangsi were grave.

A Chinese communique said yesterday that the northerly enemy column had captured Liucheng, 19 miles northwest of Liuchow on the railway leading to Kweichow province.

Laipin Captured

At the same time another Japanese force was reported to have seized Laipin, 45 miles south of Liuchow, and driven on 20 miles. Still a third enemy column reached the outskirts of Chienkiang on the highway leading to the old provincial capital of Yungning (Nanning.)

The situation in Liuchow remained uncertain, with the Japanese reporting the city had fallen Friday and the Chinese maintaining yesterday the garrison still was holding out.

Kweilin—capital of Kwangsi province and also a former United States air-base site 95 miles north of Liuchow—appeared lost. The Chinese high command acknowledged that it had not been in contact with the garrison by radio since Friday—the day the Japanese reported capture of the city.

Yanks Blow Up Airfield At Liuchow

By Clyde A. Farnsworth

Kunming, China, Nov. 8 (AP—Delayed)—Abandoning their fourth Southeastern China base to the Japanese offensive, United States 14th Air Force demolition teams set off the last bombs buried in runways and taxi strips on Liuchow Field before dawn today and escaped westward in jeeps.

They left behind them the debris of the base, which after the abandonment of Kweilin stood as the main center of American air power in Southeastern China. In the blackened embers was the last hope that 11th-hour deliveries of American arms and ammunition, slim though they might be, would save the foothold.

Southeastern China for a long time to come, if not forever, thus has been eliminated as a possible zone of an inland offensive against the Japanese armies.

Transmission Delayed

(As in the case of a dispatch October 28 reporting the final destruction of the abandoned Kweilin air base, transmission of this dispatch was held up by the 14th Air Force for maximum security and until the Japanese actually were on the Liuchow Field).

As with Hengyang, Lingling and Kweilin, the 14th Air Force withdrew from Liuchow only when the margin of warning on the approach of Japanese planes had been so reduced the base could not properly be defended by fighters or anti-aircraft fire.

A week of soupy weather, during which gray clouds masked the tips of Liuchow's hills, allowed the Japanese army to advance unhindered by the fighters and bombers of Brig. Gen. Clinton D. Vincent's composite wing. The weather was so bad there had been some question whether the transport planes would be able to assist in removing personnel and equipment or whether the fighters could be flown away.

Weather Lifts

The weather lifted however, and on November 7 the C-46s and C-47s heavily loaded with equipment and personnel, began flying away from the field.

Even so most of the transport flying was done under conditions considered less than the safety minimum.

Fighter planes were led out through the overcast in at least one instance by a C-47 transport plane. Vincent, who had been planning to fly out his B-25 "Silver Slipper" changed his plans at the last minute and took the place of an ailing Mustang pilot and led out one fighter formation.

The fighters buzzed the field through a pall of smoke from the burning buildings before roaring away. The fires were started November 6 and by the next day the destruction was general.

Hotel Left Standing

One again engineers and technicians of the air service command applied the now all too familiar technique of rolling a gas drum into a building, setting waste afire next to it and then releasing the gas by standing off and shooting a hole in the drum. Both American and some Chinese-owned buildings were destroyed.

Luchow's best hotel, which had been headquarters of the air service command, was exacuated but left standing.

As the planes departed, air-field demolition squads went about fusing 80 1,000-pound bombs and 30 100 pounders which long had been buried, tails up, in the two runways and in the taxistrips.

At 3 P. M. on November 7 small convoys of the last remaining vehicles started moving out in small groups to avoid congestion on the escape route. By 9 P. M., all the vehicles except a few jeeps and a truck were on the road.

Sees Final Preparations

Col. Richard S. Wise, Princeton, N. J., sector commander for the Air Service Command, saw the final preparations before flying out. He left Capt. James Sabel, Cadiz, Ky., six other engineers, Lieut. Willard G. Freeman, Boston, Mass., base commander, and 13 men under him to carry out the demolitions.

Also staying over to come out with the last convoy was Major Douglas C. Tomkins, Huntington, W. Va., liaison officer of the outfit, which had been working with the Chinese armies.

The taxi strips were destroyed bit by bit, the blasting lasting through the night to about 4 A. M. November 8.

After that job had been completed, the demolition crews sped into free China.

Chungking, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—The Chinese newspapers, commenting today on the death of Wang Ching-wei, the Quisling Premier of the Japanese puppet-government of China, said that he was lucky to have escaped execution in the future as a war criminal.

criminal. The Chinese press in general said that his death did not redeem his crimes, and that he died a traitor, dishonored and despised.

A thin psychological thread which had bound thousands of Chinese to the puppet government has been snapped by the death of Wang, and the result may be an important reversal for Japan's intensive campaign to create a complacent citizenry in occupied China. Wang was the most prominent pre-war official the Japanese succeeded in enticing to their elaborate system of puppet governments.

Many Chinese remembered, as the Japanese intended that they should, that Wang had been a confidant of Chiang Kai-shek and the second most important man in the Chinese Central Government. There was a widespread belief that Wang had accepted service under the Japanese on the explicit orders of Chiang.

YANK ARTILLERY THROWS JAPS OFF BALANCE ON LEYTE

SPENCER

Dislocate Enemy Preparations for Counterattack Near Ormoc.

U. S. FORCES ADVANCE

Five Imperial Divisions Reported Ready to Launch Big Offensive.

NOV 14 1944

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Tuesday, Nov. 14—(AP) The artillery-backed American offensive on Leyte island, which made short new gains today, has dislocated Japanese preparations for a counterattack with the five divisions they are known to have committed to this pivotal Philippine battle.

Today's communique reported five Imperial divisions had been identified, without specifying whether they were estimated at their full strength, which would mean probably more than 60,000 men.

5 Divisions in Action

The Japanese First division has been thrown into the battleline along the Pinamopoan-Ormoc highway, and the 26th division has been identified by its dead. The 16th, 30th and 102nd divisions previously had been reported in action.

The American offensive drive, said the communique, has "penetrated his (the enemy's) potential assembly areas, compelling him to premature and piecemeal commitments of his forces for the defense of the main bastion of the Yamashita line."

That line runs through the rugged hill country surrounding shell-blackened Ormoc, Japan's last stronghold on the island. Fresh troops, under Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, were preparing a large-scale attempt to break American encirclement on three sides.

Yank infantrymen and dismounted cavalrymen, plunging through jungles and mountains, continued the steady pressure which has thrown this plan off balance.

Yanks Consolidate Positions

Advance elements of the U. S. First Cavalry division are consolidating positions they have seized on Mt. Catabaran and Mt. Cabungangan, dominating peaks east of the Pinamopoan-Ormoc highway.

The cavalrymen extended their left flank to include another key height, termed Hill 2926, eight miles south-southwest of Carigara. Patrols are probing westward.

The main force of the 24th division, pushing down the twisting Ormoc highway, "is closing slowly along the Ormoc road in the face of increasingly strong opposition," the communique said.

To the east, the 96th division has broken organized Japanese resistance in the hills flanking Dagami and Patok, in central Leyte valley.

The communique continued a week's silence concerning movements of the 7th division, approaching Ormoc from the south along a coastal road.

American long-range artillery "continues to create havoc" along the Ormoc corridor, the communique reported, and divebombers Saturday attacked bivouacs at Valencia, near the center of the road. Numerous buildings were destroyed and many casualties resulted from strafing.

A headquarters spokesman disclosed the Japanese have infiltrated some American positions and sent small suicide squads against the moving Yank line. These assaults were stopped before causing any substantial damage.

Jap Resistance Stiffens

General Japanese resistance, however, is stiffening along the Ormoc road. Enemy air activity "continues at a moderate scale, with persistent harassing attacks on shipping and ground installations," the communique said. Nine Nipponese planes were shot down.

Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson, with the 24th division, reported a significant change in enemy tactics. With larger forces and more automatic weapons and artillery than previously, the enemy, Hampson said, has lessened the number of his harassing night attacks but is concentrating on bitter defense of every defensible point on the road from Pinamopoan to Ormoc.

Hampson said some officers interpreted the new enemy tactics as indicating increasing weakness, and added that evidence has been produced of the booby-trapping of Japanese and American dead and the laying of new anti-tank mines.

Yanks Tighten Squeeze On Leyte Foe

MACARTHUR

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 13 (AP)—A 2,300-foot peak overlooking the bloody Ormoc corridor battleground was in

American hands today as the determined Yanks tightened their squeeze on probably 45,000 bitterly resisting Japanese in the climactic fight for Leyte Island.

While Ormoc itself was dealt an effective 62-ton bombing, infantry units of the 24th Division driving south toward that last enemy reinforcement port gained three miles at one point to capture strategic Mount Catabaran yesterday.

Still Hold Initiative

Along the main Carigara Bay-Ormoc road, the main column of the 24th, aided by strong tank and air support, made "good progress against heavy opposition," Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's reinforced troops continued their attempts to break the American pressure, but a headquarters spokesman said the Yanks still held both the initiative and the preponderance of numbers.

No more enemy reinforcements were reported landed at Ormoc, where the Japanese lost six destroyers, four transports, 13 planes and most of 8,000 troops Saturday as American carrier planes wiped out a convoy.

Resistance Stiffens

Southeast of the 24th Division sector, First Cavalry troops were meeting increasing resistance on the Mount Pina saddle. Tanks and mortar fire helped eradicate enemy pockets on both sides of the ridge.

The bombing of Ormoc caused "extensive destruction," MacArthur reported. The port on Leyte's west coast has been hit repeatedly by American bombers and fighters.

Meanwhile, a spectacular daytime attack by Japanese fighters and divebombers on American shipping in San Pedro Bay on Leyte was reported by Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Davis.

Ships Hit, He Says

"From the bridge of this ship," Davis wrote, "it was possible to see five different attacks under way simultaneously during a five-minute period.

"One enemy plane scored a direct hit on the deck of a ship, which burst into flames. A moment later a second ship was hit on the stern."

He saw four of the attackers downed.

Japs Report Action

(Japan, in proclaiming the action in an imperial communique today, said one "enemy" battleship and one transport were sunk in Leyte Gulf by Nippon's "sure-hit-and-sure-death" suicide pilots.)

American aces added to their totals over the week end. Major Richard I. Bong, of Poplar, Wis., America's top fighter pilot, shot down two more to make his score

36. Major Thomas B. McGuire, second highest-scoring ace in this theater, scored his 27th and 26th.

LST OFF LEYTE SERVES AS HOSPITAL AT FRONT

ABOARD AN LST HOSPITAL SHIP, Leyte, Oct. 28 (Delayed) (AP)—It looked like any other snub-nosed LST [landing ship, tank], beast of burden in the Navy's trans-Pacific caravan.

There was no coat of white paint, no red cross on the bridge, nothing to distinguish it from other landing ships that opened their ramps off Leyte's invasion beaches.

This LST, however, was an answer to one of the Navy's more serious problems—getting surgical attention closer to the wounded on the beach. This and other ships like it have during the battles of the Marshalls, Marianas, Palaus and Philippines provided hospitals to bolster and continue the front-line work of surgeons.

The hospital LST brings modern surgical instruments and all the other paraphernalia of emergency operations not only within gunfire but up to the beaches where American blood is being spilled.

Navy Capt. Albert T. Walker of Oakland, Calif., Seventh Fleet Air Force surgeon, adopted for the Philippines the idea of using LST's as hospital ships after it had first been tried in the atoll operations farther east.

ABOARD LST 1,025—A loud speaker today was calling insistently, "Dr. Roser wanted in surgery. Dr. Roser wanted in surgery"—sounding like the announcer system in any ordinary hospital.

Major McGuire Downs 28th Jap

A Fighter Base, Leyte, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Major Thomas B. McGuire, second highest-scoring fighter ace in the Southwest Pacific, scored his twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth kills yesterday when he shot down two Jap navy fighter bombers near Cebu.

The Ridgewood, N. J., ace is beginning to crowd Major Richard I. Bong of Poplar, Wis., who has thirty-six notches in his aerial guns.

SPENCER

Seventh Fleet Headquarters in the Philippines, Nov. 3 (AP—Delayed)—A single patrol torpedo boat carrying three New Yorkers fired three torpedoes at a Japanese battleship and came back to tell the story.

The daring attack was in the historical naval battle of Surigao Strait, off Leyte island in the Philippines, October 22-27, in which 16 Japanese warships were sunk. The New Yorkers were Ensign Howard I. Green, executive officer; Pat J. Amico, motor machinist's mate (third class), and John L. Henning, quartermaster (second class).

In Advanced Station

With Lieut. Robert Leeson, of Boston, aboard as coordinating officer in tactical command of the P-T unit, the P-T took up its station at an advanced spot at the southern end of Panoan Island off Leyte. About midnight a large group of enemy ships was observed approaching.

Lesson ordered the P-T to make for the center of the group and there was the enemy battleship. The Japanese spotted the P-T and suddenly a brilliant searchlight flashed full on it.

"Her 40-millimeter batteries and her 14-inch main batteries turned night into day," said Green. "There was considerable 5-inch gun fire as well. The destroyers must have opened up, too, and tracers, smoke, exploding shells and fire were everywhere."

Heads Into Searchlight

The PT dashed on with Green in the conning station near the wheel and Amico and Henning at their battle stations at guns. It headed into the enemy searchlight at full speed and when 1,500 yards away let go three torpedoes.

Then the PT's guns fired at the blinding searchlight as the little craft zig-zagged in search of refuge in the black waters near the island.

"Three minutes later we could hear—and feel—several underwater explosions. There was no flash, no flame, but the whole boat shook from the concussion," said Green. "That's the first time any PT ever took on a whole enemy task group by itself and got away with it, but not a single piece of shrapnel hit our boat."

Ringside Seat For Battle

Fearing the worst the PT hugged the shore. It stood by as six Japanese destroyers steamed past, then swung aroud and let the last torpedo go, but it was a clear miss.

Silently the men watched the Seventh Fleet warships come up and engage the Japanese force. The PT could not help. Its ammunition was running low. Its torpedoes were gone. All the men could do was watch. Green told the story:

"We could see star shells, flashes of tracer fire and gun bursts in the distance. We could feel the concussion of the shells in the naval artillery duel. There were flames and columns of smoke hundreds of feet in the air. Later we saw a Jap cruiser come limping out burning amidship. Two cans (destroyers) were ahead screening her and she seemed to be getting the flames under control."

Brush With Jap Plane

The next day, October 26, the PT had another brush with the Japs when a Zeke fighter attempted to bomb the PT's tender.

"The bomb fell wide and exploded about five feet off our bow as we swung away from the tender's side," said Amico. "We were under air attack all the way into San Pedro Bay.

"I was so glad [illegible] see our fleet that I almos[illegible] came through all this act[illegible]."

Green received his commission in the naval reserve in October 1943 and in seven months in the Pacific has taken part in thirty-seven combat patrols. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Amico enlisted in the naval reserve in October, 1943, and received recruit training at Sampson, N. Y. Henning enlisted eight days after Pearl Harbor and received recruit training at Great Lakes, Ill. He has been on thirty-five combat patrols in nine months.

P-T Boat Fights Battleship Alone, Gets Away Unscathed

HAMPSON

Leyte, Philippine Islands, Nov. 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Japanese made a widow of Concordia, a Filipino woman, and forced her to give up her three daughters. But she made them pay. She joined the guerrillas as a nurse, and for three years she cared for these roving fighters as they slaughtered Japanese.

Today Concordia accompanied the guerrillas in from the mountains to the command post of the American Twenty-fourth Division, where they are being equipped with American arms, clothing and food. In a pair of blue fatigue overalls, a G. I. khaki shirt, a broad straw hat and sandals, she looked more like a village belle on a picnic than a 30-year-old mother with three years of guerrilla fighting behind her.

How did she manage to keep her hair so sleek and glossy, and her complexion so clear and fresh?

"Oh, one learns, one learns," she smiled.

Husband Was an Officer

Her husband was an officer of the Ninety-second Philippine Division. He joined the guerrillas and was killed by Japanese. A high school graduate, Concordia herself then joined the guerrillas and was commissioned a lieutenant nurse.

"I didn't have many wounded to attend," she said. "Our men are too fast for the Japs. But there were many skin ulcers because of poor diet and sometimes we had much illness."

Asked whether the guerrillas were anxious for Philippine independence, she replied: "We'll worry about independence after we get the Japs out of here. Get rid of the Japs first. Free the Philippines of their looting and stealing and maltreating of the natives."

Second Lieut. Filomeno Corton, a company commander, said that the Guerrilla Battalion had once hidden four Americans—Charles Miller of Ohio, manager of the Firestone branch at Cebu, and his wife Jane; Hugo Miller, author of books on Philippine geography and of a guerrilla novel, "Thunderstorm," the manuscript of which the Japanese captured, and a man named Wing who managed a hardware company in Davao. Charles Miller and his wife were taken to Mindanao and escaped to Australia on an American submarine.

Jap Attempt To Break Ormoc Pocket Foreseen

With First Cavalry Division, Western Leyte, Nov. 13 (AP—Via Army Radio)—Indications that the Japanese may attempt to break out of the Ormoc pocket, across west Leyte's mountainous backbone into the Carigara area, was seen here yesterday when First Division troops made contact with advance patrols of well-equipped and well-conditioned Nipponese reinforcements.

One Japanese officer was identified as being with Japan's seasoned First Infantry. The development presaged the approaching second phase of the ground battle for Leyte.

Terrain Hampers Yanks

Terrain continued to be the First Division's toughest foe. Japanese resistance was scattered and light. The dismounted American cavalrymen advanced to control 4,000-foot Mount Catabaran, on the right flank, just short of the Ormoc-Carigara Bay highway.

An American patrol lost five men late yesterday five miles back of advanced lines when it stumbled onto well-entrenched Japanese machine gunners. Artillery and mortar fire was turned on the area during the night. A reinforced patrol found no further trace of the enemy there today.

Another significant indication that the Japs are turning attention to the Carigara Bay sector was their first attempt to bomb two bridges along supply arterials.

GENERAL'S PATE DRAWS JAP FIRE

Leyte, P. I., Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Brig-Gen. Kenneth Cramer, deputy commander of the Twenty-fourth Division, and Lieut. (j. g.) J. T. Sutton of Lawrencebourg, Tenn., a Navy mine detection expert, were watching the battle for the Ormoc Road from an artillery outpost. Lieut. Sutton noticed that every time Gen. Cramer removed his tin hat to wipe away the perspiration, a Japanese sniper fired at them.

They soon discovered that it was the gleam of Gen. Cramer's bald pate that was attracting the sniper's attention. The general promised to keep his tin hat on.

12 JAP PLANES DOWNED BY YANKS

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Tuesday, Nov. 14—(AP) American planes shot down 12 Japanese fighters while encountering "strong enemy air cover" in raids on other Visayan islands surrounding Leyte, a supplementary communique reported today.

Four other Nipponese fighters probably were destroyed, as the Yank planes continued to paste airfields and installations on islands from which the Japanese have sent reinforcements and aerial raiders to Leyte.

Near Palawan, the American pilots shot down two more Japanese planes, one a transport, and damaged a coastal freighter.

Two Yank planes were lost in the strikes.

The Japanese again raided American-held Morotai, in the Halmaheras, "without causing damage," the communique said.

Other American bombers raided targets from Timor to the Solomons, and light naval craft shelled Japanese positions on New Guinea and New Ireland, Bougainville, and Choiseul islands.

JAPS TAKE ISLAND IN PALAU GROUP

MCMURRY

U. S. Ships, Planes Blast Enemy, Marine Patrol Quits Ngeregong.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 13—(AP) Two hundred Japanese troops occupied tiny Ngeregong island, eight miles northeast of

30.24 — 20357

American-held Peleliu in the Palau group, last Tuesday night, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

A small U. S. Marine patrol, which had been on the island for reconnaissance, quickly evacuated, and the enemy was subjected to ships' fire and aerial bombing and strafing.

No U. S. Casualties

Nimitz said in his communique the Marines were removed aboard LCI's (landing craft, infantry) without casualties.

The Japanese were equipped with knee mortars and machine-guns. Probably they came in small boats across the reef-infested denges passage from Eil Malk island two miles north of Ngeregong.

Ngeregong is triangular and only one mile on each side.

The purpose of the enemy occupation is vague but probably was for reconnaissance.

The Japanese could bombard Peleliu and other American-held Palau islands from Ngeregong, but they would have difficulty in moving in artillery. The tiny islet, moreover, would give them little advantage over Eil Malk.

Nimitz said the Japanese landed under cover of a storm.

Ships Bombard Japs

One U. S. destroyer and two gunboats quickly blocked denges passage to cut off possible further landings and bombarded Ngeregong.

During Thursday night American planes bombed and strafed the islet and sank one barge.

Land-based aircraft centered their activity Thursday and Friday on the Palaus.

Planes sank a previously damaged Japanese destroyer near Golou and sank a barge at Ngesang on Babelthuap island, largest of the group, and set fire to fuel tanks and other ground installations.

HALSEY PREDICTS JAP PEACE FEELER

Aboard the Flagship, Third United States Fleet, in the Western Pacific, Nov. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.). (Via Navy Radio).—Declaring that "I expec. a Japanese peace feeler at any time," Admiral William F. Halsey said today that the United States should be prepared to reject instantly any Japanese proposal for a compromise truce. He told a press conference: "The high-up monkey-men know that the handwriting is on the wall. It is most important now that they do not weaken back home, because there must not be a compromise peace."

The strongest pressure for peace will come from big Japanese industrialists seeking to save their factories and other properties from being destroyed by American bombs and bullets, he declared, adding that the United States should be on guard constantly against any such proposal.

November 15 to Be Filipino Holiday

San Francisco, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines Commonwealth has set November 15 as a legal holiday, marking the Commonwealth's ninth anniversary, the Voice of Freedom radio in the Philippines, announced today.

Mexican Rightist Chief Out

Sinarquist Council Says Torres Bueno Resists Dismissal

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13 (AP).—Dismissal of Manuel Torres Bueno as head of the Sinarquist Union, rightist party with a large Catholic and peasant following, was announced today in a "bulletin" of the organization's "supreme council."

"Torres Bueno has declined to give up his post, and has fortified himself in the central offices, disposed to resist the orders of the supreme council, which until now had always been respected," the statement added.

Menendez In Mexico

Mexico City, Nov. 13 (AP)—Gen. Andres I. Menendez, ousted President of El Salvador, arrived here today by plane from San Salvador where he had been given asylum in the Mexican Embassy.

Canadian Parliament Called For November 22

Ottawa, Nov. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced tonight that Parliament would meet November 22, and it was learned later on reliable authority that he would ask for a vote of confidence on the Government's stand to continue the voluntary system of supplying reinforcements for overseas forces.

FL... ALARMS OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Nov. 13—(AP) Dominion observatory officials today said a blinding flash reported in the North Bay, Ont., district early this morning possibly was caused by a meteor and not some German robot weapon.

French Name Envoy to Canada.

Ottawa, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Count Jean Marie Francois de Hautecloque has been named the first French Ambassador to Canada, French Provincial Government officials announced here last night. His appointment follows that of Major-Gen. Georges P. Vanier as first Canadian Ambassador to the French Government and the elevation of the French and Canadian legations to embassy status.

JAPANESE LAUNCH DRIVE FOR SILVER

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Japan launched a nation-wide drive last night for collection of silver to be used in airplane motors with the official statement that heavy air losses were sustained in the "victories" off Formosa and the Philippines.

Shigenobu Matsukuma, vice minister of finance, said in announcing the drive that the metal was needed to "replace our aircraft losses" and to "produce many, many more superior planes in preparation for the ensuing enemy attacks." His broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications commission.

The finance officials declared "aircraft losses were hidden" behind the "brilliant successes" in recent naval-air engagements. He said silver would be used in propeller mountings because the copper and lead alloy formerly used was "unsatisfactory."

Soliciting everything from silver coins to heirlooms, Matsukuma said:

"Even enemy America, who boasts of material wealth, is carrying out collection movements for metals and other essential war materials."

(Japan also is in the midst of a drive for platinum and diamonds. The government in 1939 first began to pressure its people for the sale of silver.)

...PERFORT ...VER JAPAN AGAIN

The Tokyo radio said today that a single American Superfortress had flown over the central part of the Jap homeland this morning, apparently for reconnaissance purposes, the Associated Press announced.

The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, said the plane was sighted over Ise Bay (Owari Bay) on the south side of Honshu Island. Nagoya, important industrial center, is situated on Ise Bay.

The Japanese news agency Domei said the Superfortress apparently was from an American base in the Marianas. It withdrew after a half-hour without dropping any bombs, the agency added.

The Jap Domei News Agency in a broadcast said "enemy" planes bombed Manila today. The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, claimed churches and homes were destroyed. No mention was made of damage to military installations.

The Domei agency also reported that an "undisclosed number" of enemy warships had bombarded Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands last night after a daylight raid of about twenty Liberator bombers. The dispatch recorded by United States Government monitors claimed that "damage caused to our side was extremely slight." The Volcano Islands are about 750 miles south of Tokyo.

COURT WON'T HELP FREE TYLER KENT

Washington, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court refused today for the second time to consider the case of Tyler Kent, convicted in a British court of violating the British official war secrets act. Kent, a code clerk in the American embassy in London, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

His mother, Mrs. Ann H. P. Kent of this city, asked the Supreme Court to intervene in the case. The tribunal first declined to act last month. Today it refused her second appeal.

$133,931,513 aid By Britain In RFC Loan

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—Britain has made payments of $133,931,513 on her loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Reporting this today, the RFC said the bulk of this, $120,457,037, came from interest and dividends earned by securities pledged as collateral, while $13,474,476 represented proceeds from the sale of some of the securities.

A total loan of $425,000,000 was authorized in July, 1941, but only $390,000,000 actually has been delivered to Britain.

Americans In Romania Apparently Unharmed

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Stettinius today said American citizens living in Romania apparently are well and unharmed."

Roy M. Melbourne, a foreign service officer who has arrived in Bucharest on the staff of Burton Y. Berry, United States representative in Romania, sent the report based on personal interviews with Americans and on statements of the Swiss legation which has been in charge of American interests.

URGES PALESTINE AID

Washington, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Representative Celler (D.-N. Y.) declared today that Great Britain will no longer be able to shy away from her responsibility in opening Palestine to mass Jewish immigration.

Reminding that both major party platforms pledged support to the opening of the Jewish homeland, Mr. Celler urged speedy action by the House Foreign Affairs Committee on a resolution calling for the abrogation of the British White Paper of 1939 which limits Jewish immigration to Palestine.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,801 casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European and Southwest Pacific areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

CONGRESS OPENS SESSIONS TODAY

FDR's War Powers Expected to Be Extended Without Serious Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — (AP) Extension of the President's war powers, without serious inter-party controversy, was indicated today as the 78th Congress gathered for its final sessions.

House Republican Leader Martin, of Massachusetts, told newspapermen he knew of no planned opposition to prolongation of the powers—including the authority for priorities—which under present legislation Expire Dec. 31, He commented:

"Congress is going to give the President all the power he needs to fight the war."

The old Congress, with a house numbering 215 Democrats and 212 Republicans, convenes at noon tomorrow. Among the members will be about four score "Lame Ducks" who must help dispose of a heavy pre-Christmas roster of legislation.

It will clear the stage for momentous war and peace debates in the new Congress, with a stronger Democratic flavor, which needs Jan. 3. In this Congress the Democrats will have a plurality of at least 50 members in the House.

Indications are that the "cleanup" sessions will get off to a slow start tomorrow. Many lawmakers are resting back home after strenuous political campaigns. The House will mark time this week, having no legislative program.

However, in addition to extension of the war powers, these important questions confront the old "Congress:

1. A decision whether to "freeze" the Social Security tax at its present one percent rate. Unless stopped by Congress, the payroll tax automatically rises to two percent each on employer and employe January 1. A sizzling scrap is expected on this "freeze."

2. Whether to extend the statute of limitations governing prosecutions or court martials that may grow out of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. This might afford opportunity for some blasts at the administration-an aftermath of the political campaigns.

3. Bills providing for a postwar highway program involving expenditure of around $1,500,000,000 of Federal funds.

4. Resurrection of the Federal crop insurance program, funds for which Congress has refused. Both major parties sanctioned crop insurance in their platforms.

5. Disposition of the House-approved flood control and rivers and harbors improvements measure.

6. Action on a proposal to revive the Bituminous Coal law, which Congress refused to extend earlier this year. This act sets up machinery intended to prevent ruinous competition in the soft coal industry.

Martin said he believed the old Congress could complete its labors by Dec. 10.

Stimson Won't Retire Veterans Of The 34th

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson rejected a suggestion that some 3,000 members of the 34th Division, now resting at their homes, be relieved of further combat duty.

He wrote Senator Gillette (D., Iowa) that to permit them to remain in this country "would be in neither the military nor national interest."

Gillette made public the letter which added that "personal desires cannot be given precedence over military needs" and that any change in existing orders might cause "harmful effects on the morale of other men in similar status overseas."

Gillette said he had taken the matter up with Stimson after a number of members of the 34th from his State, some of them recuperating from wounds, had opposed ... ning to the South Pacific where they had been on combat duty two and two and a half years.

NAVY REVEALS SIN... OF SUBMARINE DAR...

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—(AP) The Navy announced today the submarine Darter was destroyed by its own crew to prevent capture by the enemy after it had run aground in an undisclosed area.

All the complement of 65 officers and men escaped to an advanced naval base.

The year-old 1,525 ton vessel was the thirty-third submarine lost by the United States fleet since Pearl Harbor. In that time the fleet has lost a total of 218 combat vessels including the undersea craft.

Lieut. Commander David H. McClintock of Benton Harbor, Mich., was the skipper of the Darter. He holds the Silver Star for submarine duty, sinking a light cruiser when he was serving as torpedo officer early in the war.

Another International Labor Group 'Possible'

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP) — CIO delegates to the World Trade Union Conference in London in February will seek a place for the CIO in a formally organized international labor movement.

That might include the formation ... a new world wide

tion of a new world-wide group, President Philip Murray, of the CIO, told a conference of foreign correspondents today.

At present, the American Federation of Labor is the sole American representative in the International Federation of Trade Unions, of which AFL President William Green is vice-president.

The CIO has sought representation in the IFTU—which meets in January — but the AFL has made plain its desire to continue as the sole American member.

LT. KINNICK MISSING IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—(AP) Lt. Ben Kinnick, Marine Corps flier and brother of Nile Kinnick, All-America quarterback at Iowa in 1939, is missing in action in the South Pacific, the Navy announced tonight.

Lt. Kinnick was reported missing Sept. 17 on a flight over Kavieng peninsula, New Ireland, the Navy said.

Nile Kinnick, a Navy ensign, was killed in a plane crash in the gulf of Paria, in the Caribbean, June 2, 1943.

Lt. Kinnick's wife, Mrs. Benjamin Greave Kinnick, is a resident of Staten Island, N. Y. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Nile Kinnick of Omaha, Neb.

AMMUNITION DEMANDS SOAR

Eisenhower's Needs Outpace Production, Says Patterson

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, reported today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower "has an imperative need for much more artillery ammunition than we are producing."

He told a news conference that troops on the Western front are firing 35 days planned supply of heavy artillery ammunition in ten days and there are no reserves in this country. That implied a tremendous drain on ammunition stockpiled in Europe.

Amount Used Is "Staggering"

"Although our production of artillery ammunition has tripled since the beginning of this year the needs of our armed forces have gone up even faster," Patterson said.

"The amount of ammunition which has been used in the campaigns of Western Europe, especially in the major offensives, has been staggering.

"General Eisenhower has cabled that the present needs for one month for the troops in Northwestern Europe alone approximate 6,000,000 rounds of artillery and 2,000,000 rounds of mortar ammunition. The First Army alone used more than 300,000 rounds of 105-milimeter howitzer ammunition in a two-week seige of Aachen.

"Expenditure of ammunition in the course of the European campaign has thus far exceeded 375,000 tons. If General Eisenhower's operations are to receive adequate support, it is necessary to fire four to five thousand pounds of ammunition every minute, 24 hours a day. This means 3,600 tons of ammunition per day."

Needs Rising In Other Theaters

Patterson said that at the same time there is increased demand for ammunition from every other active theater. General MacArthur's troops in the Philippines are expending a gretater quantity of artillery ammunition this month than in the past 16 months combined. The Fifth Army in Italy likewise is calling for bigger shipments.

SENATE PROPOSAL SEEN BOLSTERING NAZI RESISTANCE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — (AP) Senator Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) said tonight a Senate Military subcommittee proposal to strip Germany of much of her industry might serve to bolster a Nazi resistance in the war.

Revercomb, a member of the sub-committee, disclosed that he had not signed the group's report, called its issuance "untimely and unfortunate," and declared it would bring no benefits to the Allied cause.

Action Called 'Untimely'

Likening the proposal to Treasury Secretary Morgenthau's plan to reduce Germany to an agricultural state, Revercomb told reporters that it was "a subject to be dealt with later"—not now.

"Of course," he added, "the armament industries of the enemy must be eliminated but there is no purpose to be gained by taking away from them the means of making a peaceful living."

As yet no definite policy on a post-war Germany has been made public by the State department but the trend there is toward control as strategic bottlenecks. The talk is of some middle ground between Morgenthau's plan and the opposing contention that Germany's manufactures are necessary to the reconstruction of Europe.

Most recent discussion has revolved around uprooting Germany's war potential by keeping a tight check on strategic war-contributing industries and imports, rather than carrying actual destruction much beyond arms plants.

Acting Secretary of State Stettinius said at his news conference today that he was sending for the report of the Kilgore sub-committee, but declined to comment.

The Senate group's recommendation for removal of all metal and chemical works would in effect deindustralize Germany unless she were allowed to import large quantities of machinery.

One proposal under consideration is that an average standard of living should be set for the German people and production generally reduced to that level through controls of key materials, with anything left over confiscated as reparations.

Plan Signed

Thought on removal of industries tends more toward satisfying demands of economically ravaged Allies such as Russia rather than transplanting factories for the purpose of getting them off German soil. In this connection, it is pointed out, that Germany's basic strength—coal mines, and hydro-electric power—cannot be moved, and that they are no good to anybody without machinery at the spot.

Suggested techniques of control range from establishment of a giant agency comparable to the War Production board, to singling out key products and services such as alloy metals and electricity as the master reins on Germany economy.

Strict curbs on German foreign trade appear to have won acceptance here. However, there is one school of thought which holds that the more dependent Germany is made on foreign imports the more difficult will be her demobilization.

Some exports would be considered likely so that Germany can buy abroad necessities she might otherwise seek ways to make domestically.

MOVE TO INCREASE JOBLESS BENEFITS SEEN IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—(AP) A surprise move to revive a modified version of the Murray-Kilgore bill for more liberal postwar benefits for unemployed developed today in Congress.

Backers of the bill are sounding out members of the State Military committee to determine whether they would support another attempt to pass the legislation which Congress rejected after a bitter fight three months ago.

The Administration's election victories furnished the main impetus. Another factor was the campaign stand of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey pledging Republican support of a broadened social security program.

Senator Kilgore (D-W.Va.) was reported hopeful of bringing the bill up in a compromise form that would have the backing of some of the southern Democrats and Republicans who formed a coalition to defeat it before.

Aides of Kilgore said, however, the revival attempt might not be pressed immediately if Republican and southern Democratic leaders show no willingness to go along.

The modified version would provide maximum unemployment insurance payments of $20 or $25 a week, instead of the original Murray-Kilgore proposal of benefits as high as $35 weekly.

Administration would be left in the hands of the states, with the Federal government supplementing state awards up to the uniform level fixed by Congress.

This would be in line with the plan advocated by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes when the issue was before Congress previously. Present state payments to unemployed range up to $22, with most in the neighborhood of $15 and some considerably lower. Byrnes held that in most instances the payments are inadequate. Present law leaves state jobless pay standards intact.

The tentative "compromise" also would revive the proposals for Federal payment of transportation costs of "stranded" jobless war workers back to their homes or to new jobs, and Federally-financed vocational training to prepare unemployed persons for available jobs.

It would extend unemployment insurance protection to some 2,500,000 Federal employes not now covered by the state laws.

The latter feature was approved by the Senate when it passed the over-all reconversion bill of Senator George (D-Ga.) as a substitute for the Murray-Kilgore measure, but the House then struck it out.

FLY'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY FDR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—(AP) President Roosevelt today accepted "with great personal reluctance" the resignation of James Lawrence Fly as chairman of the Federal Communications commission. It is effective Wednesday.

The President told the FCC chairman, who announced his resignation last week:

"You are only on 'furlough.' I shall have to have your help from time to time, particulary in the field of international communications, and I know I can expect you to respond."

In submitting his resignation Fly said he was quitting for personal reasons but assured the chief executive he will be ready "from time to time and in a private capacity to assist in any manner possible."

Fly will return to the private practice of law.

In a letter filled with praise for the FCC chairman Mr. Roosevelt said, "You should take great satisfaction from the knowledge that in all your public endeavors you have not only advanced the public interest, but in the end gained the respect of most of your opponents for requiring them to face, for the public good, the need of adjustments necessary to protect their own long-range interests."

Before going to the FCC, Fly was with the anti-trust division of the Justice department and also served as general counsel of the Tennessee Valley authority.

Senate Presidency Sought By McKellar

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) became an avowed candidate today for president *pro tempore* of the next Senate, a post now held by Senator Carter Glass (D., Va.).

McKellar made known his candidacy in personal letters to his Democratic colleagues. In the letters he said he had been informed that Senator Glass would "not be an applicant" for reelection. Glass has long been in ill health.

A member of Congress since 1911, the 75-year-old McKellar now is acting chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and also heads the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. He was in the House three terms and now is in his fifth Senate term which will expire in 1947.

Democratic Senators will choose a president *pro tempore* in a caucus when the 79th Congress convenes in January. That officer presides over the Senate in the absence of the Vice-President.

McKellar will be dean of the Democrats in the 79th Congress.

3 SEEK TO QUIT WAR LABOR BOARD

Members Ask to Resign Posts for Personal, Business Reasons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—(AP) Three of the four men who have had the decisive vote in wartime labor disputes want to quit when they wind up their work on the current wage control controversy.

They are Chairman William H. Davis, vice chairman George W. Taylor, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member, of the War Labor board. The fourth public member is Lloyd K. Garrison. Other members are four labor representatives and four management men.

With the board makeup, the controlling voice on momentous decisions often has been that of the public members.

There was no indication that any policy issue or disagreement with other sections of the Administration lay back of the resignations, all presented weeks ago and announced today. Personal and business reasons were advanced in each case.

Garrison said he had known for some time of his colleagues' desire "to be relieved of the heavy burdens which they have been carrying."

He said he had sought to dissuade them from sending in their resignations, and expressed hope that for "the sake of the board and the country these resignations will not become effective."

Chairman Davis, on his 65th birthday August 29, asked to be relieved by January 1, if possible, to permit him to return to his patent law practice in New York.

Vice Chairman Taylor asked that President Roosevelt make his departure possible around December 1. Dr. Taylor is the real author of the Board's "Little Steel" formula, wage control policy now under attack by organized labor.

Dr. Graham wants to leave after the current crucial deliberations of the board. Dr. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, has been mainly concerned with union security and maintenance of membership provisions, which the board has ordered in many cases.

The board at the moment is in the midst of one of its most important phases—preparing a report to the President on the status of the wage earner in the face of increased living costs, and determining scores of other demands of more than 2,000,000 workers, mainly CIO members.

The AFL and CIO both have urged the board to recommend abandoning the Little Steel formula, which limits general wage increases to fifteen per cent above the level of January 15, 1941. The Labor groups insist that living costs have soared as much as 45.3 per cent.

13 FORMER MEMBERS WIN CONGRESS SEATS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—(AP) The old saying that "they never come back" doesn't apply to Congressmen.

Thirteen of the 78 newly-elected House members who will be sworn in in January are men who succeeded in comeback attempts after having been out of Congress for at least one term.

They are Luther Patrick (D-Ala), Frank R. Havenner (D-Calif), Herman P. Kopplemann (D-Conn), Philip A. Traynor (D-Del), John S. Wood (D-Ga), Edward A. Kelly (D-Ill), Frank E. Hook (D-Mich), John B. Sullivan (D-Mo), Charles R. Robertson R-ND), William R. Thom (D-Ohio), Robert F. Rich (R-Pa), Robert J. Corbett (R-Pa), and Matthew M. Neely (D-W.Va).

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Neely had served previously in both the Senate and the House.

Representative-elect Berkeley L. Bunker (D-Nev), served in the Senate by appointment.

Two members of the present House, Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash) and J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) will be in the Senate when the new Congress convenes in January. Representative Francis J. Myers (D-Pa), is leading in Pennsylvania's senatorial race, which may be determined by the count of service votes.

HIGH COURT REJECTS WARD COMPANY APPEAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—(AP) The Supreme court declined again today to interfere with a lower court decision that courts can neither review nor enforce War Labor Board orders.

Without comment, the tribunal turned down an appeal of Montgomery Ward & Co., from a ruling by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. The latter court held that WLB actions are administrative and "at most" simply advisory to the President.

The WLB, in case its orders are disregarded, turns cases over to the President for action.

The mail order firm contended the WLB exceeded its statutory powers in issuing orders involving union maintenance, dues check-off and grievance machinery for C.I.O. employes at four Ward stores in Detroit, and one each in Jamaica, N. Y., and Denver.

The Supreme court previously at this term had rejected an appeal by a group of trucking companies from a similar decision by the Court of Appeals.

ed of seeking to have Stephen Patrick (Tex) Sullivan, a boxing associate, testify falsely in his behalf before the court martial.

The 13-man military court deliberated three hours and 25 minutes before the verdict was announced by Col. Ralph Slate, president.

Gould, who had pleaded innocent to all counts, heard the decision with no show of emotion.

The man who once managed exheavy weight champion James J. Braddock was found guilty of four specifications in the charge of violating the 96th article of war. Specification three was changed to read that he had received an amount in excess of $1,600 instead of $18,000 as originally charged.

Specifically, Gould was convicted on the four specifications as follows:

Of conspiring with Milton A. Henry, president of the Cornwall company, between May and November, 1943, to defraud the government by wrongfully influencing the award of contracts for war materials, including life rafts to Henry's company: of conspiring with Henry to receive secret compensation for services in connection with the award of the contracts: of receiving bribes of more than $1,600 from the Cornwall company for such services, and of unlawfully attempting to have Sullivan testify falsely that he (Sullivan) had been employed by the Cornwall company from October, 1943, to April, 1944, as a publicity agent.

The $1,600, it was testified at the trial, represented the total amount received from the Cornwall company by Sullivan and purportedly turned over to Gould.

Business Parley

Capt. Gould Gets 3 Years At Hard Labor, Discharged From the Army for Bribery

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—(AP) Capt. Joseph Gould, 48-year-old former boxing manager, was sentenced to three years at hard labor, fined $12,000, and dismissed from the Army today following his conviction by a general court martial of conspiracy to accept bribes for the award of Army contracts.

Gould, charged with accepting more than $1,600 in connection with the awarding of contracts worth $1,000,000 to the Cornwall Shipbuilding Co., Inc., also was convict-

Due To Review Monetary Plan

Rye, N. Y., Nov. 13 (AP)—An indication that the International Business Conference may give some measure of approval to the monetary proposals adopted at Bretton Woods last July was given today as delegates resumed their discussions of post-war trade problems.

It was learned from an authoritative source that the American delegation will put before the conference a recommendation that the Bretton Wood agreements for an international monetary fund and a world reconstruction bank be given "careful consideration" in any discussion of post-war currency problems.

Currency Important Question

One of the main subjects being considered by this conference of some 300 businessmen from 52 nations is that of currency relations among nations, and the United States representative on the currency panel is Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank of New York.

In recent discussions of the Bretton Woods proposals, American bankers have been generally opposed to the money stabilization fund and only lukewarm to the world bank for reconstruction.

It was pointed out that any sign from United States banking or business circles which is in any way favorable to the Bretton Woods plans would go a long way toward getting conference approval for both the fund and the bank, and, although this conference has no official standing with any of the nations represented here, its membership should carry weight with the various governments.

Nation's Approval Needed

The monetary fund, aggregating more than $8,000,000,000, and the world bank, which would be capitalized at $9,000,000,000, must be approved by the governing bodies of the various United and associated nations before they come into existence. Action by the United States Congress is expected early next year. Under the draft outlined at Bretton Woods this country would subscribe a total of approximately $6,000,000,000 to the fund and the bank.

Another subject attracting much attention is that of the commercial policy of nations, which has to do with tariffs and trade controls. Of almost equal importance is the question of cartels, or trade agreements governing the flow of goods or raw materials. The conference's attitude on this subject will not be made public until Saturday, last day of the conference.

32,000 AIRCRAFT WORKERS ARE IDLE

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 13. —(AP) The Wright Aeronautical corporation said today 32,000 employes of its five North Jersey plants were idle after 1,800 supervisors struck.

The Wright Aircraft Supervision association (unaffiliated), whose members voted yesterday to strike at 10 a. m., today, alleged company violations of the status quo through transfers of supervisors while awaiting settlement of a dispute on union recognition and working conditions.

The War Labor board at Washington telegraphed a plea to stop the strike, which the company charged was "in direct defiance" of a temporary regional WLB decision last week on the dispute, which resulted in a six-day strike last September by the unrecognized Supervisors' union.

David Newcomb, union president, replied with an announcement of a vote to stay out "until the Army takes over the management of the Wright plants."

The United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.), bargaining agent for 30,000 Wright employes, charged the company had shut off power at 10:45 a. m. and "is making us take part by locking out our members," local President Albert Capone said.

In a statement today the company said it had notified Army officials of the "gravity of the situation."

The statement said "production of cyclone 18-cylinder aircraft engines for the B-29 Superfortresses was crippled today" and added, "we will be forced to close down vital departments as soon as the ratio of supervisors to production workers becomes too far out of balance."

Newcomb estimated 28,000 out so far with four plants shut down and that 14,000 more on tonight's night shift would be affected.

Newcomb announced the union had voted to throw picket lines around the five plants and had wired President Roosevelt for intervention in its behalf.

Japanese Butler Has Lost Two Sons in U. S. Army

Letter of One Is Disclosed, Praising America Fervently

BELMONT, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP).—"America is a damn good country, and don't let any one tell you otherwise."

That's an excerpt from George Saito's letter to his father, Kiichi, a Japanese butler, after another son of the family, Calvin, had been killed in action in Italy on July 7. Three months later George also died in action in France.

They were two of the first five Japanese-Americans at the Amache, Colo., relocation camp to volunteer for Army service when the War Department granted the privilege in February, 1943. Still another son, Shozo, is in the armed forces.

Mr. Kiichi's sorrow is great, but the pride in his sons has made it bearable.

George's letter reciting the details of how Calvin died a hero, "personally directing and guiding the fire on positions which routed the enemy" helps. The letter said:

"Dad, this is no time to be preaching to you, but I have something on my chest which I want you to hear. In spite of Cal's supreme sacrifice, don't let any one tell you that he was foolish or made a mistake to volunteer.

"Of what I've seen in my travels on our mission I am more than convinced that we've done the right thing in spite of what has happened in the past.

"America is a damn good country, and don't let any one tell you otherwise."

Mr. Kiichi was born in Morika, Japan, came to this country as a young man, served as a head waiter in a Los Angeles hotel and later worked as a gardener on the coast.

His fourth son, Kazuo, is a war worker in Chicago, and his only daughter, Mary, is employed at the International Institute House in Boston.

2 War Prisoners Caught On Philadelphia Ship

Philadelphia, Nov. 13 (AP)—Two German prisoners of war who escaped from a Nebraska prison camp last July in an effort to return to Germany to fight for "Hitler, our leader," were in Federal custody today after being discovered aboard the Spanish merchant ship Castilla Ampudia at a South Philadelphia pier.

FBI agents announced their capture last night after an intensive search which finally revealed them hiding in empty oil drums. Customs guards instituted the search, aided by the Volunteer Port Security Force, after the ship's carpenter reported he had seen two strangers sneak aboard.

The men, who escaped the Scotts Bluff (Neb.) prisoner-of-war camp, were identified as Karl Tomola, 46, an infantryman, and Wolfgang Kurzer, 22, bomber copilot.

John F. Sears, special agent in charge of the FBI here, said the men denied that any member of the ship's crew had helped them.

Freighter Grounded, 3 Die

The Lake Folcraft Victim of Oct. 17 Hurricane on Cuban Coast

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP).—Chris Daly, Miami War Shipping Administration representative, revealed today that the United States freighter Lake Folcraft was driven aground on the Cuban coast, with a loss of three lives, during the hurricane of Oct. 17. Salvage operations were completed and the ship was taken to port before the announcement was made.

Mr. Daly said the vessel, owned by the Lykes Bros. Steamship Company, of New Orleans, and commanded by Capt. William H. Swift, of Bon Secour, Ala., was piled on a reef off Havana. She was outbound from New Orleans with military supplies. The dead were listed as including Oiler Melvillew Webster, whose mother, Mrs. Mildred Webster, lives in Jamaica, N. Y. An injury to his leg has kept Seaman Arthur A. Rauhauser, of the Bronx, N. Y., confined to the Naval Hospital at Key West.

FLEES IN PLANE, PRISONER CAUGHT

Army Flier Serving Term of 30 Years Nabbed by FBI in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13—(AP) Robert G. Kaslow, former army air officer, who escaped from the Craig Field, Ala., guard house Friday night and fled in an army plane, was apprehended here tonight by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The assistant special agent in charge of the New Orleans FBI office, Zack J. Van Landingham, called a news conference at 7:45 p.m. to announce that Kaslow, 21, who was serving a 30-year sentence at the Alabama Field for violations of the articles of war, was taken in custody at 5 p.m. in the cocktail lounge of a New Orleans hotel.

Dressed in Full Uniform

Van Landingham said Kaslow was dressed in the full uniform of a second lieutentant in the United States Air Corps and was accompanied by "a New Orleans girl whom he had known approximately one year." The agent said the girl was being held for questioning but he declined to identify her He said she was about 25 years old.

The FBI agent said Kaslow would be held in the parish jail here tonight and that Federal charges are to be filed against him tomorrow "for possession of a stolen army plane in this area."

He already had been charged with theft of the plane in Alabama.

The plane in which the flier was said by Craig field officers and FBI agents to have escaped crashed Saturday at Higgins airport near here. It was unoccupied.

Parachuted from Plane

Van Landingham said Kaslow told FBI men he parachuted from the plane at 5,000 feet above a swamp near here and made his way into the city on foot.

The FBI announcement said Kaslow, a resident of Johnson City, N. Y., broke from the stockade at Craig field sometime Friday night, obtained a parachute by breaking into a storage room at the field and found his uniform in a room where he knew it to be stored.

The FBI quoted the flier as saying he tried two planes before he found one with sufficient gasoline. He then took off, ignoring radioed orders from the field and followed the air beam from Craig Field at Selma, Ala., to Mobile, Ala., where he took the New Orleans beam and turned westward "for no reason at all."

At the time of his escape Kaslow was being held for transfer to the Federal penitentiary where he had been sentenced to 30 years by an army court martial for violation of eight articles of war, including forgery, assault with intent to kill, larceny and desertion.

ACCORD IS SOUGHT ON AVIATION LINES

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—Edward P. Warner, vice chairman of the Civil Aeronautics board, expressed the belief today that some complete agreements essential to hopes for immediate reopening of commercial airplanes, would be reached at the International Civil Aviation conference although the full technical job cannot be accomplished here.

As an example, he said, there was likely to be acceptance of some "rules of the road" for international air transports and also adoption of a plan for conducting accident search and investigation. Such a step would facilitate operation of airlines pending the adoption of a

full technical convention.

A method to complete the remaining details of an agreement covering the technical phases of international flying was recommended yesterday.

Interest in the Anglo-American conversations increased today when Adolf A. Berle, Jr., the United States chairman, failed to appear for his usual press conference. It is understood that the talks, involving Berle, H. J. Symington of Canada and Lord Swinton of Great Britain, were continuing today in an effort to resolve certain differences among the three proposals for a world aviation authority.

On the technical side, there seemed to be general agreement on the Canadian proposal for handling international airline accidents. This would provide that search for missing aircraft should be started as quickly as possible by the nearest country with adequate facilities. An international pool has been suggested to finance such searchers.

Eire has proposed that the convention avoid any provision which would prevent a nation from establishing a customs-free airport. Warner said that this principle seemed to be widely accepted, since the value of being able to transfer from one plane to another without going through customs was obvious.

licensing of the personnel and aircraft, registration and identification, collection and exchange of meteorological data, maps, airports and customs procedure. The goal is a convention such as was adopted by 33 nations at Paris in 1919.

"Recommended Practices"

The matter already agreed upon would be accepted by the participating countries as "recommended practices, toward which the national practices of the several States should be directed as far and as rapidly as proves practicable."

The resolution said that it was not possible to reach a final conviction on some of the details at this time, and proposed that the draft be used as the base for further consideration by the various countries, which are to report any suggested changes by next May 1. If an interim assembly has been established, as appears likely, the changes would be submitted to it; otherwise they would be sent to the United States for transmittal to the other nations.

WARD COMPANY SUIT DISMISSED

Air Group Gets U. S. 'Standardization' Plan

Chicago, Nov. 13 (AP)—Establishment of machinery for adopting world standards and procedures for aircraft operation has been recommended to the International Civil Aviation Conference so that the technical work begun here can be completed some time after next May 1.

Officials said this represented the goal outlined by the United States in its agenda, which called for recommendations for setting up and adopting standards in certain fields and also for drafting "definitive proposals for submission to the interested governments."

80 P. C. Agreed Upon

T. P. Wright, civil aeronautic administrator and technical secretary of the conference, said that the delegations were 100 per cent. agreed on 80 per cent. of the detailed matter. Committees will report Wednesday.

The recommendation in the technical field aims at standardization of aviation activities involving communications, traffic control

FEDERAL JUDGE

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—(AP) Federal Judge John P. Barnes today dismissed the suit of Montgomery Ward and company which sought to nullify a War Labor board order providing arbitration between the company and the United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employes union (CIO).

The company had asked a declaratory judgment, contending the WLB order was not issued in compliance with War Labor Disputes act. The WLB had appointed Judge William L. Knous of Colorado Supreme court to arbitrate grievance hearings between the company and the union.

Harry Rand, special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General, told the court a similar suit was dismissed by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington. He said that court maintained that WLB findings are advisory and not subject to court review.

Stuart Ball, company attorney, contended that although the WLB has taken the position that its orders are not enforceable, its actions show it intends them to be enforced.

In his ruling, Judge Barnes upheld Rand's contention, saying that since the circuit court had denied a similar Montgomery Ward suit, "it would be foolhardy for me to rule otherwise."

"I dislike very much to hold that Congress was play acting when it adopted the Labor Disputes act and stated its orders were not legally enforceable," he continued.

"I am not well satisfied with what seems to be the law set up by the Circuit Court of Appeals but it is my duty to speak out what seems to be the law. I must bear in mind that they (the Appeals court) had every opportunity to correct any errors of the lower court."

The union contended the Court lacked jurisdiction since the Union was a New York organization. Besides the Union, Wards named Judge Knous and Francis Heisler, CIO attorney, as defendants.

The original WLB order was issued June 6 and among other things directed Wards to continue its expired contract with the Union, and to submit grievances to arbitration.

Company attorneys subsequently challenged WLB's right to order continuance of the contract, and the motion to dismiss the suit was filed by the Union attorneys Sept. 9. Previous negotiations for a new contract ended in stalemate.

The suit and order were outgrowths of difficulties extending back to Feb. 12, 1942 when the union was certified as bargaining agent following an election. The trouble culminated April 26, 1944, with government seizure of the huge mail order house on Chicago's north side, and the forcible ejection by the army of Sewell L. Avery, chairman of the company's board of directions.

Civil Air Pattern To Be Drawn

Oklahoma City, Nov. 13 (AP)—A pattern for post-war expansion of civilian aviation will be formulated at the Second National Aviation Clinic opening Wednesday.

Leaders from every phase of the industry will attend the session which will feature addresses by Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces; Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, and top-ranking aviation leaders.

During the four-day meeting, problems of governmental regulations, the personal airplane, airport and traffic control, travel and trade by air, and training and education in the sciences and arts of the air will be examined.

State Vs. Federal Control

Orville M. Mosier, vice-president of American Air Lines and general chairman of the clinic, said one vital issue is the question of State versus Federal rights in the control of aviation.

Arguing the State side of the question will be Sheldon B. Steers, director of the Michigan Aeronautics Board. The Federal case will be discussed by John H. Fredericks, professor of transportation and industry, University of Texas.

The drive for uniform State aviation laws and retention of police powers by the State instead of complete Federal regulation came into the spotlight at last year's clinic.

Pre-Convention Sessions

In order to prepare a State rights plan in advance, the National Association of State Aviation Officials opened a two-day convention here today.

William L. Anderson, director of the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, said he believed that State aviation officials will be able to submit a uniform program which "will remove the argument for complete Federal control of aviation."

DOCTOR'S DEGREE CONFERRED ON PYLE

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 13—(AP) War Correspondent Ernie Pyle became Dr. Pyle today as Indiana university conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters—the first ever given by the school.

William C. Pyle, his father, and others from his home town of Dana, Ind., watched as President Herman B. Wells presented the diploma to Pyle.

Dr. Wells said:

"Ernest Taylor Pyle, homespun Hoosier, world traveler, discerning reporter, unexcelled interpreter of the minds and hearts of men in war and peace, advocate for the rights of the soldier in the ranks, in recognition of your distinguished achievements, your university gladly confers upon you the degree of doctor of humane letters, with all the rights and privileges thereto appertaining."

Pyle, apparently overwhelmed, said nothing.

After the ceremony Pyle returned to Dana. His future assignment has not been announced.

Technicolor Combat Movie To Get Premier

Minneapolis, Nov. 13 (AP)—"Combat America," a full-length technicolor movie produced by the army air forces under the direction of Major Clark Gable, will have its premier showing here Wednesday and Thursday before employes of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Company, company officials annuonced today.

Major Gable, who appears in the picture, is scheduled to be here in connection with the premier.

The picture tells the story of the 351st Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force from its organization at Albuquerque through 25 bombing missions over Germany.

Army Has Its Own Pearl Harbour

Los Angeles, Nov. 13 (A. P.).—Pearl Harbour is the name of a new Wac.

Mrs. Pearl O. Harbour of North Hollywood, Cal., has joined up and is the seventh member of her family to enter the service of her country, the Army has announced.

Her son, Sergt. Ronald Harbour Jr., fought on Saipan and is now in a rest camp. All five of her brothers are now in combat areas.

OFFICER TELLS OF PRINCETON

Capt. John M. Hoskins, Of Maryland, Lost Foot In Battle

San Francisco, Nov. 13 (AP)—The light aircraft carrier Princeton was in the battle of the Philippines because a shipboard fire reached one of the bomb stowage rooms, Capt. John M. Hoskins, one of the first casualties of the naval engagement to be returned to the United States, said today.

Captain Hoskins, who had been slated to relieve the Princeton's regular skipper, lost his right foot when the bomb-stowage room exploded.

Family In Maryland

"I just went along for the ride on that one," said Captain Hoskins, whose wife and three children live in Brookenville, Md. He said he boarded the Princeton the day she left the embarkation port for the drive on the Philippines but "they shipped me back before I took command as relief for Captain Buracker (William H. Buracker, Luray, Va.)"

"We had spent a few days' busting up the Nansei Shoto islands (the Rykuku's on most maps) and ten took a few swipes at Formosa before heading for the Philippines," he continued.

Japs Decided To Fight

"We got hit when the Japs decided they'd better come out and fight. Our task force tangled with some of the Nips coming from the north and one of their dive bombers planted a big one in us amidships."

With the aid of fire fighters from an American destroyer and light cruiser, the Princeton crew managed to extinguish most of the flames, but the warships had to leave before completing their job because of the appearance of enemy planes and submarines.

"We thought we still could save the ship," Captain Hoskins said, "but the fire in the after part made headway and along in the afternoon one of our bomb stowage rooms went up."

The Princeton later was sunk by American destroyer torpedoes.

ADD LONDON -(SINGLETON) SCOTLAND

THE TIMES OF LONDON SAID "THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLOSER MILITARY AND ECONOMIC LINKS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE FITS INTO A GENERAL PICTURE OF EUROPEAN AND WORLD SECURITY, OF WHICH IT IS AN ESSENTIAL PART. ON THE ONE HAND, WESTERN EUROPE, INCLUDING BRITAIN, IS, AS AMERICAN OPINION HAS COME INCREASINGLY TO RECOGNIZE, AN OUTER BASTION OF THE DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE; AND THE STRENGTHENING OF THIS BASTION IS A DECISIVE INTEREST OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS AS WELL AS OF THE WHOLE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

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"ON THE OTHER HAND, THE SECURITY OF THIS REGION, ASSURED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE BY AN INTEGRATION OF ITS OWN RESOURCES, IS A NECESSARY COMPLEMENT TO THE SYSTEM OF SECURITY WHICH SOVIET RUSSIA HERSELF IS BUILDING UP IN EASTERN EUROPE.

"BOTH FOR BRITAIN AND FOR WESTERN EUROPE DEVELOPMENT ON THESE LINES REPRESENTS A DEPARTURE FROM TRADITION WHICH MAY COURT AND ENCOUNTER PREJUDICE, MISREPRESENTATION AND GENUINE MISUNDERSTANDING; BUT FOR BOTH IT HAS BECOME A NECESSITY OF THE FIRST ORDER.

"THE REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES WROUGHT BY THE WAR ALLOW OF NO RETURN. THE OPTION OF CONTINUING TO STAND WHERE THEY STOOD IS NO LONGER OPEN EITHER TO BRITAIN OR TO HER CLOSEST NEIGHBORS IN EUROPE. THE CHOICE WHICH REMAINS IS TO RECEDE INTO A SECONDARY ROLE ON THE STAGE OF WORLD AFFAIRS, OR TO MOVE FORWARD THROUGH HITHERTO UNTRIED EXPERIMENTS IN COMMON POLICY AND ORGANIZATION TO FRESH FIELDS OF ACHIEVEMENT."

EJ1058PEW

ADD LONDON -(EVANSON) XXX SPITZBERGEN

IN JULY, 1942, THE TIRPITZ WAS AT SEA IN THE VICINITY OF A RUSSIAN CONVOY, BUT ON LEARNING OF THE PRESENCE OF A STRONG FORCE OF ESCORTING WARSHIPS SHE RETURNED TO HER LAIR AT NARVIK, NORWAY.

THE TIRPITZ AND BISMARCK WERE VESSELS THAT HITLER HAD PLANNED TO USE AS DEFENSES AGAINST INVASION, WHILE HIS POCKET BATTLESHIPS WOULD SCOURGE THE SEVEN SEAS AS RAIDERS.

NOW HE HAS LEFT ONLY TWO POCKET BATTLESHIPS, THE SCHEER AND THE LUTZOW, TWO EIGHT INCH CRUISERS, THE HIPPER AND THE PRINCE EUGEN, AND FOUR SIX INCH CRUISERS.

HIS LAST TWO 26,000-TON BATTLESHIPS, THE GNEISENAU AND THE SCHARNHORST, HAVE BEEN WRITTEN OF WITHIN THE PAST YEAR. THE

30-24 — 20361

GENEISENAU WAS SIGHTED BY RAF PLANES ON FEB. 16, 1944, IN THE POLISH PORT OF GDYNIA, HER BOWS AND GUN TURRETS DISMANTLED.

THE SCHARNHORST WAS SUNK DEC. 26, 1943, BY THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP DUKE OF YORK, THE CRUISER JAMAICA, AND OTHER CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.

THE TIRPITZ, HER ARMOR ALONE WEIGHING 16,000 TONS, LED A GHOSTLY EXISTENCE FOR THREE YEARS, HIDING MOST OF THE TIME IN THE SHELTERING FJORDS OF NORWAY.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT SHE NEVER CAME CLOSER THAN 200 OR 300 MILES TO ATTACKING AN ALLIED CONVOY ON ANY OF HER OCCASIONAL VENTURES INTO THE OPEN SEA. EACH TIME SHE WAS SPOTTED FAR IN ADVANCE, ALLIED PLANES STRADDLED HER WITH EXPLOSIVES, AND SHE SOUGHT REFUGE AGAIN.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM JAMES, CHIEF OF BRITISH NAVAL INFORMATION, ONCE WARNED THAT "IF THE TIRPITZ GOT LOOSE IN THE ATLANTIC SHE COULD HAVE DONE MORE DAMAGE IN ONE NIGHT TO CONVOYS THAN THE U-BOATS IN THREE MONTHS.

THE RUSSIANS BEGAN THE CHASE OF THE DOOMED SHIP BY BOMBING HER IN DANZIG HARBOR IN NOVEMBER, 1941, AND ONE OF THE MOST DARING THRUSTS AGAINST HER WAS BY A UNIT OF BRITISH MIDGET SUBMARINES IN SEPTEMBER LAST YEAR. THEY PENETRATED 50 MILES OF MINE FIELDS OFF NORWAY'S NORTH CAPE, MANEUVERED INSIDE THE TIRPITZ'S SUBMARINE NETS, AND PLANTED TORPEDOES IN HER SIDE.

NOV 14 1944

THE CHRONOLOGY OF ATTACKS ON THE TIRPITZ:

NOV. 1941, BY RUSSIAN AIRFORCE IN DANZIG HARBOR.

FEB. 1, 1942, BY THE FLEET AIR ARM NEAR NARVIK.

JULY 8, 1942, BY RUSSIAN SUBMARINES IN THE BARENTS SEA.

SEPT. 22, 1943, BY BRITISH MIDGET SUBMARINES AT KAARFJORD IN NORTHERN NORWAY.

APRIL 3, 1944, BY THE FLEET AIR ARM AT ALTENFJORD.

AUG. 23-29, 1944, BY THE FLEET AIR ARM AT ALTENFJORD.

SEPT. 15, 1944, BY LANCASTERS AT ALTEN FJORD.

OCT. 29, 1944, BY LANCASTERS AT TROMSO.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT (200 UP)
BY HOWARD COWAN

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV 14-(AP)-THREE OF METZ'S 22 FORTS--ONE OF THEM A KEYSTONE IN THE SOUTHERN DEFEMSES OF THE CITADEL--FELL WITH ASTONISHING SPEED YESTERDAY TO U.S. THIRD ARMY TROOPS WHO STORMED THROUGH SNOW AND BITTER COLD ALL ALONG A 40-MILE FRONT.

THE GERMANS CEDED WITHOUT A STRUGGLE THE SUBTERRANEAN FORT L'AISNE, ONE OF NINE MAIN FORTS GUARDING THE CITY FIVE MILES TO THE SOUTH, AND TWO NEARBY SMALLER FORTIFICATIONS, INDICATING THEY WERE FALLING BACK INTO THE CITY'S INNER DEFENSES.

THE WHEELING MOVEMENT SOUTHEAST OF METZ PRESSED ON UP TO FOUR MILES TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE SAAR BORDER, HEIGHTENING THE PERIL OF ENCIRCLEMENT TO THE CITY.

FORT L'AISNE IS A SERIES OF UNDERGROUND FORTRESSES SIMILAR TO FORT DRIANT, SOUTHWEST OF METZ ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER, WHICH THE THIRD ARMY TRIED IN VAIN TO CAPTURE.

PRESSING THEIR HEAD-ON ATTACK AGAINST METZ, THE DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED THE VILLAGE OF CORNY, ONLY 4 1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF METZ ON THE EAST BANK OF THE MOSELLE ACROSS FROM FORT DRIANT.

THE FIRST INDICATION THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN.KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT MAY NOT TRY TO HOLD METZ CAME IN A BROADCAST EARLY TODAY FROM THE GERMAN COMMANDER'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE WEST.

"CERTAINLY, METZ IS BEING FANATICALLY DEFENDED," THE BROADCAST SAID, "BUT METZ HAS FULFILLED ITS TASK ALREADY DURING THE MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER WHEN IT STOPPED THE ADVANCE OF THE THIRD ARMY AND THUS ENABLED THE GERMANS TO DEEPEN THEIR FRONT ZONE FORTIFICATIONS.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS AT A NEWLY-WON BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER 12 MILES NORTH OF METZ NEAR UCKANGE, WHICH POTENTIALLY RAISES THE ENCIRCLING PERIL FOR METZ.

FOUR MILES FARTHER NORTH A FORT EAST OF THIONVILLE WAS SEIZED BY OTHER FORCES WHO HAD DARINGLY CROSSED THE MOSELLE TWO DAYS AGO.

THERE WERE CLOSE TO A JUNCTION WITH VETERANS OF THE 90TH DIVISION WHO DROVE THE ORIGINAL BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE STREAM AT KOENIGSMACHER, AND NOW WERE METHODICALLY REINFORCING IT WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

THE KOENIGSMACHER FORCES SMASHED THREE MILES SOUTH INTO THE TOWN OF VALMESTROFF, THREE MILES EAST OF THIONVILLE.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE WAS HOLDING BACK THIRD ARMY FORCES 4 1/2 MILES NORTH OF METZ IN THE MAIZIERES-LES-METZ AREA ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MOSELLE.

(THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO QUOTED GERMAN SOURCES AS SAYING THE ALLIES HAD LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE LONG-BESIEGED GERMAN U-BASE AT ST.NAZAIRE, IN BRITTANY, AND HAD BROKEN THROUGH THE OUTER DEFENSES, CBS SHORT WAVE LISTENERS REPORTED.)

THESE COUNTERBLOWS, CENTERING AROUND THE FORET DE BRIDE ET KOECKING NORTH OF DIEUZE, GAINED UP TO A MILE. BUT AT THE SAME TIME AMERICAN FORCES BROKE OUT OF THE EAST SIDE OF THE FOREST TO HARAUCOURT, 20 MILES WEST OF THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF SARREBOURG.

UNCERTAIN FOOTING OF LORRAINE'S MUDDY BATTLEFIELDS, AS MUCH AS GERMAN RESISTANCE, SLOWED THE THIRD ARMY FORCES CUTTING AROUND METZ FROM THE SOUTHEAST ON THIS SIXTH DAY OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S. ATTON'S WINTER OFFENSIVE, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DECLARED.

MEANWHILE, THE OUTFLANKING PERIL TO METZ WAS HEIGHTED BY U.S. INFANTRYMEN BREAKING ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER 12 MILES NORTH, NOT FAR FROM AN ORIGINAL CROSSING WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE GERMAN BORDER.

THE NEW BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE MOSELLE--MOST FORMIDABLE OF ALL THE WATER BARRIERS GUARDING METZ--WAS THROWN ACROSS NEAR UCKANGE, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THIONVILLE, AND WAS STEADILY BEING REINFORCED.

THIS CROSSING WAS EIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE FIRST BRIDGEHEAD AROUND KOENIGSMACHER, WHERE THE 90TH DIVISION DROVE THE GERMANS BACK OVER ALL THE GROUND THE ENEMY GAINED IN YESTERDAY'S COUNTER-ATTACK AND SOLIDIFIED ITS POSITIONS. THERE WAS AS YET NO INDICATION THE BRIDGEHEZDS HAD BEEN MERGED.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE AMERICANS STRIKING FROM THE KOENIGSMACHER BRIDGEHEAD HAD FOUGHT INTO THE EAST HALF OF THIONVILLE, ONE OF THE STRONGPOINTS GUARDING METZ'S NORTHERN APPROACHES. THE AMERICANS ALREADY HOLD THE WEST HALF ON THE OPPOSITE BANK OF THE MOSELLE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID TWO-THIRDS OF A FORT IN THE THIONVILLE SECTOR HAD BEEN CAPTURED, BUT THE EXACT LOCATION WAS NOT GIVEN.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT LEWIS HAWKINS REPORTED THE GERMANS WERE FALLING BACK IN THE FACE OF THE FLANKING SWEEP THREATENING TO CUT OFF METZ FROM BEHIND AND APPARENTLY WERE HEADING FOR THE SUBTERRANEAN FORTS RINGING THE CITY.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DISCOUNTED REPORTS THE GERMANS WERE PULLING OUT OF METZ, A FORTIFIED CITY WHICH IN MODERN TIMES NEVER HAS FALLEN TO FRONTAL ASSAULT.

ALTHOUGH THE GAP BETWEEN THE FORCES NORTH OF METZ AND THOSE SEVEN MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST HAD BEEN SQUEEZED TO 13 MILES AND WAS WITHIN RANGE OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY, AT LEAST TWO RAILROADS AND NUMEROUS HIGHWAYS FUNNEL INTO METZ OVER WHICH THE GARRISON CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM GERMANY.

HAWKINS SAID THERE STILL WAS NO SUBSTANTIAL SIGN OF ANY ENEMY WITHDRAWAL FROM METZ, EVEN THOUGH THE GERMANS PUT UP LITTLE OPPOSITION TO THE CAPTURE OF VERNY, POMMERIEUX, LIEHON AND CORNO, SIX TO SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF THE CITY.

THE AMERICANS WERE ABOUT 4 1/2 MILES NORTH OF METZ AT THE POINT OF CLOSEST APPROACH, AND ON THE SOUTH WERE FIGHTING INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF COIN-SUR-SEILLE, FIVE MILES FROM METZ. RESISTANCE IN THIS QUARTER WAS STRONG.

THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY ON PATTON'S RIGHT FLANK FOUGHT TO WITHIN A MILE OF ST.DIE, SENTINEL CITY AT THE ENTRANCE TO ONE OF THE PASSES THROUGH THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS TO THE RHINE. ITS FORCES CAPTURED THE VILLAGES OF LA BOLLE AND LES MOITRESSES, JUST TO THE WEST.

TEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF ST.DIE THE SEVENTH ALSO OVERRAN THE VILLAGE OF LA CHAPELLE.

SEE-SAW FIGHTING STILL RAGED IN THE GERMAN FOREST OF HURTGEN, SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN, WHERE THE ENEMY DROVE THE AMERICANS BACK YESTERDAY ONLY TO LOSE ALL GAINS TO A COUNTERBLOW.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT TWO U.S. COMPANIES HAD BEEN CUT OFF IN THE AREA SINCE LAST SATURDAY, BUT THEY NOW HAD BEEN RELIEVED. A FRONT DISPATCH LAST WEEK SAIS AMERICANS IN THE VOSSENACK AREA HAD IGNORED AN ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER.

REPORTS FROM THE HOLLAND BATTLEFRONT SAID ARTILLERY DUELS WERE RISING IN TEMPO AND PATROL ACTION WAS VIGOROUS ON BOTH SIDES ALONG THE MAAS RIVER, BUT THERE WERE NO CHANGES ON THE MUD-BOGGED FRONT.

THE RIGHT FLANK OF PATTON'S ADVANCE WAS BELIEVED PROTECTED BY FLOODING NOT ONLY FROM THE RAINS THAT PLAGUE THE FRONT BUT BY AMERICAN BOMBING OF THE DIEUZE DAM.

HAWKINS SAID THE GERMANS ALSO WERE BLOWING UP SMALL DAMS AND LOCKS ALONG THE RIVER AND CANAL SYSTEM EAST OF THIONVILLE, BUT THE RESULTANT FLOODING WAS NOT EXTENSIVE AND THE PURPOSE OF THE MOVE WAS NOT APPARENT.

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THE REPORTED ADVANCE TO BERMERING IN THE DIEUZE SETOR PLACED THE AMERICANS THREE MILES EAST OF MORHANGE, SITE OF THE FIRST BIG BATTLE BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND FRENCH IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE DRIVE ON BERMERING CUT ACROSS THE SARREBOURG RAILWAY AT A THIRD POINT. THREE MILES SOUTH OF BERMERING, ELEMENTS OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION AND THE 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT INTO LIDREZING, THREE MILES WEST OF THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF BERESTROFF.

THE COUNT OF PRISONERS REACHED 4,836 YESTERDAY AT THE END OF THE FIFTH DAY OF THE OFFENSIVE.

SB427PEW

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ADD LONDON-(FRYE) XXX BRUYERES

WITH LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S OFFENSIVE NOW ENTERING ITS SIXTH DAY, AMERICAN UNITS DRIVING UP BEHIND METZ FROM POSITIONS SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY THUS FAR HAVE CUT THE METZ-SARREBOURG-STRASBOURG AND METZ-FORBACH-SAARBRUCKEN RAILWAY LINES. THE AMERICANS ALSO HAVE THRUST WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE METZ-SAARLAUTERN LINE SO THAT ITS USE CAN BE DENIED TO THE GERMANS WHENEVER THE ALLIED COMMAND WISHES, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

THE GERMANS STILL HAVE ANOTHER RAIL CONNECTION LEADING NORTHEAST FROM METZ BY A ROUNDABOUT WAY TO SAARLAUTERN AND SAARBRUCKEN, AND IT IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE NOW TO THE GASOLINE-STARVED GERMAN ARMY.

DESPITE RAIN AND SNOW WHICH ROBBED PATTON'S MEN OF ALL AIR SUPPORT, AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY SMASHED FORWARD FROM TWO TO FOUR MILES ALONG A 20-MILE FRONT SOUTHEAST OF METZ YESTERDAY, ADVANCING 15 MILES BEYOND THE ORIGINAL JUMP-OFF POSITIONS.

SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF METZ THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION CROSSED THE NIED RIVER AT SANRY-SUR-NIED, CUT A RAIL LINK FROM SAARBRUCKEN AN STRASBOURG TO METZ AND PUSHED TO A POSITION 4 1/2 MILES FROM THE MAIN HIGHWAY TO SAARBRUCKEN, BRINGING THAT ROAD WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE. THI RAILROAD WHICH WAS CUT DIVIDES FIVE MILES FARTHER ON INTO BRANCHE RUNNING NORTHEAST TO THE SAAR BASIN AND SOUTHEAST TO THE RHINE.

SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF SANRY-SUR-NIED THE HAN-SUR-NIED BRIDGEHEAD WAS DEEPENED TO AT LEAST TWO MILES AND TANKS DROVE UP TO HERNY, ONLY 17 MILES FROM THE SAAR FRONTIER AND BUT SIX MILES FROM AN ENEMY BASE AT FAULQUEMONT, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED WITHDRAWING MATERIAL.

FARTHER DOWN THE LINE THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION ADVANCED MORE THAN THREE MILES TO A POINT BEYOND RODALBE, 2 1/2 MILES FROM THE RAIL JUNCTION TOWN OF BENESTROFF.

BETWEEN THE TWO AMERICAN ARMORED FORCES THE 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN A FOUR-MILE ADVANCE SWEPT THE GERMANS FROM THE CHATEAU-SALINS FOREST, ONCE A MAJOR ENEMY STRONGHOLD, AND CONTINUED MORE THAN A MILE BEYOND TO THE VICINITY OF CHATEAU-BREHAIN. THIS DIVISION SCORED THE GREATEST GAIN YESTERDAY.

IN THEIR FIRST COUNTERTHRUST ALONG THE LINE SOUTHEAST OF METZ, THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO DRIVE EAST TOWARD HAMPONT, THREE MILES EAST OF CHATEAU-SALINS. THIS BLOW AGAINST THE BASE OF THE AMERICAN SALIENT IN THAT AREA WAS HELD BY THE 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH THEN TOOK THE INITIATIVE ITSELF AND PUSHED A MILE AND A HALF TO HARAUCOURT, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHATEAU-SALINS.

NINETEEN MILES NORTH OF METZ THE GERMANS HAMMERED A WEDGE A MILE AND ONE-HALF DEEP INTO THE KOENIGSMACHER BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE MOSELLE RIVER. THIS COUNTERATTACK WAS CHECKED NEAR KERLING, THREE MILES EAST OF KOENIGSMACHER, AND THEN THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION SEIZED OLD FORT KOENIGSMACHER, VIRTUALLY PART OF THE MAGINOT LINE, TAKING 300 PRISONERS.

ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE 450-MILE WESTERN FRONT THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY DREW UP ALONG THE MUERTHE RIVER AND PRESSED TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF ST.DIE, IN THE ENTRANCE TO ONE OF THE PASSES THROUGH THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS TO THE RHINE.

THESE TROOPS SEIZED HERBAVILLE, TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF ST.DIE, AND LA FOSSE, THREE MILES SOUTHWEST, CLEANING ALL BUT SCATTERED UNITS FROM OHE FORESTS OF MORTAGNE AND DE CHAMP SCREENING ST.DIE ON THE WEST. THEY ALSO TOOK THE VILLAGES OF ETIVAL AND PAJAILLE ON THE MUERTHE RIVER, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF ST.DIE AND LE VIVIER.

NORTH OF THE THIRD ARMY AREA ALONG THE PORTION OF THE FRONT INSIDE GERMANY THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY CLEANED OUT MORE PILLBOXES NEAR SCHMIDT, SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN.

LONDON, NOV 13-(AP)-PLANS FOR A STATE FUNERAL FOR WANG CHING-WEI, 62, PRESIDENT AND PREMIER OF THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF CHINA AT NANKING, WERE BEING COMPLETED TODAY IN NANKING.

THE DEATH OF THE CHINESE QUISLING WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY THE TOKYO RADIO, WHICH SAID HE DIED FRIDAY IN A JAPANESE HOSPITAL OF DIABETES.

THE BROADCAST SAID A SPECIAL MEETING IN NANKING OF THE CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL HAD NAMED CHEN KUNG-PO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE NANKING GOVERNMENT, AS ACTING PRESIDENT AND THAT A COMMITTEE HEADED BY CHEN WAS COMPLETING PLANS FOR A STATE FUNERAL FOR WANG.

BEFORE DESERTING THE GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO BECOME RULER OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED NANKING GOVERNMENT IN 1939, WANG HAD HELD HIGH OFFICES IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA. HE SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN 1932 AND WAS FOREIGN MINISTER FROM 1933 TO 1935. WITH CHIANG HE WAS ONE OF THE FOREMOST FOLLOWERS OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN, FOUNDER OF MODERN CHINA.

AT THE START OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN, HE BECAME DEPUTY LEADER UNDER CHIANG BY BY DECEMBER, 1938 HE HAD CHANGED HIS OPINIONS. HE ISSUED A CALL FOR PEACE AND FLED TO JAPANESE-HELD TERRITORY WHEN THE CHIANG GOVERNMENT BRANDED HIM A TRAITOR.

WANG WAS THE OBJECT OF SEVERAL ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS, ONE IN 1935 AND ANOTHER IN 1939 AFTER HE HAD GONE OVER TO THE JAPANESE.

SINCE MARCH, 1944 HE HAD BEEN IN JAPAN FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

1957AEW

ADD WITH AM-FCES GER XX BEDS

AMONG THOSE ENJOYING THE LUXURY OF THE COMMAND POST ARE TECH.SGT. EDWARD STEWART, OVERTON, TEX.; AND MAJ.JOHN BULL OF GEORGETOWN, S.C., COAST GUARD LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, WHO BECAUSE OF HIS COAST ARTILLERY EXPERIENCE WAS BORROWED BY THE ARMY AS A SURVEY OFFICER.

G935AEW

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ON THE U.S. THIRD ARMY FRONT, FRANCE, NOV 13-(AP)-THE HONOR OF CAPTURING THE FIRST OF METZ'S OUTER FORTS FELL TODAY TO THE TENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT'S SECOND BATTALION UNDER MAJOR HARRIS WALKER OF BOWLING GREEN, KY.

THE BATTALION OCCUPIED THE EVACUATED WORKS AFTER NOON FOLLOWING CAPTURE OF NEARBY VERNY.

THE BATTALION OCCUPIED THE EVACUATED WORKS AFTER NOON FOLLOWING

CAPTURE OF NEARBY VERNY.
FORT VERNY IS BUILT AROUND THREE CASEMATES. WHILE NOT SO LARGE AS SOME OF METZ'S 22 FORTS IT IS HEAVILY CONSTRUCTED AND DEEPLY DUG IN.
FIRST REPORTS OF THE ACTION GAVE NO INDICATION OF WHY THE FORT HAD NOT BEEN DEFENDED. NOR WAS IT DISCLOSED WHETHER ITS GUNS HAD BEEN FOUND INTACT.
SB528PEW

brussels, nov. 13-(ap)-the first executions ordered by belgium's post-liberation military courts were carried out today by firing squads at st. gilles prison in brussels.

joseph hoogeven and paul herten were executed for betraying to the gestapo a young patriot who had killed an alleged collaborationist the young man was ~~ki~~tortured by the germans before he was executed.

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apl/01927/mp-6pew

PARIS, NOV. 13-(AP)-THIS CAPITAL'S CROWDED DAILY NEWSPAPER FIEL. ~~GEIVED~~ A NEW CONTENDER TODAY, THE "PARIS PRESSE," EDITED BY PHILIPPE BARRES, PRE-WAR EDITOR OF "LE MATIN."

~~XEXHASXTHEX~~16TH IT IS THE 16TH DAILY HERE AND NEWSPAPER CIRCLES SAID IT WOULD BE CONSERVATIVE, REFLECTING GOVERNMENT VIEWS. AND WOULD

PW DYNANS 02315 JB 850PEW

paris, nov. 13-(ap)-the paris "purge court" trying persons suspected of collaboration with the nazis during the occupation years wound up its first session today with a conviction and five-year prison term for a movie distributor who contended that he had helped produce anti-jewish films to protect his jewish wife.

pierre gerant, 34, a pre-war employe of metro-goldwyn-mayer asserted that he was forced to take a job in which he tried to "sabotage" anti-jewish propaganda. the four-man jury, nevertheless, found him guilty of collusion with the enemy under extenuating circumstances.

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earlier in the day, the court sentenced marcel de montaignac, 35, former secretary of the pro-german weekly nouveaux temps, to ten years on his conviction on similar charges. seven witnesses testified that he had helped them evade deportation into germany.

the court declared a two-weeks recess, after which it is expected to begin hearing cases against more prominent collaborators. in its hearing since oct. 24, the court has handled 18 cases involving defendants, most of whom engaged in some sort of propaganda activity.

though three were convicted of slaying former minister georges mandel.

ur persons, including editor georges suarez, were condemned to death.

dispatch requested

paris--the british prime ministers french may not be better than a college sophomores, but he managed to get his ideas on france, french army and national unity across to notables of this country in nov. 12 cerem at hotel de ville.

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"i give you warning," churchill said in french, as he began his fifteen minute address, "prenez garde! i am going to try to speak to you in french."

at this, throng applauded vigorously and he launched into typical churchill house of commons oratory with rolling phrases obviously translated word for word with little regard for french rules of grammar. at one point, at loss for word, he glanced questioningly at foreign secretary anthony eden, who promptly supplied a translation for "to enable."

30.24— 20365

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 13-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER TRYGVE
HALVDAN LIE OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE
ARRIVED IN STOCKHOLM TODAY FROM MOSCOW, WHERE HE HAD CONFERRED
WITH SOVIET LEADERS.

IT WAS PRESUMED HE WOULD ASK SWEDISH CONSENT TO
USE IN THE RUSSIAN-LIBERATED SECTION OF NORWAY THE
NORWEGIAN "POLICE FORCE" WHICH HAS BEEN TRAINING IN SWEDEN.

NOV 14 19

APL SHANKES 01915

stockholm, nov. 13-(ap)-the german scorched earth policy in
rthern norway is driving an estimated quarter of a million norwegians
om their homes, norwegian legation sources here said today.

the germans and authorities of the quisling government have
rdered total evacuation from the provinces of finnmark and troms and

esidents unwilling to leave "have no choice because the germans are etting their homes on x fire."

the germans burned what was left of vardo and of vadso after hose towns were bombed, the sources here said, and there were unverified reports that hammerfest and bosekop also were destroyed.

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the germans also are removing or destroying machinery from the fish oil and fish filet factories in finnmark which are almost the sole industries of ~~the~~ those far north provinces, the legation informants reported and the norwegians are being transported south under police escorts.

ADD NEW DELHI XCTEAM

THE CHANGE IS PART OF THE READJUSTMENT WHICH FOLLOWS THE

~~RAFASKENZAEGAKAXIGHXGKZARBIAZAHBZBURHAZKRGHXZHE~~ SEPARATION OF THE INDIA-BURMA AND CHINA THEATERS.

CHEVES, WHO ONCE COMMANDED AN ARMORED OUTFIT, WASTED NO TIME IN GOING TO WORK WHEN GIVEN THE JOB OF INCREASING THE TONNAGE CAPACITY OF THE DOCKS ASSIGNED TO THE AMERICAN FORCES IN CALCUTTA.

AT THE TIME HE TOOK OVER, THE AMERICANS WERE TRYING TO HANDLE ONE-THIRD OF THE PORT'S ENTRIRE CARGO TONNAGE~~XXN~~ WITH AN ALLOTMENT OF ONE-FIFTH OF THE SHIP BERTHS.

CHEVES, WHO HAS LIVED IN A HALF-DOZEN GEORGIA CITIES, INCLUDING ATLANTA, AT ONCE WENT BEFORE THE CALCUTTA CITY COUNCIL TO ASK FOR MORE ~~EXZEEXZ~~ STORAGE SPACE.

"WILL THE COUNCIL GIVE ME AUTHORITY TO USE CHOWRINGHEE PARK FOR STORAGE SPACE?" HE ASKED.

HIS REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO USE THE PARK --THE PRIDE AND JOY OF CALCUTTA -- AS A ~~EXERZEEXERZX~~ PARKING LOT FOR JEEPS AND TRUCKS SHOCKED THE BOARD NO END. THERE WAS COMPLETE SILENCE.

"IS THERE ANYBODY HERE WHO SAYS I CAN'T USE CHOWRINGHEE PARK FOR STORAGE?" DEMANDED CHEVES WHEN HE FAILED TO GET AN ANSWER.

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THE MEETING BROKE UP WITHOUT A DECISION AND THE NEXT MORNING CHEVES ROPED OFF THE PARK, PLACED AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE AROUND IT AND BEGAN POURING IN SUPPLIES.

ONCE HE ASKED FOR 500 FREIGHT CARS AND BRITISH PORT AUTHORITIES SAID HE COULDN'T HAVE THAT MANY. CHEVES PROMPTLY MARCHED EVERY AVAILABLE AMERICAN SOLDIER TO THE DOCKS. THEN HE

CALLED GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AND REPORTED HE HAD 3,000 MEN IDLE ON THE DOCKS BECAUSE THE BRITISH WOULDN'T GIVE HIM FREIGHT CARS. HE GOT THE CARS --EVEN THOUGH IT DID KNOCK BRITISH TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LOOP.

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CHEVES DROVE AROUND CALCUTTA'S STREETS IN A SHINY SEDAN WITH A RADIO TO CALL HIS MILITARY POLICE AND OBTAIN THEIR REPORTS. TO SPEED UNLOADING OPERATIONS HE INSTALLED A BAND ON THE DOCK TO PLAY JAZZ FOR AMERICAN DOCKHANDS. THEY UNLOADED A SHIP IN 46 HOURS.

WHEN HE TOOK OFF FOR CHINA HE HAD HIS SEDAN WITH ITS RADIO LOADED INTO A PLANE-- READY TO GO TO WORK ON THE NEW JOB.

APL GROVERS THRU FIFTH 11230--JA-- 155A

ADD CHUNGKING--INSERT NIGHT LEAD (MUOSA) SEVENTH GRAPH X X X GARRISON SINCE THEN.

(A TOKYO BROADCAST REPORTED BY NBC CLAIMED THT 5,655 CHINESE HAD BEEN KILLED AND 13,151 CAPTURED AT KWEILIN.)

OPERATING FROM BASES OUTSIDE OF SOUTHEASTERN ... A. 14TH AIR FO PLANES BATTERED AT THE INVADERS OVER THE WEEKEND. A JAPANESE NAVY TENDER, 13 RIVER STEAMERS, 14 LOCOMOTIVES AND THREE RAIL BRIDGES IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA WERE DESTROYED, AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE SAID. IN ADDITION THREE JAPANESE RADAR STATIONS AT YOCHOW WERE DISABLED.

CHINESE OFFICIALS HERE SPECULATED AS TO WHETHER JAPANESE PLANS INCLUDED INVASION OF KWEICHOW PROVINCE NORTHWEST OFKWANGSI, THE SPEARHEADS POINTING TOWARD ISHAN WOULD BE SOME 60 MILES FROM THE KWANGSI-KWEICHOW BORDER IF THEY MADE A JUNCTION IN THE CITY.

CHINESE MILITARY LEADERS SAID THAT THE JAPANESE WITH AN ESTIMATED 350,000 MEN NOW ENGAGED IN THEIR SOUTHEASTERN CHINA OFFENSIVE COULD EASILY INCLUDE AN INVASION OF KWEICHOW IN THEIR OPERATIONS DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE TERRAIN AND THEIR EXTENDED COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE EAST CHINA COAST, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID A JAPANESE ATTACK OF CHINESE POSITIONS 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF FOCHOW HAD BEEN THROWN BACK.

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G334PEW

A15DKX MCARTHUR'S HQ - (SPECIAL) XX MINES

HAMPSON INDICATED THE MAIN BATTLE STILL CENTERED ON THE ROAD ITSELF, ALTHOUGH TWO SEPARATE ACTIONS ARE UNDERWAY IN THE FLANKING HILLS TO THE EAST.

ONE OF THESE WAS THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF A SECOND COLUMN OF THE 24TH, WHICH CAPTURED MT.CATABARAN AFTER A THREE-MILE ADVANCE THROUGH PEAKS AND VALLEYS RANGING FROM 500 TO 2,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. A SECONDARY FIGHT WAS UNDERWAY ON HILL 1525, BUT THERE WAS NO DECISIVE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION THERE.

THE SECOND IMPORTANT ACTION IN THE HILLS WAS THE ADVANCE OF THE FIRST CAVALRY. ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JAMES HUTCHESON SAID FORWARD UNITS MET STRONG JAPANESE PATROLS AS THEY ADVANCED TO M CATABARAN. TERRAIN CONTINUED TO BE THE DIVISION'S PRINCIPAL DIFFICULTY.

GG2PCW NM

ADD LEYTE - (HAMPSON) XX SUBMARINE

(HUGO MILLER, PRESIDENT OF MANILA ROTARY BEFORE THE WAR AND ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN AMERICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES, ESCAPED FROM MANILA ABOARD A SMALL BOAT BUT WAS CAPTURED LATER AND IS SUPPOSED TO BE IN THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP, MANILA.)

GG1242PCW NM

ADD ABD LST HOSPITAL SHIP - (DAVIS) XX HOSPITAL

DR.ARTHUR J.ROSER, ONE-TIME FT.WAYNE,IND., GENERAL PRACTIONER WHO DESCRIBED HIS CIVILIAN MEDICAL SPECIALTY AS

"THE SKIN AND EVERYTHING UNDER IT," LED THE WAY PAST ROWS OF MAIN DECK BUNKS FILLED WITH NAVY SURVIVORS OF TTE BATTLE OF SAMAR AND SOLDIERS WOUNDED AT DULAG AND PALO.

COMMANDER FRED A.SMITH, OF AKRON,OHIO, ASSISTANT DIVISION SURGEON FOR THE FIFTH MARINES AND AN OBSERVER AT DULAG, DESCRIBED RESCUES THROUGH THE SWAMPS THERE.

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"THE MEN," HE SAID, "SANK TO THEIR HIPS IN MUD. OUR BUFFALOES (HEAVY-DUTY TRACTORS) WERE UNABLE TO GET THROUGH TO THEM. SNIPERS WERE FIRING FROM EVERY DIRECTION AND OUR PEOPLE WERE BEING HIT FREQUENTLQ. AT LAST IT WAS NECESSARY TO RIG LONG BAMBOO POLES ON THE BACKS OF NATIVE CARIBAOS, PLACE OUR STRETCHER CASES ON THE POLES, MAKING SLEDS OF THEM, AND TO DRAG THEM OUT. IT WAS PAINFULLY SLOW--AND IN THE SURGERY, THE FIRST SIX ARE THE GOLDEN HOURS. THAT'S WHEN WE CAN DO THE MOST FOR WOUNDED."

FROM THE CARIBAO AMBULANCES, MEN WERE TRANSFERRED TO SMALL AMPHIBIANS KNOWN AS "WEASELS" AND BROUGHT TO THE LSTS, LYING CLOSE INSHORE.

TODAY, THE CALL FOR DR.ROSER WAS FOR AN OPERATION ON A SAILOR, SURVIVOR OF ONE OF THE SUNKEN ESCORT CARRIERS IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES SEA, AND OF 42 HOURS ON A RAFT. HIS RIGHT ARM WAS SWOLLEN TWICE NORMAL SIZE WITH AN UGLY WOUND, BUT IN LESS THAN 15 MINUTES THE DOCTORS HAD REMOVED A STEEL SPLINTER.

"HE'LL BE AS SOUND AS A DOLLAR IN A FEW DAYS," DR.ROSER SAID. "PENCILLIN WAS JUST THE THING FOR HIM. IF THE SHRAPNEL HAD NOT BEEN REMOVED NOW, THE FELLOW MIGHT HAVE LOST HIS ARM."

THIS LIFE SAVING SPEED WAS A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF THE L

GG/DV4PCWNM

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION ON LEYTE, NOV.13-(AP)-EVERYTHING HAPPENED TO SERGEANT EATON DURING THE BREAKNECK RIDGE BATTLE NOV.12 THE TANK COMMANDED BY EATON---EDWIN EATON, OF PECK, MICH.--WAS HIT BY A 75-MILLIMETER SHELL AND HAD THE TURRET BLOWN OFF WHILE HELPING CLEAN JAPANESE AUTOMATIC WEAPONS OUT OF A THICKET.

EATON BEGAN THROWING GRENADES TOWARD BOTH SIDES OF THE TANK THROUGH THE OPEN HATCH, EXPLOSING ONLY HIS HAND AS HE THREW; BUT ON ONE HEAVE, A JAPANESE 50-CALIBER MACHINEGUN BULLET GRAZED HIS HAND WHILE HE WAS HOLDING A LIVEGRENADE IN IT. THE GRENADE FELL DOWN INSIDE THE TANK, WHERE IT EXPLODED ATOP A PILE OF AMMUNITION BUT FORTUNATELY DID NOT SET IT OFF.

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NO FRAGMENTS HIT EATON, BUT ONE DID GO THROUGH THE TROUSERS OF CORPORAL ROBERT BAENEN, OF GREEN BAY, WISC., WHO ESCAPED INJURY.

OTHERS IN THE TANK MANAGED TO WITHDRAW THE DAMAGED VEHICLE FROM THE FIGHT. THESE THREE WORKING WITH LEVERS WHICH LOOKED ONLY FAINTLY LIKE THE ORIGINALS, WERE PRIVATE GNE WOOLLEY, OF RIO, ILLINOIS; CORPORAL ALLEN HANSON, OF MADISON, WISC., AND PRIVATE HENRY WORCHESTER, OF OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE. NONE WAS INJURED.

THE INTERIOR EXPLOSION PUT ALL THE TANK'S PERISCOPES OUT OF COMMISSION, LEAVING THE CREW BLIND. THE VEHICLE, BLUNDERING THROUGH THE WOODS, WAS FINALLY GUIDED TO SAFETY BY FIRST LT.LEON HUBBELL, OF DULUTH, MINN., WHO GAVE THE CREW DIRECTIONS BY RADIO FROM A NEARBY HILLTOP.

BEFORE IT CAUGHT THE ENEMY SHELL, SERGEANT EATON'S TANK HAD KNOCKED OUT TWO MACHINE GUN NESTS AND KILLED SEVERAL JAPANESE.

EWS 10PCWNM

30.24— 20369

BY FRED HAMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
WITH 24TH DIVISION ON LEYTE, P.I., NOV. 13-(AP)-TWENTY-FOURTH DIVISION TROOPS ARE FIGHTING A DEADLY BATTLE ON "BREAK-NECK" RIDGE IN AN ATTEMPT TO BOTTLE UP A RE-INFORCED ENEMY ON THE ROAD LEADING TO ORMOC, SOME 20-ODD MILES AWAY.

THE ENEMY FORCES ARE LARGER AND HAVE MORE AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND ARTILLERY, BUT THEY ARE STAGING FEWER NIGHT ATTACKS. THIS USUALLY CAN BE TAKEN AS AN INDICATION, OFFICERS SAID, THAT HE IS LOSING HIS AGGRESSIVE FORCE. ON THE OTHER HAND, HE STILL IS RESISTING AT EVERY FAVORABLE DEFENSE POINT ALONG THE ROAD. EVIDENCE HAS BEEN FOUND THAT HE IS BOOBY TRAPPING HIS OWN AND U.S. DEAD, AND IS LAYING MORE ANTI-TANK MINES.

MEANWHILE, OTHER REGIMENTS OF THIS DIVISION ARE ENGAGED IN A BITTER RIGHT FLANK SKIRMISH WITH THE JAPANESE FOR POSSESSION OF THE ROAD NEAR THE LITTLE TOWN OF LIMON.

FAR TO THE LEFT OF THE ROAD IN THE MOUNTAINS SEPARATING LEYTE VALLEY FROM THE ORMOC CORRIDOR, FIGHTING CONTINUED ON DIM, MISTY HILL 1525. THIS IS A 2,000 YARD LONG SERIES OF RIDGES, HILLS, VALLEYS AND PEAKS. THE JAPANESE HOLD PART OF IT AND THE YANKS HOLD THE REMAINDER.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE FIGHTING THERE HAD LITTLE TO DO WITH THE ORMOC ROAD CAMPAIGN, BUT RATHER WAS A DEFENSE ACTION TO KEEP SMALL BANDS OF

J

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APANESE FROM CROSSING THE MOUNTAINS AND HARASSING THE AMERICAN SUPPLY LINES RUNNING THROUGH LEYTE VALLEY.

LW460 3APW NM

MELBOURNE,AUSTRALIA,NOV.13-(AP)-M.C.WARREN,WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE MELBOURNE HERALD, REPORTED TODAY THAT THE AUSTRALIAN HEAVY CRUISER SHROPSHIRE AND DESTROYER ARUNTA PLAYED A GALLANT PART WITH UNITED STATES WARSHIPS IN THE OCT.25 BATTLE IN SOUTHERN LEYTE GULF IN WHICH A JAPANESE FORCE CONSISTING OF NEARLY A SCORE OFWARSHIPS WAS WIPED OUT.

WARREN REPORTED THAT SEVERAL BLAZING JAPANESE HULKS, INCLUDING THE BATTLESHIP YAMASHIRO WHICH HAD BEEN HIT BY U.S. SHIPS, WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM BY BROADSIDES FROM AUTRALIAN FIGHTING CRAFT.

FJ441ACW

BUENOS AIRES, NOV. 13-(AP)-HAROLD J. GROSSMAN, CUBAN-BORN NEW YORK BUSINESS MAN WHO WAS DETAINED BY ARGENTINE FEDERAL POLICE FOR 18 DAYS FOR AN UNDISCLOSED REASON, HAS BEEN RELEASED, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

GROSSMAN WAS PERMITTED TO LEAVE THE CENTRAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS, WHERE HE WAS HELD INCOMMUNICADO IN A PRIVATE OFFICE. AS AUTHORITIES MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DETENTION, HIS RELEASE WAS NOT OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED.

UNOFFICIALLY IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE CASE NOW WAS CONSIDERED CLOSED AND NO ENTRY AGAINST GROSSMAN WILL APPEAR IN POLICE RECORDS. IT ALSO WAS LEARNED HE WILL BE PERMITTED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY AND RETURN.

THE NEW YORKER HAS BEEN PLANNING TO MAKE A BUSINESS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST. PLANE PASSAGES FOR HIMSELF AND WIFE HAVE BEEN RETURNED BY POLICE AND GROSSMAN INTENDS TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES DEC. 3, AS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED.

HE EXPECTS TO STAY IN NEW YORK ABOUT TWO MONTHS AFTER WHICH HE WILL RETURN TO BUENOS AIRES TO ATTEND TO HIS EXPORT BUSINESS.

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SA-GUPTILL 121745GDA-625PEW

ADD OTTAWA XX FORCES

WHEN THE COMMONS ADJOURNED AUG. 15, THE DATE FOR RE-ASSEMBLY WAS GIVEN AS JAN. 31, 1945, UNLESS SOME EMERGENCY INTERVENED.

WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT GOES TO THE COUNTRY IMMEDIATELY IN A GENERAL ELECTION WILL DEPEND ON HOW UNITED THE LIBERAL PARTY IS BEHIND THE ADMINISTRATION.

EJ1106PEW

CALGARY, NOV 13-(AP)-AN UNNAMED AUSTRALIAN AIRMAN HITCH-HIKED TO AUSTRALIA AND BACK TO CANADA ON HIS TWO WEEKS' FURLOUGH, ARRIVING BACK AT HIS STATION AT VULCAN, ALTA., WITH FIVE HOURS TO SPARE, ACCORDING TO A STORY CURRENT HERE.

AFTER HITCH-HIKING TO LETHBRIDGE, THE STORY SAYS, HWE WENT TO THE AIRPORT AND MENTIONED TO UNITED STATES FERRY COMMAND PILOTS HE WAS HEADED FOR THE U.S. AND ASKED FOR SUGGESTIONS.

THEY FLEW HIM TO SAN DIEGO AND PASSED HIM ALONG TO FELLOW FLIERS WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO SHOW HIM A GOOD TIME.

THE AIRMAN PASSED FROM ONE GROUP OF FERRY FLIERS TO ANOTHER, LANDED IN AUSTRALIA, SPENT THREE DAYS WITH HIS FAMILY, AND U.S. AIRMEN FLEW HIM BACK TO NORTH AMERICA.

SHE DISTANCE HE TRAVELLED EQUALLED A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

SB935PEW

OTTAWA, NOV.13-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

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SERIOUSLY WOUNDED:

PVT.JOHN LIONEL JAMES SHANKS, WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT, WHOSE MOTHER MRS.ESTELLE SHANKS LIVES AT 5445 SOUTH WELLS ST., CHICAGO.

WOUNDED:

PVT. WILLIAM EDWARD GLENNEY, QUEBEC REGIMENT, WHOSE MOTHER MRS. MARY GLENNEY LIVES AT 5145 OGDEN ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED:

PVT. FRANCIS MICHAEL HAGAN, QUEBEC REGIMENT, WHOSE MOTHER MRS. HILDA HAGAN, LIVES AT 3862 NORTH CAMAC ST., PHILADELPHIA.

MJ&HJ1217AEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV.13-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNC D TOD

THAT PVT.FLOYF GEORGE QUERIN, WHOSE FATHER, GEORGE QUERIN, LIVE

AT 1717 MULBERRY ST., TOLEDO, OHIO, HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MONDAY,

CP--JA-- 128A

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV.13-(AP)--THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY

THAT CORP.THOMAS DANIEL H MAYES, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.VIOLA MAYES, L

AT 85 MAIN ST., HUDSON, MASS., HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MONDAY, NOV.

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CP--JA-- 125A

NEW YORK, NOV. 13-(AP)-LT.MERRILL V. ALDERS, A NAVY DIVE-BOMBER PILOT FROM YOUNGSTOWN, O., SPENT A WEEK ADRIFT WITH MEMBERS OF HIS CREW AND WAS RESCUED AND RETURNED TO A CARRIER OF ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET AFTER TWO CRASHES AT SEA AND A NARROW ESCAPE FROM A JAPANESE SUBMARINE, HE TOLD LESLIE NICHOLS, MUTUAL BROADCASTING CORRESPONDENT, IN AN INTERVIEW BROADCAST TODAY.

ALDERS' SHIP WAS HIT IN AN ATTACK ON A JAPANESE FLEET OFF THE ISLAND OF SAMAR ON THE SECOND MORNING OF THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA.

HE GOT HIS PLANE AWAY FROM THE ENEMY VESSELS, BUT HAD TO MAKE A CRASH LANDING ON THE WATER. SICK FROM SWALLOWING SEA WATER AND WITHOUT FRESH WATER SUPPLIES, ALDERS AND HIS MEN FLOATED IN THEIR LIFE RAFT FOR THREE DAYS. THEN A NAVY TBM FLEW OVER AND SPOTTED THE RAFT. THE CREW OF THIS PLANE DECIDED BY VOTE TO ATTEMPT A LANDING TO PICK UP ALDERS AND HIS CREW.

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THEIR LANDING WAS SUCCESSFUL, BUT A HOLE IN THE TAIL OF THE SHIP ADMITTED WATER AND IT CRACKED UP IN THE TAKE-OFF. ALDERS, HIS MEN AND THE CREW OF THE TBM WERE ALL PLUNGED INTO THE SEA.

THERE WERE SO MANY OF THEM THEY COULDN'T ALL CROWD ON THE LIFE RAFT OF THE TBM. ONE MAN DIED AND WAS BURIED AT SEA. SHARKS ATTACKED THEM SEVERAL TIMES BUT NONE OF THE GROUP WAS INJURED. ONE JAP PLANE FLEW OVER, BUT APPARENTLY DID NOT SEEM THEM.

AT LAST A DESTROYER WAS DIRECTED TO THE DRIFTING LIFE RAFT BY NAVY SCOUT PLANES AND PICKED UP THE 15 MEN AND STARTED TO RETURN TO THE FLEET. AN HOUR LATER A JAPANESE SUBMARINE FIRED A TORPEDO, MISSING NARROWLY.

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HJ1249AEW

NEW YORK, NOV. 13- (AP)-THE SINKING OF THE TIRPITZ BY RAF LANCASTERS USING SIX-TON EARTHQUAKE BOMBS IS A TRIUMPH FOR A BLIND MAN WHO LOST HIS SIGHT BY A GERMAN BOMB BLAST IN THE ATTACKS ON LONDON IN 1940, THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES SAID TONIGHT.

HE IS AIR COMMODORE PATRICK HUSKINSON, MX M.C., DIRECTOR OF ARMAMENT FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND HE SHARES WITH HIS TEAM OF EXPER THE CREDIT FOR DEVELOPING THE DEVASTATING 12,000-POUND BOMB.

BEHIND THE SCENES, THE M SERVICE REPORT SAID, HE AND HIS EXPERTS HAVE MADE A CLOSE EXAMINATION OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED ON HEAVILY-ARMORED TARGETS. THEY FOLLOWED THE BOMBING OF THE SCHARNHORST AND THE GNEISENAU WHILE THEY LAY IN BREST, AND THEY NOTED THAT ALTHOUGH THERE WAS AT LEAST ONE DIRECT HIT AND MANY NEAR MISSES THE BATTLESHIPS SUCCEEDED IN ESCAPING.

THEY SET TO WORK DEVELOPING THE NEW ARMOR-PIERCING EXPLOSIVE AND STREAMLINED IT TO HAVE A SWIFT AND ACCURATE DESCENT AND A STRONG ENOUGH CASING TO STAND THE IMPACT WITHOUT BREAKING UP. WHILI THIS BIG BOMB WAS BEING BUILT THE BOMB BAYS OF THE LANCASTERS WERE MODIFIED TO CARRY IT. JHM BJS 4pm

NEW YORK, NOV. 13-(AP)-MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT SAID TONIGHT "THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTION OF THE REFUGEE IN AMERICA IS THAT THEY REMIND OLDER CITIZENS HOW PRECIOUS ARE THE THINGS WE HAVE."

SPEAKING BEFORE REFUGEE STUDENTS AND THEIR VOLUNTEER TEACHERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEE EDUCATION, MRS.ROOSEVELT SAID "THERE IS NEED OF LEARNING HOW TO ECONOMIZE AND THE VALUE OF CONSERVATION CAN BE TAUGHT US BY THEPEOPLE OF THE OLD WORLD," SHE SAID.

EJ1202AEW

NEW YORK, NOV.13-(AP)-A FEDERAL GRAND JURY, ASSERTING THAT GERMAN INDUSTRY-SECRETLY HINDERED AMERICAN WAR PRODUCTION THROUGH AGREEMENTS WITH CERTAIN AMERICAN CORPORATIONS, TODAY FILED A PRESENTMENT URGING CONGRESS TO TIGHTEN ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

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"NUMEROUS AGREEMENTS, IN VIOLATION OF THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS, BETWEEN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CORPORATIONS HAVE RESULTED IN RESTRICTING THE PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES OF MANY PRODUCTS OF VITAL WARTIME NECESSITY AND GREAT PEACETIME VALUE," IT WAS SAID IN THE PRESENTMENT.

LAWRENCE J.SOBEL, FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY, SAID SPECIFIC EVIDENCE WHICH LED TO THE GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION CONCERNED DEALINGS BETWEEN CERTAIN UNDISCLOSED AMERICAN COMPANIES AND PERSONS AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COMPANIES AND PERSONS WHICH CAUSED A SEVERE SHORTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES OF A VITAL RAW MATERIAL USED IN MODERN MILITARY

RADIO EQUIPMENT.

HALDEMAN JOHNSON, SPECIAL ATTORNEY FOR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S ANTI-TRUST DIVISION, SAID THE PRESENTMENT URGED THAT ANTI-TRUST LAWS BE REVISED BY INCREASING PENALTIES AND BY FORCING FOREIGN NATIONS TO MAKE PUBLIC ANY STOCK OWNERSHIP OR INTEREST IN AMERICAN COMPANIES. HE SAID COPIES OF IT WOULD BE SENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS.

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SOBEL SAID GERMAN OWNERS OF STOCK IN AMERICAN COMPANIES HAD REGISTERED THEIR OWNERSHIP WITH SWISS BANKS IN AN EFFORT TO AVOID PUBLICATION OF THEIR IDENTITY.

THIS INTERFERED GREATLY WITH AMERICAN PREPARATION FOR WAR PRIOR TO PEARL HARBOR, HE DECLARED.

"WE FEEL THAT CERTAIN GERMAN INTERESTS WHICH CONTROLLED INDUSTRY IN GERMANY UNDER THE KAISER, UNDER THE REPUBLIC AND UNDER THE NAZIS, WILL, UNLESS STOPPED, CONTROL IT FURTHER UNDER ANY FUTURE GOVERNMENT, ESPECIALLY IN THE CHEMICAL, SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND TUNGSTEN CARBIDE FIELDS," SOBEL CONTINUED.

HE SAID VITAL CHEMICAL FORMULAS AND BASIC MATERIALS HAD BEEN WITHHELD FROM AMERICAN INDUSTRY THROUGH PATENT AND CROSS-PATENT ARRANGEMENTS WHICH GERMAN COMPANIES HAD WITH AMERICAN COMPANIES.

GERMAN OWNERS FREQUENTLY DID NOT REVEAL ALL ESSENTIAL PARTS OF PATENTS IN FILING THEM WITH THIS COUNTRY, SOBEL SAID, SO THAT IN MANY CASES SERIOUS EXPLOSIONS AND CASUALTIES OCCURRED WHEN AMERICANS TRIED TO PUT THE PATENT IN PRODUCTION.

"AMERICAN COMPANIES WHICH ARE PARTIES TO THESE AGREEMENTS ARE IN SOME INSTANCES UNDER FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL AS A RESULT OF STOCK OWNERSHIP," THE PRESENTMENT ASSERTED.

THE PRESENTMENT, FILED WITH FEDERAL JUDGE VINCENT L.LEIBELL, SAID PENALTIES NOW PROVIDED BY ANTI-TRUST LAWS IN MANY CASES WERE NOT COMENSURATE WITH THE GRAVITY OF THE CRIME AND WITH THE EXTENT OF INJURY TO PUBLIC WELFARE.

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PS702PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV. 13-(AP)-A LAST MINUTE CHANGE IN PLANS MOVED UP THE LEYTE INVASION MANY DAYS.

AN ARMY CORPS WAS AT SEA--HEADED FOR YAP--WHEN ADMIRAL WILLIAM E. F. HALSEY, WITH INFORMATION THAT THE JAPANESE HAD SUFFERED HEAVY FLEET AND AIR LOSSES, RECOMMENDED THAT THE ISLAND BE BYPASSED FOR THE VITAL PHILIPPINES TARGET.

THIS WAS RELEATED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY BY COL. ALFRED E. KASTNER, ARMY GROUND FORCES OBSERVER, OF NEVADA CITY, CALIF., FIRST OFFICER TO RETURN FROM LEYTE.

THE CORPS EMBARKED AT HONOLULU SEPTEMBER 15, AND ON THE NEXT DAY THE OBJECTIVE WAS CHANGED. LEYTE WAS HIT OCTOBER 20.

KASTNER SAID POSITIONS PREPARED BY THE JAPANESE WERE ALMOST WORTHLESS, ADDING "THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THEY WERE CAUGHT BY SURPRISE."

GW1236PEW NM

WASHINGTON,NOV.13-(AP)-ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS SAID TODAY HE FOUND LATIN AMERICAN AMBASSADORS IN BASIC AGREEMENT WITH THE DUMBARTON OAKS INTERNATIONAL SECURITY PLAN.

HE ADDED AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A NUMBER OF ORAL RESPONSES IN ADDITION TO FORMAL MEMORANDA SUBMITTED BY VENEZUELA AND URUGUAY AND CONSIDERED ALL OF THEM ANALYTICAL AND HELPFUL.

SAYING THAT WHILE DIFFERENT IDEAS WERE BROUGHT OUT BY THE LATIN AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES DURING THREE MEETINGS, STETTINIUS EMPHASIZED THAT THEY COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS ATTACKS ON THE DUMBARTON OAKS AGREEMENT.

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URUGUAY'S MEMORANDUM PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WHILE THE VENEZUELAN PLAN WAS UNDERSTOOD ALSO TO SEEK GREATER SMALL-NATION ASSURANCES THAN ARE EMBODIED IN THE PRESENT SECURITY OUTLINE.

STETTINIUS ALSO TOLD REPORTERS TODAY THAT AMBASSADOR CLARENCE E. GAUSS IS EXPECTED TO RETURN SHORTLY FROM HIS POST AT CHUNGKING WHICH HE RESIGNED AT ABOUT THE TIME GENERAL JOSEPH W.STILWELL WAS RECALLED.

THE ACTING SECRETARY DECLINED COMMENT ON A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE'S PLAN FOR DISMANTLING "PRIMARY INDIRECT MUNITIONS INDUSTRIES" IN GERMANY, SAYING THAT AMERICAN IDEAS FOR THE TREATMENT OF GERMANY ARE RECEIVING ACTIVE ATTENTION.

SECRETARY HULL, HE REPORTED, IS GETTING ALONG VERY WELL.

FR128PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV. 13-(AP)-LADY HALIFAX, WIFE OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, OPENED TODAY A WAR RELIEF BAZAAR, SPONSORED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, TO HELP FINANCE REESTABLISHMENT OF THE ST.CHRISTOPHER'S HOME FOR CHILDREN IN KENT, WRECKED BY BOMBING.

VX5PEW NM

WASHINGTON, NOV 13-(AP)-ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS SAID TODAY THAT GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF ITALIAN PRODUCTS WERE NOT AIMED AT GIVING "ABNORMAL IMPETUS" TO THE IMPORTATION OF ITALIAN

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COMMODITIES.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASES, HE SAID, ARE MADE IN AN EFFORT TO RESTORE NEARLY NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH ITALY IN LINE WITH GOVERNMENT POLICY ON TRADE WITH ALL LIBERATED AREAS. PRIVATE FIRMS ARE NOT YET PERMITTED TO OPERATE IN ITALY.

STETTINIUS GAVE THE EXPLANATION N A LETTER REPLYING TO A PROTEST FROM PUERTO RICO'S RESIDENT COMMISSIONER BOLIVAR PAGAN AGAINST GOVERNMENT PURCHASES IN ITALY OF CITRON IN BRINE, ALSO A PUERTO RICAN PRODUCT.

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LH613PEW

CHICAGO,NOV.13-(AP)-JOHN B.TERRY, CHICAGO DAILY NEWS WAR CORRESPONDENT, DIED ABOARD A HOSPITAL SHIP OCT.31 OF INJURIES RECEIVED FROM EXPLODING BOMB FRAGMENTS, THE DAILY NEWS REPORTED TODAY.

TERRY AND SEVERAL OTHER AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WERE INJURED ON LEYTE WHEN A LONE JAP RAIDER DROPPED A BOMB WITHIN 100 FEET OF THE HOUSE WHERE THEY WERE LIVING. HE WAS THOUGHT AT FIRST TO HAVE SUFFER ONLY A MINOR CONCUSSION AND A SHATTERED ELBOW.

TERRY'S DEATH WAS THE THIRD RESULTING FROM THE EXPLOSION. ASAHEL BUSH OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WAS KILLED AND STANLEY GUNN OF THE FORT WORTH TELEGRAM, DIED LATER OF INJURIES. FOUR OTHER CORRESPONDENTS SUFFERED MINOR INJURIES.

BORN IN THE PHILIPPINES, TERRY JOINED THE DAILY NEWS IN AUGUST AFTER A POSTGRADUATE COURSE AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY AS A NIEMAN FELLOW. HIS WIDOW, WHO LIVES IN CALIFORNIA, SURVIVES.

RS1206PCW

MISSOULA,MONT.,NOV.13-(AP)-IF COL.HUBERT ZEMKE HAD RETURNED FROM AN OCTOBER 30 MISSION OVER GERMANY, HE PROBABLY WOULD BE SITTING BEHIND A DESK IN ENGLAND NOW.

THE 31-YEAR-OLD MISSOULAN WROTE HIS WIFE AND PARENTS IN A LETTER DATED OCTOBER 30--THE DAAY HE WAS SHOT DOWN--THAT HE HAD ASKED FOR A DESK ASSIGNMENT, EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1, RELIEVING HIM OF COMBAT DUTY.

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PREVIOUSLY, HIS LOVE OF FLYING AND COMBAT HAD LED HIM TO TURN DOWN STAFF ASSIGNMENTS SO THAT HE MIGHT LEAD HIS LIGHTNING-MUSTANG FIGHTER GROUP. HE COLLECTED A BAG OF 28 GERMAN PLANES, 22 IN THE AIR AND SIX ON THE GROUND TO PACE A FIGHTING TEAM WHICH AT ONE TIME INCLUDED 30 ACES.

MRS.MARIA ZEMKE, HIS WIFE, AND HIS PARENTS, MR.AND MRS.BENNO ZEMKE OF MISSOULA, REVEALED TODAY HE HAD WRITTEN IN HIS FINAL LETTER THAT HE WAS SEEKING TO BE RELIEVED OF COMBAT DUTY.

NONE OF THEM FEELS THAT HE WILL NOT RETURN..."WE'RE ALL CERTAIN WE'LL HEAR FROM HIM AGAIN," HIS MOTHER SAID.

HIS WIFE AND THEIR SON, HUBERT,JR., WHO WILL BE TWO YEARS OLD DECEMBER 3, HAVE BEEN MAKING THEIR HOME WITH HIS PARENTS IN MISSOULA FOR THE PAST 18 MONTHS.

DV408PCWNM

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.13-(AP)-DONATED WHOLE BLOOD, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM DRIED PLASMA, WILL START WINGING ACROSS THE PACIFIC THIS WEEK TO THE OCEAN'S WARFRONTS IN LIGHTWEIGHT REFRIGERATOR UNITS ABOARD HUGE NAVY TRANSPORT PLANES.

THE TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT SAID THE FLUID BLOOD CAN BE TRANSPORTED AS FAR AWAY AS BATTLE-TORN LEYTE ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES 48 HOURS AFTER BEING DRAWN FROM A DONOR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SHIPMENT WILL BE FLOWN TO PEARL HARBOR FOR RADIO-REQUEST DISTRIBUTION TO NEEDED POINTS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AERO-MEDICAL PROGRAM DISCLOSED A SOLUTION HAS BEEN DEVELOPED WHICH GIVES BLOOD 75 PER CENT OF ITS NORMAL EFFICIENCY 21 DAYS AFTER BEING DONATED.

LIQUID BLOOD HAS LONG BEEN NEEDED IN COMBAT AREAS BECAUSE WHILE PLASMA MAY SAVE A WOUNDED MAN DURING THE FIRST SHOCK PERIOD, IT FAILS WHEN TOO GREAT A LOSS OF BLOOD REDUCES OXYGEN IN THE SYSTEM BELOW A CRITICAL POINT.

WW435APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 13-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY IN A BROADCAST SAID "ENEMY" PLANES BOMBED MANILA TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED CHURCHES AND HOMES WERE DESTROYED. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF DAMAGE TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

WW559APW

BROADCAST 120

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV.13-(AP)-FRONTLINE REPORTS ARE MORE OPTIMISTIC IN THE BLOODY BATTLE FOR LEYTE, NBC REPORTER GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST FROM THE PHILIPPINES, BUT "THERE IS STILL A DIRTY FIGHT AHEAD."

"OUR SOLDIERS HAVE TO INCH THEIR WAY UP AND DOWN MOUNTAIN RIDGES AND JUNGLES TO GET AT THE ENEMY AND PRY THEM OUT, JAP BY JAP, FROM THE FOXHOLES," HE SAID.

"THIS BATTLE FOR LEYTE IS GOING ON UNDER HARASSING CONDITIONS, SO LIKE THOSE IN THE WORST OF NEW GUINEA, IT IS HEARTBREAKING."

FOLSTER SAID THE LEYTE JAPANESE FOR THE MOST PART WERE WELL ARMED, WELL FED AND "IN THE PINK OF CONDITION."

DV1031PCW

UNDATED ROMULO (160)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV 14 1944

"AMERICA HAS NEVER FOUGHT A WAR MORE JUST, MORE NECESSARY, MORE GLORIOUS THAN THIS ONE," BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT, TOLD FILIPINOS TODAY IN A BROADCAST OVER THE VOICE OF FREEDOM STATION ON LEYTE ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HE TOLD HIS LISTENERS THAT "AMERICA IS FIGHTING THIS WAR FOR US AND FOR MILLIONS LIKE US."

HE ADDED:

"OUR REASON FOR FIGHTING IN THIS WAR IS NOT SO PURELY SENTIMENTAL; WE ARE NOT MERELY PAYING WITH THE COIN OF GRATITUDE THE FAVORS THAT WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

"STRONGER THAN THE FEELING OF SENTIMENT WITHIN US IS THE COMPULSION OF PURE SELF-INTEREST. THAT IS WHY THIS WAR IS OUR WAR AS MUCH AS IT IS AMERICA'S. THAT IS WHY THIS IS OUR WAR, APART FROM THE FACT THAT IT IS ALSO AMERICA'S. THAT IS WHY OUR FERVENT SOULS, OUR REASON AND OUR WILL ARE ABSOLUTELY AND UNSTINTEDLY IN THIS WAR. FOR IT IS PERHAPS TRUER TO SAY AMERICA IS FIGHTING THIS WAR FOR US AND FOR MILLIONS OF OTHER PEOPLES LIKE US, THAN TO SAY THAT WE ARE FIGHTING THIS WAR FOR AMERICA'S SAKE."

XA1041ACW

UNDATED CHINA INTERPRETIVE (360)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

A THIN PSYCHOLOGICAL THREAD WHICH BOUND THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE-DOMINATED CHINESE TO THE PUPPET NANKING GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN SNAPPED BY THE DEATH OF "PRESIDENT" WANG CHING-WEI.

THE RESULT MAY BE AN IMPORTANT REVERSAL FOR JAPAN'S INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN TO CREATE IN OCCUPIED CHINA A COMPLACENT CITIZENRY.

WANG WAS THE MOST PROMINENT PRE-WAR OFFICIAL THE JAPANESE SUCCEEDED IN ENTICING TO THEIR ELABORATE SYSTEM OF PUPPET GOVERNMENTS. MANY CHINESE REMEMBERED, AS THE JAPANESE INTENDED THEY SHOULD, THAT WANG HAD BEEN A CONFIDANTE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND THE NEXT MOST IMPORTANT MAN IN THE LEGITIMATE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

THERE WAS WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT WANG HAD ACCEPTED SERVICE UNDER THE JAPANESE ON EXPLICIT ORDERS FROM CHIAANG KAI-SHEK.

THIS BELIEF WAS GROWING AMONG BOTH PEASANTS AND EDUCATED CLASSES, PARTICULARLY IN CENTRAL AND NORTH CHINA, WHEN I RETURNED AS A REPATRIATE FROM SHANGHAI IN LATE 1943.

CHUNGKING AGENTS WERE OPERATING SO EXTENSIVELY IN AREAS SUPPOSEDLY UNDER TIGHT JAPANESE CONTROL THAT THEY EVEN COLLECTED TAXES. MANY MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS WERE CHUNGKING APPOINTEES WHO HAD REMAINED ON THE JOB.

THE IDEA THAT WANG MIGHT BE ONE OF THEM WAS STRENGTHENED, IN CHINESE MINDS, BY THE FACT THAT CHIANG HAD NOT SUFFICIENTLY DISCREDITED HIS ONETIME SUBORDINATE. THE PLACING OF A PRICE ON WANG'S HEAD WAS UNCONVINCING TO THE CHINESE, FOR THIS IS AN OLD ORIENTAL CUSTOM TO CLOUD THE ISSUE.

THOUSANDS OF CHINESE DID NOT ACTIVELY OPPOSE THE NANKING REGIME FOR THIS REASON, ALTHOUGH THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT AND JAPANESE OVERLORDSHIP BOTH WERE DISTASTEFUL TO THEM. THE JAPANESE CAREFULLY MATURED THIS TENUOUS HOLD ON THE PEOPLE.

THE JAPANESE NOW HAVE NO CHINESE CAPABLE OF RETAINING SUCH DELICATE ALLEGIANCE. WANG'S IMMEDIATE SUCCESSOR, CHEN KUNG-PO, WAS AN EARLY REVOLUTIONARY LEADER WHO EMERGED FROM MANY YEARS' OBSCURITY AS MAYOR OF SHANGHAI UNDER THE JAPANESE.

CHEN LONG HAS BEEN GROOMED AS OCCUPIED CHINA'S NO.2 OFFICIAL, RECEIVING FLATTERING ATTENTION FROM TOKYO, BUT HE HAS FAILED TO WIN THE CHINESE EVEN IN SHANGHAI. HIS INEPT ADMINISTRATION IN THAT PORT PROVOKED DIRECT CRITICISM IN JAPANESE-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS.

JAPAN'S EFFORTS TO BUILD AN "INNER FORTRESS" AROUND THE HOMELAND AND HER CONTINENTAL HOLDINGS REQUIRE A MINIMUM OF RESTLESSNESS IN DOMINATED CHINA. WANG'S DEATH MAY INTENSIFY NON-COOPERATION WITH THE NANKING REGIME. IN THAT CASE THE JAPANESE WILL FALL BACK UPON THEIR PRIMARY WEAPON--FORCE.

WW/PM1246APW NM

EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, NOV 13--THE FOLLOWING ORDER WAS ISSUED TODAY BY BRIG.GEN.ALLEN, DIRECTOR OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS PRESS RELATIONS DEPARTMENT:

"THE USE OF THE DATELINE 'SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE' OR 'SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS' IS AUTHORIZED FOR CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO AND ON DUTY WITH THE PRESS RELATIONS DEPARTMENT IN PARIS. IN CASES WHERE DISPATCHES FROM SHAEF CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS ARE ALTERED OR INCLUDED WITH OTHER REPORTS IN A ROUNDUP NOT WRITTEN IN PARIS THE USE OF THE SHAEF DATELINE IS NOT AUTHORIZED AND WILL NOT BE PERMITTED. PLEASE INFORM YOUR ORGANIZATIONS."

(THIS ORDER WAS ISSUED AFTER A RECEIPT OF COMPLAINT THAT A NEWS AGENCY, NOT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS INCLUDING UNDER THE SHAEF, PARIS, DATELINE MATTER THAT DID NOT ORIGINATE THERE. THE AP HAS USED THE SHAEF DATELINE ONLY ON DISPATCHES RECEIVED FROM ITS STAFF ACCREDITED TO HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS. SINCE SHAEF MOVED LAST MONTHS FROM LONDON TO PARIS CORRESPONDENTS THERE HAVE BEEN HANDICAPPED BY UNAVILABILITY OF RAPID COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE FRONT AND PARIS. CORRESPONDENTS IN FRONT SECTORS HAVE FILED DIRECTLY TO LONDON OR NEW YORK, NOT BY WAY OF PARIS.

(FOR THAT REASON MOST AP ROUNDUPS OF WESTERN FRONT OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN DATELINED LONDON, WHERE ALL DISPATCHES ARE QUICKLY AVAILABLE.

(RECENTLY COMMUNICATIONS TO AND FROM PARIS HAVE IMPROVED AND IT IS HOPED THAT AN INCREASING NUMBER OF ROUNDUP DISPATCHES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM THE AP STAFF AT SHEAF. HOWEVER, WHEN THE WHOLE PICTURE IS NOT QUICKLY AVAILABLE THERE MANY ROUNDUPS MUST COME FROM LONDON.)

NY, NOV. 13, 1944

SB445PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN).
2. EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM VISTULA NORTH OF WARSAW).
3. HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST).
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA).

EJ1144PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV.13, 1940--BRITISH AND GERMAN AIR FORCES TRADE BLOWS IN CROSS-CHANNEL WARFARE. LIGHT BRITISH NAVAL FORCES SHOOT UP SMALL CONVOY IN STRAIT OF OTRANTO BETWEEN ITALY AND ALBANIA.

KK502AEW

30. 24 - 20375

30. 24 — 20375

Yanks Within Two Miles of Metz, Capture Several More Nazi Forts; 14 Jap Vessels Blasted at Manila

NOV 15 1944

BRITISH LAUNCH NEW ASSAULT ON FRONT IN HOLLAND

BEALMEAR

Fall of Enemy Bastion Believed Imminent as Resistance Weakens.

ALLIES SEIZE EIND

Germans Abandon Miejiel in Region West of Maas River.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Paris, Nov. 14—(AP) British troops struck eastward from Nederweert in a new assault preceded by a 400-gun bombardment today as the American Third army closed within two miles of the fortress city of Metz at the end of the first week of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Winter offensive.

A frontline dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Ned Nordness said the British had seized Eind in the first hours of their attack, which jumped off at 4 p. m., and had made crossings of the Noord and Wesen canals east of Weert.

Nazis Abandon Miejel

Nordness said the Germans abandoned Miejel, indicating they were withdrawing their strength from the region west of the Maas (Méuse) river.

Associated Press Correspondent Lewis Hawkins said the fall of Metz, which never has been taken by storm in modern times, appeared to be a matter of days, if not hours, barring a suicide stand by the Germans in the inner ring of fortifications or fighting in the streets.

The Fifth division which took Fort L'Aisne yesterday captured Fort L'Yser today and drove to within two miles of Metz on the south and southeast, while the 9th launched a new attack from the west and pounded to a point three miles from the city.

Both forts which were captured were found to be without big guns and were given up without serious struggle, but Hawkins said the Germans were fighting to hold high ground closer to the city.

The surprising ease with which the Yanks were closing in on Metz posed a puzzle more baffling because the Germans who fought desperately to hold Fort Driant on the southwest have not been observed in any wholesale withdrawal from the city, which now is surrounded on three sides.

But it is possible that the enemy could have pulled out a considerable portion of the fortress garrisons under the cover of night and thick weather which has made observation from the air virtually impossible in recent days.

Besides capturing Fort L'Yser today, the Fifth division overran the towns of Pouilly, Curvy, Orny, Pontoy and Coin le Curvy and completed the job of cleaning out Bois de Hopital. All are close together south and southeast of the city.

West of Metz the 95th division swept past Chatel St. Germain in a two-mile push which carried to Rozerieules, three miles from the city. Only the guns of Forts Driant and Marival fired at these attackers.

Expand Moselle Bridgehead

At the northern extremity of the Third army front the 90th division expanded its Koenigsmacher bridgehead over the Moselle to Inglange, 3 1-2 miles southeast of Koenigsmacher and linked up with a smaller new bridgehead to the north. The original bridgehead still had not been joined with the one at Uckange, south of Thionville, however.

During the day the 90th seized the towns of Kerling, Freching, Kuntzng, Imeldange and Basse Yutz.

Farther north in the first army sector the Germans launched a counterattack which Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' troops repulsed with artillery fire. An indication of the stalemate there was given in reports to headquarters which showed only 53 prisoners taken by the entire First army during the day.

South of Metz, on the other hand, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh army smashed forward in a two-pronged attack north of Baccarat and southeast of Bruyeres.

It was too early to tell the potential force of Patch's attack, but at the very least it was the strongest drive in weeks in that eastward bulge between Nancy and Belfort.

Yanks Take Leintrey

North of Baccarat the Americans captured Leintrey, Montigny and Migneville early in their push through the snow-drifted foothills of the Vosges mountains.

Patch's other spearhead punched through Aumontzey and Campdray, four and six miles southeast of Bruyeres.

(In a dispatch from the front late tonight Associated Press Correspondent Thoburn Wiant said the northern thrust had carried two miles east of Migneville against light opposition and had made substantial advances east and northeast of Montigny against stronger resistance. He said the Germans were fighting fiercely in the mountains east of Leintrey.

(Twenty-odd miles southward in the Bruyeres sector the Seventh overran the towns of Vienville, Ireux, Lanay and Granges-Survoloone, Wiant said, and the Germans appeared to be withdrawing to prevent being outflanked.)

On the southeastern flank of the swing around Metz, Patton's 26th infantry and Fourth armored divisions regained a mile lost to the strongest of nine enemy counterattacks yesterday and themselves went on to gain a mile, winning most of the forest of Bride and Koecking north of Dieuze.

80th Division Gains

The 80th division advanced from the vicinity of Herny to Arriance, 14 miles southeast of Metz, and the Sixth armored pushed into Vittoncourt, 12 miles southeast of the fortress city in a mile advance.

At least 707 more prisoners were bagged by the Third army yesterday, bringing to 5,606 the number known to have been taken since the drive began Nov. 8. The Nazis were known to have moved in several infantry and armored units in the past few days to oppose Patton's push, but nothing in front dispatches indicated a stiffening of enemy resistance.

The Berlin radio said "it would be a mistake to place exaggerated importance on the German citadel of Metz," and a German commentator said Metz had served its purpose by delaying the Allied offensive while the Siegfried line was strengthened.

Patton Closing In Rapidly on Metz; Paris Reports Thionville Nazis Quit

Patch Gains 2 Miles In Vosges Offensive

H-Cowan

British Cross 2 Canals in Venlo Sector After Barrage by 400 Cannon

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 14.—American troops, crashing in upon Metz from three directions, were only two miles from the famous fortress city on the south and southeast tonight, and a front dispatch declared its fall appeared to be but a matter of days, if not hours.

As the Americans closed in here for the kill the British 2d Army, 150 miles to the north, opened a strong drive in southeastern Holland and in the initial stages stormed across two canals and occupied at least two towns.

Lieutenant General George S Patton's forces, who opened their winter offensive just a week ago met astonishingly light resistance as they smashed in upon reputedly impregnable Metz. As the nearest forces came up from the south and southeast, other units advanced to points within three miles of the city on the west.

Fall Expected Soon

"Barring a stand in the old inner fortresses and house-to-house fighting, the fall of the city appeared to be a matter of days, if not hours," asserted Lewis Hawkins, Associated Press correspondent with the 3d Army.

He said there was strong indication that the Nazis meant to give up the great stronghold without a major fight and that the bulk of enemy forces had been withdrawn from the area under cover of long nights and bad weather, which had prevented Allied aerial observation of their movements.

As the fighting around Metz appeared to be rushing toward a swift and totally unanticipated climax, the British troops in southeastern Holland lashed out behind a barrage of 400 guns in a strong drive east of the Dutch village of Nederweert, eighteen miles southwest of Venlo and some thirty-eight miles northwest of Aachen.

An hour after Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery sent his forces churning toward the German border a spokesman for the British 2d Army declared "the attack is going according to plan." An Associated Press field dispatch said the assault was making "smashingly good headway."

Two Canals Crossed

Except for the size of the artillery barrage which preceded the jump-off at 4 p. m., there was no indication of the scope of the British attack. The Tommies quickly established bridgeheads across two canals near Nederweert, and dispatches indicated German resistance was not heavy. The town of Meijel, which the Nazis took a few weeks ago, was found to have been evacuated by the enemy. Eind, a village a mile and a half southeast of Nederweert, was quickly seized.

The battle for Metz was described by Kenneth Dixon, of The Associated Press, as a "modern foxhole struggle" inside the city's ancient defense ring. He said neither Fort L'Yser, captured today, nor Fort L'Aisne, taken yesterday in the doughboys' drive upon Metz from the south, was protected by anything bigger than machine guns.

The Paris radio reported the German garrison of Thionville, heavily fortified steel center sixteen miles north of Metz, had surrendered. For several weeks American troops have held the part of Thionville on the west bank of the Moselle, with Nazis clinging to the eastern half of the city. There was no Allied confirmation that the city had been captured.

While the southern assault force probed deeper into the Metz defenses and fighting flared anew at both ends of the 3d Army front, the American 95th Infantry Division launched an attack toward Metz from the west, the first concentrated effort against the enemy in that sector since the present offensive began.

The focal point of this assault was Chatel St. Germain, a small town four miles due west of Metz in hilly country sloping eastward to the Mosele River. First reports gave no word of the 95th's progress or of its proximity to the mighty forts protecting Metz on the west.

Patch Gains Two Miles

As Patton's forces pushed forward in rain and slush that grounded supporting air units for the third straight day, Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army on the right lashed out in a two-pronged thrust, which netted two miles despite stubborn Nazi opposition in the snow-covered Vosges foothills.

Patch's troops captured Leintray, just south of the Luneville-Saarebourg railroad, and Montigny, ten miles farther south and six and a half miles northeast of Baccarat. Farther south they took the villages of Aumontzey, four miles southeast of Bruyeres on the Gerardmer road to the Schlucht Pass, and Champdray, six miles south of Bruyeres, after substantial gains.

Elsewhere on the 3d Army front American troops jabbed ahead at numerous points, increasing the threat of encirclement for the German defenders of Metz. In the Koenigsmacher bridgehead over the Moselle at the northern extremity of General Patton's front, the 90th Division advanced to within a mile and a half of the German frontier near the Luxemburg corner. The other Moselle bridgehead, in the Uckange sector, three miles south of Thionville also was expanded up to a mile, mainly in an easterly direction.

THIRD PUSHES TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF CITY

FRYE

Americans Capture Fourth Fortress but Foe Fights Hard Closer In.

MOSELLE CROSSINGS WIDENED

British Launch an Attack in

East Holland—Seventh Gains in Vosges.

London, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—American troops struck to within two miles of Metz from the south and southeast tonight, and others, closing in from the west upon that tottering city, were only three miles away.

A front-line dispatch said that the fall of Metz—never before stormed successfully in modern times—appeared now to be but a matter of days, unless the Germans elected to stand in the city's formidable inner fortresses and in the streets.

Two of its main forts in the outer defenses—L'Aisne and L'Yser—and two subsidiary forts had already been breached with surprising ease, but the Germans were fighting hard to hold the high ground closer in.

British Launch Attack.

Meanwhile today the British Army in southeastern Holland launched a sharp attack, supported by 400 guns, toward the German border. They took the town of Enid, two miles southeast of Nederweert, and made three crossings of the Noord and Wesen canals, east of Weert.

Fort l'Yser, half a mile northwest of the town of Orny, was described officially as a powerful system of underground defense works.

So far as was known at Supreme Headquarters, Fort l'Yser fell without resistance from its turreted batteries—just as Fort l'Aisne and two satellite bastions to the southwest were taken yesterdaw. L'Aisne was the first of nine main fortress groups in the Metz system to fall, and l'Yser the second. They were stormed by troops of the Fifth Division of Lieut.-Gen. Patton's Third Army.

Resistance Still Slight.

The Americans pushed on into the Hopital Forest for their closest approach to Metz, and were striking toward that city from the south along a nine-mile front. Nothing in front dispatches indicated any stiffening of resistance, and the apparent German pullback suggested Metz itself might be forfeited to avoid encirclement of its strong garrison.

British troops in eastern Holland struck in a violent attack today in the Nederweert area, eighteen miles southwest of the German-Dutch border city of Venlo, a front dispatch declared. More than 400 guns gave thunderous support to the push.

Actions flared from the Vosges foothills, below Metz, to Holland, with the Third Army's drive in the Metz area on the largest scale.

Even as this fourth fortress fell, and all of Metz's roads of reinforcement or retreat were brought within artillery range, American infantry on the left flank of the seventy-mile Third Army front shoved forward in their Moselle bridgehead to within one and a half miles of the German border near the Luxembourg corner.

South of Metz, the Seventh Army pushed forward in two-mile gains at either end of a ten-mile front, spreading the American attack into the snow-drifted foothills of the Vosges Mountains.

Fifth Division units, driving through unexpectedly light resistance, had captured Fort Aisne and two of its satellites near Verny yesterday, and seized the towns of Corny, Pommerieux, Verny, and Liehon.

The fortifications at Orny fell to the Tenth Regiment of the Fifth Division, but battlefront reports did not disclose whether it was taken without a struggle.

With capture of Fort Aisne and the town of Corny earlier, the Americans had cut up behind formidable Fort Driant, on the Moselle's west bank.

The speed with which this invasion has penetrated the German defenses south of Metz raised the question of whether the enemy actually plans to yield without a fight this strongest fortified city in all western Europe. A dispatch from Supreme Headquarters said the answer to this riddle may come within the next twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Corny is on the banks of the Moselle almost due east and across the river from Fort Driant, which like Fort L'Aisne was one of the nine main forts in the Metz defense system. A frontal assault by American troops on Fort Driant some weeks ago failed.

Near Reich at Luxembourg.

On Gen. Patton's northern flank, troops of the Ninetieth Division thrust ahead two and a half miles in their hard-won bridgehead over the Moselle near Koenigsmacher, reaching within one and a half miles of the Reich's border. Their chief opposition was strong artillery fire. Immediately north of Metz, the Germans still gave stubborn resistence in the area of Maizieres.

In six days, through yesterday, of Gen. Patton's new offensive, 5,600 prisoners had been taken.

Southeast of Metz, German gains of up to a mile in counter-attacks seeking to save Dieuze were wiped out by elements of the Twenty-sixth and Fourth Armored Divisions, and the Americans added another mile in fresh advances. Infantry now controlled almost half the Bride and Koecking Forest astride a ridge dominating Dieuze.

Elements of the Sixth Armored Division rode into Vittoncourt, twelve miles southeast of Metz in a mile push, and the 317th Regiment of the 80th Infantry in the same sector won a half mile of ground, going into Arriance fourteen miles southeast of Metz.

Weather Curbs Reconnaissance.

There was no explanation why the Germans yielded the great underground Aisne fort at Verny, south of Metz, and let the Americans cut in almost squarely behind Fort Driant, if they intended to make a suicide stand for Metz itself. Bad weather prevented aerial reconnaissance from learning whether Metz was being reinforced, or possibly evacuated.

Possibly the forts which the enemy yielded were not needed for a close siege defense of the city, the dispatch pointed out. The capture of the three bastions was not believed to open an actual gap into Metz itself as the whole zone is covered by the cross-fire positions of guns in flanking forts. It was believed, too, that between the captured forts and the city limits there may be one or more additional fortifications.

An intimation that the Germans might not make a last-ditch fight for Metz came in a broadcast from the headquarters of Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt which asserted that "Metz has fulfilled its task" in holding back the Americans while "front zone fortifications" were deepened.

Aisne And Driant Big Forts

Fort l'Aisne and Fort Driant are among the nine main forts in the Metz defense system, which contains 22 bastions in all. Both actually consist of a series of subterranean fortresses.

Some weeks ago American troops made a limited effort to take Fort Driant, but withdrew after forcing their way into part of the fort and engaging the defenders in a weird struggle underground.

Despite snow and bitter cold, the Third Army's wheeling movement southeast of Metz enveloped at least 15 more towns in gains of one to three miles.

This part of Patton's offensive got within 15 miles of the Saar Basin when tanks of the Sixth Armored Division entered Many, 16 miles southeast of Metz, and Thicourt, a mile and a half farther down the line. Now that division was within four miles of the enemy base at Faulquemont.

Seventh Army's Gains

The Seventh Army's left-flank troops captured Veney, four miles north of Raon-l'Etape, one of the towns guarding the Vosges passes to the Rhine.

The weeks-old battle for the Vosges approaches became more intense as a German attack southeast of Baccarat was broken up by artillery fire with heavy losses to the enemy.

"Substantial gains" southeast of Bruyeres were reported by the Allied communique, with American troops capturing Aumontzey and Champdray and occupying surrounding heights.

Leintrey, Montigny Taken

Fighting in snowstorms east of Luneville, American units advanced about two miles against strong resistance and captured Leintry and Montigny.

There was little activity on the United States First Army front inside Germany, where the Hurtgen Forest struggle southeast of Aachen had dwindled to limited fighting. The Americans made small gains southwest of Hurtgen, and repulsed a German attack west of Schmidt.

In Holland the activity was limited to patrolling and artillery duels. Bad weather, with low ceilings and snow flurries, held air support to a minimum.

DEATH DECREE FOR WEAKLINGS

Himmler Tells Soldiers To Shoot All Who Talk Surrender

With the Second Armored Division, Nov. 14 (AP)—Declaring that "our will to resist is the only thing we have left" against the material superiority of our enemy, the Nazi party has advised all German soldiers to shoot anyone contemplating surrender.

Promising again that new weapons are coming, the soldiers were told "whoever sabotages our will to resist must be smashed."

Applying these instructions to anyone, "whether he be a superior officer, an ordinary fellow or a close buddy," the party publication *Scorpion*, which is distributed to the troops, said these admittedly "revolutionary" measures were formulated by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler.

Copy Of Scorpion Captured

A captured copy of *Scorpion* containing this advice indicated the same principle would be applied by Himmler's "people's army."

Himmler, it said, "for the first time has given the common soldier an opportunity to execute the will of the people, even if he is forced to take up arms against his superior."

The paper then went on to remark that "any scruples that military discipline may be endangered by such individual action shall not frighten us . . . even if it should happen that cowardly, treasonable elements take advantage of this right in order to remove unpopular superiors, this newly won liberty of action should not be restricted."

Warns Against "Chaos"

While it cautioned soldiers not to allow their "new right of unscrupulous action" to "degenerate into a state of chaos," it acknowledged that "cases of cowardly murder of superior officers" which occurred during "hard rear-guard battles" were due to "that certain lack of discipline which accompanies every disorderly retreat."

Then it summed up that when soldiers observed "even the tiniest spark of softness or cowardice" it was time to "eradicate the cancer before it causes disaster . . . if your responsible commander thinks or speaks about retreat, then you must act or the position is lost."

Death Of 'Soft' Nazis Ordered

With the United States Second Armored Division on the Western Front, Nov. 14 (AP)—A captured German document disclosed today that the Nazis had ordered all soldiers to shoot their comrades or officers instantly "like a dog" if they observe the slightest decline in battle morale.

The order was published in *Scorpion*, a Nazi news commentary distributed to troops. The order was specifically applied to any German contemplating surrender. It was attributed to Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo head and commander of the German Home Army.

Only "Will To Resist" Left

The Nazis acknowledged the critical position of the Reich in these words:

"Our will to resist is the only thing that we have left against the material superiority of our enemy until the new weapons are ready for the front. Therefore, whoever sabotages our will to resist must be smashed."

Scorpion said that Himmler "for the first time has given the common soldier an opportunity to execute the will of the people even if he is forced to take up arms against his superior."

Considerable space then was devoted to adverse effects which the "no capitulation" order might have on military discipline, with every man given *carte blanche* to shoot his officer or companion. *Scorpion* explained:

"Any scruples that military discipline may be endangered by such individual action shall not frighten us. Even if it should happen that cowardly, treasonable elements take advantage of this right in order to remove unpopular superiors, this newly won liberty of action should not be restricted.

Warned Of Chaos

"Cases of cowardly murder of superior officers that occurred during rear-guard battles were due to that certain lack of discipline which accompanies every disorderly retreat."

Nazi soldiers were then cautioned against allowing their "new right of unscrupulous action to degenerate into a state of chaos."

Scorpion summed up:

"If soldiers observe even the tiniest spark of softness or cowardice, that is the time to act and to eradicate the cancer before it causes disaster. If your responsible commander thinks or speaks about retreat, then you must act or the position is lost."

U. S. SOLDIER FINDS FORTUNE

Discovers Silver And Jewels In German Castle

With American Forces in Germany, Nov. 14 (AP)—A Minnesota GI browsing through a bookcase in an ancient German castle got the shock of his life when he stumbled on a hidden treasure of diamonds, pearls, gold and silver heirlooms worth a fortune.

"I'd read a lot of stories about treasures," said Sergt. Robert Awe, St. Paul, today, "and thought they only happened in books. When I found this stuff myself it sure gave me a funny feeling."

On German-Dutch Border

The incident occurred in the four-story brownstone Rimburg Castle located on the border of Germany adjoining the Dutch town of Rimburg. It was a former residence of German barons but in recent years has been occupied by Siegfried von Brauchitsch, who was arrested by the Gestapo because of his anti-Nazi feelings.

The castle was badly wrecked when the Yanks ousted the Germans from the building. Poking through the debris, Awe noticed a piece of black cloth back of a bookcase and peered behind it out of curiosity. There hidden away in the wall were gold chalices and jewelry, more than 100 pieces of family silver, Chinese art trinkets, a fur opera cape and a valuable coin and stamp collection.

But the eyes of Awe and a companion, Corporal Charles Triggs, of Delphi, Ind., really popped when they lifted out a sparkling tiara of diamonds and pearls.

Yanks Left Breathless

"It was made of six big pearls and 40 or 50 diamonds," Awe said. "It left us breathless. Then we got scared it might get stolen and we called our captain."

Capt. James W. Edwards, Enterprise, Ala., in turn summoned a civil-affairs officer who arranged for the valuables to be stored in a safe place.

"I was glad to see the last of it—it was too much for me," Awe declared after the treasure had been safely stored away.

Lieut. John Ball, Auburn, Ala., praised Awe for seeing that the treasure got into safe hands and said "all the credit goes to the sergeant."

Seven At Front Get Trip Home

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

With American Troops in Germany, Nov. 14 (AP)—Seven soldiers were called today from the frozen mud of their foxholes and told that the impossible dream of nearly every fighting man was true for them—they were going back home. They had been selected to return

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to the United States on a national tour to help promote the war bond drive and also to have leave with their people.

Seventh Man Refuses

Pfc. Leo Crivello, of Alton, Ill., looked after them with wistful hopelessness, for he had been selected as an alternate, and he knew that rarely any alternate had less chance of being called upon. But an hour later his officers came for him. The seventh man of the original seven—and his story and his reasons cannot be told—had declined to go.

In a miserable little command post I saw Crivello this afternoon, a tired man of 35 who had been a mailing desk worker in a mail-order house in civilian life.

Of all those who are going home he is the only one who is married, and this fact above all other seemed to strike him with overwhelming force.

"You can't figure this thing," he said twice. "How can you figure this thing? How can you figure the odds that one man out of seven will turn down a trip home and his alternate will get it? Do you know I have seen my wife just two weeks in our married life? We got married January 1, 1942, and I went away to the army two weeks later."

Crivello is one of the best gunners on a self-propelled 105-millimeter gun in one of our best armored divisions.

Standing around him were the other six men who are going to take that trip—Corporal Myles Gates, of Kingsley, Iowa; Pfc. Marshall Thompson, of Eagle Grove, Iowa; Corporal Lars C. Larson, of Thompson, Iowa; Sergt. Richard Vanderbloemen, of West De Pere, Wis.; Pfc. Harry Gaby, of Frisco, Texas, and Pfc. Louis Cocozza, of Lawrence, Mass.

Was Digging Foxhole

Sergeant Vanderbloemen, 24, blond and unmarried and obviously the natural military leader of all this group in spite of his youth, grinned and said:

"I was digging another foxhole when they came and told me. I figured right off it was a damned lie."

Crivello looked over at him and smiled. "It's fantastic," he said, it's fantastic, that is what it is."

Brothers M... On Siegfr...

With the Am... ces in Germany, Nov. 1... ayed). Two brothers w... t seen each other for t... ars held a jubilant reunion t... on the Siegfried Line. The... ere Private Frederick and Pfc... arvin Medel, of Detroit.

The last time they met was in their home town when they were both on furlough. They have been soldiering on the Continent since June 9, Fred with an armored reconnaissance battalion and Marvin with an anti-aircraft battalion.

Fred traced Marvin from a truck he saw from his battalion and popped in on him unannounced.

"He looked at me for five minutes with his mouth open," laughed Fred. "The only thing he could say was: 'Where'd you come from?' "

V-2 Bomb Site Washed Out

MIDDELBURG, Holland, Nov. 13 (delayed) (AP).—On three successive days in early September the Germans launched V-2 rocket bombs in the direction of England from a small village now under water on this almost totally inundated island of Walcheren.

"They went up at an angle of probably 70 degrees," a Dutch man said. "They traveled to a great height and then seemed to level off. The noise they made in the take-off was terrific, and people who were near by told me the Germans had to do some sort of stoking for almost six hours before they were ready to set off the rockets. They believed there was a considerable number of casualties among the handlers."

Captured U. S. Pilot Awarded Service Cross

United States Ninth Air Force Headquarters, France, Nov. 14 (AP). Capt. Wallace Emmer, American Mustang pilot now a prisoner in Germany, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross today. It will be sent to his mother, Mrs. Blanche Emmer, St. Louis, Mo.

Emmer, who had 17 German planes to his credit when he was forced to bail out of his crippled plane over enemy territory last August, was given the DSC for leading eight Mustangs against 40 German fighters near St. Lo July 6. The Mustangs downed nine Nazi planes without loss to themselves, and prevented an attack on American troops. Emmer himself shot down two of the enemy craft.

2 Belgian Men Executed For Betrayal

Brussels, Nov. 14 (AP)—The first executions ordered by Belgium's post-liberation military courts were carried out yesterday by firing squads at St. Gilles prison in Brussels.

Joseph Hoogeven and Paul Herten were executed for betraying to the Gestapo a young patriot who had killed an alleged collaborationist.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

Western Front: 301 miles (from west of Duren).

Eastern Front: 304 miles (from Vistula north of Warsaw).

Hungarian Front: 420 miles (from Budapest).

Italian Front: 557 miles (from southeast of Bologna).

FRENCH START REVERSE AID

Eiffel Tower, Work Of 30,000 Civilians, Lent U. S.

Paris, Nov. 14 (AP)—Reverse lend-lease already has started in France and within three months this country should be giving American armed forces as much as is Great Britain under the program, Brig. Gen. Wayne R. Allen said today.

The Eiffel Tower is one lend-lease item, requisitioned as a United States radio station.

The general, the army's chief purchasing agent in Europe, said French contributions began with supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables in Normandy.

33,000 Civilians At Work

He said more than 33,000 civilians now were working for the Americans under the program. He also listed countless buildings and other installations, the output of a new war industry which already is rebuilding tanks and motors and manufacturing gasoline cans and other articles.

France, under reverse lend-lease soon will start manufacturing tires for United States Army vehicles with synthetic rubber imported from America, thus relieving tire factories in the United States. As rehabilitation of French industry proceeds, many other products will be supplied.

All Cost Borne By French

All wages and other costs of the program are borne by the French Government and will be offset eventually against American lend-lease to France. The French contribution so far is in nowise comparable in value to American assistance to France, but it is of vital aid in waging the war here and cannot be wholly measured in cash value, Col. George A. Spiegelberg, chief of staff of the procurement section of supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, said.

West European Bloc Accord Reported

Paris, Nov. 14 (AP)—Britain and France were reported in accord today on the desirability of forming a bloc of western European nations to help keep Germany in check during the coming years of peace.

Responsible quarters said Belgium and Holland may become original signatories to such a regional pact along with Britain and France and that eventually Norway, Sweden and Denmark may come in.

Summarizing the week-end discussions of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, a French news agency expressed the view that "the French and British Governments would consider favorably the possibility of concluding such regional accords."

Eastern Bloc Seen

(A dispatch from London said sources in the British capital expressed belief that a similar combine would be formed in the east by Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland and that at their next conference Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin may consider whether such alliances can operate within the framework of the proposed future world-security organization.

(The *Times* of London said the idea of a western European bloc would fall directly within the category of "regional arrangements or agencies" foreseen in the Dumbarton Oaks plan.)

It was believed that the Churchill and de Gaulle parleys were a sequel to recent negotiations in London involving British, Belgian and Dutch officials. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is expected to visit Paris soon.

French Rearmament

Churchill and de Gaulle were reported agreed on speedy rearmament of the French army to have it ready to share military occupation of Germany.

(London sources said France's part in the proposed western bloc would be maintenance of a strong army; that Britain would keep a powerful fleet and air force, and that Belgium and Holland would provide air bases near Germany's borders.)

COUNT OF PARIS ORDERED SEIZED

Paris, Nov. 14 (A. P.). — The French Government has ordered the arrest of the Count of Paris, pretender to the non-existent throne of France, reported to have been wounded at Perpignan after crossing the Spanish frontier into southern France.

Thus the Government adhered to an old law which prohibits pretenders to the throne from residing on French territory, and created another problem in the aspirations of the 36-year-old Henri de Guise.

A warrant issued by the Interior Ministry to all department prefects charged him with illegal entry into the country and violation of the law against residence on French soil.

Reports from southern France said the Count was in hiding after having been wounded. He had been in North Africa when Admiral Darlan was assassinated. Some French royalists tried without success to rally support to him for a regal restoration. The Count fled to Spanish Morocco after the arrival of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Algiers.

The Count became chief of the House of France after the death of his father, the Duke de Guise, in 1940. At that time he announced he had become "the depository of the royal traditions," and took "a solemn oath to continue to serve France with all my forces."

Most French royalists support him, but some prefer claimants to Napoleonic lineage.

14 JAP SHIPS DAMAGED IN MANILA RAID

Some Of Warships May Have Been Sunk; Floating Drydock Also Hit

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 14 (AP) — American Third Fleet carrier planes sank or damaged 14 Japanese ships and one floating dock, shot down 28 planes and strafed 130 more in renewed raids on the Manila area Sunday.

The enemy counterattacked the carrier task group, but only one American ship was damaged, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique today.

[Both Tokyo radio and the Japanese-controlled Manila radio announced earlier that 800 American planes struck Manila Bay shipping, hitting the Cavite navy yard and Clark airfield. Tokyo claimed one American battleship was sunk by suicide pilots east of Luzon Island.]

Sums Up Damage

Nimitz summed up this damage inflicted by Hellcat fighters, Avenger torpedo planes and Helldiver bombers:

One light cruiser badly damaged.

Two destroyers exploded (possibly sunk, but the communique did not so specify).

An estimated 11 cargo ships and oilers sunk or left ablaze.

One floating dock torpedoed.

Many docks in the Manila Bay area and Cavite navy yard were struck.

May Have Been Hit Before

There was no indication whether any of these ships were previously damaged in the October naval action in the Philippines or by carrier strikes, or whether they were newly arrived at Luzon and thus may be added to the previous high toll of Japanese shipping.

Ten Japanese planes were shot down while attacking the carrier group and 18 out of 20 which intercepted the American raiders were shot out of the air over Luzon.

An estimated 130 to 140 single and twin-engined planes strafed Legaspi, Manila and Clark fields on Luzon.

Sherman Commands Force

Admiral Nimitz disclosed that Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman commanded the carrier task groups involved.

Marine Corsair planes sank a small enemy vessel in a bombing and strafing run on the northern Palaus Saturday. Hellcats and Liberators bombed Koror, Malakal and Arakabesan islets in the Palau group.

JAP WARSHIPS BATTERED IN MANILA RAIDS

Foe Says U. S. Planes Struck Yesterday, 400 Sorties Were Flown Today.

CAVITE NAVAL BASE ALSO HIT

Enemy Radio Version of Attacks Indicates Blows Were Heavy and Continuous.

Waves of American planes battered Manila and nearby air fields yesterday and today, Manila time, doing slight damage to warships, installations and shipping, the Tokyo radio and the enemy - controlled Manila radio said today, according to the Associated Press.

Four hundred planes blasted Manila, Cavite and Clark Field yesterday, and 400 sorties were flown over the same targets today, the enemy said in broadcasts recorded by the FCC. Cavite is the site of the former American naval base.

Domei, the Japanese official news agency, said that yesterday's raids resulted in "some damage to our warships," but that the ground facilities were not damaged.

The enemy claimed that seventy-three of the planes were shot down or damaged by Japanese interceptors in the two-day period.

Referring to yesterday's raid alone, the Japanese communique asserted:

"After about one hour's violent aerial battle, our air force shot down several tens of planes, including ten uncertain. However, our side also suffered a valuable sacrifice of one plane by self-blasting and four which did not return to the base."

There was no confirmation of any of the assertions made by the communique, the Tokyo

radio or the Manila radio.

Tokyo claimed the American planes came from a task force.

Other American raids were reported by the Japanese. The Nipponese home radio said that thirty medium planes yesterday hit the western part of Mindanao Island, south of Leyte in the Philippines and about twenty-five P-38s raided Cebu on Cebu Island, west of Leyte, in daylight the day before yesterday. The same day, the Japanese said, twenty-nine B-24s and P-38s raided the Negros Islands in the Philippines.

Japs Land On Isle Near Peleliu

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 14 (AP)—The simmering campaign in the Palau Islands broke into brief activity last week when 200 Japanese troops occupied Ngeregong islet, eight miles northwest of American-held Peleliu, in an apparent reconnaissance move.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing the development yesterday, said a small United States marine reconnaissance patrol was removed without casualties from the islet aboard LCIs.

The Japanese landed Tuesday night, under cover of a storm. Evidently they came in small boats across Denges passages from Eil Malk Island, two miles north of Ngeregong.

Seaway Blocked

An American destroyer and two gunboats quickly blocked Denges passage to check possible further landings and bombarded Ngeregong. The islet also was raked by bombs.

From Ngeregong the Japanese could bombard Peleliu and other American-held islands, but they would have difficulty moving in artillery.

By-Passed Targets Hit

Navy, army and marine land-based planes concentrated on by-passed Palau targets Thursday and Friday. They sank a previously damaged destroyer near Golou, sank a barge and set fire to fuel tanks and other installations.

Nimitz announced that army and marine planes are using airfields on Peleliu and Angaur islands, conquest of which was completed in early October.

AMERICANS SPRING NEW LEYTE TRAP

Japs Face Annihilation by Yanks in Bloody Ormoc Corridor.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Wednesday, Nov. 15.—(AP) Successful enveloping movements by veteran Americans of the 24th Infantry and dismounted First Cavalry divisions have fashioned a new trap which threatened today to annihilate the Japanese forces on the north end of Leyte island's bloody Ormoc corridor.

The 24th Infantrymen drove a spearhead through the rugged mountain country southwest of Pinamapoan to threaten the Yamashita line below Limon, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

Trap Well Executed

The strategy was well executed. While units of the 24th fighting along the Ormoc road maintained pressure to contain the Japanese, other elements of the division swung through the mountains to the southwest and cut back toward the Ormoc road.

At the same time, the First Cavalry swung toward the road from the east and southeast.

This placed the Japanese in the position of having to retire or face possible annihilation.

MacArthur estimated the Japanese force thus threatened as "a reinforced regiment." This would give no exact indication of the size.

On the southern end of the Western Leyte battlefield, small scale Japanese attempts to bring in reinforcements were repulsed by troops of the American Seventh division which caught the enemy moving forward in small barges toward Damulaan, 14 miles south of Ormoc.

This was the first mention in more than a week of the Seventh division driving toward Ormoc, only remaining reinforcement port for the enemy, from the south.

Battle Near Ormoc

Meanwhile fighting was heavy along the bitterly-contested road which runs from Ormoc to Carigara bay, sole land supply line for the Japanese along the Ormoc corridor.

Units of the American First cavalry are closing in on the Ormoc road from hill 1525 and Mt. Catabaran, the communique said, with the effective support of artillery.

Heavy enemy casualties were reported in that sector. Numerous gun positions were destroyed.

MacArthur reported ineffective enemy harassing raids on shipping and shore installations and said 13 enemy aircraft were shot down by fighters and ackack.

Massed Enemy Forces on Leyte Trapped by U. S. Artillery

Guns Almost Obliterate Ormoc Road Town in Which Foe Was Seen Concentrating —Yank Infantry Gains Ground.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 14 (A. P.) (Via Army Radio).—Japanese reinforcements and equipment in the Ormoc road town of Limon became a bloody shambles today when trapped by an American artillery barrage as the American infantry moved on the town from three sides.

Observers on Breakneck Ridge, near Ormoc Valley, where the bodies of more than 600 Japanese were counted after one day's fighting, saw large concentrations of Japanese reinforcements, troops, trucks and guns rolling into Limon. The American artillery roared throughout the night and today the town was a mass of flaming wreckage, and apparently uninhabited.

Major-Gen. Fred Irving, commander of the 24th Division, said that he was reluctant to say the Japanese force in Limon had been knocked out. If they had been, however, the prospects were bright for the American forces, he declared.

The Japanese have elements of five divisions fighting the Americans in the Philippines, Gen. MacArthur has announced.

Slow but Steady Headway.

Gen. MacArthur reported that the steady but painfully slow American drive had broken the enemy's plans for a counter-blow "by compelling the Japanese to premature and piecemeal commitments of his forces for the defense of the main bastion of the Yamashita line."

While American artillery raked the enemy in the Ormoc vise, elements of the dismounted American First Cavalry Division seized another elevation, Mount Cabungangan, overlooking the battlefield, in a three-mile advance from Mount Catabarah, where their positions were being consolidated. Their left flank also took in another height, called Hill No. 2926.

A spokesman for Gen. MacArthur said that the Japanese had infiltrated some American ridge positions to send suicide squads against the Yanks, but that the effort was mainly ineffective.

Gen. MacArthur said that the bulk of the American Twenty-fourth Division, moving down the tortuous highway toward Ormoc from Carigara Bay, was proceeding slowly in the face of increasingly strong opposition. To the east, organized Japanese resistance in the hills flanking Dagami and Patok, in central Leyte Valley, was broken by the Ninety-sixth Division pressing westward.

Both Air Forces Active.

Aerial activity continued on both sides. American fighters dive-bombed enemy bivouac areas near Valencia, destroying numerous buildings. Nine Japanese planes of a force raiding shipping and ground installations were shot down.

On the other hand, American planes shot down twelve Japanese fighters while encountering "strong enemy air cover" in raids on islands surrounding Leyte, a supplementary communique reported. Four other enemy fighters probably were destroyed, as the American planes continued to paste airfields and installations on islands from which the Japanese have sent reinforcements and aerial raiders to Leyte.

Near Palawan, the American pilots shot down two more Japanese planes, one a transport, and damaged a coastal freighter. Two American planes were lost in these operations.

The Japanese again raided American-held Morotai, in the Halmaheras, but without causing damage, the communique said. Other American bombers raided targets from Timor to the Solomons, and light naval craft shelled Japanese positions on New Guinea and New Ireland, Bougainville and Choiseul islands.

GETS NAVY CROSS FOR TRICKING JAPS

Admiral Halsey's Flagship, Nov. 14 (A. P.) (Via Navy Radio).—Rear Admiral Robert Bostwick Carney, head of Admiral William F. Halsey's "dirty trick department," was awarded the Navy Cross today for gallantry and caginess in operations that brought defeat to the Jap fleet in the second Philippines sea battle from October 23 to 26.

Admiral Carney, serving as Admiral Halsey's aid and chief of staff, was instrumental in formulating plans which the citation said resulted in "sinking or damaging of a major portion of Japanese capital ships and carrier aircraft."

"His keen appreciation of situations, his initiative and efforts, together with his timely advice to the commander of the Third Fleet contributed immeasureably to the success of the operations," the citation continued.

Admiral Halsey's staff, headed by 49-year-old Admiral Carney, has become known as the "dirty trick department" during the last several months because of its success in thinking up plans for defeating the Japanese.

Admiral Carney, a veteran of the Solomons naval campaigns, already has two Distinguished Service Medals and the Legion of Merit. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1916. His wife, Grace, lives in Washington, D. C.

The admiral's son, Robert Jr., is a Marine captain. His daughter is the wife of Navy Lieut. Jay Kay Taussig, who was commander of anti-aircraft on the battleship Nevada at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Record One-Day Toll Of Jap Dead On Leyte

With the 24th Division, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 14 (AP)—Doughboys slogging down the southern slopes of Breakneck Ridge near Ormoc Valley, found a mountain wall littered with the greatest one-day toll of Japanese dead in the Philippines campaign.

Long before they reached the base of the ridge one battalion counted 550 Japanese bodies. Another counted 93. And the field of death still stretched ahead.

Col. William Verbeck, of the spearhead regiment, said he thought the Japanese Limon force—an estimated reinforced regiment of the First Division—has been crushed as a unified fighting unit.

Worst Seen Yet To Come

Weary riflemen of the hard-slugging United States 24th Division were moving on Limon on three sides. This was doubly good news as it appeared at nightfall the worst was yet to come.

Observers on Breakneck Ridge saw big enemy reinforcements in Limon—trucks, troops, guns and ammunition wagons. Immediately an artillery barrage opened against the town and continued all night.

In the morning the town appeared to be an uninhabited mass of wreckage.

"Prospects Look Good"

Maj. Gen. Fred Irving, commanding the 24th, hesitated to say that this force had been knocked out but he agreed that prospects looked good.

If the Limon force is knocked out, the position of the 24th is exceptionally favorable. An American flanking force has the Ormoc road under fire south of the town. It would be possible to intercept any further Japanese forces in the Ormoc corridor.

The division has three miles of hill country to go to break into Ormoc valley where the main body of the Japanese force is concentrated.

Photographer On Leyte Killed By Jap Sniper's Bullet

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 14 (AP—Via Army Radio)—A Japanese sniper's bullet killed Frank Prist, 30, veteran Acme news picture photographer, during heavy fighting in the Ormoc sector yesterday.

Prist was the fourth war correspondent to die in action since the Philippine campaign started and the 13th killed in the Pacific area since the war started.

He was buried today after a graveside service held in the same cemetery where two other correspondents—Asahel Bush, of the Associated Press, and Stanley Gunn, of the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* and Houston *Chronicle*—were interred after their death in a Japanese bombing raid October 26 at Tacloban. John B. Terry, of the Chicago *Daily News*, injured in the Tacloban raid, died aboard a hospital ship October 31.

Awaiting Replacement

Prist, who photographed American troops in action all the way from Buna in New Guinea to the Philippines, was killed while waiting for a replacement, Willard Hatch of San Francisco, to permit him to return to the United States. He had been given an opportunity to return a few months earlier, but rejected it so he could "cover" the Philippine campaign.

He, Cliff Bottomley, Australian Department of Information photographer, Irving Smith and Earl Crotchett, both of Universal Newsreel, reached a tank-assembly point in the Pinamopoan ridge front shortly before noon yesterday. Heavy fighting was in progress.

Shot In Heart

They found the tanks as they started into action and Prist was turning his jeep around for the return trip when the sniper fired somewhere on the flank of the ridge. The bullet entered Prist's heart.

Prist's body was taken back to MacArthur's headquarters for funeral services, which were conducted

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ed by the chaplain, Capt. Howard J. Johnson, of Fort Worth, Texas.

Prist is survived by his wife, now living in Los Angeles. He was on assignment with the wartime still photo pool and was the second Acme photographer killed in the Pacific. Carl Thussgaard died when an army Liberator was shot down in New Guinea.

Navy Flyers Win GIs' Affection

By Fred Hampson

With the 24th Division on Leyte Island, Nov. 14 (AP)—Torpedo bombers and Hellcats from Third Fleet carriers flew over this battle area November 11 to blast a ten-ship Japanese convoy attempting to land reinforcements at Ormoc, and the pilots should have heard the cheers.

This division, which already had been in action for 22 consecutive days, is charged with liquidating the Japanese forces in western Leyte. A short time before, rumor had new enemy reinforcements arriving, to make the job tougher.

Tin Hats Tossed Into Air

When they saw the navy planes, tired, sweaty soldiers in the line threw their tin hats into the air and cheered:

"God bless the navy! Halsey's back!"

A top kick yelled:

"They won't get any more Nips ashore now."

The navy did such a grand job of blasting the Japanese out of the hills along the coast below Palo on October 21 that the 24th thinks there's nothing like a navy flyer.

Had Done A Lot Of Praying

When Maj. Gen. Fred Irving, division commander, saw the flight, he said:

"Lord, I'm glad to see those planes. We've done a lot of praying for air support to stop those Ormoc landings and from what I saw on October 21 I think those navy boys can do it."

(The navy flyers destroyed four transports and six destroyers, and only remnants of an estimated 8,000 Japanese reached shore.)

Filipinos On Samar Fought The Japs

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 14 (AP)—The 6,000 hardy, courageous Filipino residents of the little town of Basey on Samar Island, were coming back to their homes today to find the Japanese left no single stick of furniture unbroken. It was their payment for fleeing from Japanese control and fighting them in bitter, no-quarter guerrilla warfare.

The story of Basey and surrounding towns which have a total population of about 31,000, was told by Capt. Sidney C. Jenkins, former Portland *Oregonian* reporter, and Capt. Virgil Ashcraft, of Newark, Ohio, both members of the army's civil administration unit.

They Fought Japs

"When a force of 200 Japs entered their town on October 24, 1943, the townspeople quietly packed everything they could carry on their backs and slipped away into the mountains," Jenkins related.

"They did an amazing thing, they moved their municipal government and its records into the mountains, and while the women and children rustled food, all able-bodied men and boys over 12 fought the Japanese."

When the Americans came they began to straggle back. They had given their municipal government into the hands of Major Avia, Samar guerrilla chief, and on the first opportunity he returned it to the people.

Democracy Works Again

After many hardships, the people are receiving American help, particularly food and clothing. Some of the women had all but one dress taken from them by the Japanese and others were nude. They waited for clothing to be sent them before they returned. Some were made insane by the hardships.

Gen. Krueger's Tent Raked

Sixth Army Headquarters, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, Sixth Army commander, took time out for breakfast recently, thereby probably saving his life.

While the general was out, a Japanese Zero came over on a strafing attack. Three bullets ripped into the general's tent in a direct line with the commander's head—had he been there.

Proud Papa Blasts Japs

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 14 (AP). The birth of a girl in Columbus, Ohio, was responsible for a terrific mortar bombardment of Japanese near Breakneck ridge on Leyte Island in the Philippines, Australian Correspondent Reg Harris reported today.

Lieut. James Crosswell, of Columbus, had just returned to his mortar batteries from an observation post when mail was delivered. Crosswell opened two letters and then let out a shout:

"Whoopee! It's a girl!"

When the mortar detachment heard the news, Harris reported, every crew dropped a shell into its mortar. It was one of the heaviest salvos of the campaign.

Children On Guam Go Back To School

San Francisco, Nov. 14 (AP)—Children of Guam have exchanged the picks and shovels thrust on them by the Japanese for school books, Jack Cooley reported yesterday in a broadcast from Guam.

Maj. Gen. Henry L. Larson, of the United States marines, has reopened the George Washington High School in the town of Agana. More than 200 students have enrolled.

Before the war there were 27 schools and almost 5,000 students in Guam, but, Cooley reported, the Japanese banned teaching of English, turned the high school into barracks, taught the boys and girls to clean the streets and assist in public works with picks and shovels.

U. S.-Philippine Radio Service Restored

San Francisco, Nov. 14 (AP)—Commercial radio facilities for the transmission of news between the Philippines and the United States were reestablished today for the first time in nearly three years.

A civilian crew employed by Press Wireless reopened commercial service for news from Leyte Island. Press Wireless planned to take over the bulk of news transmission from the Philippines, heretofore handled by army radio voicecasts.

Last news from the Philippines before the fall of Corregidor early in 1942 was by army radio.

FALL OF BUDAPEST APPEARS IMMINENT

HERCHER

Soviet Troops Straighten Lines for Death Blow Against Capital.

LONDON, Nov. 14—(AP) Soviet Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky set the stage tonight for the fall of Budapest, straightening his lines by advances northeast and south of the Hungarian capital and moving his armor, artillery and infantry into a strangling semicircle around the city.

Most of the day's operations of the Red army on the sodden eastern front were aimed at getting into position for a death strike at Budapest. The Russian communique announced capture of more than 30 towns in a line extending for 45 miles east and northeast of Hitler's last satellite capital and liquidation of the enemy bridgehead on the east bank of the Danube with capture of Solt and Duna Egyhaza, 45 and 42 miles south.

Holding fast to their positions within easy medium artillery range of Budapest on the south, Malinovsky's men drove north and northwest from Monor and took Uri and Peteri, registering gains of three to five miles.

Farther east they took the big railway town of Nagykata, 27 miles east of Budapest and 10 miles south of Jaszbereny, and extended their hold closely on both sides of the latter important center, with Heves, 17 miles northeast, the largest town taken.

The whole operation had the effect of straightening out the previously sinuous line stretching 80 miles northeast from the Budapest vicinity to positions south of Miskolc.

The German radio said the Russians had dug in less than two miles from Jasbereny and acknowledged that they had made various penetrations along the line from Monor northeast. The Germans also intimated that a strong drive for Miskolc, a big railway junction, appeared to be developing from the south.

In eliminating the Germans' Danube river bridgehead south of Budapest, the Russians used three infantry divisions, according to German accounts, which admitted that the position had been evacuated in favor of newly-prepared holdings on the west bank.

Between November 10 and 13 the Russians have taken 3,600 prisoners in Hungray, said the Soviet communique. This, it said, brought the bag since November 8 to 7,700. On all fronts Monday 18 German tanks were knocked out and 21 planes destroyed, the communique added.

Aside from the Hungarian front, however, it said there was only reconnaissance activity again Tuesday.

The German radio said Soviet attacks continued west of Auce, in southwestern Latvia.

The Bulgarian command announced the capture in Yugoslavia of Skoplje, important rail junction and key to the Vardar Valley route through the Balkans. Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans had reported the previous day that they had broken into the town.

A later communique from Tito confirmed the Bulgarian announcement that Skoplje had fallen to the Allied units, crediting the victory to the 42d and 50th Divisions of Tito's army.

Tito's announcement said the Germans were pursued out of the town and that 1,700 were killed and 995 captured.

Nazis Augment Defenses In Hungary

LUCE

Moscow, Nov. 14 (AP)—Russian forces have driven into the important rail city of Jaszbereny, 37 miles east of Budapest, and are engaging the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting, front dispatches said today.

The Germans were reported hurling in new tanks and scores of anti-tank weapons in an attempt to check the Soviet drive to outflank the Hungarian capital. The Nazis were offering the most determined armored resistance since the big tank clashes in which they were beaten back in the Debrecen area last month.

Reds Repulsed, Nazis Say

(The Germans admitted Soviet units had penetrated into Jaszbereny, but asserted the attackers were hurled back.)

Red army columns striking from the northeast after crossing the Tisza river apparently had made solid contact with the main forces of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army, and were aiding in drawing the assault line close to Jaszbereny from the east, west and south.

Front dispatches said the Germans resisted strongly, using Panther tanks and flame-throwers in an attempt to wipe out advanced Russian infantry elements.

Jaszapati Captured

Despite the fierceness of the enemy opposition the Russians captured at least ten towns, including the rail terminal of Jaszapati, 11 miles east of Jaszbereny and 45 miles east of Budapest.

(Moscow dispatches made no mention today of Russian forces previously reported in the southern outskirts of Budapest. A German broadcaster, Col. Ernst von Hammer, said the Russians held a bridgehead on the Danube at Dunaharaszti, opposite Csepel Island, five miles south of the capital.)

Front advices declared that in the muddy tablelands southwest of Jaszbereny the Russians were less than 25 miles from the eastern limits of Budapest, but the attack had the character of a huge encircling movement rather than a frontal assault on the capital's defenses.

Prisoner Toll Of 1,000 Reported

The Soviet war bulletin said the Russian drive around Budapest's eastern flank had swept six miles northwest of Cegled and that more than 1,000 prisoners were taken.

There was no information in Moscow from either official sources or front dispatches shedding light on the situation on the west bank of the Danube near the Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier, where Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin was reported building up a powerful force.

One view was that he would march north as the arm of a pincers to assure the capture of Budapest.

the far north, the first detachments to return since the ill-fated 1940 campaign joined the Russians as the Germans, in retreat over the barren wastes of Finnmark, prepared defense lines in the south against a possible Allied invasion from the west linked with an all-out Soviet drive.

The small vanguard, numbering under 500, was led home by Col. Arne Dahl, commander of the famous Alta battalion during [illegible] last bitter days of Norway's [illegible]less stand at Narvik.

Dahl also returned as [illegible] a Norwegian military mission which includes representatives of the Navy, Air forces, and a number of government departments.

One was a representative of the minister of justice, sent to carry out measures to deal with quislings and traitors.

With the annquncement that Norwegian troops were operating on home soil, a government spokesman reported "increasing numbers" of Germans in retreat from Finnmark to Troms province, who were leaving a trail of "nightmarish devastation."

Large units of German infantry and motorized troops were said to be moving west along highway 50, the main force now being at Porsangen fjord.

The spokesman said the far northern coastal towns of Vadsoe and Vardoe had been "completely wiped out" and that their inhabitants had been sent fleeing into the

Norwegians Re-Invade Homeland, Operate with Russians in Arctic

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Nov. 14 — Norwegian troops, re-invading their own homeland from the British Isles, have landed in Norway and are operating with the Russians against the Germans on the Arctic front, the Norwegian exiled government announced tonight.

Swarming ashore somewhere in barren wastes without shelter or food.

The Germans were also reported to have razed the fishing settlements of Mehavn, Berlevaag, Gamvik, and Kamoeyfjord. The only buliding left standing in Kantokeino was the old people's home.

Nazis Destroy Towns

The spokesman said the Germans

were reported to have ordered the destruction of every building from Narvik northwards, and the removal of the whole population.

Military observers believed the news of the Norwegian landing would heighten German tension throughout Norway.

It appeared likely that other Norwegian detachments from the British Isles will soon follow those which have joined the Russians.

Many of the first detachments were highly skilled commandos, trained to fight under extreme Arctic conditions and familiar with the barren far north country.

Meanwhile, the first units of Norway's police force, trained in Sweden during the past two years, were expected to arrive later this week in territory liberated by the Russians.

The Norwegian announcement explained that its military mission was under the control of Maj. Gen. William Steffens, Norwegian military attache in Moscow, and that the troops were under the direct command of Marshal Kirill Meretskov, Russian commander in Norway.

The arrival of the Norwegian detachments coincided with a stepped-up Allied sea and aerial offensive along the Norwegian coast, especially in the north where military operations, other than guerrilla fighting, are impossible on the inland waters.

General Eisenhower's warning to Norwegians to expect a complete blockade of their country caused the Germans, according to reports from Norway, to speculate on imminent large-scale operations in the Arctic zone.

Nazis Move South

Norwegian government sources estimated Hitler's Norwegian garrison numbered about 200,000 men. Latest reports of the German retreat from Finnmark indicated that the Germans were planning to move south as far as Narvik and Tromsoe where, Norwegian underground agents reported, defense lines have been erected in the hope of halting the Russians.

Until Dahl led these first Norwegian troops home, only special agents had been back in Norway. Many Norwegians, however, had entered the country during the last four years to organize sabotage and underground movements whose members were told to delay action until King Haakon gives the signal for a countrywide uprising.

When organized Norwegian resistance ended in Norway, King Haakon, members of the government and many officers, including Dahl, escaped by boat to England where, during the past four years, they have been building up an armed force to return to the country.

Dahl was described by friends as a blond, tall, handsome, man of 50. From 1941 until 1942 he was head of the Norwegian conscription board in New York. He was director of the Norwegian military academy from 1935 to 1937. From 1916 to 1919 he was attached to the Norwegian military [illegible] London.

Forces Arrive on Arctic Front to Fight Under Russians in Liberation Campaign—Nazis Destroy Towns in Retreat.

London, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—The first Norwegian detachments to return home since the ill-fated 1940 campaign have landed in Norway and are operating with the Russians against the Germans on the arctic front.

The Norwegian exiled Government announced this tonight. The vanguard, small but specially picked and highly trained in Arctic fighting, sailed recently from a north British port.

Hoping for early liberation of their country, the Norwegians also sent a military mission, composed of representatives of the navy, air forces and a number of Government departments.

Police Also Arrive.

The first units of Norway's police force, trained in Sweden during the past two years, are expected to arrive later this week in territory liberated by the Russians.

Many of the Norwegians, who landed at an undisclosed Arctic port, were Commandoes who had participated in the British combined operations against Norwegian islands last year.

The official announcement said the military mission was led by Col. Arne Dahl, commander of the famous Alta Battalion during the last bitter days of the 1940 campaign around Narvik. The mission, however, is under control of Major-Gen. William Steffens, Norwegian military attache in Moscow. The Norwegian troops are under the direct command of Marshal Kirill Meretskov, Russian commander in Norway.

Nazi Pillaging In N. Norway Reported

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Germans in northern Norway are "burning and destroying everything," including whole towns, in their retreat southward, the Norwegian Government reported today.

The far northern coastal towns of Vadsoe and Vardoe have been wiped out and their inhabitants sent fleeing, a spokesman said. Parts of Hammerfest, northernmost town in the world, and Honningsfjord have been devastated by fire.

Thousands of Norwegians in Finnmark are homeless, the spokesman said, adding:

"Burning their homes, stealing their food and destroying their production, the Germans have sent these Norwegians into the Artic night without a shelter over their head, compelling them to follow the stream of evacuess west and south."

Jonas Lie, Minister of Police in Quisling's government, in taking charge of the evacuation of Finnmark, told Norwegians that "war operations may mean that the population may have to face the winter without shelter or food."

5 DIRECT HITS SANK TIRPITZ

LONDON, Nov. 14—(AP) Members of the famous RAF "dam buster" gang related today that at least four and possibly five direct hits with 12,000-pound bombs sank the Tirpitz Sunday in Tromso fjord on the Norwegian coast.

Each of the 29 aircraft dropped an earthquake bomb, making a total of 164 tons plummeted on the target. The crewmen said that before the 41,000-ton German battleship went down, she made one last desperate attempt to save herself by firing on the Lancasters with her 16-inch guns.

These picked crews—Canadians, Australians, Englishmen and Scotsmen—had flown more than 10,000 miles in the last two months trying to get the Tirpitz.

Today they came to London, where they were wined, dined, and paraded.

"We knew we could sink her if we could get a clear visual run," said Wing Commander James B. Tait, 27. He said two special duty Lancaster squadrons had been doing little else but planning the knockout blow on the Tirpitz for two months.

Tirpitz Hit Hard, Nazis Admit

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—The great German battleship Tirpitz, sunk Sunday by six-ton British earthquake bombs, was "put out of action in shallow water just off the Norwegian coast" and a great part of her crew of possibly 1,600 was saved, the German communique asserted today.

The broadcast requiem for the 41,000-ton superdreadnaught said:

"The German battleship Tirpitz, engaged in protecting the north Norwegian coast, has repulsed, in the last two years, numerous air attacks by strong special British bomber formations and shot down a large number of enemy machines.

"In Shallow Water"

"On November 12 the Tirpitz was again attacked by British planes with super-bombs. The battleship, lying in shallow water just off the Norwegian coast, was put out of action. A great part of the crew was rescued."

Earlier, London observers said they expected the sinking of the Tirpitz to release additional strong units of the British home fleet for service against the Japanese in Far Eastern waters.

Stockholm Hears Berlin Is Bewildered by Fate of Warship.

The Stockholm Tidningen asserted today that 1,200 Germans died on the battleship Tirpitz Sunday, when British bombs sent it to the bottom of an Arctic fjord in Norway.

Many of the 800 rescued from the 2,000 in the crew were injured seriously because "the first direct hit compressed the exits and prevented the crew from getting out," the dispatch, distributed by OWI, said.

The Stockholm newspaper said "the greatest dismay" prevailed in Berlin naval circles. An investigation was reported started to determine why the superdreadnought did not have better fighter plane protection, promised but not provided, the newspaper added.

"Berlin now believes in a British landing in Norway, and that the German Army in Finland will be isolated completely," the dispatch said.

The sinking of the Tirpitz by R. A. F. Lancasters using six-ton earthquake bombs is a triumph for a blind man who lost his sight by a German bomb blast in the attacks on London in 1940, says the British Information Services.

He is Air Commodore Patrick Huskinson, M. C., director of armament for the Royal Air Force, and he shares with his team of experts the credit for developing the devastating 12,000-pound bomb.

Behind the scenes, the report said, he and his experts followed the bombing of the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, and they noted that although there was at least one direct hit and many near-misses the battleships escaped.

They began developing the new armor-piercing explosive and streamlined it to have a swift and accurate descent and a strong enough casing to stand the impact without breaking up.

Tirpitz Sinking Celebrated

New York, Nov. 14 (AP)—American merchant seamen, veterans of the Murmansk run, today celebrated the sinking of the German battleship Tirpitz, with 25 Royal Air Force flyers as their guests of honor.

Some of the seamen said they feared the Tirpitz more than they did submarines and planes.

V-2 ATTACK ON U. S. IS OFF

London Reports 12-Ton Warhead Robot Was Failure

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—Months of unsuccessful experiments with 20-ton rockets have delayed the Germans' V-2 timetable and convinced them it would be impossible to use rockets against America in this war, a usually well-informed source suggested today.

The monstrous rocket originally was designated as V-2, this informant said, and had a 12-ton warhead. Large supplies of critically needed war material were given top priority for its production.

Hundreds of the rockets were launched toward experimental zones, but failed to reach the ground. German scientists theorized that friction created by their great weight and speed caused them to disintegrate in the stratosphere.

Size Of Rocket Reduced

The Germans finally decided to reduce the size of the rocket. The present V-2 weapon with a one-ton warhead was the outgrowth. Experiments with such missiles of the size needed to be fired against America virtually have been abandoned because of the disappointing results of the original V-2, he said.

"The Germans would like to have been able to launch 1,000 or more rockets daily against England this winter," he asserted. "But the delay in precious time and wastage of material in these experiments undoubtedly have upset the timetable."

ROBOT LULL ENDS

London, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—After a lull of several days the Germans launched a brief flying bomb attack on southern England during the night. An official announcement said that some damage was done in the London area and in outlying districts.

Earlier the Ministry of Home Security disclosed that 172 civilians were killed and 416 hospitalized during October as a result of air raids on the United Kingdom.

Nazi Last-Ditch Weapon May Be Huge Rocket Gun

New York, Nov. 14 (AP)—Germany is preparing a last-ditch, rocket fight, not with the spectacular V-1 and V-2 but with short-range weapons, in the opinion of Edward F. Chandler, who has been experimenting in rocket propulsion for many years.

Chandler has made experimental rockets and their launchers for plpane and other uses and agrees with the opinions published from Allied experts that Germany is too late with the Flying Telegraph Pole type of rocket to affect this war. "However," he says, "I do believe it is possible that they are preparing to make their ultimate stand behind thousands of powerful, large caliber, short-range rocket guns of great destructive power against both tanks and infantry.

Simple And Inexpensive

"Such equipment is simple and inexpensive to produce in quantities. The terrific fire-power will be more important than extreme accuracy and the guns may be so disposed throughout enemy territory as to be difficult to locate and destroy from the air.

"By this meahs they may hope to prolong the war and greatly increase Allied casualties. It is logical to expect them to turn to rocket ordnance on a vast scale, not only because of its demonstrated effectiveness but because of the relative ease with which such equipment may be turned out."

Launcher Is Cheap

A rocket launcher is lightweight and cheap, as against artillery construction. The huge rocket emplacements of concrete and steel, found on the Calais and Normandy coasts, are not the type for short-range rocket weapons.

"The simplest, least expensive and most destructive weapon so far demonstrated in the present war is the rocket," Chandler declares.

"Material requirements are low, highly skilled labor is not essential and extensive plant equipment is not required. Short-range rockets of large caliber and guns for launching them can be manufactured far more economically and faster than ordinary guns and ammunition.

Blown From Pl[illegible], Then Chutes T[illegible] Ground

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—When Lieut. Daniel F. Gilmore's Flying Fortress exploded on a mission over Europe the Luling (Texas) bombardier had just picked up his 'chute. He was blown through the nose of the plane and fell 10,000 feet holding the 'chute in his hands before recovering enough from the explosion to snap the hooks and pull the rip cord. He landed three miles from the German lines.

The pilot and copilot were killed outright and three other members of the crew hospitalized.

NAZI SHIPPING HIT BY BRITISH FLEET

LONDON, Nov. 14 — (AP) The British Home fleet struck another blow at what is left of German seapower Sunday night, soon after the sinking of the battleship Tirpitz by the R.A.F., when it blew up or sank nine ships of an 11-ship convoy off Norway and drove a tenth Nazi vessel ashore, it was disclosed to-

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night.

Two cruisers and four destroyers swooped down on the German convoy rounding Lister fjord, south of Egersund, Norway, travelling north and inflicted the losses without any material damage to themselves. The Nazi convoy, an Admiralty communique reported, included several M-class minesweepers and was taken entirely by surprise.

"In order to carry out the attack," the communique said, "his Majesty's ships had to steam close inshore, bringing them within range of enemy coastal batteries. The shore batteries joined in the action, but their fire, although spectacular, was ineffective and none of his Majesty's ships sustained any material damage."

It added that there was a small number of British casualties.

An interpretation of aerial photographs today revealed the Tirpitz did not turn over completely when she was sunk because her superstructure is lodged in the seabed.

Only a part of the bottom and the starboard side of the vessel can be seen. The total length above the water is approximately 720 feet. The center and starboard propeller shafts can be seen, but the port shaft is under water.

CHURCHILL IS BACK FROM TRIP TO PARIS

London, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill and his aids returned from Paris late today.

Paris, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill this week visited the French First Army in the Jura Mountain approaches, Germany, and in rapid succession (1) a tire on his car blew out, (2) the chains came off on a perilous, ice-caked road, and (3) the car was bogged down in a snowdrift for fifteen minutes.

"Thank heavens, the Grand Old Man didn't get out in the bitter cold to push, one of the party said. It's a wonder he didn't. There surely is a limit to what the Prime Minister should be asked to do in such weather."

In the party were Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Miss Mary Churchill and Major-Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, who commands the French First Army.

Driving to a nearby town from the French command post 3,000 feet in the mountains, Mr. Churchill stood hatless in a heavy snowstorm to receive the cheers of the French people.

BRITISH STRESS FRIENDSHIP WITH DEGAULLE REGIME

SINGLETON

LONDON, Nov. 14—(AP) A new high in Anglo-French friendship was proclaimed today by Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, strengthening belief in London that Britain is bent upon formation of a western European bloc to guard against postwar German aggression.

Eden strode to the well of the House of Commons to tell in glowing terms of the re-emergence of France as a great power, to pledge Britain's support in that effort, and to say that never before has the friendship of the two peoples rested on a "surer foundation."

Reporting on the British good will mission to Paris, he spoke in the absence of Prime Minister Churchill, who returned by air from the French capital several hours later looking tired but happy at the results of his mission. Churchill met Gen. Eisenhower before leaving France this morning.

Eden's stress on the Anglo-French friendship came amidst reports here that Churchill—in advance of the imminent meeting of the Big Three—is attempting to line up an alliance among Britain, France, Belgium and Holland to stand sentinel over Germany after the post-victory occupation period.

This development is understood to be designed to match a similar eastern alliance which would be formed around Soviet Russia with both combines so constituted that they would be able to function within the framework of any future world security league.

Amid cheers from his colleagues, Eden offered this tribute to General DeGaulle—"the man who today is unquestionably the inspirer and the man who personifies the unity of the French people." He spoke also of the vigor and confidence of the French troops.

The Foreign Secretary hinted those volunteer troops might yet get a chance to turn their weapons of vengeance upon Germany.

"No one can doubt," he said, "that when time and opportunity presents these men will give as suitable an account of themselves against the hated Nazi in the field as they have already given in the bitter and bloody warfare in France itself."

The Foreign Minister made no attempt to minimize the difficulties which confront France. He told commons that 2,500,000 of her men—prisoners of war, political deportees, and forced laborers—are still held in Germany. In Paris itself, he said, life "is a constant struggle without material difficulties."

Eden said that the effect of German propaganda against Britain, "together with the sufferings of French people in this period of tyrannous enemy rule, has been to place our friendship with France on a surer foundation than ever existed in the history of our two countries."

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Anglo-French Amity Called Firm By Eden

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today that Germany's "tyrannous" rule over France had resulted in placing Britain's "friendship with the republic on a surer foundation than ever before."

In a report on the welcome accorded Prime Minister Churchill and the British delegation to the Paris conference with General de Gaulle, the Foreign Minister declared:

"We felt behind the tumultous greetings of these last days orderly crowds the heart beat of a nation once again united with its allies and confident of its own future."

Powers Of Recuperation

"France will recover," Eden said. "Before now in her history, she has shown powers of recuperation which astonished the world."

He paid high tribute to General de Gaulle—"the man who today is unquestionably the inspirer and the man who personifies the unity of the French people."

The French leader, he added, has surrounded himself "with a band of young and vigorous colleagues who have proved their worth in the ordeals through which France has passed."

Spoke For Churchill

Eden spoke on behalf of Prime Minister Churchill who yesterday was reported inspecting French troops in the Vosges region.

"France's determination to work together with her allies," Eden said, "expresses, I am sure, the heartful wish of the French people. This will of the people is the only sure foundation of a foreign policy in a free land."

Commons And Post-War Trade

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—British concern over post-war markets flared in the House of Commons today with Sir Patrick Hannon, Conservative, declaring that "careful plans are in progress in the United States to seize practically the whole of South American trade."

Hugh Dalton, speaking for the Government as president of the Board of Trade, which has been under recent criticism on export matters, cautioned a calm approach to the subject. He said discussions on Latin-American markets have been proceeding with the United States, but Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, commented that "while discussions are taking place we are slowly but surely losing a lot of trade."

Steel Export License Denied

Neil McLean, Laborite, touched off the debate with an assertion that a Manchester firm had been denied a license to export steam piping to a textile firm in Brazil.

The firm was told, said McLean, that the United States had made itself responsible for the export to South America of all finished steel.

"How many agreements of this kind have been made between this country and the United States?" he asked. "Are any reciprocal advantages going to manufacturers in this country?"

Dalton Explains

Dalton told the House that British steel production was insufficient to meet essential requirements and no surplus was available for export to South America. Britain herself imports steel products from the United States, he added.

"These matters must be reviewed against the historical background of lend-lease," said Dalton. "Lend-lease has been a valuable and indispensable contribution to our war effort.

"It is only reasonable that any change in the arrangements should take place in a spirit of mutual trust between ourselves and the United States. That is now going on."

EIRE TOO EASY ON REFUGEES

State Department Says Answer Doesn't Go Far Enough

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—Generalissimo Franco was accused in a Moscow broadcast by the Russian Commentator I. Yermashev tonight of preparing Spain as a haven for Hitler and other war criminals.

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—The United States let it be known tonight that Eire's stand on the question of barring refugee Nazis was not wholly to the Government's liking.

The United States and other Allies have been trying to get neutrals to close their doors to war criminals. In London today the House of Commons was told that Eire had taken the stand she would accept political refugees should "justice, charity or the honor of the nation" so require.

Paul Emrys-Evans, British Under Secretary for Dominions, said, however, that Eire had made plain she would deny admission to aliens whose presence would injure Irish neutrality or the interests of friendly states.

Text Of Statement

The State Department statement said:

"The United States Government made the same representations to the Irish Government that it made to other governments sometime ago in regard to refuge for war criminals. These representations are discussed in Secretary Haull's statement of September 28, 1944.

"A reply has been received from the Irish Government. If it is to be made public it would have to be given out by that Government.

"Certain other countries have already expressed themselves publicly, as you know.

"We are glad to have the assurances in the Irish reply, but it did not go as far as we would have liked in all particulars."

Text of Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—Following is the text of the State Department statement on the question of asylum for war criminals in Eire:

"In response to inquiries regarding the reply of the Irish government to this government's representations concerning the possible refuge of war criminals in Eire, a State Department spokesman said:

"The United States government made the same representations to the Irish government that it made to other governments some time ago in regard to refuge for war criminals. These representations are discussed in Secretary Cordell Hull's statement of Sept. 28, 1944.

"A reply has been received from the Irish government. If it is to be made public it will have to be given out by that government.

"Certain other countries have already expressed themselves publicly, as you know.

"We are glad to have the assurances in the Irish reply, but it did not go as far as we would have liked in all particulars."

IRISH BAR PLEDGE ON WAR CRIMINALS

London, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—Eire has informed Great Britain that it can give no assurance against granting asylum to political refugees from Axis countries.

Paul Emrys-Evans, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, told the House of Commons today that Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, replying to Allied representations seeking to bar enemy war criminals from all neutral countries, took the stand that his country would accept such fugitives should "justice, charity or the honor of the nation" so require. Mr. de Valera made it plain, however, that Eire would deny admission to aliens whose presence would injure Irish neutrality or the interests of friendly States.

Can't Exempt Last Sons

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP).—Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee told the House of Commons today that Britain's man-power problems made it impossible to assign to non-operational duty the last surviving son in a family in which there had been one or more casualties. Such a plan was announced recently in the United States.

German General Killed

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—The German Transocean News Agency reported tonight that Lieut. Gen. Georg Rosenbusch, inspector of the land fortifications for Germany in the north, had been killed in action.

Commons Votes Longer Tenure

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP).—The House of Commons voted today to prolong the life of Britain's nine-year-old Parliament for twelve more months. The measure goes to the House of Lords.

U. S. Potal Forces Increased

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP).—United States Army and Navy postal forces in England have been increased 25 per cent to handle a total of 650,000 bags of mail containing Christmas packages and letters for forces in this war theater, which expected to flood ports and bases by Dec. 1.

GERMAN MINISTER SCORES SWEDES

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14—(AP) Dr. Paul Schmidt, German foreign office spokesman, in a statement in Berlin today accused the Swedish press of fomenting "enmity" between Sweden and Germany, and declared Sweden as "being systematically exploited by belligerent America as an assembly place for its bombers."

(Swedish-German relations have deteriorated recently, with Sweden formally protesting announced German intentions to sink any ship in the Baltic sea and gulf of Bothnia without warning, and with Stockholm reporting Monday night that the Swedish-German trade treaty would be allowed to expire Jan. 1.)

The German foreign office spokesman's statement, as reported here by Swedish newspapers' Berlin correspondents, said, "I must point out that thousands of Norwegians being trained in Sweden as policemen could be used in action in Norway.

"Furthermore, I must declare that American Flying Fortresses are not landing in Sweden by chance."

This was the first public recognition by a responsible German official that Norwegians trained here for the announced purpose of policing liberated sections of Norway could be used to fight the Germans as well as simply to preserve order.

The German spokesman also expressed surprise at Sweden's protest against Germany's intentions in the Baltic, saying that the German declaration of sinking plans "is no way contrary to international law."

HITLER MYSTERY

Stockholm, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—The newspaper Tidningen today published a "private report" about Adolf Hitler stating:

"Rumors circulating in Berlin that Hitler is dead have been intensified by a report that all visits to the Fuehrer have been can-

celed, including tomorrow's visit of Tiso, President of Slovakia."

The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet quotes informed circles as reporting that Adolf Hitler has had a shock and the right side of his body is paralyzed and his power of speech has been affected, said a Moscow broadcast recorded today by CBS.

Switzerland's Doors Closed To War Criminals

Bern, Nov. 14 (AP)—Switzerland will not open her doors to those who have violated the laws of war or to persons whose conduct has been "irreconcilable to the fundamental traditions of right and humanity," the Federal Council announced today.

In reply to a councilor's question, the council said it is likewise clear that asylum will not be granted to persons whose attitude has been hostile to Switzerland.

The Federal Council will continue to grant asylum to "worthy" fugitives, but is "not inclined to authorize without examination" the entrance of all who may ask asylum in Switzerland. The number of fugitives in this country "already had reached disquieting proportions," it was stated.

Sweden To Tighten Laws

Stockholm, Nov. 14 (AP)—A Swedish Government commission is reviewing this country's alien laws in order to close any avenues which might be open for the entry of war criminals or other undesirable refugees seeking haven in Sweden, a spokesman said today.

"Naturally, we can't have a guard stationed on every foot of Sweden's border," this source said. "Persons wanted by the Allies therefore do have a chance to slip into our country but, as Minister of Interior Moeller stated, we intend to eject them."

BRITISH IN ITALY CAPTURE BRIDGE

Troops Advance Two Miles In Area Around Forli

Rome, Nov. 14 (AP)—The British Eighth Army has won the coastal highway bridge over the Ghiaia canal before Ravenna and in important gains of up to two miles in the Forli area has captured the village of San Tome, Allied headquarters announced today.

Eighth Army units which crossed the Ghiaia canal yesterday cut back across Highway 16—the coastal highway—and captured the German rear guard holding the bridge. The Germans were surrounded while engaged in meeting the Allied frontal attack from south of the canal, and the expertly executed maneuver gave the Allies an important new foothold on the approaches to Ravenna.

100 Prisoners Taken

In capturing San Tome northwest of Forli the Allied troops took 100 prisoners. Mopping up of German parties west of the Ronco river, north of Forli, continued, with additional prisoners taken.

The desert air force was cooperating closely with ground troops advancing slowly northwest of Forli on a 1,500-yard front against German infantry and tanks.

Southwest of Forli, the town of San Varano was found to be clear of the enemy but heavily mined, and British troops crossed the Montone southwest of the village at two points. The Germans counter-attacked strongly at the lower crossing, but Allied positions were maintained.

Poles Gain Two Miles

In the hills south of the Rimini-Bologna highway, new features were captured. At one place Polish troops advanced nearly two miles, capturing Monte Ghebbi, a 1,450-foot peak. Hard fighting was in progress just west of Monte Casole in the neighborhood of the village of Cella.

On the Fifth Army front, action again was limited to patrolling and shelling. Scattered showers were reported from the entire front.

It appeared that the next serious German delaying stand on the eastern end of the front would be made along the Montone river, flowing in a northeasterly direction to a point south of Ravenna.

Oil Line Across Po Bombed

Tactical Air Force Thunderbolts hit hard at the enemy far behind the ground front by bombing transfer points of the German oil pipeline across the Po river about ten miles east of Mantua, which lies in the heart of the Po Valley 55 miles north of Bologna.

This line, established after all the Po bridges were knocked out by the Allied air forces, provides gasoline for front-line troops. Tank trucks unload fuel into tanks on the north bank and the oil is pumped across to similar tanks on the south side.

The attack was part of a coordinated program to throttle German supplies, with particular emphasis on keeping the rail lines through the Brenner Pass out of operation.

Allies Gain 2 Miles In Forli Sector

Rome, Nov. 14 (AP)—British Eighth Army troops thrusting northwest from Forli, on the eastern sector of the Italian battlefront, have advanced two miles in some places, capturing the village of San Tome after bitter fighting, Allied headquarters announced today.

Other Eighth Army units which crossed the Ghiaia Canal south of Ravenna yesterday, cut back across Highway 16, the main coastal route, and captured German rear guards.

Cross Montone River

The Allied communique, which described the gains in the Forli area as "important," said that southwest of Forli, British troops pushed across the Montone river at many places and advanced into the foothills.

Two miles west of Highway 67, leading to Forli, Polish troops captured Bagnolo and cleared enemy troops from Monte Casole.

Nazi Positions Raked

Excellent results were reported by Tactical Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers bombing and strafing enemy troop concentrations, strong points and gun positions.

The Mediterranean Allied air forces flew approximately 1,100 sorties, including attacks on Adriatic shipping and communications targets in Yugoslavia. Twelve planes are missing.

Drive In Burma Beats Schedule

Combat Headquarters, Allied Troops in North Burma, Nov. 14 (AP)—Chinese troops pushing across North Burma toward their native land have by-passed Japanese-fortified Bhamo and may bring Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's two-year-old dream of a road to China to realization within weeks.

The Chinese drive south from Myitkyina has progressed so fast that heavy equipment has been hard-pressed to keep pace with the advance and the air force has not yet been called upon for close support.

In a month these troops have covered 122 miles without meeting serious resistance from the Japanese. The Chinese have another 100 to go—60 miles southeast to Namhkam and another 40 back to the northeast—before getting back on the old Burma road and into China.

Ahead Of Schedule

Now, however, the Chinese are not having to fight their way through jungles. They are on an all-weather highway that will lead them to China.

As a result of the weak Japanese resistance to the post-monsoon campaign the drive through north Burma is ahead of schedule. The small Japanese garrison remaining in by-passed Bhamo for an "until-the-death" stand does not constitute a serious Japanese attempt to slow down the Chinese advance.

Extensive enemy fortifications along the route from Myitkyina to Bhamo were found abandoned and were occupied by the Chinese without firing a shot.

CHINESE TROOPS APPROACH BHAMO

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 14—(AP) Chinese troops moving down from the northeast have reached positions just two miles short of the Japanese north Burma stronghold of Bhamo, while other forces scored gains in a flanking maneuvers to the southeast, the Allied command announced today.

The troops northeast of Bhamo advanced approximately five miles in winning their new positions, but the forces east and southeast of the stronghold were meeting stiff opposition. Despite this one unit, advancing southwestward from the Momauk area reached a point only two miles from the road leading south from Bhamo, the Allied daily communique said.

To the west in the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway corridor British troops advanced slightly against "determined" enemy resistance, the bulletin said.

Chinese Only 2 Miles From Bhamo In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 14 (AP)—A five-mile advance carried Chinese troops today to within two miles of the Japanese stronghold of Bhamo, in Burma's Irrawaddy Valley.

Another column to the east made slight progress yesterday against stiff opposition, a communique said. A unit moving southwest from the Momauk area also has reached a point two miles from the road leading south from Bhamo.

One hundred and sixty miles to the southwest British Imperials were exerting ever tightening pressure from north and west on Kalemyo, Japanese base 55 miles inside the Burma border. The communique reported some progress.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command yesterday attacked bridges on the Burma-Thailand railway.

CHINESE REVEAL LOSS OF LIUCHOW

CHUNGKING, Nov. 14 — (AP) The Chinese command acknowledged today the loss of Liuchow, big south China base which the Japanese had claimed last week and where the U. S. Air forces already had abandoned their last airfield.

A Chinese communique said Liuchow was lost on Nov. 11 and that the town of Chienkiang, 55 miles southwest of Liuchow on the Nanning highway, had fallen the same day.

The Chinese said the Japanese assailing their positions 18 miles east of Ishan on the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway 45 miles from Liuchow had suffered heavily and that the attacks had weakened. It was added, however, that a Japanese column moving northwest on the railway had attacked Locheng, 40 miles northwest of Liuchow.

It was not yet clear whether the Japanese thrusts west from Liuchow were a drive for Kweichow province, or merely screening operations for the right flank.

Loss of Chienkiang meant the Japanese had advanced more than 250 miles since they projected their westward push into Kwangsi province from the Canton area.

Describing the loss of Liuchow, the Chinese command said that at dawn on Nov. 11 heavy Japanese reinforcements broke into the city after Chinese street fighters had eliminated a large portion of those who had gained entry earlier.

Renewed street fighting lasted all day the eleventh, with both sides suffering heavily, and during the night the Chinese pulled out to new positions "where they were prepared to deal blows to the enemy's rear positions," the communique said.

A communique from the U. S. 14th air force announced concentrated raids on Japanese river shipping, supply lines and troops Sunday and Monday in the Liuchow sector, with four Japanese interceptor planes shot down, two others probably destroyed and nine damaged.

CHIENKIANG FALLS TO JAPS IN CHINA

Chungking, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command admitted tonight that Liuchow had been abandoned on Saturday, and that Chienkiang, fifty-five miles below Liuchow on the highway to Yungning, fell to the Japanese that same day.

The Fourteenth United States Air Force announced yesterday that the Liuchow air base—the last American base in southeastern China—had been destroyed and abandoned. Today's American communique said that the sector was bombed yesterday and the day before. Liuchow was still smoking when the fighters attacked Pheze, south of the city, in support of the Chinese ground forces, it was added.

The fall of Yungning would leave the Japanese only 110 miles to go to establish a link between Manchuria and French Indo-China. Today one Japanese column was moving northwest along the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway, in a thrust aimed at Locheng, forty miles north-west of Liuchow. It was not yet clear, however, whether this represented the beginning of a drive toward Kweichow Province, or was merely intended to establish a screen to safeguard the enemy's right flank.

Ambassador Gauss Leaves China By Plane

Chungking, Nov. 14 (AP)—Clarence E. Gauss, who recently resigned as United States Ambassador to China, left for home by plane today following farewell parties topped by a dinner given by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Pending arrival of a new Ambassador, Embassy Counsellor George Atcheson, Jr., will serve as charge d'affaires.

Traveling in the same plane with Gauss was Lieutenant Commander Frank Harrington, United States embassy doctor and assistant naval attache, who served as personal physician to Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek.

Production Board Set Up

Chungking, Nov. 14 (AP)—A Chinese war production board designed to mobolize the maximum possible Chinese resources for the war against Japan was established today under the Minister of Economic Affairs, Wong Wen-hao.

Wong, famous as a geologist, will work with Donald Nelson, who is returning to China from the United States.

17 Killed in Crash Of Transport Plane

HONOLULU, Nov. 14 — (AP) Seventeen persons were killed in the crash of a four-engined C54 Army transport plane only 50 miles off Oahu enroute from Hawaii to the United States mainland, the Army announced tonight. Date of the crash was not given.

They included two Army officers, seven army enlisted men, two Navy enlisted men and the crew of three officers and three men.

It was the first reported loss of a C54 by the Pacific wing of the Army transport command. The cause was not known. Some of the Army mail aboard has been recovered.

Sweating Out The War

Eniwetok, Nov. 14 (AP)—A Seabee who worked in the sun all day stripped to the waist, wrote home for some sun-tan oil. A brother in cold, damp England wrote home at the same time asking for a sweater. Mom got the requests mixed up and the Seabee in the Marshalls got a turtle-neck sweater, while the sun-tan oil went to foggy England.

Making Sure Of Seat

A Marshall Island Base, Nov. 14 (AP)—When it was common knowledge that Carole Landis was due, GIs on many a South Pacific isle moved their cots into the makeshift theater the night before to insure having front seats.

WHEAT IS SENT TO AID BOLIVIA

U. S. Diverts Shipload From Australia To Block Argentina

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Countering what looked like an Argentine pressure move on Bolivia, the United States has sent a shipload of wheat to meet a threatened shortage in Bolivia.

The whole story of what has been going on between Argentina, which at present is combatting a non-recognition policy followed by most American republics, and Bolivia, which is friendly to the non-recognition countries, is not known here. But several pertinent facts are known.

Argentine Cuts Export

The Argentine Government notified Bolivia without any preliminary warning that wheat shipments from Argentina to Bolivia would

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be cut 50 per cent.

The reason advanced was that Argentine army maneuvers had dislocated rail transport. This was a sort of double meaning explanation, pointedly reminding the Bolivians that the Argentine army was on the move and ready for action.

The wheat cut created a serious situation in Bolivia, where storage facilities are inadequate. Failure to receive supplies would lead swiftly to a food shortage.

U. S. Then Steps In

The United States Government ordered a ship bound from Australia with wheat to put in at a Chilean port and unload cargo for transshipment to Bolivia.

Reports have been current for months that Argentina has been using threats and indirect pressures to break down the solidarity of the American republics, which, like the United States, refused to recognize the Government of President Edelmiro Farrell. United States officials have described the Farrell regime as a source of Fascism in this hemisphere.

U. S. Sends Bolivia Wheat In Emergency

La Paz, Bolivia, Nov. 14 (AP)—The United States has sent 10,000 tons of wheat to Bolivia to alleviate a shortage due to failure to receive customary supplies from Argentina, it was disclosed today.

To meet a request for help, the United States Government directed Australia-bound ships to put in at the Chilean ports of Antofagasta and Arica, where the wheat was discharged for transshipment overland to Bolivia. Bolivia has no outlet to the sea.

Bolivian officials, expressing their gratitude, said failure to receive the expected Argentine shipments resulted from a dislocation of rail transport partly attributable to Argentine army maneuvers.

It is the first time that any North American wheat has been imported to Bolivia, the officials said.

Three Mountain Peaks Named For Big Three

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 14 (AP)—Mountain peaks in the northeastern corner of the Peace river block and British Columbia have been named after Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin, Lands Minister Kennedy announced today.

All 9,500 feet high, the peaks lie north of the Finlay river and just south of the Alaska highway.

Nine Killed In Plane Crash In Newfoundland

Harmon Field, Newfoundland, Nov. 14 (AP) — Army officials announced today that nine persons were killed and nine others injured in a crash Sunday of an army transport plane against the side of a mountain 30 miles west of the Air Transport Command base here.

Total complement of the plane was 12 passengers and six crew members, officials said.

Reich Bank Panic Is Reported

New York, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Gestapo has arrested the managing directors of Germany's "two greatest banks," causing a panic in German financial circles "greater than the panic following the bank crash in 1931," the Swedish newspaper *Stockholms-Tidningen* said in an article reported today by the OWI.

The bankers were listed as Dr. Oswald Roesler, managing director of the Deutsche bank, and Karl Goetz, managing director of the Dresdner bank.

The newspaper said they were arrested for refusing to accept short-term German treasury notes "thus expressing doubt in a German victory." The story said "people stormed the banks to withdraw their deposits and big industries attempted to cancel their accounts."

JAPS SAY RUSSIANS TO STAY NEUTRAL

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo radio said today "It can safely be assumed" that Soviet Russia will not break her neutrality with Japan in the immediate future "to play a belligerent part in the Pacific war."

In a broadcast beamed to the United States, a "specific commentary written by Dr. Kosaka Tomula, Doctor of Law and authority on international relations," manifested continued concern over Soviet Marshal Joseph Stalin's characterization of Japan last week as an "aggressor nation."

Tomula interpreted the reference as a "light diplomatic gesture."

He asserted Britain and America were "suffering much from the extremely independent character of the Soviet European policy," and were "forcing themselves to be genial with the Soviet Union, simply because they have a strong enemy to fight with Soviet aid."

Therefore, the broadcast said, if Stalin's speech could be called more friendly to Britain and America than those he made in previous years, that could be interpreted as Stalin's "idea of alleviating the natural resentment of the Anglo-American government against the Soviet Union for its diplomatic successes in Europe by lip service, and calling Japan an aggressor nation would be the easiest service of the kind."

Tomula said Stalin, too, could have used the term "aggressor" in a sense that would have no "profound political implication."

The broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications commission, declared Stalin's characterization of Japan as an "aggressor" could be "more appropriately taken as an elegy condoning the watery funeral of a substantial part of the United States Navy in the Pacific —a fitting diplomatic courtesy."

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

November 14, 1940.—Athens says Greek troops are hurling Italians back in fighting along Albanian border. Petain Government protests to Berlin over expulsion of French civilians from Lorraine region annexed by Germany after war of 1870.

FRENCH SEEKING 2 BILLION WORTH OF U. S. EXPORTS

Huge Quantity of Goods Is Sought During Next 12 Months.

PLAN NEAR COMPLETION

Problem of Financing Program to Be Worked Out by FDR, Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — (AP)

The French are seeking mately two billion dollars w United States exports durin next 12 months for use in re ing their country, it was lea tonight.

Arrangements for the huge procurement program already are nearing completion. Some of the goods may be shipped on Lend-Lease because they are considered necessary to France's war effort against Germany or Japan but the great bulk will go partly for cash and, officials hope, partly on credit.

Seek 700 Locomotives

The French program, probably the farthest advanced of the economical plans to come out of liberated Europe, calls for purchasing 700 locomotives as well as comparable quantities of railway rolling stock and track equipment; trucks for highway transport; huge shipments of cotton, fertilizers, and other raw materials.

It has recently been revised as a result of the discovery upon the liberation of France that the ravages of war had not been as great as officials first believed. The amounts of factory equipment desired have been sharply reduced and the amounts of raw materials required to keep existing French factories running have been greatly increased. Similarly there was a reduction in food required and an increase in fertilizer and other food producing materials.

The biggest problem is how to finance the French program. The answer will depend on what kind of overall export finance program is worked out by President Roosevelt and Congress in the next few months.

A hint of what may be coming was given in San Francisco today by Charles P. Taft, a State department economic official, who called for repeal of the Johnson act, which prohibits U. S. lending to nations that defaulted on World War I debts, and for expansion of the export-import bank's lending authority.

The experience of American and French officials in negotiating the French program touches at many points on problems that are expected to become more and more common in foreign economic relations as the war draws to a close.

The French tentatively projected their post-liberated requirements while they were still functioning as the National Committee of Liberation months ago.

France Received Many Supplies

On this basis the American army has taken into France limited supplies of food and clothing for the immediate relief of the French population. The army also has found it necessary to ship into France several hundred locomotives. These are not of a type that the French like although they will have to use them until others have been manufactured.

The French had a Lend-Lease agreement for North Africa and it was under that pact that they began building up their new army of approximately 300,000 men. About the time that the liberation of France began they set in motion machinery to get a Lend-Lease agreement for metropolitan France covering both supplies for a much greater French force and such civilian goods as might be considered essential to France's future war efforts.

The Lend-Lease agreement has been virtually completed and is understood to await only President Roosevelt's final approval. Officials indicate, however, that Lend-Lease is being interpreted strictly and that there will be no shipments of civilian goods under it except those really "essential to the war effort."

French Need Credit

The French have realized all along that most of their goods would have to be obtained on some other basis. When their procurement authorities recently added up estimates of goods desired in the next 12 months and reached a total of $2,000,000,000 they explained to the American negotiators that full cash payments would pretty well exhaust their resources. Thereupon a formula was worked out to permit procurement to begin since such items as locomotives take a long time to produce. Principal provisions of the formula are:

1—The United States has agreed to ship the goods to France, reserving the right to take any item for shipment elsewhere if war necessities require.

2—At the moment all the procuring has to be done on a cash basis and it understood that all supplies obtained by the French through the Army will be paid for in cash.

3—For the rest—the great bulk—France's purchases will, where military necessity justifies, be placed on a Lend-Lease basis and civilian supplies which do not come under lend-lease—by far the greatest portion—may either be paid for in cash or charged under whatever system of long term credits eventually is worked out.

Nomination of Caffery Is Sent to the Senate

Envoy Already in France Is Named for Ambassador

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nomination of Jefferson Caffery as American Ambassador to France.

Mr. Caffery is already functioning in that capacity, having gone to Europe shortly after the liberation of Paris as this government's representative to the De Gaulle government.

The President also nominated Harllee Branch, of Georgia, for another term on the Civil Aeronautics Board, and Captain Harry L. Merring, United States Navy, retired, of Cameron Mills, N. Y., to be a rear admiral. Captain Lindon Spencer, of 49 Broad Street, Hamilton, N. Y., was nominated to be a rear admiral in the Coast Guard.

'Victory In Sight,' Says Roosevelt

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today "ultimate victory, both in Europe and in the Far East is in sight."

He made the statement to Sir Frederick William Eggleston, new Minister from Australia, who presented his credentials.

Saying that together the United Nations have largely solved the problems of waging war, Mr. Roosevelt added that the time has come to organize the peace "without for a moment diminishing our war effort."

He said the United States "especially looks forward to a mutually beneficial cooperation with Australia in the Pacific."

Sir Frederick responded that "now that the period of acute danger to Australia is over Australia is determined to contribute her due share in bringing to other countries the security which she now enjoys."

Allies In Europe Lose 500 Tanks Each Month

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces are losing 500 tanks and 900 trucks a month, says Under Secretary of War Patterson.

And Eisenhower is in "imperative need" of more artillery ammunition than we are producing, Patterson told a news conference, explaining that the general should have 3,600 tons a day for adequate support.

Patterson gave this general picture of the military supply situation:

Our artillery ammunition production has tripled since January 1, but needs have risen even faster.

Other equipment essential if we are to intensify our offensives is running short, despite rising output.

We are short on tent cloth, airborne radar equipment, and other important items.

Reserves Short

Our war production job is "still enormous," with the army alone letting new contracts since January 1 at a yearly rate of more than $28,000,000,000.

Battlefield stockpiles of some vital materials are being dented, because there are no reserves in this country. These materials are distributed as fast as they are produced.

The problem does not result because anything is falling down, he said. Requirements are met on most parts of the supply program. Production has been rising even on those which are short.

"But it is not coming up fast enough," Patterson declared.

145 Vessels Launched In U. S. In October

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Merchant shipbuilding in the United States in October soared to 145 vessels with gross deadweight tonnage of 1,310,295, Chairman Bland (D., Va.), of the House Merchant Marine Committee, reported today.

The October output of merchant shipyards was the highest in four months. It boosted to 1,378 ships, with tonnage of 13,555,877, the production since the first of the year.

Since December 7, 1941, Bland disclosed in a report to the House, 4,029 ships of 40,976,411 tons displacement have been built. The peak month was December, 1943, when 2,044,239 tons of shipping slid down the ways.

House Group To Fly To European War Front

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—The House Military Committee has arranged to fly to Europe next month for an inspection of battle fronts.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) said today all arrangements have been made and only the date of departure remains to be determined. The trip will last three weeks.

SECOND KINNICK IS WAR CASUALTY

Lieut. Benjamin Missing—Nile Lost In Caribbean

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Nile Kinnick, one of Iowa's greatest football stars, lost his life in the Caribbean area, June 2, 1943, when his plane was forced down at sea.

Almost 18 months after Nile's death, the Navy Department today disclosed the area in which the All-American halfback went down. Previous reports did not mention where he died.

Kinnick's plane made a forced landing. A crashboat arrived at the scene within a few minutes. Although Kinnick had been seen to fall free of the plane, he could not be found.

The area where Nile Kinnick died came to light following an announcement that his brother, Benjamin Greave Kinnick, a marine flyer, is listed as missing in action since September 17, after a flight over Kavieng peninsula.

Third Son Is Naval Student

Nile, mainstay of the University of Iowa's 1939 "Ironmen," won almost every major honor available to a college football player.

He was All-America, received the John W. Heisman memorial trophy, won the Associated Press poll as the "athlete of the year," was voted the most valuable player in the Big Ten Conference, and took other awards.

Lieut. Benjamin Kinnick was the second of three Kinnick brothers. The youngest, George, 18, is a naval student at Colorado College.

Ben played high school football, but decided not to follow Nile's footsteps in college. Ben attended Iowa State College's engineering school, entering the Marine Corps in 1942. Nile enrolled in the navy in September, 1941, and began training in Kansas City three days before Pearl Harbor.

Parents Withhold Comment

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 14 (AP)—Because of "hope and expectation" that the announcement may prove wrong, Mr. and Mrs. Nile Kinnick, of Omaha, declined today to make any statement regarding a navy announcement that their second son, Lieut. Benjamin Greene Kinnick, may be a victim of the war.

Benjamin's wife, Mrs. Eleanor White Kinnick, is a WAVE lieutenant (j. g.) at Staten Island, New York.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—The War Department made public today the names of 1,401 casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

World Free Of Cartels Urged By American Officials

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Final success in smashing Germany's historic ability to muscle in on world trade, say American officials, hinges largely on plans for international agreement against cartels.

In line with declarations by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, an interdepartmental committee has suggested a world agreement or treaty outlawing these international combines on the grounds of restricting trade.

Nations Would Promise

Neutrals and even defeated enemy countries would be brought into the agreement, each nation would promise to prevent its own industries from joining up with foreign companies to carve the world into exclusive markets, peg prices and stifle competition.

The Senate Kilgore subcommittee in its report on economic controls for Germany recommended that cartels be shattered into such pieces that they could never be put together again.

Officials working on details of such plans say that this can be done inside Germany with comparative ease during the period of military occupation.

However, two knotty problems remain to be solved before there can be assurance against a new German attempt at economic invasion of the world:

1. Control of cartels in the rest of the world and in Germany after the occupation ends.

2. Liquidation of German economic control in neutral countries—often concealed.

Wide Range Of Reactions

Unofficially, United States representatives have talked about an international anti-cartel agreement with other nations. Reactions range from lukewarmth to high enthusiasm.

In Britain, opinion appears divided and no Cabinet decision has yet been made.

Army Transport Version of B-29 Is Given Tests

Boeing Aims at Post-War Production of Plane With 100-Passenger Capacity

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—A military transport version of the B-29, with the speed, range and high-altitude performance of the Superfortress, is undergoing tests.

This was disclosed today in an announcement by the Boeing Aircraft Company of a "stratocruiser" for post-war production. The transport, the announcement said, will have these features:

A maximum capacity of 100 passengers or 35,000 pounds of cargo; a top speed of 400 miles an hour, with a cruising speed of 340; a ceiling of 30,000 feet, with a pressurized cabin keeping atmospheric conditions equivalent to those of 8,000 feet; powered with four engines with a maximum of 3,500 horsepower each; an operating range of 3,500 miles, providing non-stop New York to London or transcontinental flights.

Built in Secrecy

The announcement said:

"A military prototype of the stratocruiser, built in secrecy, now is undergoing tests, making the airplane the first of the greater post-war supertransports to be completed by any aircraft company.

All present models of the plane will be for military service.

In appearance, the plane closely resembles the combat B-29, using the same wing of 141 foot spread and the same tail surfaces. The fuselage is 12 feet longer than that of the B-29; the gross weight of 130,000 pounds is 10,000 more than the Superfortress.

Has Many Combinations

The two decks result from building one fuselage on top of the other, with the wing structure running between. The plane can be operated in various combinations:

Carrying 100 passengers in three cabins, two on the upper and one on the lower deck, with remaining space used for cargo and baggage.

As a sleeper, with 36 berths or 72 days seats.

As an all-cargo plane, with a drive-up ramp in the rear and internal cargo handling equipment. Used this way, the maximum load is 35,000 pounds.

C. L. Egtvedt, the designer, estimates that as a post-war transport the plane will have an operating cost of one cent a passenger mile or five cents a ton mile. The announcement notes that operating cost per mile "should not be confused with fare per mile, but is one of the most important factors in determining fare."

War Training Bill Appears Stymied

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—A mountain of opposition has piled up against plans of Congressional leaders to seek early action on legislation to require military training in peacetime.

So formidable has it become that backers of the proposal say they would just as soon postpone consideration until some time next year.

Earlier plans had called for action soon on a bill providing that every youth take a year of military training upon reaching the age of 18.

No Hearings Slated

Chairman Reynolds (D., N. C.) of the Senate Military Committee said there would be no hearings this year on the legislation before his committee. In the absence of Chairman May (D., Ky.), members of the House Military Committee said they do not believe they will tackle the subject for some time.

"So far no time has been set for hearings," said Chairman Woodrum (D., Va.) of the House Post-War Military Policy Committee.

And Senator Johnson (D., Col.), of the Senate Military Committee, said he would regard enactment of the proposed law as "a display of an utter lack of faith in maintaining future peace."

Flyer Plan Urged

Johnson suggested the training of 100,000 volunteer pilots annually to keep up a strong air force.

The War Department, through Secretary Stimson, has sent to Capitol Hill a request for continuation of the expiring position of Under Secretary of War, in which Stimson made this comment:

"While the question of universal military training in the United States during the post-war period has not been determined the necessity for a much larger post-war military establishment than previously maintained is apparent."

Size Of Army Studied

The size of the post-war army is one of the problems being studied by the Woodrum committee. Most of its members feel that with universal training and a resulting large pool of trained reserves a big professional army would be unnecessary.

Major opposition to the legislation has come from churchmen, educators and other groups who have flooded the committees with petitions and letters. Indorsements have been received, committee spokesmen said, from the American Legion and other veterans' organizations.

Virgin Island Cities In Row

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—The municipal council of St. Croix in the Virgin Islands is angry with the municipal councilmen of St. Thomas and St. John, and told on them to Congress today.

The St. Croix city fathers dispatched copies of "a resolution in protest of insult and disrespect directed against the municipal council of St. Croix by the municipal council of St. Thomas and St. John.

Sought Judge's Recall

The St. Croix body, it developed, previously had adopted a resolution seeking the recall of Herman E. Moore as district judge. St. Thomas and St. John came right back with a resolution supporting Moore and declaring the St. Croix's council's action was "a result of mass hysteria and tends to recognize mob rule."

St. Croix got out another resolution blank and charged Saints Thomas and John with having "violated the principles of democratic government by encroaching upon the rights of this council as an independent legislative body and attempting to dictate what its action should be."

Must Be Sent To Congress

Congress was cut in on the quarrel because the islands' basic law requires that all laws and resolutions passed by the municipal councils must be transmitted by the Governor to the Secretary of the Interior, who hands them to Congress.

For what it's worth, the St. Croix council budgeted $600 this year for "fetes and concerts" and $300 for "license bounties."

Mexico Has Relaxed Passport Regulations

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Mexico has relaxed passport regulations to facilitate visits by American nationals on business trips to that country, the State Department said today.

It informed Representative Thomas (D., Texas) that passports now can be obtained directly from Mexican immigration officials at the border by the following categories of Americans:

Produce buyers and inspectors of packing companies operating in the Mexican states of Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit; cattle buyers in the northern zones of Mexico, mining prospectors, actors performing under contract in Mexican border towns and firm members and accountants of American companies having business in towns along the Mexican border.

The new regulations are valid for six months.

BYRNES TO STAY IN WAR JOB TILL REICH'S DEFEAT

Will Continue as Chief of Mobilization and Reconversion.

AT REQUEST OF ROOSEVELT

Consent to Serve Eliminates One of the Major Appointments Awaiting the President.

Washington Nov. 14 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt announced today that James F. Byrnes will continue as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion until Germany is defeated

Mr. Byrnes has been serving under a temporary appointment, having told the President he did not want the job on a permanent basis. However, Presidential Secretary Early called reporters to his office shortly after noon today and read them this statement from the President:

"In view of the importance of continuing the winning of the war at top speed, and at the personal request of the President, Mr. Justice Byrnes has consented to continue as the Director of the Office of War Mobilization until the elimination of Germany from the war.

"The President is very much gratified by the willingness of Justice Byrnes to do this, and the work of the office will, therefore, continue as at present."

Mr. Byrnes left the Supreme Court to enter the administration's war program and became head of the Office of War Mobilization—a post which frequently won him the unofficial title of "Assistant President."

When the Reconversion bill became law, he accepted a temporary appointment from the President with the understanding that a successor would be named when Congress reconvened. When Congress recently passed its Reconversion bill as the first cog in a post-war program, however, he estimated that the man who accepted the directorship under that bill would have to devote at least two years to the job. In several public statements he said he did not want it.

His agreement to continue at the head of the office—announced the day Congress came back to Washington—eliminated for the time one of the major appointments awaiting presidential action. There had been speculation that Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, might have been placed in the Office of War Mobilization as Mr. Byrnes's successor.

STADIUM TO SEAT 200,000 IS URGED

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—A giant national memorial stadium in Washington designed to attract air-transported athletic teams from throughout the world was proposed in Congress today.

Representative Weiss (D.-Pa.),

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a professional football official as well as a Congressman, introduced legislation to create a commission to survey sites and plan financing. He has in mind a plant to seat 200,000 spectators.

"This stadium," he said, "should be near the top of the nation's list of projects for post-war construction. As a giant memorial to our servicemen who died in this war, it would bring teams together from all over the world and in that manner help serve to maintain lasting peace by encouraging friendly relationships in sport."

MANY NEW BILLS FACE CONGRESS IN FINAL SESSION

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—(AP) A flurry of requests for new legislation greeted Congress today as it reassembled for a six weeks session before giving way to the newly-elected Congress next January.

Fewer than half the members were on hand, however, when Speaker Rayburn and Vice President Wallace banged their gavels at noon. Leaders leaned to the view that it was useless to undertake more than a brief legislative program in the dying days of this Congress.

Extension FDR's Power

They began mapping a short schedule topped by extension of the President's extraordinary war powers, now due to expire Dec. 31, and revival of crop insurance which both Democratic and Republican party platforms endorsed.

Rayburn said he thought a Federal-State highway program also should be passed since 42 of the 48 state legislatures convene early next year. A $1,500,000,000 program is pending and the state legislatures cannot act to assure state cooperation until Congress acts.

While the newly gathered legislators busily swapped election congratulations and condolences, the following proposals were placed before them:

From President Roosevelt—$400,000,000 in supplemental appropriations for a score of Federal Agencies, including $339,112,445 for the Navy's bureau of yards and docks.

From acting War Food Administrator Ashley Sellers—a boost from $3,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 in the limit on the commodity credit corporation's borrowing powers. Sellers estimated that farm prices supports will be needed at least through 1946. He also asked an easing of restrictions on sales of cotton held by the CCC, saying that otherwise domestic users may be unable to obtain adequate quantities.

From Attorney General Biddle—legislation allowing arrest without warrants of persons suspected of being aliens violating immigration laws.

Continuation of SWPC

From Chairman Maury Maverick of the smaller war plants corporation—a request that the agency be continued after the war and its capital increased from $150,000,000 to $350,000,000.

While most of these appear destined to await the decision of the new Congress, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) put in a proposal demanding a decision before the year's end. This was a bill extend the Social Security tax for another year at its present rate of one percent on employer and one percent on employe. Without action, it is scheduled to double.

The time element also is pressing on another question. This is whether to extend again the time in which court martials may be brought as a result of Pearl Harbor. Congress extended the time last June until Dec. 7, anniversary of the Japanese attack on the Hawaiian naval base.

Both Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means committee and Chairman George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance committee, the tax-writing groups, said they could see no prospect of lowered taxes on 1945 incomes. Their committees in the new Congress expect, however, to begin drafting post-war tax programs.

With so many members still out of town, neither Senate nor House expects to buckle down before next week on the legislative program for this Congress.

IS BACK IN CAPITAL AS SENATE MEMBER

Washington, Nov. 14 (A. P.).—William E. Jenner, who once worked as elevator boy on Capitol Hill, returned today to take his seat as short-term Senator from Indiana.

Recently released from the Army Air Forces, Mr. Jenner, a Republican, becomes the first discharged veteran of this war to serve in the Senate. At 36, he is also the youngest member.

"It's changed a lot since I was here last," he said. "That was in 1930 when I had a $4 a day job running an elevator in the old House Office Building. I was just an Indiana University student earning some pocket money during the summer."

When his Senate term expires in January, Mr. Jenner plans to resume his law practice in Bedford, Ind.

"We're still waiting for my certificate of election to arrive," Mr. Jenner said. "I will be sworn in as soon as it comes."

Here for the ceremony are blonde Mrs. Jenner, wide-eyed on her first visit to Washington, and Mr. Jenner's white-haired father, L. L. Jenner of Marengo, Ind. Left at home in Bedford was 3-year-old William, still too young to watch his father take his place as Senator.

Mr. Jenner succeeds Senator Samuel D. Jackson (D.), who was appointed following the death of Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D.).

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Tall and eager, Mr. Jenner says his prime interest during his seven weeks in office will be veterans' legislation. He was more concerned with a conference on that subject on his first day than in obtaining office space for himself.

2-Party Bloc Asks Crop Insurance

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Substantial Republican support lined up with the Administration today behind a revived proposal for the Government to take risks with farmers against floods, droughts, storms and grasshoppers.

Representative Hope (R. Kan.), ranking minority member of the House Agriculture Committee, said, "I hope to see Federal crop insurance legislation passed before Christmas.

Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) put crop insurance on the schedule for consideration in the session beginning today. Congress refused last year to provide further funds and ordered liquidation.

Backed In Platforms

In response to this action, President Roosevelt voiced hope that such insurance some day would be as popular as R. F. D. mail. Last summer both major political parties gave the insurance their blessing, through the party platforms.

Congress abandoned the project as too costly after the Government had invested more than $60,000,000 over a five-year period, insuring wheat and cotton, the only two crops covered.

Weakness Cited

Hope said the fundamental weakness so far was that only a small percentage of wheat and cotton farmers took the insurance, but he expressed the view that the program would "prove out." He added:

"I don't think there could be a greater thing to stabilize agriculture than a well-worked-out system of crop insurance."

Support Fund Sought

Also on the farm front, the War Food Administration said that the price-support program will be needed at least through 1946. Under this arrangement the Government buys up surplus crops to keep them from causing low farm prices.)

Acting WFA Administrator Ashley Sellers made the statement in a letter to Rayburn asking legislation to raise the limit on the Commodity Credit Corporation's borrowing power to $5,000,000,000. The present limit is $3,000,000,000.

"While demand may continue at such a high level that support activities will be minimized, farmers must produce enough to meet the maximum demand, and if this is done, there is always a probability that too much of some things will be produced," Sellers wrote.

Sees Great Increase

Sellers estimated that "we may end the war with over-all agricultural production about 25 per cent. above the average level prevailing during the pre-war years 1935-39."

He also asked legislation to allow CCC to sell more than 300,000 bales of cotton monthly, saying that "unless these restrictions on the sale of cotton are removed or modified, it is likely that domestic users of cotton will be unable to obtain adequate quantities . . . to satisfy their needs."

F. D. R. Seeks More Funds

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today to add about $400,000,000 to funds previously appropriated for more than a score of Federal agencies.

The total includes $339,112,455 for the Navy Department, the bulk of which was for the Bureau of Yards and Docks. There was no detail on how the funds would be used.

Other items included $13,900,000 for the Treasury Department, $10,010,000 for the army, $15,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency, $11,036,682 for the Interior Department and $7,401,000 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

FDR TO CONSIDER RESIGNATIONS OF 3 WLB MEMBERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — (AP) President Roosevelt disclosed today he is looking into the whole labor set-up in his administration while pondering the pleas of three War Labor board members that they be relieved.

The President told his news conference he could not tell when there would be any action on the requests by Chairman William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, that they be permitted to quit the board. They have served since it was started in January, 1942.

All three members are public representatives on the board. With Lloyd K. Garrison, the fourth public member, they have cast the decisive votes on most questions within the Board, which also has four labor and four industry members.

The President said he was looking into the whole question, and could not tell when he would have an answer.

Pressed further on whether he meant just the WLB, or had other agencies in mind, he replied that there are one or two others involved.

Grinning, the President allowed that didn't tell the newsmen anything.

However, the U. S. Conciliation service of the Labor department is tied into the situation. John R. Steelman, for seven years head of the service, tendered his resignation effective November 25.

The conciliation service gets first crack at most of the nation's labor troubles. It tries to settle them before sending them to the War Labor board. Steelman says actually it does settle 90 per cent of the disputes before they become strikes.

The 44-year-old former college professor has been mentioned for secretary of labor in the event Frances Perkins should step out.

Steelman himself has laughed at such suggestions. Secretary Perkins, mentioned for a job as the United States' representative on the International Labor organization (ILO), is not talking about leaving her present post, either.

FDR Bans Usual Inaugural Pomp, Plans Ceremony at White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—(AP) President Roosevelt has decided to do away with the usual inaugural trappings and take his fourth term oath in a simple White House ceremony.

His decision to forego the customary Capitol Hill formalities and parade was announced today by a congressional inaugural committee which applauded it as a sensible wartime move.

Amplifying at his news conference on this announcement, Mr. Roosevelt said he made his choice because it would save money. He figured the whole affair could be held to $25,000, he said, adding that most of that would go for consomme, chicken a la king and coffee at a reception.

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The congressional committee had been contemplating expending about $25,000, Mr. Roosevelt said. It is headed by Senator Byrd (D-Va.), a leading congressional advocate of economy, and the President got obvious enjoyment out of relating how he had told Senator Byrd's committee how to save money.

As he was expanding on this theme, some of he reporters began to chuckle. Turning to two women reporters, Mr. Roosevelt said they seemed to be surprised at what a good housekeeper he was.

"That's not what surprises me, Mr. President," one rejoined.

Later Mae Craig, one of the women reporters, said what really fascinated her was the way the President "just sat there talking about the price of chicken a la king and saving money while he was shattering an (inauguration) tradition the country has had for I don't know how many years."

The President proposes to take the oath on the curving south portico of the Executive Mansion. Those invited to witness the ceremony would stand on the lawn which falls away in a sloping sweep. Mr. Roosevelt said that tickets would have to be issued, for otherwise it would look like an Easter egg hunt. The south lawn in pre-war years was opened each Easter for egg rollers.

Any possesor of a $20 bill has a first class picture of the location of the 1945 inauguration. The reverse side of that denomination of currency shows the stretch of lawn which is expected to accommodate the members of Congress and other notables who will receive invitations to the ceremony.

President Roosevelt communicated his choice of inaugural sites last Saturday night to Col. Edwin A. Halsey, secretary of the Senate, and David Lynn, Capitol architect.

Today the inauguration committee met briefly, then announced:

"This choice has been made by the President in view of war conditions which necessitate the abandonment of normal ceremonial activities, the restriction of travel, scarcity of hotel accommodations, shortage of critical materials, the economies involved, the comfort of guests, and the convenience of the main participants.

"It is understood that the President desires that the Congress, the Cabinet, the Supreme court, the Diplomatic corps and other distinguished guests, and the wives of those included, be invited to witness the ceremony."

The main participants, of course, will include Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, who will be sworn in as Vice President at the same place.

Inaugurations as a rule are lavish and attract many thousands of visitors to the Capitol. In the past they have been accompanied by a multitude of private parties, balls and receptions, rich with furs, orchids and full dress uniforms. Huge stands have been built in the past at the Capitol entrance, with secret service men checking each spectator minutely as he entered.

President Roosevelt will not, however, be the first President to be inaugurated at the White House. Rutherford B. Hayes took the oath there in 1877.

Sam Rayburn Indicates Probes Are Through

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—Speaker Sam Rayburn gazed into the future for the 79th Congress today and said, in effect:

Phooey on investigations!

"I never saw an investigation that gave birth to any legislation," the Texan told reporters, "either here or over in the Senate."

Rayburn made it pretty plain

that some of the investigating committees, of the House anyhow, died with this election.

Thinks Them "Dead"

He didn't say so outright, but the Speaker might as well have put the Federal Communications Commission group and the Dies committee in the "dead duck" class when he commented:

"Most of the members of investigating committees seem to have departed."

The Dies committee, established to inquire into un-American activities, lost its chairman, Dies, of Texas; Costello, of California; Starnes, of Alabama, and Busbey, of Illinois. Parnell Thomas, of New Jersey, survived.

The FCC committee lost its most vocal critic of James Lawrence Fly, who since has quit as head of the agency — Representative Louis Miller (R., Mo.) was defeated for reelection. In addition, Magnuson (D., Wash.) transferred to the Senate.

Would End Electoral College

Abolishment by constitutional amendment of the Electoral College which chooses the President and Vice-President is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Lea (D., Cal.).

Under the proposal voters would ballot directly for the candidates, but a system of electoral votes would be retained. Each State would have the same number of electoral votes as at present. Each candidate would receive electoral votes in proportion to his popular vote in each State.

Representative Randolph (D., W. Va.) today introduced a bill to allow publishers to deduct for income-tax purposes money spent to hold or increase circulation.

A similar proposal, sponsored by Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), is pending in the Senate. The bills would amend the internal revenue code to apply to publishers of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals.

will continue to give their full support to the war and the building of an enduring peace. We will continue to be a militant and vigorous force for sound government and the American way of life."

Martin, former chairman of the Republican National committee, issued his first formal statement on the role of the Republicans in Congress, following the Democratic triumphs in the election last week.

"The 1944 election," he said, "demonstrated the strength of the republic; that we could unitedly prosecute a world war and at the same time we could engage in a hard fight for the economic policies in which we believe.

"The election being over we must press harder than ever the prosecution of the war to the end we can win a complete and early victory. We must prepare wisely for the postwar days ahead so the transition from war to peace will not bring too many hardships."

While conceding that the election was "a disappointment to the Republicans," Martin said "the closeness of the vote gives the party every right to look forward with expectation to victories in 1946 and 1948." He added:

"The election itself was the closest since 1916, and it would have required very little to tip the scales in favor of the Dewey and Bricker ticket. A change of some 325,000 votes probably distributed in the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon and Pennsylvania, would have produced eight more electoral votes for Governor Dewey than was needed to win.

"The Republicans emerged from the election with strong representation in the House and Senate; giving assurance of the continuance of the two party system of government."

MARTIN PLEDGES G.O.P. WILL WORK FOR WORLD PEACE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—(AP) Full support of Republicans in Congress toward "the building of an enduring peace," was pledged today by House Minority Leader Martin, of Massachusetts.

Sweeping aside campaign charges and counter-charges concerning "isolationism," he declared:

"The Republicans in Congress

CHANGE IS PROPOSED IN ELECTORAL VOTING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—(AP) Abolishment by constitutional amendment of the Electoral College which chooses the President and Vice President is proposed in a bill introduced today by Republican Lea (D-Calif.).

Under the proposal voters would ballot directly for the candidates, but a system of electoral votes would be retained. Each state would have the same number of electoral votes as at present. Each candidate would receive electoral votes in proportion to his popular vote in each state.

ROOSEVELT REVEALS LETTER FROM DEWEY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—(AP) President Roosevelt said today he has received a letter from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, unsuccessful opponent of the fourth term, but he gave no hint of its contents.

When they asked at his news conference what the letter contained, Mr. Roosevelt said he is sorry reporters can't see his personal

NEGRO FIREMEN BEFORE COURT

Supreme Tribunal Hears Test Against Union

Washington, Nov. 14 (AP)—An attorney for two Negro locomotive firemen told the Supreme Court today that a labor union was making a "blanket attempt" to sweep all Negro firemen from their jobs on Southeastern railroads.

Counsel for the union contended, however, that agreements with the railroads—the basis of the Negroes' complaints—were made in the interest of efficient railroad operation but to provide competent railroad men.

Aid of the Supreme Court was asked by Bester William Steele, Negro firemen on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and Tom Tunstall, Negro fireman on the Norfolk Southern Railway. Each brought suit against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and their railroad employers.

Alleges Agreements

Their attorney, Charles H. Houston, said the brotherhood excluded Negro firemen from membership and made agreements with 21 Southeastern railroads restricting employment of "non-promotable" firemen. Under present rules, the court was told, Negro firemen are "non-promotables."

Tunstall said he was forced out of his job and replaced by a white man. Lower Federal courts dismissed his complaint. He asked the high tribunal to determine whether he was entitled to assistance under the Railway Labor Act. Steele contended the railroad and brotherhood had discriminated against him and adversely affected his seniority rights. The Alabama State courts dismissed his suit.

Counsel for the firemen contended that the brotherhood, by accepting the designation as representative of the entire craft or class of firemen under the Railway Labor Act, was obliged to represent them fairly, impartially and in good faith.

Government Represented

The Justice Department, presenting its views as a friend of the court, said that Congress incorporated the principle of majority rule in the Railway Labor Act in the belief that, although the minority was deprived of separate representation, it was not harmed, since it was to receive all the advantages which the majority obtained for itself. The department contended, therefore, that the Federal courts have the jurisdiction to prevent discrimination against a minority. The question of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction was raised frequently during argument, however.

James A. Simpson, counsel for the brotherhood, said that the arguments advanced by the Negro firemen should have been addressed to a committee of Congress.

"This court construes the act—it does not write it," he asserted.

7 TVA WATERWAYS SEEN BY ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—(AP) President Roosevelt said today the administration hopes in time to have seven waterway authorities similar to the huge Tennessee Valley authority.

He did not set out the seven regions to his news conference, but he mentioned such water sheds as the Missouri river, the Mississippi, Arkansas, Columbia and Ohio rivers.

The subject arose over a reporter's statement that a Senator had said the Missouri Valley authority plan "would be dead" if the plans drawn by the Army engineers is adopted.

The President said he does not know details of the Missouri Valley plan but explained to the reporters that the government has two dam-building units, the Army engineers for navigation and the Interior department for irrigation.

On all waterway projects, Mr. Roosevelt said, there is feeling among the states of the watershed. But, he added that TVA affects seven states and not one of them now feels it has been unfairly treated.

Mr. Roosevelt suggested that all the states affected by the Missouri Valley plan should get together, talk things over and make a decision. He said he doesn't care much who does the actual building of the dams, the Army engineers or the Interior department.

Discussing an Arkansas Valley authority, the President noted that the river rises in western Colorado and meanders through a lot of states, becoming a flood menace long before it reaches its mouth in Arkansas. That would be an ideal thing to put under an authority, he added.

Discussing the long proposed St. Lawrence seaway, Mr. Roosevelt said he believed that project could be built either by legislation or by a treaty between this country and Canada. He added that he doesn't care much which way it is done so long as we get action.

BOWLES WARNS AGAINST INFLATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — (AP) Inflation will be an "even more powerful and dangerous enemy" after the war than now, Price Administrator Chester Bowles asserted today.

Participating in a special "closed circuit" Blue Network broadcast to grocer-consumer anti-inflation committees gathered in 125 radio station studios throughout the country, Bowles said:

"By actual practice we have proved that ceilings are an effective way to keep war time prices down. We have held food prices down a lot better during this war than during the last one—but this is a big job and will continue long after the last Nazi or Jap holds up his arms in surrender. Inflation will be an even more powerful and dangerous eenmy after the war than it is now.

"We learned that the hard way in the first World War—when almost half the inflation occurred after the armistice. We saw prices go up almost twice as fast in the two years after the war as they did before it."

Speaking with Bowles were Mrs. Rose Kiefer, of Chicago, secretary-manager of the National Association of Retail Grocers and Mrs. Stanley G. Cook of Indianhead, Md., of the National Congress of Parents-Teachers, representing consumers.

"The first aim of grocers in this campaign is to get our ceiling price lists posted where every customer can see them in all of our stores," Mrs. Kiefer said.

Mrs. Cook said it is the job of consumer committee members "to make every housewife in America realize the importance of ceiling prices and the necessity of using them everytime she shops."

Rationing of Cigarets Despite Shortages, Bo

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—(AP) Price Administrator Chester Bowles declared today that rationing of cigarets "is not contemplated" despite acute shortages in some areas.

"I have just talked with War Food Administrator Marvin Jones about the cigarette problem. Both WFA and OPA agree that rationing at this time is completely impractical," Bowles said in a statement.

A rationing program, he explained, would be expensive and impose serious burdens on the public and the trade.

Bowles said poor distribution of cigarettes in this country and the difficulty of obtaining popular brands were "due partly to the fact that makers of some of the better known brands have been shipping large quantities overseas to our armed forces."

He added, however, that the manufacturers of lesser known brands are now making "many more" cigarettes than before the war.

Production for domestic consumption, excluding all output for shipment overseas, is now greater than in any year but 1943 but demand has risen sharply since the war began, Bowles said.

Fears of shortages rather than actual shortages, he said, have contributed greatly to the present situation.

"Scare reports have led some distributors to hoard," Bowles said. "The public likewise has contributed to this situation by attempting to overbuy."

Reports from cigaret manufacturers, he added, show they are shipping cigarets about as rapidly as they are produced. Bowles also labeled "incorrect" published reports which, he said, indicated that there is an impending supply shortage of cigaret tobacco.

Concurrently with the Bowles statement, the Office of War Information reported that this country's armed forces abroad smoked about one sixth of America's total of cigaret production last year and that during the first seven months of this year they smoked slightly more than one-fourth of the overall output.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER IS MADE FROM SAND

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 — A new synthetic rubber, made mainly from sand, and which forms a bouncing putty, was announced here today by the General Electric company.

The rubber is a silicone, which means that it comes from silica and that it is made from the same base which produces glass.

In the form shown today, this silicone rubber is snow-white, soft as putty, pulls like taffy candy, but unlike either, if you drop a piece of it, it bounces higher than a rubber ball.

This unheard-of action is due to the peculiar fact that when silicone rubber is pressed slowly it is a plastic like molding clay. When stress hits it suddenly, like the impact in dropping onto the floor, the stuff becomes momentarily completely resilient.

It may go into the making of golf balls and many other articles. At present the entire supply is going to the Army and the Navy, for making gaskets that will stand both extreme cold of 60 below zero and extreme heat of more than 500 degrees fahrenheit.

No other rubber will stand both. In fact no other rubber stands 60 below very well. Silicone's temperature resistance is due to the large amount of sand or silicon, plus the way this silicon is linked with oxygen.

Two of the military uses were announced today. One is gaskets for the superchargers of the B-29 Superbombers. Superchargers compress rarefied air of high altitude to sea level pressures. Without them superchargers flights above 30,000 feet are not possible.

Superchargers run with their metal parts cherry-red hot.

The Navy is using the new rubber to support lenses in searchlights that work alongside the big guns, where the lights are subject both to extreme heat and to great vibration.

LONG WAR IS SEEN BY RICKENBACKER

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 — (AP) Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker said today he believed there was only a 50-50 chance that the Nazis could by defeated by next Spring and that another 18 months to three years of warfare with Japan would follow.

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And after Japan capitulates, he told several hundred young women members of the New York War Fund's Eagle squadron, "there'll probably be guerrilla warfare for maybe 10 or 15 years all over the East."

"There years ago," Rickenbacker added, "I said we would have a million casualties before this war was over. Now I see that I was being conservative.

"I don't believe Germany can be defeated short of the Spring or Summer of next year and there's only a 50-50 chance of that. And there will be guerrilla warfare in Europe for many more months."

Rickenbacker said, that "after that, I believe we will have a year and a half to three years of deadly warfare in the Pacific. If Japan is in trouble, we're in trouble, too. And when Japan finally capitulates, there'll probably be guerrilla warfare for maybe 10 or 15 years all over the East."

Canada Boosts Output Of Newsprint In October

New York, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Newsprint Service Bureau reported today Canadian mills produced 258,301 tons of newsprint in October, lifting the 1944 total to 2,490,050 tons or 13,282 more than in the comparable period of 1943.

United States mills turned out 61,994 tons in October against 61,529 in September, but for the ten months were 80,094 tons behind 1943. Newfoundland mills made 23,903 tons against 25,476 in September, and for the ten months were 36,664 tons ahead of last year.

Aggregate North American output for October was 347,229 tons, compared with 331,214 in September, for a ten-month total of 3,312,-3 tons or 30,148 less than in the 43 period.

with soldier ballots still to be counted in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and St. Louis.

Four years ago Roosevelt received 6,152,096 in the 13 metropolitan centers, compared with 4,238,-162 for Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee.

New York, Chicago Buffalo, San Francisco and Los Angeles, the survey showed, were responsible for Roosevelt's 1944 big city vote being larger than in 1940. Each of these five turned in larger totals for him than four years ago, while the other eight cities produced smaller totals.

Importance of the big city vote in a presidential election showed in a comparison with state pluralities. The President, for example, received 769,849 more votes in New York city than Governor Dewey, yet carried New York state by only 316,013 votes. He carried Chicago by 415,129 votes, but merged with a lead of only 142,384 in Illinois.

The survey showed that Dewey polled larger totals in seven of the cities than Willkie did in 1940. They were New York, Boston, Detroit, Milwaukee, Cleveland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The 1944 votes by cities:

	Roosevelt	Dewey
New York	2,039,932	1,270,083
Boston	208,062	125,798
Milwaukee	159,497	98,905
Buffalo	146,017	116,873
Philadelphia-x	459,733	328,685
Baltimore-x	152,015	107,800
Pittsburgh-x	159,735	102,813
Detroit	550,111	315,395
St. Louis-x	191,514	127,612
Cleveland	330,372	216,835
Chicago	1,123,755	708,626
San Francisco	192,752	124,301
Los Angeles	843,364	629,905
Totals	6,556,859	4,273,631

(x—denotes cities in which soldier ballots have not yet been counted).

Big City Votes Helped Win Fourth Term for Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 — (AP) President Roosevelt again made a clean sweep of the nation's big cities in winning his precedent-shattering fourth term, an Associated Press survey showed today.

In so doing, he piled up a larger total in them than he did in 1940 and carried every state except Ohio in which the cities are located.

The cities—13 with populations of more than 500,000 each—gave Roosevelt a total of 6,556,859 votes and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey 4,273,631.

REVISION OF U.S. TARIFF URGED

International Conference Told Of American Position

Rye, N. Y., Nov. 14 (AP)—The United States must revise its tariffs to encourage the increase of imports from other countries, the International Business Conference was told today by Curtis E. Calder, New York utility executive, in presenting the American delegation's position on foreign investments.

"The American delegation recognizes the urgent need for a general reduction of tariffs throughout the world and the elimination of other barriers to international trade," Calder said in a statement he read to the panel on encouragement and protection of investments.

U. S. Leadership Urged

"We feel the United States should assume a position of aggressive leadership in this movement, and, to the extent that revisions in tariff may be necessary to reverse our previous American trade balance, such tariff revisions should be made."

The American statement was greeted with enthusiasm by the delegates from other nations for it represented the first time that business leaders in this country had taken so pronounced a stand on lower tariffs.

American Delegation

The American delegation, in addition to Calder, is composed of Henry F. Grady, president of the American President Lines; Edward Riley, vice-president of General Motors; Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank; Harper Sibley, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and George W. Wolf, president of the United States Steel Export Company.

WRIGHT AIRCRAFT STRIKE CONTINUES

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 14—(AP) A conference between officials of the Wright Aircraft Supervisory union, unaffiliated, and Army and Regional War Labor Board officials at the Alexander Hamilton hotel tonight ended in a deadlock, David Newcomb, union president, said.

The conference was held at the request of Thomas Knowlton, assistant director, disputes division of the RWLB.

Both Knowlton and Major Julius Cass of the Second Naval command, urged the union officials to end the two-day strike of an estimated 2,900 supervisory employes which has forced into idleness approximately 32,000 production employes of the five Wright plants in the Paterson area.

Newcomb and the four other union officers attending agreed not to ask union members to return to work until assurance is received that "the company will not continue to violate the WLB directive of Oct. 4 last, which urged the Wright corporation to maintain a status quo among supervisory employes until the WLB made a final decision," Newcomb said.

A meeting of the employes of the union, scheduled to be held in the Paterson armory tonight, was not held, and is now scheduled for 10 a.m. tomorrow at the Lafayette Friends club.

Officials of the Wright corporation, which manufactures cyclone engines for B-29 Superfortresses, were not invited to attend tonight's conference, Newcomb said. Company officials were unavailable for comment on the result of the meeting.

Newcomb said that neither he nor other officials of the union will go to Washington tomorrow in accordance with a telegram received from the WLB to appear there for a hearing at 10:30 a.m., if the strike is not ended.

He said transportation difficulties were partly responsible for the decision of the union officials not to attend, but added that the matter was now squarely up to the WLB and the next move must come from them.

CHILDREN FLEE TO PALESTINE

New Yorker Says 12,000 Found Refuge In Decade

Cleveland, Nov. 14 (AP) — More than 12,000 Jewish children from almost every Nazi-dominated country in Europe have fled to Palestine during the last ten years under the aegis of Youth Aliyah (immigration) movement, Mrs. Seigfried Kramarsky of New York, said today.

The honorary secretary of the national Youth Aliyah committee told the 30th annual convention of Hadassah, Women's Zionist organization of America, that 1,595 of this number sought refuge in the Holy Land during the past year.

"Hundreds of these children have seen their parents and close kin murdered," declared Mrs. Kramarsky.

Saved By Christians

"Others have escaped massacre because courageous Christians snatched them from the hands of the Nazis and hid them until the fury passed."

Mrs. Harry P. Fierst, of New York, said children of Palestine must be protected from any outbreak of rickets, skin diseases, dysentery and trachoma.

Mrs. Fierst said American vitamins, powdered milk, canned fish, rice and other cereals sent to Palestine by Hadassah last year were factors in the fight against malnutrition.

She reported infant mortality rates among every 1,000 Jewish children born in Palestine today stood at 44 compared to 144 deaths per thousand births in 1922.

The convention adopted a budget of $300,000 for child welfare and vocational educational work in Palestine during the ensuing year. The amount represents a 60 per cent. increase over last year's amount.

Lt. Vereen Bell Is Missing

ATLANTA, Nov. 14 (AP).—Chief Justice R. C. Bell, of the Georgia Supreme Court, was advised by the Navy Department tonight that his son, Lieutenant Vereen Bell, widely known Georgia author, is missing in action. Lieutenant Bell wrote, among other works, "Swamp Water," a novel about Georgia's Okefenokee Swamp. The book later was made into a movie. The writer entered the Navy last May.

Ex-Army Flyer Who Fled Guardhouse Pleads Guilty

Is Held in New Orleans After Jumping From Stolen Plane

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14 (AP).—Robert G. Kaslow, twenty-two years old, former Army officer who fled a Craig Field, Ala., guardhouse and parachuted from a stolen Army plane into custody of the F. B. I. here, pleaded guilty today to a Federal charge of "applying to his own use and disposing of the plane."

Kaslow appeared before United States Commissioner R. H. Carter jr., and was placed in custody of a United States marshal. Bond was fixed at $25,000.

Kaslow, formerly of Johnson City, N. Y., already is under a thirty-year court martial sentence for a series of Army offenses. He escaped the guardhouse Friday night and abandoned his plane near New Orleans. The ship crashed near the Higgins Airfield while Kaslow parachuted into a swamp.

The former officer was arrested last night in a hotel cocktail lounge. An unidentified young woman companion, taken into custody with him, was released by F. B. I. agents today.

Upton Close Says Communists Have Forced Him Off The Air

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 14 (AP)—Upton Close, veteran radio news commentator, said today "National Broadcasting Company, pressured by various sources, has served notice on my radio sponsor, Sheaffer Pen Company, that it will no longer sell them time on the air if I am not dropped."

Close told a *Press-Scimitar* reporter that "certain radical and Communistic elements" were responsible for the action that will remove him from the Sunday afternoon spot he has occupied for 27 months. He was objectionable, he said, because of discussion on "The Dangers of Communism" during his commentary.

To "See Thing Through"

"I'm perfectly willing to be the guinea pig to determine whether freedom of the air can be maintained in the face of un-American pressure to destroy American principles," Close said, adding he would "see the thing through." He declined to discuss his next move.

Close said his sponsor had accepted the NBC decision "from necessity" and that, in turn, networks are "fighting for their lives" and are in no position to protest vigorously.

In Fort Madison, Iowa, C. R. Sheaffer, president of the pen company, said the firm did not hire Close direct, but arranged for his services through NBC.

"It's true that NBC notified us it wouldn't sell Close after December 10," Sheaffer said. "We aren't in a position to state the reasons because we don't know them. Our contract concerning Close's services has always been direct with NBC. We have no contractual relations with Close and never have had."

In New York, a spokesman said the National Broadcasting Company would have no comment to make.

Air Conference Likely To Okay Interim Plan

Chicago, Nov. 14 (AP)—The International Civil Aviation Conference probably will produce this week an interim plan for world air transport operation in the form of an executive agreement which could readily be put into effect, informed officials said today.

The interim period is described as the time from the end of this 54-nation conference to the effectiveness of some permanent convention, an outline of which also is being drawn.

Would By-Pass Ratification

There is little likelihood of an attempt to use anything stronger than an executive agreement, it was explained, because of the time which would be lost in obtaining ratification. The agreement must lie within the scope of American law, officials say, 1938 Civil Aeronautics Act, since the executive branch cannot go beyond that without referral to Congress.

A treaty, which is the form expected for the permanent objective, must be ratified by the Senate and can override existing law.

Thus the United States could go as far as the Senate would permit in agreeing to the provisions for a world aviation authority.

Cabotage Protection

Cabotage rights of the United States are being carefully protected in the conference discussions, an official said. Cabotage is the transporting of traffic between two points within a country.

The United States proposes to reserve such rights within its home borders and between the mainland and its territories. Other nations would reserve similar rights.

A prohibition against exclusive agreements probably will be included in the interim plan.

Latin-American Reaction

The interim-plan proposals were the subject of united action by the Latin American republics last week, when they pushed through a change from the United States' suggestion for an executive council with most of the seats arbitrarily assigned.

The Latin Americans demanded equal representation for all on an assembly which would "freely elect" the executive council.

The least that is expected is a standard form agreement for use in bi-lateral negotiations during the interim period. There is some prospect that this will include provision for fixing of rates and fare by operators' conferences within geographic regions, as is done now by steamship operators.

European Bloc Efforts

One trend of conversation which was revived in a relatively small way is the danger of renewed attempts to organize a European bloc if some sort of economic powers are not included in the permanent treaty outline.

The British Empire countries want economic powers given to the world air body, and they have support from France and perhaps other countries.

However, a British-led move in the direction of an exclusive bloc before the conference failed, and a new attempt would have to consider something which did not exist then—the Latin American republics united in their post-war aviation aims. Many smaller countries wanted to join the American bloc. In addition, China has taken a strong stand in line with the major American objectives.

LT. HEMINGWAY PRISONER

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—(AP)—Lt. John H. Hemingway, son of Mrs. Paul Scott Mowrer and her former husband, Ernest Hemingway, author, was captured by the Germans on the 7th Army front on Oct. 28, the war department advised Mrs. Mowrer today. Lt. Hemingway is 20. He enlisted in January, 1943.

Buys 218 Cartons Of Cigarettes At Auction For $903

Price Administrator Bowles says rationing of cigarettes "is not contemplated" despite actual shortages.....*Page 24*

Chicago, Nov. 14 (AP)—A chain drug store bought 218½ cartons of "name brand" cigarettes for $903 at a postoffice auction today, and arranged to deliver the packages to a Loop store tomorrow on an armored truck.

The smokes, purchased for an average of 41 cents a pack, will be resold to the public at Illinois' ceiling price of 18 cents. Twenty cartons will be donated to Edward Hifs, Jr., Memorial Hospital for Veterans.

Almost a hundred hopeful smokers rushed to open the auction. They felt less hopeful when the first batch of 12 cartons was knocked down to the drug chain for $106.

The sky was the limit on prices because, Postmaster Ernest Kruetgen said, the OPA ruled in 1943 that ceiling prices were not applicable to sales of "undeliverable matter."

Lt. Zamperini, the Miler, Is Killed in Pacific Action

Captured Nazi Flag as Souvenir at 1936 Olympic Games

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 (AP).—Lieutenant Louis Zamperini, the distance runner who once climbed a flagpole at Hitler's chancellery to collect a Nazi flag, is now listed as killed in action.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Zamperini, of nearby Torrance, have been notified that their son, an army bombardier reported missing in South Pacific action May 27, 1943, is now believed dead. He was twenty-five years old.

A record-breaking miler at the University of Southern California, Zamperini ran in the 1936 Olympic games at Berlin. It was there he nearly created an international incident when he captured the Nazi flag as a souvenir. He was allowed to keep the flag after Hitler was convinced it was merely a boyish prank.

Lieutenant Zamperini's 1938 national collegiate mile record of 4:08.3 at Minneapolis still stands. He was holder of the I. C. A. A. A. record of 9:12.8 for the two-mile. He began his running career at seventeen when he won the Los Angeles mile in 4:12.2, which, at the time was said to be the best time ever turned in by a schoolboy.

He was born in Olean, N. Y., the home town of Joseph J. McGraw, and moved to Los Angeles with his family at the age of two. Lieutenant Zamperini once told interviewers he was half Irish, explaining that his mother came from the County Mayo in Ireland. His father is of Italian descent.

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SECOND LEAD TIRPITZ

LONDON, NOV. 14-(AP)-SHIPS OF THE BRITISH HOME FLEET DESTROYED NINE GERMAN VESSELS SUNDAY NIGHT OFF LISTER FJORD, SOUTH OF EGERSUND, NORWAY, AND DROVE A TENTH ASHORE, AN ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE ENEMY CONVOY, 11 SHIPS INCLUDING M-CLASS MINESWEEPERS, WAS TAKEN BY SURPRISE AS IT ATTEMPTED TO MOVE NORTHWARD ALONG THE COAST. TWO CRUISERS AND FOUR DESTROYERS COMPOSED THE BRITISH FORCE.

THIS OCCURRED THE SAME DAY THAT BRITISH AIRMEN SANK THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP TIRPITZ OFF NORWAY. BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGED ITS LOSS TODAY, BUT DECLARED A GREAT PART OF THE CREW WAS SAVED. THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER TIDNINGEN, ON THE OTHER HAND, SAID ONLY 800 OF THE CREW OF 2,000 WERE RESCUED, AND THAT BERLIN NOW EXPECTED A BRITISH LANDING IN NORWAY. THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN LONDON ANNOUNCED SOME OF ITS FORCES HAD JOINED THE RUSSIANS IN ACTION IN NORTHERN NORWAY.

AS LONG AS THE TIRPITZ REMAINED AFLOAT SHE CONSTITUTED A POTENTIAL THREAT WHICH MADE IT IMPERATIVE THAT THE ROYAL NAVY KEEP SOME OF ITS MOST POWERFUL WARSHIPS AT HOME READY TO DEAL WITH THE GERMAN VESSEL SHOULD SHE VENTURE FORTH.

WITH THE TIRPITZ GONE, SUNK AT HER MOORING SUNDAY BY RAF BOMBERS, ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE GERMAN SURFACE FLEET IS BOTTLED UP IN THE BALTIC. THESE REMNANTS INCLUDE TWO POCKET BATTLESHIPS, THE ADMIRAL SCHEER AND THE LUTZOW; TWO EIGHT-INCH GUN CRUISERS, THE HIPPER AND PRINZ EUGEN, AND FOUR SIX-INCH GUN CRUISERS.

KK 439AEW

APD LONDON XX HOSPITALIZED

SGT.MICHAEL J.KUZEL, (151 W.ASH ST.) IRONWOOD, MICH., TAIL GUNNER WENT SPINNING DOWN IN THE DETACHED TAIL SECTION. HIS PARACHUTE OPENED WHILE HE WAS STILL INSIDE SO HE GATHERED THE FLYING SILK IN HIS ARMS AND JUMPED CLEAR.

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SGT.ARTHUR E.WEISS, (1625 NORTH MELVINA AVE.) CHICAGO, RADIO OPERATOR, CRAWLED TO THE EDGE OF HIS PART OF THE TUMBLING WRECKAGE AND ROLLED OFF.

SGT.SAMUEL M.LONGTIME, (414 CRAIG ST.) MARQUETTE. MICH., CLIMBED OUT OF THE BALL TURRET AFTER REACHING INTO WHAT WAS LEFT OF THE FUSELAGE AND RESCUING HIS CHUTE--ONE FOOT FROM THE EDGE.

JJ121PEW

LONDON, NOV 14-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS SWEEPING EAST OF BUDAPEST IN AN OUTFLANKING MOVEMENT, CAPTURED THE TOWN AND RAILWAY STATION OF NAGYKATA, 17 MILES EAST OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID ANOTHER FORCE DRIVING SOUTH OF BUDAPEST, THE COMMUNIQUE STATED, RUSSIAN TROOPS DROVE ABOARD THE BUDAPEST-HISKOLC RAILWAY HAD TAKEN THE HIGHWAY CENTER OF HEVIS, 17 MILES NORTHEAST OF JASZBERENY.

THE ENEMY FROM THE EAST BANK OF THE DANUBE AND CAPTURED THE TOWN

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AND RAILWAY STATION OF SOLT, 45 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL.

SB537PEW

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14, -(AP)-THE GERMANS TODAY EMPHATICALLY REPEATED THEIR STATEMENT OF YESTERDAY THAT "HITLER IS IN PERFECT HEALTH".

DEPUTY PRESS CHIEF HELMUT SUENDERMANN TOLD FOREIGN JOURNALISTS IN BERLIN, ACCORDING TO TRANSOCEAN, THAT THE FUEHRER WAS WELL AND ADDED:

"THE FACT THAT HITLER'S PROCLAMATION WAS READ BY HIMMLER IN MUNICH DOES NOT PROVE THE CONTRARY. DURING THE NAZI PARTY RALLIES IN NURNBERG SUCH PROCLAMATIONS FREQUENTLY WERE READ ON BEHALF OF HITLER AND IN THE FUEHRERS PRESENCE BY GAULEITER WAGNER."

Z1107PEW

LONDON, NOV. 14-(AP)-M.PROCTOR-GREGG, AN OFFICIAL OF THE BRISTOL AIRPLANE COMPANY, SAID TODAY THE AIR LINER HIS COMPANY WOULD CONSTRUCT WOULD BE THE BIGGEST, THE HEAVIEST, THE MOST EXPENSIVE AND THE MOST LUXURIOUS AND FASTEST AIR LINER IN THE WORLD.

"AT PRESENT, AMERICA HAS NOTHING TO COMPETE WITH IT, NOTHING APPROACHING IT," HE SAID.

JS528PEW NOV NOV 15 1944

LONDON, NOV 14-(AP)-BRITAIN'S STAKE IN SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE TOUCHED. OFF A LIVELY DEBATE IN COMMONS TODAY DURING WHICH HUGH DALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DECLARED THAT "ANY DISCUSSION OF CHANGES IN ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN A SPIRIT OF MUTUAL TRUST BETWEEN US AND THE UNITED STATES."

SIR PATRICK HANNON, CONSERVATIVE, HAD ASKED IF MEMBERS KNEW THAT "CAREFUL PLANS ARE IN PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES TO SEIZE PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE OF OUR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE," AND INQUIRED WHAT PROGRESS WAS BEING MADE IN BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS CONCERNING THAT TRADE, ADDING THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY OF BRITAIN'S LOSING OUT ALTOGETHER.

NEIL MAC LEAN, LABOR MEMBER, HAD ASSERTED THAT A LICENSE HAD BEEN REFUSED A MANCHESTER FIRM TO EXPORT STEAM PIPING FOR A BRAZILIAN TEXTILE MILL ON THE GROUND THE UNITED STATES HADMADE ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXPORT TO SOUTH AMERICA OF ALL FINISHED STEEL. HE HAD ASKED HOW MANY SUCH AGREEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AND WHETHER ANY RECIPROCAL ADVANTAGES WERE GIVEN BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

DALTON REPLIED THAT BRITISH PRODUCTION OF STEEL PRODUCTS WAS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET THE NATION'S ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS AND THAT THERE WAS NO SURPLUS FOR EXPORT TO SOUTH AMERICA.

"THESE MATTERS MUST BE VIEWED AGAINST THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LEND-LEASE, WHICH IS AN INDISPENSABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT," DALTON SAID.

SW112AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15-(... BARRAGE OF FLYING BOMBS ROCKED PARTS OF SOUTHERN ENGLAND DURING THE NIGHT, CAUSING A NUMBER OF DEATHS.

LONDON HAD SHORT ALERTS. THE SHARP RAID CAME AFTER TWO ... COMPARATIVELY QUIET NIGHTS.

WE112AEW

CASUALTIES AMONG THE [redacted]ERS. ADD MIDDLEBURG KX HANDLERS

THE GERMANS CARTED THE TORPEDO-LIKE ROCKETS ONTO THE ISLAND ON MASSIVE TRUCKS WITH TRAILERS. THE ENEMY APPARENTLY HAD PLANNED FURTHER USE OF WALCHEREN AS A LAUNCHING SITE, BUT BY THEN HIS RETREATING FRONT LINE WAS DRAWING SO CLOSE HE PRESUMABLY THOUGHT T E ISLAND NO LONGER WAS SAFE.

THE V-2'S STILL ARE BEING LAUNCHED FROM NORTHERN HOLLAND, HOWEVER.

JS551PEW NOV NOV 15 1944

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (350)

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, NOV. 14-(AP)-UNITS OF LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY SQUEEZED TO WITHIN TWO AND THREE MILES OF THE BELEAGURED FORTRESS CITY OF METZ FROM THREE DIRECTIONS TODAY AGAINST PUZZLINGLY MILD RESISTANCE.

THE COMPARATIVE EASE WITH WHICH TODAY'S ADVANCES WERE MADE, ALTHOUGH FIGHTING WAS STIFF IN MANY SPOTS, LED TO CONJECTURE THAT PERHAPS SOME OF THE GERMAN FORCES DEFENDING METZ HAD BEEN EVACUATED.

THE TENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT UNDER COMMAND OF COL. ROBERT P.BELL OF MONTCLAIR, N.J., TOOK POUILLY, TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY'S EDGE, AND PUSHED ON ANOTHER HALFMILE NORTHWARD. OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE TENTH CLEANED OUT THE BOIS DE HOPITAL, MOVED ON NORTHWARD AND TONIGHT WERE FIGHTING FOR A RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE CITY ABOUT TWO MILES AWAY.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL. CHARLES W.QUILL OF VANDERBILT, MICH., CAPTURED CUVRY AND COIN LES CUVRY, THREE AND THREE AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF THE CITY AND THEN DROVE ANOTHER MILE NORTHWARD, MAKING THE DIVISION'S GAINS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS TOTAL FROM ONE TO FOUR MILES.

CAVALRY PATROLS ATTACHED TO THE FIFTH ALSO WERE REPORTED IN THE VINCINITY OF AUGNY, TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF METZ.

THE 9TH INFANTRY'S 379TH REGIMENT SLOGGED AHEAD ABOUT TWO MILES AND NEARED THE VILLAGE OF ROZERIEULES, THREE MILES WEST OF METZ.

THE 9TH AND 19TH DIVISIONS JOINED UP EAST OF THIONVILLE IN ADVANCES WHICH BULGED THE KOENIGSMACHER-THIONVILLE BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE MOSELLE ABOUT FOUR MILES SOUTHWARD, GIVING IT AN OVERALL LENGTH OF 12 MILES. SEVERAL VILLAGES WERE TAKEN IN THE PROCESS AND IT WAS PRESUMED THAT THE REMAINDER OF THIONVILLE ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER WAS MOPPED UP, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE NO OFFICIAL REPORTS TO THAT EFFECT.

AT THE END OF THE FIRST WEEK OF THE THIRD ARMY'S ATTACKS IN WHICH SIX INFANTRY AND TWO ARMORED DIVISIONS SHARED, IT ADVANCED ITS LINES FROM EIGHT TO 15 MILES ALONG A 20-MILE FRONT IN THE TWELFTH CORPS AREA, BIT ACROSS THE MOSELLE IN TWO PLACES AND SWIFTLY DEVELOPED A GRAVE THREAT TO METZ IN THE TWENTIETH CORPS ZONE.

THE GERMANS ARE USING RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBERS OF MEN, BUT ARE EMPLOYING DEMOLITIONS AND MINES EXTENSIVELY AND ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE TERRAIN AND FOUL WEATHER. THEY HAVE BEEN RESISTING STOUTLY IN THE MAIN AND HAVE MADE THE ADVANCE SLOW BUSINESS.

TA958PEW

NOV NOV 15 1944

BY KENNETH L.DIXON (370)

INSIDE FORT L'AISNE WITHIN THE METZ FORTRESS RING, NOV. 14-(AP)-THE BATTLE FOR METZ TONIGHT WAS A MODERN FOXHOLE STRUGGLE ON THE RAINSWEPT POUILLY RIDGE INSIDE THE ANCIENT DEFENSE RING.

THE DOUGHBOYS WHO SWARMED PAST THIS TOOTHLESS, MOSSBACKED AND BURIED FORTRESS ARE TRYING TO ROUT THE GERMANS DUG IN ON THAT KEY RIDGE.

OVERLOOKING METZ FROM THE SOUTHEAST, POUILLY RIDGE CONTROLS THE ONE MAIN HIGHWAY ESCAPE ROUTE OUT OF THE CITY. WELL INSIDE THE OUTER FORTRESS RING, IT HAS ONLY FOXHOLE FORTIFICATIONS, BUT IT IS PROVING TOUGHER THAN THE TWO FANGLESS FORTS NOW CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS.

NEITHER FORT L'AISNE NOR FORT L'YSER HAS NOV 15 1944 GUNS OR EMPLACEMENTS. MACHINEGUN MOUNTS WERE THE ONLY INDICATION OF ARMAMENT FOUND IN THEM. SHELLS AND BOMBS BOUNCED OFF THIS TORTOISE SHELL FORT LIKE PEBBLES, BUT PROTECTION WAS ITS ONLY VIRTUE. IN THE END, THE GERMANS WALKED OUT AND WE WALKED IN.

BUT BARREN AND SHELL-POCKED POUILLY RIDGE IS ANOTHER STORY.

ONLY A LITTLE WHILE AGO, A BUNCH OF YANKS WAS FORCED TO CHARGE WITH BAYONETS FIXED, SHOOTING FROM THE HIP, ACROSS AN OPEN SPACE TO ROUTE THE STUBBORN FOXHOLE DEFENDERS.

THEY ROUTED THEM, CAPTURED 92 PRISONERS AND KILLED AND WOUNDED A LOT OF OTHERS, BUT NOT WITHOUT "TAKING CASUALTIES OURLVES," SAID STAFF SGT. FLOYD WILLIAMS OF WURTLAND, KY., A RIFLEMAN.

THE RIDGE REMAINS A ~~HOTSPOT~~ ABOUT 8,000 YARDS LONG AND SOME 620 FEET HIGH. IT HAS FORTS--STILL IN ENEMY HANDS--AT ONE END AND WOODS AT THE OTHER. ENEMY GUNS THUS COVER ITS SLOPES BOTH WAYS, ALTHOUGH BOTH ENDS ALSO ARE BEING KEPT BUSY ENOUGH HANDLING ATTACKS IN THEIR SECTORS.

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THE GERMANS HAVE BLUNDERED BY PULLING CRACK SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS OUT OF METZ TO MEET OTHER AMERICAN ATTACKS, LEAVING THE POUILLY RIDGE SECTOR SLIGHTLY SOFTER THAN THEIR FLANK EXPOSED TO THE FIFTH DIVISIONS'S ATTACK. IF THIS IS TRUE, METZ MAY BE DEFENDED ONLY BY GARRISON TROOPS.

THE GERMANS OBVIOUSLY USED THESE FORTS OF THE OUTER RING ONLY AS BARRACKS AND EVEN AS BARNS DURING THE SEIGE OF METZ AND DID THEIR FIGHTING FROM FOXHOLE AND SLIT TRENCHES AND MODERN TEMPORARY EMPLACEMENTS. THEIR OPINION OF THE USEFULNESS OF THE OLD TYPE OF FORTRESS IS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT THEY ALREADY ARE HAVING CIVILIANS DIG FOXHOLES INSIDE METZ, JUST AS THEY DID IN THIS SECTOR.

TODAY FORT L'AISNE WAS USED BY THE DOUGHBOYS AS A FIRST AID STATION WHERE SCORES OF AMERICAN AND GERMAN WOUNDED WERE BROUGHT AS THE BATTLE NEARED POUILLY RIDGE.

"THE LIEUTENANT'S ... HE WAY AND WE JUST KEPT SHOOTING FROM THE HIP AND RUNNIN... . ALFRED MASON OF RICHMOND, VA., SAID. "THAT WAY WE KEPT ... PINNED DOWN UNTIL WE WERE ON TOP OF THEM."

PVT.HARRY LAUER OF PHILADELPHIA, ANOTHER COMPANY G RIFLEMAN OF THE SECOND BATTALION, TENTH REGIMENT, FIFTH DIVISION, NODDED AGREEMENT AS HE TURNED SOME PRISONERS OVER TO THE GUARDS. "WE CROSSED A LITTLE GARDEN IN AN OPEN SPACE AND LANDED IN A FOXHOLE RIGHT ON TOP OF THEM ALL RIGHT," HE SAID.

LT.COL.WILLIAM BRECKENRIDGE OF LEXINGTON, KY., ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE TENTH REGIMENT, SAID THE FATE OF POUILLY RIDGE PROBABLY WOULD DECIDE SOON THE FATE OF METZ. HIS MEN MADE THREE MILES TODAY IN THIS ATTACK.

SMD 4SPEW
by ruth cowan

a field hospital somewhere in belgium, nov. 14-(ap)-here is an armistice day story that is late because this hospital where it happened is off the communications route:

commanding officer, lt. col. leon blumberg of pittsburgh, pa., had given orders that at 11 a.m. the hospital staff would stnad at attention while a bugler blew taps in honor of the allied dead of th first world war. NOV NOVT 151944

it was nearing 11 o'clock and capt. joseph aprile of new yonk. the chief surgeon was operating on a soldier with a head wound.

from outside the tent came the sound of the bugle blown by pfc. george snyder of susquehanna, pa. aprile paused, but every second counted for the wounded man and he continued the operation.

the patient was a german prisoner of war.

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paris, nov. 14-(ap)-gen. charles de gaulle today na

paul ramadier to the cabinet of the provisional government as minister of food supplies, increasing the number of cabinet posts held by socialists to four.

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ramadier succeeds paul giaccobi, who was shifted to head the ministry of colonies, replacing rene pleven, who, in turn, succeeds aime lepercq as minister of finance. lepercq was killed in an automobile accident last week.

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MOSCOW, NOV.14-(AP)-A PURGE OF PROF-FASCIST ELEMENTS IN ROMANIA HAS RESULTED IN THE ARREST OF MANY PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT WHICH SERVED FROM 1940 UNTIL LAST AUGUST, ADVICES FROM BUCHAREST SAID TODAY.

LUCRESTU PATRASCANU, MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE PURGE IS NOW THE MAIN DUTY OF HIS DEPARTMENT. PATRASCANU IS A MEMBER OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND WAS CHIEF OF THE ARMISTICE DELEGATION TO MOSCOW.

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STOCKHOLM, NOV. 14-(AP)-A GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DECLARED TODAY THAT SWEDEN "IS BEING SYSTEMATICALLY EXPLOITED BY BELLIGERENT AMERICA AS AN ASSEMBLY PLACE FOR ITS BOMBERS," THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT FOR AFTON BLADET REPORTED.

THE DISPATCH QUOTED DR. PAUL SCHMIDT AS MAKING A LONG ATTACK ON THE SWEDISH PRESS FOR FOMENTING "ENMITY" BETWEEN THAT COUNTRY AND GERMANY.

"I MUST POINT OUT THAT THOUSANDS OF NORWEGIANS, BEING TRAINED IN SWEDEN AS POLICEMEN, COULD BE USED IN ACTION IN NORWAY," HE SAID, "FURTHERMORE I MUST DECLARE THAT AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES ARE NOT LANDING IN SWEDEN BY CHANCE BUT THAT SWEDEN IS BEING SYSTEMATICALLY EXPLOITED BY BELLIGERENT AMERICA AS AN ASSEMBLY PLACE FOR ITS BOMBERS."

(SWEDISH-GERMAN RELATIONS DETERIORATED IN RECENT DAYS WHEN GERMANY VIRTUALLY BLOCKADED THE COUNTRY BY DECLARING ADJACENT WATERS INCLUDING THE GULF OF BOTHNIA AS OPERATIONS ZONES. SWEDEN PROTESTED.)

GH1245PEW

30.24— 20391

CAIRO, NOV. 14-(AP)-THE CONTINUING INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MOYNE, BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AT HIS RESIDENCE HERE LAST WEEK PRODUCED EVIDENCE TODAY THAT ONE OF THE GUNMEN WHO SHOT HIM HAS A SON WHO IS A POSTOFFICE EMPLOYE IN PALESTINE.

THIS MAN SAID HIS TRUE NAME WAS BEN SURI AND THAT HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE "FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF ISRAEL". THIS ORGANIZATION HE TOLD POLICE, HAD ISSUED THE EXPLICIT INSTRUCTIONS HE RECEIVED TO SLAY MOYNE. BEN SURI ALSO SAID HE FORMERLY WAS A STUDENT AT BALFOUR UNIVERSITY IN JERUSALEM.

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THE OTHER ASSASSIN THE POLICE REPORTED, HAS CONFESSED THAT HIS REAL NAME IS ILIAHOU HAKIM. THAT IS AN ARABIC NAME, ALTHOUGH THE MAN'S JEWISH ANCESTORY IS NOT QUESTIONED.

ARMY PAYBOOKS IN THE NAMES OF TWO PALESTINE SOLDIERS WERE FOUND AMONG THE PRISONERS' EFFECTS WHEN THEIR CAIRO HIDEOUT WAS SEARCHED, THE INVESTIGATORS SAID.

THE POLICE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THEY DID NOT THINK THE TWO CROSSED MEN NESSECARILY WERE IN THE ARMY, BUT THAT THEY PROBABLY. CROSSED THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER DISGUISED AS SOLDIERS WITH THE PAYBOOKS AS IDENTIFICATION.

TWO CAIRO JEWS HAVE COME FORWARD TO GIVE EVIDENCE SINCE THE INVESTIGATION BEGAN. ONE WAS THE OWNER OF AN OFFICE WHO RENTED THE ASSASINS A SINGLE ROOM AND THE OTHER WAS A WOMAN WITH WHOM ONE OF THE CRIMINALS ENTRUSTED A PARCEL FOR SAFEKEEPING WITHOUT TELLING HER OF ITS CONTENTS. THE PAYBOOKS WERE FOUND IN THE ROOM, WHILE THE PARCEL WAS FOUND TO CONTAIN EXPLOSIVES AND A PISTOL AND AMMUNITION.

BOTH THE MEN MADE FULL CONFESSIONSOF THE SHOOTING WHEN THEY WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE EVIDENCE BROUGHT TO LIGHT AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS IN CAIRO NEWSPAPERS.

APW/1-2 2030/MP-515PEW

BY EUGENE BURNS

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

(WX) COLOMBO,CEYLON-(DELAYED)-AN ITALIAN OFFICER WHO WORKED FOR THE JAPANESE NAVY TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY HOW SINGAPORE WAS REBUILT AND HOW ITALIAN SUBMARINES HAULED SPECIAL GERMAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND GERMAN ENGINEERS TO JAPAN.

IN SHORT--HE RELAYED THE LAST INFORMED WORD OUT OF JAPANESE-OCCUPIED TERRITORY. HIS RECITAL CONTAINED:

A WARNING THAT SOME NATIVES ARE BELIEVING JAP PROPAGANDA; A CONVICTION THAT THE JAPS "ARE OPERATING, AS YOU SAY, WITH SHOE-STRINGS"; AND THAT GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE OPERATING OUT OF JAPANESE-HELD PORTS, BUT THAT GERMANS ARE TREATED WITH SUSPICION BY THE JAPANESE.

THIS OFFICER HAS HAD TWO ESCAPES: FIRST FROM THE BRITISH WHEN HE FLED NASSAUA HARBOR, ERITREA, MARCH 1941, AND SAILED WITHOUT REFUELING TO KOBE, JAPAN; SECOND FROM THE JAPANESE WHEN HE ESCAPED FROM SINGAPORE AFTER ITALY CAPITULATED.

"THOSE DAYS WERE FORCED ON US BY MUSSOLINI," HE SAID, HARKING BACK TO JAPANESE-COOPERATION, "WHAT ELSE COULD WE DO? WHEN IT WAS GIVEN US TO ESCAPE WE JOINED THE ALLIES GLADLY. NOW WE ARE HAPPY."

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WHILE SERVING WITH THE JAPS HE WAS IN KOBE, JAPAN; SHANGHAI, CHINA, AND FINALLY IN SINGAPORE WHERE HE SAW THREE ITALIAN SUBMARINES WHICH BROUGHT PRECIOUS AXIS CARGO FROM BORDEAUX.

"THEIR HEAVY TORPEDOES AND TORPEDO TUBES WERE REMOVED AND THE SUBMARINES WERE FILLED WITH TONS OF TIN, MACHINE-GUN MODELS, SPECIAL BOMBS AND NEW BRANDS OF SMALL GERMAN TANKS AND NEW RADAR AND IMPORTANT PASSENGERS INCLUDING THREE GERMAN ENGINEERS AND A JAP COLONEL WHO HAD BEEN ALL OVER THE GERMAN WAR THEATER IN EUROPE."

DISCHARGED, THE SUBMARINES WERE LOADED WITH RUBBER BUT THEY NEVER GOT A CHANCE TO LEAVE JAP PORTS "AND I BELIEVE THEY SCUTTLED WHEN ITALY BECAME A CO-BELLIGERENT WITH YOU ALLIES."

THAT THE ITALIAN SUBMERSIBLES WERE STILL IN JAP-OCCUPIED PARTS FOUR MONTHS AFTER ARRIVING WAS DUE TO THE SUSPICIONS OF THE JAPS. "THEY WOULD LOAD THEM AND THEN TELL THEIR COMMANDANTES: 'SO SORRY, THIS SHIPMENT WRONG' AND REMOVE IT AND MOVE THE SUBMARINE TO ANOTHER BERTH AND THEN KEEP THEM THERE LONGER.

"OUR SUBMARINE MEN DID NOT LIKE THE JAPANESE ANY MORE THAN THE MEN ON MY SHIP. AFTER THEIR LONG 66-, 71- AND 75-DAY TRIPS IN CONFINED QUARTERS, THE JAPANESE DID NOT OFFER THEM QUARTERS ASHORE FOR REST--AND FINALLY, UNDER GREAT PROTEST, GAVE THEM TWO MISERABLE HUTS.

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"I HAD AN EXCUSE FOR GOING TO SEBANG (ON THE NORTHWESTERN TIP OF SUMATRA) AND BEING A-SEA IN MALACCA STRAIT WHEN OUR GENERAL BADOGLIO DECLARED AN ARMISTICE AND INSTRUCTED ALL ITALIAN SHIPS TO PROCEED TO ALLIED PORTS OR SCUTTLE. IT WAS DANGEROUS WITH OUR SLOW SHIP BUT WE WERE HAPPY TO BECOME ALLIES."

AMONG SHIPS SCUTTLED IN JAPAN WERE TWO SMALL WARSHIPS, LEPANTO AND CARLOTTE AND THE 20,000 TON LINER CONTE VERDE AND "I HOPE THE THREE SUBMARINES."

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HE SAID THAT GERMAN SUBMARINES WERE OPEATING IN INDIAN WATERS "ON OFFENSIVE WORK PURELY."

HE SAID: "THE JAPANESE TREATED THE GERMANS WITH GREAT SUSPICION, LIKEWISE."

HE ADDED THAT SINGAPORE HARBOR HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND THAT THE JAPS ARE USING IT FOR A NAVAL BASE "PERHAPS TO ESCAPE AMERICAN VENGEANCE RAIDS UPON TRUK, PONAPE AND YAP." HE ADDED THAT A "LARGE FLOATING DRYDOCK WHICH THE BRITISH SCUTTLED HAS BEEN RAISED AND REPAIRED. THE JAPANESE I MUST ADMIT ARE VERY GOOD AT ALL SALVAGE WORKING."

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HE ADDED: "I DO BELIEVE THAT JAPAN IS RUNNING SHORT OF CARGO SHIPS AND TANKERS TOO BECAUSE THERE IS MUCH RUBBER AND OIL AND GASOLINE STOCKS IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES BUT IT DOES NOT MOVE."

FOR HIM THE FOOD SITUATION WAS "NOT SO BAD. THEY GIVING US CAPTURED TINNED BRITISH FOODS, WHICH WAS BEGINNING TO SPOIL."

COMMENTING ON JAP PROPAGANDA, HE SAID: "JAP TREATMENT OF NATIVES IMPROVED DURING OUR STAY IN CHINA AND THE INDIES. I MUST SAY THAT IN CAPTURED CHINESE PORTS SOME OF THE CHINESE ARE TAKING TO THE JAP PROPAGANDA. TO HELP, IN THE SUMMER OF 1943 THE JAPS WERE GIVING BACK FACTORIES TO CHINESE TO OPERATE AND NATURALLY SOME OF THE MONEYED CHINESE WERE MAKING MONEY.

HE SAW WHITE PRISONERS IN SINGAPORE. "THEY WERE WORKING PARTIES AND THESE I SAW LOOKED QUITE FIT AND DID NOT GIVE APPEARANC MISTREATMENT." NOV OCT 151944

THERE ARE UNEXPLAINABLE PARADOXES. "EVEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1943, I SAW AMERICAN MOVIES SHOWING IN SINGAPORE THEATERS. ALSO MANY ENGLISH PLATES AND STREET SIGNS WERE NOT REMOVED. BUT ONE THING I NOTICED THEY WERE SPREADING VERY MUCH THE TEACHING OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE EVERYWHERE."

JAP COCKSURENESS OF WINNING THE WAR WAS DIMINISHING BY SUMMER, 1943, "AND AFTER DRINKING SAKI (A WARM RICE WINE) JAP OFFICERS EXPRESSED WORRIES ABOUT AMERICAN PRODUCTION AND THE ABSENCE OF FOOD IN THEIR HOMELAND."

OF ITALIAN-JAP RELATIONS, HE SAID: "IT WAS NEVER GOOD AND IT DETERIORATED ITSELF CONSTANTLY. THEY WOULD PRETEND MORE AND MORE NOT TO UNDERSTAND US. THEN WHEN JAPANESE WARSHIPS ARRIVED THEY WOULD ALWAYS MOVE US AWAY FROM THEM." HE BELIEVES GERMANS ARE GETTING THE SAME TREATMENT.

HE SUMMED AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, WHO HAS TRANSFERRED FROM AN ITALIAN MERCHANTMAN OPERATING IN JAPANESE WATERS "JUST BEFORE WE MADE OUR ESCAPE." THIS MAN HAS SEEN PERHAPS AS MANY JAP-HELD PORTS AS ANY ONE NOW FREE WHILE "CARRYING SUPPLIES TO JAPANESE GARRISONS BETWEEN DECEMBER, 1942 TO AUGUST 1943." THE PORTS INCLUDES SURABAYA AND BATAVIA, JAVA; BALIK PAPEN AND TARAKAN, BORNEO; KENDARI AND MACASSA, CELEBES; AND PORTS IN AMBON, TIMOR AND DUTCH NEW GUINEA INCLUDING HOLLANDIA. NOV OCT 151944

"THEY TREATED ALL WHITE MEN BAD--INCLUDING US AND THE GERMANS, NEVER TRUSTING US AND WE ON OUR PART HAVING ALWAYS TRUE DISLIKE FOR THEM," HE SAID.

THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER ADDED THAT BOTH THE SHIPS ON WHICH HE SERVED WERE BOMBED AND ATTACKED BY AMERICAN SUBMARINES "BUT WE ESCAPED WITH GREAT MIRACULOUSNESS."

HY206AEW NM

CHUNGKING, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15--(AP)--CHINA TODAY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLICS OF SYRIA AND THE LEBANON.

PKL MOOSA 00200 838P

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, WEDNESDAY, NOV.15 (AP)-SWEEPING WIDE AREAS OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AMERICAN BOMBERS POURED BOMBLOADS ON PHILIPPINES AIRDROMES AND SANK ONE--AND PROBABLY TWO-JAPANESE FREIGHTERS, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED IN A SUPPLEMENTAL COMMUNIQUE TODAY.

A COASTAL VESSEL WAS SUNK IN THE BANDA SEA NEAR TIMOR, A 4,000-TON FREIGHTER OFF MINDANAO, SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, TOOK THREE DIRECT HITS AND WAS LEFT IN FLAMES.

ALICANTE AIRDROME ON NEGROS ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES WAS HIT WITH 36 TONS. OPPOSITION WAS DESCRIBED AS NEGLIGIBLE.

PM925PPW NM

BY MURLIN SPENCER
GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, WEDNESDAY, NOV.15-(AP)-GEN.TOKOYUKI YAMASHITA URGED HIS VETERANS OF THE FIRST AND 26TH JAPANESE DIVISIONS TO DESPERATE EFFORTS TODAY TO WREST THE INITIATIVE FROM AMERICAN LIBERATION FORCES BATTLING FORWARD SLOWLY BUT SURELY IN THE ORMOC CORRIDOR OF LEYTE ISLAND.

PITTED AGAINST THE NIPPONESE WERE ELEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND FIRST (DISMOUNTED) CAVALRY DIVISION. THE BATTLE WAS A GRIM ONE. MUCH WAS AT STAKE FOR YAMASHITA WAS ENTRUSTED WITH THE TASK OF OPPOSING GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

JAPAN'S HERO OF THE MALAYAN CAMPAIGN AND SINGAPORE HAS COMMITTED ELEMENTS OF FIVE DIVISIONS TO THE TASK OF GEINING THE OFFENSIVE. THEIR TOTAL NUMBERS, HOWEVER, ARE LESS THAN THE FOUR AMERICAN DIVISIONS HEMMING THEM IN WITHIN THE NARROW CONFINES OF THE CORRIDOR.

IN A BRIEF REPORT ON THE OVERALL SITUATION, MACARTHUR TOLD HOW HIS TROOPS, BY THEIR CONSTANT OFFENSIVE PUNCHES, HAD SHOVED THE ENEMY OFF BALANCE AND HELD HIM THERE.

AS YAMASHITA SOUGHT TO MUSTER HIS FORCES IN FORWARD AREAS FOR STRONG COUNTERTHRUSTS, THE YANKS STRUCK TELLING BLOWS BEFORE HE COULD GET READY. THEY DROVE INTO HIS ASSEMBLY AREAS AND FORCED HIM TO SACRIFICE SMALL UNITS AT A NUMBER OF POINTS INSTEAD OF PUSHING THEM FORWARD INA MASSIVE DRIVE.

ENEMY SUPPLY LINES LEADING FROM ORMOC, PORT OF REINFORCEMENT ON LEYTE'S WEST COAST, ARE BEING SHELLED ALMOST CONSTANTLY BY AMERICAN "LONG TOMS." THE HEAVY PROJECTILES RAKING THE ORMOC AREA HAVE MADE IT COSTLY FOR THE JAPANESE TO MOVE MEN AND SUPPLIES.

THE RELENTLESSDRIVE OF MACARTHUR'S GROUND FORCES HAS COMPRESSED THE ENEMY WITHIN A SMALL AREA DEFENDED BY WHAT MACARTHUR CALLS THE YAMASHITA LINE.

THE LINE IS A VAGUE SERIES OF HILLS AND VALLEYS, SOME HELD BY JAPANESE, OTHERS BY AMERICANS. IN PLACES THE YANKS ARE BEHIND THE ENEMY, IN OTHERS THE JAPANESE ARE BEHIND THE AMERICANS.

INDICATIVE OF THE BITTER FIGHTING THAT HAS RAGED FOR DAYS ALONG THE ROAD LEADING SOUTH INTO ORMOC WAS A REPORT FROM AP WAR CORRESPONDENT FRED HAMPSON OF HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES NEAR LIMON. DOUGHBOYS COUNTED MORE THAN 600 JAPANESE BODIES ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF BREAKNECK RIDGE--ONLY PART OF ONE DAY'S TOLL. IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THE ENEMY FORCE AT LIMON HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT BY THESE LOSSES.

THE MAIN BODY OF JAPANESE WAS CONCENTRATED IN THE ORMOC VALLEY, ABOUT THREE MILES OVER HILLY COUNTRY BELOW LIMON.

HG158PCW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, NOV.14-(AP)-

LT.GEN.WALTER KRUEGER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.SIXTH ARMY,

TOLD WAR CORRESPONDENTS YESTERDAY THAT THE FOLKS BACK HOME ARE WRONG

IF THEY THINK THE JAPANESE FIGHTING THE BATTLE OF LEYTE ISLAND ARE A

PUSHOVER.

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THE GENERAL DECLARED THE JAPANESE ARE NOT RUNNING AWAY BUT ARE

FIGHTING FURIOUSLY AND DEMONSTRATING DETERMINATION TO HOLD THE ISLAND

AT ANY COST. THE YANKS ARE ADVANCING SLOWLY, HE SAID, AND THEIR

PROGRESS IS SATISFACTORY, BUT THE GOING IS TOUGH AND THERE IS NO

ROOM FOR COMPLACENCY AS ONE CONSIDERS THE FIGHT AHEAD.

GENERAL KRUEGER ASSERTED THE JAPANESE ARE FIGHTING TO THE LAST

MAN AND THE BATTLING IS UNDER TERRIBLE CONDITIONS--SIMILAR TO OR

VEN WORSE THAN IN THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN. HE ADDED, WITH

EMPHASIS, THAT THE YANKS ARE BETTER THAN THE JAPANESE.

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"AMERICA OWES A DEBT OF DEEP GRATITUDE TO THE MEN FIGHTING FOR

THE PHILIPPINES" SAID THE GREY-HAIRE GENERAL, VETERAN OF THE

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR AND THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION. "THEY ARE

FIGHTING UNDER HELLISH CONDITIONS, OVER HEMMED-IN RIDGES, THROUGH

THICK JUNGLES AND IN SWAMPS. BUT THEY HAVE FAITH, TENACITY AND

STAMINA."

HG 11PCW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON (310)

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION ON LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, NOV.11-

(DELAYED(AP)-PFC WILLIAM SPOONHOUR OF CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

SPEARHEADED AMERICAN INFANTRY FORCES DURING RECENT HEAVY FIGHTING

ON LEYTE WHICH NOT ONLY ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE BUT

SUPPLIED INFORMATION WHICH ENABLED THE AMERICANS TO TRAIN HEAVY AR-

TILLERY ON THEM.

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EVEN AFTER THE FIGHTING STARTED HE CRAWLED FORWARD AND OBSERVED

ENEMY POSITIONS.

IN THE SAME ACTION PVT.ANDREW ZUBAL OF WATERVLEIT, N.Y.,

INCHED TO AN ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION AND COVERED THE EVACUATION OF

SEVERAL WOUNDED BY DISTRACTING A JAPANESE MACHINEGUN.

SGT.WILLIAM BYESS OF CHATSWORTH, ILL., LED A SQUAD WHICH

LATER WIPED OUT A GUN. PFC ENOS TORSH OF LACHINE, MICH.,

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SUCCEEDED IN SPOTTING A JAPANESE MORTAR POSITION AND DRIVING THE ENEMY AWAY WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLE FIRE WHILE WOUNDED WERE BEING WITHDRAWN.

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IN ANOTHER SAMPLE OF GI HEROISM, SGT.ANGELO DERAGO OF CAMDEN, N.J., PFC JOSEPH SABO OF WHARTON, N.J., AND PFC GEORGE MUNRO (HOME TOWN UNAVBLE) RALLIED A PLATOON WHICH FOUGHT OFF AN ATTACK BY 150 JAPANESE.

S/SGT.CHARLES GREGG, 1730 WEST 25TH ST., CLEVELAND, O., A MORTAR SECTION LEADER, HAULED HIS WEAPON FORWARD THROUGH HEAVY JAPANESE FIRE, SET IT UP AND FIRED 200 ROUNDS, ACCOUNTING FOR A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF 98 JAPANESE KILLED.

PFC CARL PLOUVIER OF HOWARDSTOWN, KY., ISOLATED IN A FOXHOLE, TURNED BACK SEVERAL SMALL JAPANESE CHARGES WITH HIS AUTOMATIC RIFLE WHILE HIS BUDDIES TOSSED HIM AMMUNITION FROM POSITIONS 30 YARDS AWAY.

S/SGT.WILLIAM F.DOWNEY OF DIVERNON, ILL., WHOSE PLATOON OFFICER WAS KILLED, TOOK OVER AND LED THE UNIT ACROSS OPEN GROUND TO REDUCE A JAPANESE MACHINEGUN POSITION.

LT.CLARENCE J.STUBBS, 12 BARTON AVE., SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., TOOK COMMAND OF HIS PLATOON AFTER HIS SUPERIOR HAD BEEN KILLED AND FOUGHT OFF A JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK, WHICH MADE THE POSITION UNTENABLE, UNTIL THE WOUNDED COULD BE EVACUATED. THE ENTIRE UNIT ESCAPED.

XB339PCW

BY JIM HUTCHESON

TACLOBA, LEYTE ISLAND--(AP)--T. / BOXING B LLYH. OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AT ITS PEAK HAD NO EDGE ON PROMOTER TONY BENEDICTO THE MIKE JACOBS OF TACLOBAN.

THESE ARE SAMPLES OF THE STIRRING BALLYHOO ON HIS BOXING CARD HANDBILLS:

"TONY BENEDICTO PRESENTS: INFERNO! ALL OF THEM DETERMINED TO LIQUIDATE EACH OTHER!"

OR

"TONY BENEDICTO PRESENTS: 'EACH ROUND THEY DIE!' 30 THRILL-PACKED ROUNDS. EACH ROUND A SAVAGE AND GORY BATTLE."

OR

"TONY BENEDICTO PRESENTS: 'BLOOD AND DUST!' FISTIC BATTLES NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN LEYTE."

WITH TYPICAL AMERICAN FISTIC TECHNIQUE, THESE WERE SOME OF THE VIVID COGNOMENS: CEBU KILLER. THE ELEPHANT BOY. DEAD END KID. LEYTE TERROR. WHITE MENACE.

"AND ANOTHER ITEM ON THE BILL MADE IT SOUND LIKE HOME: THE PRICE OF ADMISSION -- PLUS THE 20 PER CENT TAX."

FJ223ACW

BUENOS AIRES, NOV 14-(AP)-THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTIN TOOK A STEP TOWARD FULFILLMENT OF ITS PROMISE TO CALL ELECTIONS WHEN PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL DIRECTED THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR TODAY TO CREATE A COMMISSION TO DRAFT A STATUTE PERMITTING RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN BANNED SINCE THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT CAME INTO POWER FOLLOWING A REVOLUTION IN JUNE, 1943.

SN1120PEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV.14-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES TODAY:

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WOUNDED-- PVT.GEORGE WISHART KENNEDY; MOTHER, MRS.SARAH J. KENNEDY, 336 WINDSOR ST., READING PA.

MISSING -- LANCE CORP.RAYMOND HENRIE MONTPETIT; MOTHER, MRS. BLANCHE DONOVAN, 5870 CHARLES ST., DETROIT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, NOV.14)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV.14-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PVT.WILLIAM EMERSIN DEWE CALKINS, RCAF WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.EDNA OGDEN, LIVES AT 2116 16TH AVENUE SOUTH, ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., IS MISSING IN ACTION.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, NOV.14)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV.14-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PVT.CHARLES ARTHUR CORRIVEAU, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.VIRGINIA S.CORRIVEAU, LIVES AT DOVER, MASS., HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.)

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(ENB ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, NOV.14)

NEW YORK, NOV. 14-(AP)-THE RENEGADE RUSSIAN GENERAL, ANDREI ANDREIVITCH VLASOV, REAPPEARED IN THE PUBLIC EYE TODAY AT PRAGUE WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF A "COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLES," ACCORDING TO A AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST DIRECTED OVERSEAS BY THE GERMAN DNB NEWS AGENCY AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE COMMITTEE WAS DESCRIBED AS "PLEDGED TO SUPPORT GERMANY IN FIGHTING "THE DESPOTISM OF BOLSHEVISM" AND "THE IMPERIALISTIC EXPLOITATION OF THE ANGLO-AMERICANS," AS WELL AS AIMING TO RESTORE TO RUSSIANS "THE RIGHTS THEY WON BY FIGHTING IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1917."

VLASOV HAS BEEN IN GERMAN HANDS SINCE 1942, BUT HE HAS BEEN OUT OF FAVOR WITH THE NAZIS SINCE LATE LAST YEAR WHEN HEINRICH HIMMLER TERMED HIM A SOURCE OF POTENTIAL DANGER TO THE REICH. THE NAZIS' PURPOSE IN BRINGING HIM FORWARD AGAIN WAS NOT MADE CLEAR IN TODAY'S BROADCAST.

NEW YORK, NOV 14-(AP)-SIR NORMAN ANGELL, WINNER OF THE NOBEL PEACE AWARD IN 1933, SAID TONIGHT ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS THAT WOULD CONFRONT THE POSTWAR WORLD WOULD BE "A CONQUEST OF THE HUMAN MIND TO PREVENT WHAT MAN HAS PRODUCED FROM ENSLAVING HIM."

SPEAKING AT A COMMITTEE MEETING WHICH ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR THE FOURTH ANNUAL AMERICAN NOBEL ANNIVERSARY DINNER TO BE HELD DEC. 10, ANGELL CITED DESTRUCTION BY ROBOT BOMB AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF "WHAT MAN HAD PRODUCED THAT COULD BE USED IN HIS DESTRUCTION."

SN1201AEW

NEW YORK, NOV 14-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM H.STANDLEY, FORMER UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, SAID TONIGHT HE BELIEVED A RUSSIAN MARKET FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WOULD "HELP SOLVE OUR OWN UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM DURING THE CONVERSION PERIOD."

SPEAKING TO A CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY, ADMIRAL STANDLEY ADDED: "I AM CONFIDENT THAT MARSHAL STALIN WILL AGREE THAT, WHEN VICTORY IS WON, IT WILL BE OUR DUTY TO TRANSFORM THIS FIGHTING ALLIANCE INTO A CONCORDAT DEDICATED TO PEACETIME CONSTRUCTION AND TO THE BETTERMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH."

THE ADMIRAL, FORMER CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, SAID "RUSSIA WILL NEED HELP TO TIDE HER OVER THE CONVERSION PERIOD. MARSHAL STALIN KNOWS THIS. HE KNOWS HE NEEDS HELP AND HE AND THE RUSSIANS ARE LOOKING TO AMERICA FOR THIS HELP."

ADMIRAL STANLEY SAID "WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO SUPPLY RUSSIA AT ONCE WITH CONSUMER GOODS AND THUS HELP HER AND, AT THE SAME TIME, HELP SOLVE OUR OWN EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM DURING THE CONVERSION PERIOD."

SB959PEW

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ALBANY,N.Y., NOV.14-(AP)-DR. JAN PAPANEK, MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT, URGED TONIGHT THAT THE SMALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BE GIVEN SOME OF THE INDUSTRIAL FUNCTIONS OF GERMANY TO ENABLE THEM TO BECOME "THE STABILIZERS IN CENTRAL EUROPE."

"MANY OF THE INDUSTRIES WHICH GERMANY WILL HAVE TO CLOSE CAN BE DEVELOPED WITH SUCCESS IN THIS REGION," SAID DR. PAPANEK IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR A MEETING OF THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION.

THESE COUNTRIES, HE SAID, "WILL NEED THE HELP OF OTHERS IN BUILDING A STRUCTURE ON A FOUNDATION CAPABLE OF RESISTING ANY NEW GERMAN EXPERIMENT FOR CONQUERING THEM, EUROPE AND THE WORLD."

X849PEW

30.24— 20397

BOSTON, NOV 14-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES IS SENDING FOOD TO AMERICAN FIGHTING FORCES AND THEIR ALLIES IN 56 THEATERS OF WAR, LEE MARSHALL, DIRECTOR OF DISTRIBUTION, WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION, DECLARED TONIGHT.

DIRECTOR MARSHALL, IN A PREPARED SPEECH BEFORE A MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND WHOLESALE FOOD DISTRIBUTORS, DECLARED THAT "TO CONTINUE TO SEND SUPPLIES WE MUST MAINTAIN SET-ASIDES, RESTRICTIONS AND REGULATIONS.

"SO THAT OUR BOYS MIGHT HAVE TURKEYS THIS THANKSGIVING THE GOVERNMENT HAD TO STEP IN AND CUT OFF THE SUPPLY TO CIVILIANS FOR A TIME.

"TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF BEEF, PACKERS, OPERATING UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION, ARE REQUIRED TO SET ASIDE 60 PERCENT OF THE BETTER GRADES THAT MEET ARMY SPECIFICATIONS.

"EIGHTY PERCENT OF THE CANNER AND CUTTER GRADES OF BEEF HAVE BEEN SET ASIDE. SIMILARLY, PROCESSORS ARE REQUIRED TO SET ASIDE CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OTHER FOODS."

MARSHALL ADDED THAT "TO FOOD DISTRIBQTORS THIS MEANS YOU HAVE THE MARKETS BUT CAN'T GET THE GOODS TO DISTRIBUTE TO THEM."

DIRECTOR MARSHALL SAID THAT "THERE SEEMS TO BE AN IMPRESSION IN SOME QUARTERS THAT GOVERNMENT FOOD IS SELLING AWFULLY CHEAP. SPECULATORS WANT TO GET HOLD OF SOME OF THAT CHEAP GOVERNMENT FOOD AND MAKE 'A PILE OF DOUGH'.

"THE TRUTH IS THAT ALL FOODS IN GOOD CONDITION ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT CEILING PRICES, LESS, OF COURSE, THE NORMAL TRADE DISCOUNT FOR PUTTING IT INTO CONDITION FOR SALE IN THE TRADE."

SM-DD910PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.14-(AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA OF THE PHILIPPINES SAID TONIGHT IN CELEBRATION OF THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH THAT THE OBSERVANCE WOULD BE THE LAST. BECAUSE NEXT YEAR THE ISLANDS WOULD BE A FREE AND,

LAST, BECAUSE NEXT YEAR THE ISLANDS WOULD BE A FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE.

BRIG.GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO THE UNITED STATES, ECHOED HIS WORDS. THEY SPOKE FROM LEYTE IN THE PHILIPPINES OVER THE VOICE OF FREEDOM RADIO. THE BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE OWI.

"WE SHALL BE REDEEMED FROM SLAVERY," SAID OSMENA.

"AS A CROWNING GLORY OF AMERICAN-PHILIPPINE COLLABORATION, WE SHALL JOIN THE COUNCIL OF INDEPENDENT NATIONS. WE WILL NOT HAVE TO WAIT FOR JULY 4, 1946. THE DAY IS ADVANCED.

"INDEPENDENCE WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS SOON AS THE JAPANESE INVADER IS EXPELLED."

OSMENA, PAYING TRIBUTE TO HIS LATE PREDECESSOR, PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON, SAID THAT UNDER QUEZON'S LEADERSHIP THE FILIPINO PEOPLE HAD PROVED THEIR RIGHT TO ULTIMATE INDEPENDENCE BY SETTING UP AN ORDERLY GOVERNMENT.

"THE COMPLETE VICTORY OF AMERICAN ARMS AND THE LIBERATION OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE ARE ASSURED," HE DECLARED.

ROMULO SAID THAT "INSTEAD OF CELEBRATING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH NEXT YEAR, WE WILL SEE THE INAUGURATION OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC."

PM818PPW NM

NOV NOOT 151944

BROADCASTS (150) CX -17

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV 14---THE DEADLY WORK OF AMERICAN ASSAULT TEAMS IN THE DRIVE ON LEYTE WAS DESCRIBED TONIGHT BY SGT.FRANCIS J. CUMMINGS, OAK PARK, ILL., WHO WAS INTERVIEWED BY NBC REPORTER PAT FLANERTY IN A BROADCAST FROM LEYTE PICKED UP HERE.

"IT WAS ONLY A MATTER OF MINUTES AFTER "H" HOUR THAT WE REACHED A PILLBOX ON THE BEACH SPITTING FIRE AT OUR TROOPS WITH A COUPLE OF THREE-INCH NAVAL GUNS," SGT.CUMMINGS SAID OF THE INITIAL LANDINGS ON THE ISLAND. "OUR BAZOOKAS FIRED THREE ROUNDS AND ONE GUN WAS SPLIT FROM END TO END AND THE OTHER WAS BLASTED OUT. FOUR DEAD JAPS COMPLETED OUR SCORE." NOV NOOT 151944

"THE NEXT DAY," SAID THE SERGEANT, WHOSE ASSAULT SQUAD IS COMPOSED OF BAZOOKAS, FLAMETHROWERS AND GRENADE LAUNCHERS, "WE WERE WORKING WITH A RIFLE COMPANY ON A RIDGE ABOVETACLOBAN WHEN WE RAN SMACK INTO A HAIL OF FIRE FROM A JAPANESE SHACK. SOME OF IT AS MORTAR FIRE. TO MAKE A LONG STORY SHORT, I TOOK A FLAME THROWER, HIS ASSISTANT, AND MY GRENADE LAUNCHER TOWARD THE SHACK. WE GAVE IT A FULL CHARGE AND IT WENT UP IN FLAMES. THE JAIS CAME RUNNING OUT LIKE RATS AND WE PICKED THEM OFF. THEY HAD A SMALL PORT IN THE LITTLE SHACK."

NOV NOOT 151944

E923PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 14-(AP)-"REAL DESTRUCTION MUST BE IMPOSED UPON JAPAN AND HER CITIES SO THE JAPANESE WILL KNOW THEY HAVE BEEN IN A WAR," RAYMOND DENNETT (CORRECT) OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTEOF PACIFIC RELATIONS, SAID TODAY AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, HE ADDED: "FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRAICOSCO I FOUND AMERICANS EXTREMELY VENGEFUL TOWARD JAPAN--MORE SO THAN TOWARD GERMANY."

"THE JAPANESE EMPIRE MUST BE ELIMINATED," HE SAID, EMPHASIZING, HOWEVER, THAT HE DID NOT SPEAK FOR THE IPR WHICH IS A

FACT-FINDING ORGANIZATION.

SIZING UP THE POST-WAR PACIFIC, HE SAID: "THE UNITED NATIONS MUST MAINTAIN BASES SURROUNDING JAPAN---IN KOREA, FORMOSA AND THE PHILIPPINES. WHETHER SUCH BASES WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO CONTROLL POST-WAR JAPAN TO PREVENT ANOTHER WAR WITHIN 25 YEARS MUST REMAIN A PROBLEM FOR OUR MILITARY LEADERS TO JUDGE. PERHAPS WE MAY HAVE TO MAINTAIN BASES IN JAPAN ITSELF."

NOV NOV 151944

EW502PCW

LOS ANGELES, NOV 14-(AP)-FRANK PRIST, ACME NEWS PICTURE PHOTOGRAPHER WHO WAS KILLED BY A JAPANESE SNIPER ON LEYTE YESTERDAY, HAD WORKED IN THE ACME BUREAU HERE FOR SEVEN YEARS BEFORE LEAVING FOR AUSTRALIA ON A WAR CORRESPONDENT ASSIGNMENT IN FEBRUARY OF 1942.

HIS WIDOW, OLGA, LIVES HERE. THERE ARE NO CHILDREN.

OTHER SURVIVORS ARE HIS FATHER AND MOTHER, MR.AND MRS.FRANK PRIST, LOS ANGELES, AND A BROTHER, JACK, WHO IS A YEOMAN IN THE NAVY.

EV637APW NM

SAN JOSE, CALIF., NOV.14-(AP)-JAMES K.YAMAMOTO, AMERICAN-BORN JAPANESE NOW IN A RELOCATION CENTER AT NORTH OGDEN, UTAH, HAS WRITTEN THE CUSTODIAN OF HIS BERRY FARM NEAR SARATOGA, ASKING THAT THE PLACE BE VACATED IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE "I WILL RETURN TO MY HOME ABOUT DEC. 1."

REP.JOHN Z.ANDERSON (R-CALIF) SAID TODAY HE HAD HEARD THAT OTHER JAPANESE EVACUATED FROM THE WEST COAST WERE RETURNING.

"I HAVE CONTACTED BOTH THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY ON THIS SUBJECT," HE SAID, "AND HAVE RECEIVED ONLY NON-COMMITTAL REPLIES. I CERTAINLY INTEND TO LOOK INTO THIS WHEN I RETURN TO THE CAPITAL."

THE CUSTODIAN SAID YAMAMOTO'S FARM WOULD BE VACATED NEXT MONTH.

IN SALT LAKE CITY, WALTER MEWING, ACTING SUPERVISOR OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY FOR THE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION, SAID YAMAMOTO INFORMED THE WRA THAT HE HAD RECEIVED PERMISSION FROM THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND TO RELOCATE IN CALIFORNIA.

"IT'S ENTIRELY UP TO THE ARMY," MEWING SAID.

RA908PCW

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE (AMS NOV. 15) (250)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE WAR VESSELS, SHIPPING AND INSTALLATIONS IN THE MANILA AREA WERE DAMAGED UNDER HEAVY AMERICAN AERIAL ATTACKS MONDAY AND TUESDAY, PHILIPPINES TIME, ENEMY BROADCASTERS SAID YESTERDAY (TUE.).

TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED THAT NIPPONESE SUICIDE FLIERS "INSTANTLY SANK ONE BATTLESHIP" FROM AN "ENEMY TASK FORCE" IN PHILIPPINE WATERS EAST OF LUZON MONDAY EVENING. JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY QUOTED AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE REPORT OF THE ATTACK.

NONE OF THE AIR ASSAULTS, EITHER BY UNITED STATES OR JAPANESE PLANES, HAS BEEN CONFIRMED BY AMERICAN SOURCES.

THE ENEMY-CONTROLLED RADIO STATION AT MANILA JOINED CASTERS IN TELLING OF 400-PLANE AMERICAN ATTACKS ON T

CAPITAL AREA ON EACH OF THE TWO DAYS. THE REPORTS WERE RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

WHILE CONCEDING THAT ONLY "SLIGHT DAMAGE" WAS DONE BY THE WAVES OF YANK AIRCRAFT, THE JAPANESE CLAIMED THEY SHOT DOWN OR DAMAGED 73 OF THE ATTACKING PLANES.

AMERICAN FLIERS, THE ENEMY SAID, STRUCK AT CAVITE, FORMER U.S.NANVAL BASE AT MANILA, AND CLARK FIELD NEAR THE CITY. CLARK FIELD ONCE WAS THE MAIN UNITED STATES AIR BASE IN THE ISLANDS. ABOUT 80 CARRIER-BASED PLANES PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID ON THE FIELD, THE JAPANESESAID.

THIRTY AMERICAN MEDIUM PLANES HIT WESTERN MINDANAO ISLAND IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES MONDAY, THE JAPANESE HOME RADIO REPORTED. IT ALSO SAID THT YANK LIBERATOR BOMBERS AND LIGHTNING FIGHTERS STRUCK CEBU AND NEGROS ISLAND SUNDAY.

EW755PCW

NOV NOV 151944

UNDATED JAPANESE-HALSEY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI TODAY SNORTED WRATHFULLY AT ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S WARNING TO THE UNITED STATES AGAINST A POSSIBLE NIPPONESE PEACE FEELER, CALLING THE ADMIRAL'S STATEMENTS "LUDICROUS" AND "BOASTFUL."

"THERE WILL BE NO COMPROMISE PEACE WITH ARROGANT UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN," SAID DOMEI IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS MONITORS.

HALSEY, WHOSE THIRD FLEET HAS DONE MUCH TO HASTEN JAPAN'S EVENTUAL DEFEAT, SAID "THE HIGH-UP MONKEYMEN SEE THE HAND-WRITING ON THE WALL."

HE CAUTIONED AMERICANS THAT "IT IS MOST IMPORTANT NOW THAT THEY DO NOT WEAKEN BACK HOME, BECAUSE THERE MUST NOT BE A COMPROMISE PEACE."

DOMEI SAID IT IS "UNTHINKABLE" THAT "A PEACE OFFER WILL BE MADE TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, WHO FORCED JAPAN TO TAKE TO ARMS IN SELF-DEFENSE."

IT DECLARED THAT JAPANESE DETERMINATION TO FIGHT UNTIL THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN "ARE CRUSHED" IS "IMMUTABLE."

ANOTHER DOMEI DISPATCH QUOTED A SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN JAVA AS SAYING THE "PRESENT SITUATION IN THE WAR" GIVES THE NIPPONESE NO TIME TO INSTALL CONSCRIPTION IN THE NETHER-LAND EAST INDIES ISLAND.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE PEOPLE OF JAVA HAD "PETITIONED" THE JAPANESE FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF CONSCRIPTION, AND WHILE THERE WAS NOW "NO LEISURE TO INDULGE IN SETTING UP THE SYSTEM" THERE REMAINED AN "URGENT NEED" TO MOBILIZE THE 50,000,000 JAVANESE TO "STRENGTHEN THE ISLAND'S DEFENSE."

RA905PCW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV NOV OCT 151944

FRENCH	
ANCERVILLE	AHN-SAIR-VEEL'
RIEUX	POH-MAIR-YER'
JN	LEE-YAY-HOHN'
JORET DE BRIDE	POH-RAY DER BREED'
DE KOECKING	DER KOH-KENN'
HUNGARIAN	
JASZBERENY	YAHS'-BAY-REN-YEE

JJ118PEW

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30:24 — 20399

FRENCH ARMY SPRINGS NEW DRIVE

NOV NOV 16 1944

Yankees Sever Road Behind Trapped Japs

Goes Into Action At Belfort

Advances Four to Five Miles on 25 Mile Front First Day.

METZ BESIEGED FROM 3 SIDES

Doughboys By-pass Bloody Fort Driant — British Drive Five Miles Through Bogland.

By Howard Cowan

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Allies' November offensive against fortress Germany mounted toward all-out proportions today under the impetus of a new assault by the French First Army on the approaches to Belfort Gap at the southeastern end of the 400-mile western front.

This assault, which began yesterday on a 25-mile front and gained four to five miles in its first day, came as Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army closed its steel grip on Metz to within little more than a mile of the great fortress city and the British Second Army forced its way five miles through the boglands of eastern Holland to within 37 miles of the Nazis' key industrial center of Duisburg.

Whole Front Alive

As a result, the whole front from Holland to Switzerland was alive except for the segment around Aachen held by the U. S. First Army.

The American Seventh Army, which is teamed with the French First Army in the Sixth Army group at the southeastern end of the front, had already swung into the attack.

Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's French troops yesterday smashed forward on both sides of the river Doubs and a front dispatch said they captured several hundred prisoners as well as 10 small towns, including the highway village of Arcy, 11 miles southwest of Belfort.

Metz Besieged Three Sides

Metz was besieged from three sides and Patton's doughboys had passed powerful Fort Driant and direct thrust toward the city's suburbs from the west.

Forts Neutralized

Both Fort Driant and Fort Jean D'Arc—two of the nine major bastions ringing Metz—were neutralized by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 95 Division, which captured two smaller forts, Hubert and Jussy, as it smashed toward the outskirts of the city from the west. Fort Illange, 14 miles north of Metz and just south of Thionville, also was stormed and its Nazi garrinson killed or captured.

Driant's guns, which barked spasmodically yesterday when the Yanks began pushing past it on the north, were silent today, suggesting that the Germans had abandoned the mighty mile-and-a-half-long structure on the west bank of the Moselle river as they previously had evacuated Forts L'Yser and L'Aisne after only small arms resistance.

Due south of Metz the American Fifth Division inched forward to within little more than a mile of the city while beating off some of the most determined counterattacks the Nazis have raised since Patton's forces opened their winter assault eight days ago.

Peltre Cleared of Enemy

Peltre, two and a half miles southeast of Metz, was cleared of the enemy, and German counterattacks were beaten off along nearby Pouilly Ridge, from which American guns command the enemy's main escape route from Metz eastward to the Saar frontier.

The Germans, employing their first substantial force of armor since the American attack began, also struck back vigorously against Patton's 80th Infantry Division south of Remilly forest, southeast of Metz, but the Yanks stopped them cold and pushed within four miles of the city of Falkenberg (Faulquemont), which is only 10 miles from the German border.

(Possibly preparing the German people for the imminent loss of Metz, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, leading Nazi military commentator, observed that the famous fortress city "represents only an outer position, for holding of which one does not wage decisive battle but engages only a smaller amount of forces—just enough to force the enemy to strong wear and tear of strength.")

Bad Weather For British

Bitter weather and thick minefields supplied most of the opposition as Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Second Army fought through the first full day of its new offensive southeast of Eindhoven in Holland. A staff officer reported, "We are pushing on fast and for the present, at least, there is nothing much in sight to stop us."

The British quickly merged three of their four bridgeheads into one—approximately three miles wide—the the junction of the Noord and Wessen Canals, 18 miles southeast of Venlo, and expanded a fourth over the Wessen only eight miles from the Dutch city of Roermond. One British column was at the edge of Grathem, five miles due west of Roermond, and the bogland village of Leveroy, seven miles northwest of Roermond, was seized after a light skirmish.

Attack Goes Through Night

The British attack, which opened late Tuesday behind a 400-piece artillery barrage, continued through the night, with flame-throwers taking a prominent part. The nature of the territory made it essentially an infantry job, with tanks giving only stationary support. Snow and sleet virtually precluded air support.

The German city of Duisburg, toward which the attack appeared tentatively aimed, is a great center of Hitler war industries situated on the east bank of the Rhine. It is connected with Berlin by one of the arrow-straight super-highways with which the Nazis interlaced Germany in the years before the war.

A British officer said it was possible that the Germans had pulled back to the Maas (Meuse) river, which forms the Dutch-German borded, or even had withdrawn acros sthe stream.

(The Berlin radio speculated that Montgomery's attack was a "prelude to the expected large-scale attack of the whole left wing" of the Allied armies.)

Suggests a Pull-out

The enemy's yielding of the powerful Metz forts almost without a fight was regarded as strongly suggestive of a pull-out that might well carry all the way back to the Rhine. To some observers it indicated that the German commanders feared their manpower reserves might soon be needed more urgently elsewhere.

There still was no definite word, however, of a German withdrawal from Metz.

(The Berlin radio announced civilians were being evacuated from the city. One enemy broadcast suggested Metz might be turned into "another Aachen" for the Americans—meaning it might be defended from house to house until it virtually was destroyed.)

The 90th division, fighting at the northern end of Patton's front, expanded the Thionville-Koenigsmacher bridgehead across the Moselle to a width of 14 miles and added another mile in depth despite exceptionally heavy German counterattacks.

Counter Thrust Stopped Cold

One of the enemy's counter thrusts was stopped cold. Another gained some ground, but the Yanks immediately took it back. The 90th then lashed out on its own and pushed east another mile to the vicinity of Haute-Sierck, five miles east of Koenigsmacher.

The Ninth Air Force sent a squadron of Thunderbolts on a bombing and strafing operation over this sector of the battle zone for the first time in four days.

At the right wing of Patton's offensive the 26th Division captured Marsal and Hazaoucourt, both five miles southwest of Dieuze after clearing the ridge in the Foret de Bride et de Koecking.

Three miles northeast of Dieuze elements of the Fourth Armored

Division which already had punched through the forest smashed eastward another mile and cleared the little town of Guebling. At latest reports these units were attacking Bourgaltroff, four miles northeast of Dieuze in the face of heavy artillery fire.

Drive Into Morhange

Five miles northwest of the town the 35th Division drove into the town of Morhange, 23 miles southeast of Metz, and tonight had it about two-hirds mopped up. The Germans used tanks in counter-attacks—sometimes as many as ten in one place—but there were no reports of how many, if any, the Americans knocked out.

A little farther north, in the vicinity of Landroff, the Sixth Armored Division also beat off a counterattack without giving ground.

To the south of Patton's big push, the American Seventh Army jabbed deeper into the snow-drifted Vosges foothills, with enemy resistance stiffest in the northern sector east of the Forest De Parroy and slacking off further south.

Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch's troops gained three miles east of Migneville, and to the south the villages of Vionville, Ireux, Lanay and Granges Sur Vologne fell to doughboys closing in on Schlucht Pass through Vosges. The Paris radio reported Allied troops were less than a mile from Bonhomme Pass and about two miles from St. Die and the St. Marie Pass.

Field dispatchers said eight inches of fresh snow blanketed the Vosges foothills tonight. The entire western front was wrapped in real winter weather, and no planes left British bases today.

AMERICANS 2 MILES FROM CITY OF METZ

British Cross Two Canals in 4000-yard Gain in Eastern Holland—Patton's Men Widen Moselle Bridgehead.

London, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—American Third Army infantry, battling through snow and sleet, captured three more forts guarding Metz today, by-passed two others and reached points less than two miles from the citadel on both south and west.

To the north the British offensive launched last night from a jumping off point at the junction of the Noord and Wessem canals drove forward nearly three miles. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey's troops were thirty-seven miles from the Ruhr city of Duisburg, and a spokesman said: "We are pushing on fast and, for the present at least, there is nothing much in sight to stop us."

South of Metz American Seventh Army troops pushed doggedly through the deepening snowfields of the northern Vosges foothills.

Operations along the entire front were hampered by the weather, and there were no reports of air support in any sector.

Forts Hubert and Jussy, west of Metz, fell to the Ninety-fifth Infantry Division which reached a point two miles from the city after a rush of a mile and a half.

Nazi Refused to Give Up.

Fort Illange, just south of Thionville fell to Americans who stormed the bastion after the German commander had refused to surrender. Previously Fort Thionville, just north of the city, and Fort Koenigsmacher, across the Moselle to the northeast had been captured.

In sweeping up Forts Hubert and Jussy the Ninety-fifth Infantry Division by-passed Fort Driant and its twin Fort Jeanne d'Arc in their head-on thrust toward Metz from the west, a dispatch from Supreme Headquarters said. A German broadcast earlier had said the Americans had opened assaults on Driant, which the enemy successfully defended against a thrust two months ago, and Jeanne d'Arc.

Immediately south of Metz, American troops which captured Forts l'Aisne and l'Yser, were driving toward Magny, less than a mile from the city, after capturing Pouilly and the ridge of the same name. East of this point, other Americans seized Peltre, two and one-half miles southeast of Metz. German resistance in this area was reported stiffening.

Two German counter-attacks were repulsed by the Americans southeast of Metz—one in the Peltre-Pouilly sector and another in the vicinity of Arriance, where units of the Sixth Armored Division are spearheading attacks beyond the Nied River.

Despite signs, the Germans do not plan a suicide stand in Metz—resistance has been spotty along the entire front and the elaborate forts captureed from the Germans have been stripped of their big guns—the Berlin radio announced that the civilian population of Metz had been ordered evacuated.

[BBC, heard by NBC today, quoted the German DNB overseas service today as saying that all civilians have already left Metz. A significant remark was made by a German military spokesman in Berlin today who declared that Metz was not a fortress at all, but simply an arsenal, the broadcast added.]

North of Metz the Koenigsmacher-Thionville bridgehead over the Moselle River was lengthened to fourteen miles by Third Army troops and a front dispatch said there were signs of a general German withdrawal to the southeast in that area.

In the wheeling movement southeast of Metz the Fourth Armored Division passed Guebling, twenty-seven miles from the city, and the Twenty-sixth pressed closer to Dieuze.

A German counter-attack was broken up by the troops driving on Metz from the south and another enemy counter-thrust was repulsed in the Sixth Armored Division zone around Arriance, fifteen miles southeast of Metz and fourteen miles from the German border.

British Strike Swiftly.

The British mounted their drive yesterday from Nederweert, eighteen miles southwest of Venlo and some thirty-eight miles northwest of Aachen. The apparent purpose of this offensive was to flatten the German bulge west of the Maas (Meuse) River and straighten the Allied front between the Dutch city of Nijmegen and Aachen, where American First Army troops have penetrated the Siegfried Line and established themselves firmly on German soil.

The British quickly established three bridgeheads over the Wessem and Noorder canals and occupied Meijel, six miles northeast of Nederweert, and Eind, a mile and a half southeast of Nederweert. The Germans had abandoned Meijel, but left it heavily mined and booby-trapped.

Immediately south of Metz, the Americans who breached the ring of forts—finding them surprisingly unmanned and stripped of their big guns—ran up against a hastily emplaced line of German 88s on the Pouilly Ridge less than two miles below the city.

A front line dispatch said that the Tenth Infantry Regiment under command of Col. Robert P. Bell of Montclair, N. J., took Pouilly itself.

Gain in Vosges Also.

On the right flank of the Third Army's huge attack, American infantry and armor advancing north of Chateau-Salins reached the area of Destrich and Baronweiler.

Fresh gains were scored also by Allied troops of the Sixth Army group in the Vosges Mountains and foothills north of the Swiss border. Northeast of Baccarat they advanced approximately two miles against light resistance.

East of Bruyeres the town of Granges-sur-Vologne and several nearby villages were captured as the enemy was forced back more than a mile.

Still farther south, despite snow and mud and extensive German minefields, limited advances were scored against stiff opposition in the flooded valley of the Doubs River.

The attack toward Metz from the west—the first concentrated one in that sector since the present offensive began—was launched by the 95th Infantry Division, which swept two miles past Chatel St. Germain to Rozerieulles, three miles from Metz. Only the guns of Fort Driant and Fort Marival fired at these attackers.

Supreme headquarters did not confirm Paris and Algiers broadcasts reporting the capture of Thionville, 16 miles north of Metz. For several weeks American troops have held the part of Thionville on the west bank of the Moselle river, with the Germans clinging to the eastern half of the city.

Battle Death Rate Half Of Last War

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Nov. 15 (AP)—The rate of death from combat wounds in this war has been reduced to little more than half what it was in World War I, Maj. Gen. Albert W. Kenner, chief SHAEF medical officer, said today.

He said this was accomplished though 55 to 60 per cent. of the injuries in this war were due to high-explosive artillery and mortar fire. In the first World War 60 per cent. of the casualties were caused by small-arms fire.

The mortality rate from battle wounds is running under four per cent. of the total hurt. In the last war it was from seven to eight per cent. Even among cases which would have been considered hopeless in the last war, many now are being saved through use of adequate blood plasma and because of specialized surgery, the speed of the jeep and the skytrain transport plane in moving the wounded back, and the benefits of sulfa drugs and penicillin.

In the last war 60 per cent. of the battle casualties developed infection. In this war the rate is less than ten per cent.

Kenner said the venereal disease rate has about doubled since the troops moved into France, but that the increase was lower than had been anticipated.

WAC Saves Crew's Lives

An Eighth Air Force Station, England, Nov. 15 (AP)—A WAC corporal was credited officially today with saving the lives of the crew of a Liberator bomber which crashed and burned on a test flight during which she was aboard as an observer.

The story was disclosed with the announcement that Corporal Grace Sharkey, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been recommended for the Soldier's Medal and with the debut of a new Liberator which the grateful crew of the wrecked plane have named "Lady Grace."

Matter-Of-Fact Account

Corporal Sharkey's account of the crackup and her part in rescuing the crew is very matter of fact.

"The ship crashed and was burning fiercely," she recalls. "Smoke filled the interior and everyone seemed too stunned to move. For a minute I thought we were trapped. The ship was a mess, and the only way out seemed to be through the nose.

"I kicked out the plexiglass and crawled through the opening. Some of the other crew members were stirring by then and I helped them out. The navigator was right behind me and the pilot and I helped the radio operator last man in the plane, out just in time."

Seconds after the pretty brunette and the airmen had cleared the plane a series of explosions blew it to bits.

"She was brave, acted quickly and time was the difference between life and death," was the comment of the pilot, Lieut. Tommie E. Leftwich, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Corporal Sharkey came to this field six months ago to teach instrument flying. She was making the flight for first-hand observation of actual flight conditions.

Her husband, Charles J. Sharkey, is an air-force mechanic stationed at Sioux City, Iowa. She has a brother in the China-Burma-India theater and a sister in the WAVES.

3 Flyers Keep Pledge and Die With Comrade

Stick With Doomed Plane When They Are Unable to Save Injured Friend

AN AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN BRITAIN, Nov. 15 (AP).—Three enlisted gunners who stuck with a doomed Flying Fortress in an attempt to rescue a fourth died with him when the bomber crashed and exploded recently behind the Allied lines in France.

Other crewmen told the story today.

They could have taken to their parachutes along with six other members of the crew, but long ago they had told the ball-turret gunner, Sergeant Edwin T. Kreisel jr., of Wilmington, Del., "Don't worry if anything ever happens; we'll either get you out of that ball or we'll still be with you when she hits."

Kreisel was injured by flak and the ball turret was so badly damaged he could not be rescued.

The men who died with him were Sergeant John J. Burgard, of Long Beach, Calif., tail gunner; Sergeant Irving E. Stewart, of Moran, Ga., waist gunner, and Sergeant Elbert D. Scott, of Aspermont, Tex., radio gunner. They were buried side by side in a Canadian Army cemetery.

"The friendship among those four guys was stronger than the fear of death," said Sergeant Grady H. Cooper, of Chattanooga, Tenn., top turret gunner, who broke his ankle when he landed by parachute.

"I'd often heard them promise to stay with Fritz if he was ever trapped in the ball. Perhaps they thought they could ride out a crash and have a chance, and perhaps they didn't."

The pilot was Captain Frank P. Ball, son of Colonel C. W. Ball.

French Gain Toward Belfort

With the Sixth Army Group in France, Nov. 15 (AP)—The First French Army of Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny launched an attack today on a 25-mile front covering both banks of the Doubs river on the approaches to the Belfort Gap and scored advances of four to five miles.

Moroccan, Algerian and Senegalese troops, reinforced by the FFI, smashed forward through the snow and seized ten villages as well as taking several hundred prisoners.

A heavy artillery barrage opened the assault, which reached all its local objectives, including the village of Arcy, 11 miles southwest of Belfort and five west of Montbeliard.

At places the infantry broke through the enemy's forward defenses for as much as five miles.

Villages were taken on both sides of the Doubs. Arcy, on the main highway from Besancon to Belfort, was the principal prize. But strung out in a southeasterly line behind it General de Lattire's troops took Gemonval, Marvelise, Onans Bretigny, Montenois and Lougres, all north of the river, and Ecot, Vermondans and Ecurcey, all south of the river in the area of Pont-de-Roide.

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commanding officer of Camp Sutton, N. C. He was wounded in the shoulder before he ordered the crew to bail out.

Plane With 1,000 Holes Crash Lands; All Safe

A Bomber Base in England, Nov. 15 (AP)—Nine Eighth Air Force flyers in a Fortress riddled with more than 1,000 holes from German flak, cannon and rifles, crash-landed their bomber in Belgium recently and came out of it with only minor injuries.

The plane tore through trees and barbed wire, caromed off a hangar roof and hit a brick building after a raid on Munster, Germany. The men luckily picked an empty building to hit, Sergt. Paul Kneeland, of Worcester, Mass., said.

"The others were all filled with very sensitive shells," he said they learned later.

Only one crewman, Sergt. Donald Dewy, of Adrian, Mich., a waist gunner, was wounded by flak.

French Occupy Andorra In Pyrenees

Paris, Nov. 15 (AP)—French gendarmes have occupied the autonomous state of Andorra in the Pyrenees, the Foreign Office announced today. A spokesman said the action had no connection with orders for the arrest of the Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, reported on French soil in near-by Perpignan.

However, the Count may have entered France from Spain by way of Andorra and a hunt for him and his associates logically might extend to the tiny state.

The Foreign Office gave no precise explanation of the occupation, which took place yesterday. Recent border clashes between French troops and Spanish Republican guerrillas have raised the possibility of future trouble in the area.

"Preventive Measure"

A spokesman said Gen. Charles de Gaulle made the decision as *ex officio* coprince of Andorra and that the action was "a preventive measure" to insure security and maintain order throughout the winter months.

Andorra embraces 191 square miles at the French-Spanish frontier on the south slopes of the mountains. Rich iron mines and valuable forests lie in its cold limits. Most of the few thousand inhabitants are shepherds. Maximum length of the country is 17 miles and its maximum width is 18.

Historical Precedents

The spokesman said "about 100" gendarmes, carrying only normal police equipment, entered Andorra under orders of the prefect of Perpignan.

He said there was no menace to security from Andorra at present, but he added that roads into the valley from the French side always are blocked by snow from the end of November through the winter, and thus it was considered advisable to have the gendarmes in the valley now as a protection against any future possibilities.

The spokesman cited historical precedents for the act during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, the World War in 1914 and the Spanish Civil War in 1936, and at the outset of the present war in 1939.

Joint Suzerainty

The independence of Andorra is traditionally ascribed to Charlemagne. Since 1278 it has been under the joint suzerainty of the French state, which inherited the rights of the Counts of Foix, and the Spanish bishops of Urgel. The judiciary is appointed in equal numbers by the bishops and the French Government.

The official title of the state is Les Vallees et Suzerainetes.

It is governed by a council of 24 members, elected for four years by the heads of families in each of its six parishes. Catalan is the language spoken. Both French and Spanish currency are used.

DeGaulle Plans Moscow Visit

PARIS, Nov. 15. (AP)—French officials speculated tonight on the possibility that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Chiang Kai-Shek might attend a major United Nations conference in Moscow soon, following announcement today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle would leave shortly for the Soviet capital.

De Gaulle will be accompanied on the trip by his foreign ministers, George Bidault. He accepted promptly the invitation from Premier Stalin, and French officialdom coupled this with a report here several days ago that Stalin had invited President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to come to Moscow.

Such a major conference, it was pointed out, would require French representation, in view of the wide range of problems in which France is vitally interested.

Foremost among such problems is the settlement to be imposed on Germany. France also claims an interest in the solution to the Balkans questions; establishment of a postwar Poland with altered frontiers; the future of Spain, and formation of an "entente" among western nations such as England, France Holland, Belgium and Norway, all of which are likely to be on the agenda of any major conference of the heads of the great powers.

Premier Stalin's invitation to De Gaulle marked another milestone in the return of France to the family of great powers. The French here look upon the invitation as a concrete result of De Gaulle's recent talks with Prime Minister Churchill.

DE GAULLE GOING TO MOSCOW SOON

Paris, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle will leave for Moscow soon on the invitation of Premier Stalin, and French officials speculated tonight that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and possibly President Chiang Kai-shek might attend and form a great United Nations conference.

The cabinet announced that Gen. de Gaulle and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault would leave on an unspecified but imminent date.

Doctor Conducts Own Prisoner Exchange

Paris, Nov. 15 (AP)—The "unofficial" exchange of 1,000 French and German prisoners via Switzerland through efforts of a French doctor was reported today by the newspaper *Liberation Soir* in a dispatch from the frontier town of Evian.

The doctor, named Picaud, a medical commandant in the Haute Savoie, arranged the exchange through personal contacts in Switzerland and the international Red Cross in Geneva. The French Government as yet has taken no cognizance of the week-old incident, the newspaper said.

France To Confiscate Renault Plant Assets

Paris, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Government decided today to confiscate assets of the big Renault plant which worked for the Germans, it was announced after a Cabinet meeting.

The Renault works turned out tanks, trucks and other equipment between repairs from Allied bombings. The company pleaded it worked under duress. Previously, the Renault works had been "requisitioned" and a special administrator was installed to resume production.

Black Market in Paris Gets Corner on Houses

PARIS, Nov. 15, (AP)—Black market operators have cornered what remains of the rapidly dwindling housing space in Paris, the newspaper Franctireur charged today, while the newspaper Liberation reported that a million French citizens are without shelter.

Franctireur emphasized the difficulty of trying to find an apartment in Paris with a cartoon depicting an harassed husband, his wife and two children shrinking away from a frowning landlady.

"Nothing doing," the husband means. "She will rent only to a bachelor who will pay 60,000 francs and marry her daughter."

Would Close Paris Night Clubs

Paris, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Paris press urged the Government today to close the city's night clubs for the duration of the war.

Marseille Pouring Tons Of Supplies Into France

Port Is Now One of Allies' Big Three, Despite Damage

MARSEILLE, Nov. 15 (AP).—One of the major victories of the war has been won at this port where, despite destruction by the Germans, thousands of tons of supplies are now pouring through to the western front.

In a little more than ten weeks after the capture of this port with its twenty-two and one-half miles of quays, huge convoys of ships were moving in and out of the repaired berths, carrying men and large quantities of supplies. As many as 100 ships have been in the harbor at one time.

Marseille is definitely one of the big three of the Allied supply circle, along with Cherbourg and Antwerp. It already tops Naples, whose peak was 16,000 tons of supplies daily, according to Colonel Hunter Clarkson, of Santa Fe, N. M., port commander.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

Western Front — 301 miles (from west of Duren).

Eastern Front — 304 miles (from Vistula north of Warsaw).

Hungarian Front — 420 miles (from Budapest).

Italian Front — 557 miles (from southeast of Bologna).

Bitter Fighting In Leyte

Battle in Philippines Rages With Renewed Desperation.

ENEMY COUNTER BLOW REPULSED

American Divisions Closing in Gradually—First Cavalry Seizes New Hill Positions.

By Murlin Spencer

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Thursday, Nov. 16 (AP)—Two units of the American 24th Division "practically severed the Ormoc Road" behind a trapped Japanese regiment as the battle for Leyte Island flamed with bitter fighting today.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that the infantrymen in a double envelopment move thrust behind the Japanese near Limon, American-held village four miles south of Carigara Bay.

Bloodily Repulse Counterattack

The main body of the 24th, meanwhile engaged units of the Japanese First Division in headlong combat on the road near Limon, which stands at the gateway to Ormoc corridor.

Some 30 miles southward, the U. S. Seventh Division "bloodily" repulsed a Japanese counterattack at Balogo, 10 miles south of Ormoc on the coastal road.

This means the Seventh has advanced four miles northward in its drive to apply the southern lever of the American squeeze against Ormoc. Japan's last port on the island. These Yank forces smashed a Japanese landing attempt Tuesday at Damulaan, 14 miles south of Ormoc.

The third arm of the American pincers, pushing westward through the mountains, closed tighter as elements of the First Cavalry Division seized new hill positions and overran several enemy strong points.

Forward elements of the 24th Division's two outflanking units were reported close to the vital Ormoc road late yesterday. One unit swung around to the west, then turned southeast toward the road. Another force moved in from the east and pushed west.

This difficult maneuver cut off Japanese forces estimated at a regiment's strength—possibly 2,000 men.

The Nipponese were fighting bitterly, however, and showed no signs of withdrawing.

The units on the 24th pursuing along the road were reported to have made slight advances over great piles of Japanese dead.

Japs Lose 50 Per Cent

The Japanese counterthrust at Balogo was on a comparatively small scale, but the Nipponese losses in the action were estimated at 50 percent of the force employed.

Dismounted cavalrymen, driving westward from Jaro, overran numerous scattered Japanese ridge positions to seize Mt. Mamban, a 3,830-foot height, and hills known as numbers 4047 and 4018.

The cavalrymen are closing in on the road some distance below the trap made by the 24th Division.

Associated Press War Correspondent Fred Hampson, with the 24th, reported many more Japanese dead were found, in addition to great masses of bodies littering ridges and valleys after fierce battling early this week.

Planes Attack At Ormoc

American fighter planes again blasted Japanese barges and shore targets at Ormoc. Single enemy planes staged "several ineffective raids" on American ground installations, the communique reported, and five were shot down.

The liberation front was moving forward in all sectors, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Wednesday communique disclosed. From the north, east and south the Yanks converged on Ormoc, where the enemy probably will make his final stand, with the sea at his back.

A double flanking operation to the north menaced the Japanese hold on bloody ridges dominating the retreat road to Ormoc. Units of the 24th Infantry Division stole southwestward through the mountains in a wheeling move that threatened the western flank of the enemy's positions along the Ormoc road south of Limon, scene of bitter fighting.

Meanwhile dismounted troopers of the First Cavalry Division pressed in from mountain positions on the Japanese eastern flank. They posed a threat to the vital communications line about three airline miles south of Limon.

Probe Forest Fastnesses

In the central sector, doughboys of the 96th Division probed forest fastnesses 14 miles eastward of Ormoc. They were in the vicinity of Alto Peak, a 1,333-foot height of Leyte's rugged backbone. From Alto Peak the terrain slopes eastward toward the coast.

Developing the southern arm of the triple threat to Ormoc, 7th Infantry Division units advanced to Damulaan, on the coast 14 miles below Ormoc. They broke up a Nipponese attempt to land reinforcements at Damulaan from a handful of barges.

Ineffective harassing raids by the enemy airforce contrasted with devastating strikes by American land and carrier based planes against Japanese airdromes, shipping and defense installations throughout the Philippines.

(Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced at Pearl Harbor late Tuesday that Pacific fleet carrier aircraft swept over the Manila area Sunday in a destructive blow to the enemy's shipping, installations and air power. Fourteen Japanese vessels, including three warships, were sunk or damaged, a floating drydock hit by torpedoes and 28 or 30 planes destroyed. One American ship was damaged.)

Yanks Hem In Jap Spearhead

MacArthur Developing Pincers on Enemy Vanguard Above Ormoc on Leyte.

Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—American fighting men today were on three sides of the Jap spearhead thrusting north on Leyte Island from the port of Ormoc, and threatened to cut the point from the shaft.

In a strategic maneuver, infantrymen of the Twenty-fourth Division swung wide to the west of the Jap front line regiment near Limon, while other units of the Twenty-fourth maintained pressure along the line from the north. First Cavalry (dismounted) units closed in from captured Hill 1525 and Mount Catabaran to the east in a nutcracker-like move.

In his communique today Gen. Douglas MacArthur spoke of the movement as a "wide envelopment" and declared it is "threatening the Yamashita line below Limon." He said American artillery was giving the infantrymen highly effective close support and destroying numerous Japanese gun positions.

At the same time, American long-range guns were raking the Jap supply line twisting up through the mountains from Ormoc, making reinforcement of Nipponese troops at Limon costly and uncertain.

Elements of the Ninety-sixth Infantry Division gained a mountain crest looking down toward Ormoc, fourteen miles to the west, in the vicinity of Alto Peak.

The American Seventh Division at Damulaan on the west Leyte Coast, near the mouth of Ormoc Bay, repulsed a small enemy force attempting to land from barges. This was the first news of the Seventh in more than a week.

Gen. MacArthur declared that along the Ormoc corridor American troops, constantly attacking, have kept the Japs off balance, and prevented Gen. Tokoyuki Yamashita from gathering enough force in his forward areas for a strong counter-attack.

[Radio Tokyo, heard by NBC, said this morning that American troops were reinforced by two divisions on Leyte Island yesterday.]

Elements of five Jap divisions are hemmed in by the Americans, who hold high ground on three sides of Limon and along the east side of Narrow Valley leading south to Ormoc. On the west side of the valley are more high mountains and an abrupt slope to the sea.

Principal fighting is near Limon, to which the Japs have been forced to withdraw by the American Twenty-fourth Division pushing south along the Ormoc road from Carigara Bay on Leyte's north coast.

The Japs are holding up the American advance there by a stand along the "Yamashita Line," actually a vague series of positions in the mountains near where the road makes a sharp horseshoe bend. It is this line the Americans are now threatening to cut off by moving in behind it from both east and west.

Meanwhile, American bombers poured bombloads on Philippines airdromes and sunk one and probably two Jap freighters, a supplemental communique said today.

A coastal vessel was sunk in the Banda Sea near Timor, a 4,000-ton freighter off Mindanao, southern Philippines, took three direct hits and was left in flames.

Alicante airdrome on Negros Island in the central Philippines was hit with thirty-six tons. Opposition was described as negligible.

Filipinos Aid PT Men Behind Jap Lines

By Spencer Davis

Behind the Japanese Lines on Leyte, Nov. 15 (AP)—Filipino guerrillas, the native version of WACs and plain citizens of Leyte, have guarded several patrol torpedo-boat crews—and this correspondent—in the heart of the Japanese-held section of Leyte for 72 hours.

Trapped on the island reefs after a running fight with Japanese destroyers, the crews came ashore in the center of territory where between 30,000 and 40,000 Japanese reinforcements have been landed in the last fortnight. We came ashore while Japanese bombers circled overhead by day and destroyers hunted us by night.

But despite the reinforcements and despite the lurking ships and planes, this territory seems absolutely in the control of the guerrillas. Voluntary guards are everywhere, and the Americans are being sheltered and entertained in the well-stocked, hospitable homes of the Leyte Filipinos.

Hear Yank Guns

From these houses—nipa huts, each with its attendant litter of grunting pigs and many with poultry, milk from herds of Brahma cattle and drinks made from fermented coconut milk—we can hear the distant thunder of the Long Toms signaling the American advance over the ridges.

Even when the men start on short walks, some ragged Filipino guard with a rifle slung over his shoulder always appears before the visitor has taken many steps.

Filipino girls, who call themselves WACs after the American fashion, are equally omnipresent. They busy themselves serving delicacies to the men—shredded coconut and brown sugar, chicken fried in coconut oil and barbecued goat—and in return the Americans are lavish with their stocks of girls, cartons of cigarettes and boxes of K rations. As a result, many of the men already are without cigarettes and may be hungry before we return to our base.

Saves American Whisky

One enthusiastic Filipino has even produced a bottle of American whisky he had buried, he said, for the day the Americans should come. Today he said: "Thank God you are here. We have waited so long."

He said he paid 500 pesos (Japanese) for the bottle. That sum is equal to the monthly salary of a Cebu official under the Japanese Government.

One of the PT-boat captains, Ensign Harrell Dumas, of Genoa, Texas, has even received a fan letter here behind the enemy lines.

Sincere Invitation

The letter was from the young lady mayor of a village, who wrote: "*My Dear Ensign:*

"My uncle has arrived with prominent landowners just purposely to meet you and all the boys. They simply climbed the steep hills and crossing (*sic*) muddy raging streams just to see you and company. In case you are not able to sail tonight and it will not inconvenience you very much, he wants you to spend the whole of tomorrow here with us.

"We shall be preparing some drinks for all of you. Canadian Club wines are sincerely ready for the toast."

Contrast To Battle

All this is in sharp contrast to the battle from which the crews just came. Dumas and Ensign Lou Thomas, of New Orleans, former Tulane football player, had their boats on patrol the night of November 12 when they were surprised by three enemy destroyers. The first inkling of the destroyers' presence was when their brilliant searchlights flashed squarely on the torpedo boats.

Seconds later, five-inch shells bracketed the little craft. The PTs countered with smoke screens and attempted to maneuver within torpedo range, but the enemy guns kept them at a distance. The Japanese commander, using the PT radio frequency, called them by their code names with a taunt:

"Manhattans! Manhattans! We are closing you! This is the end!"

"Catch Us First"

One PT skipper replied shortly: "You'll have to catch us first."

Then the boats opened their triple-motors for a run to the south, weaving to escape the gunfire, and at last ducked into this inlet and ran aground.

Rather than risk having his craft fall into enemy hands, Thomas ordered his crew to abandon ship, then destroyed it with explosives. The sight of the explosion and the PT boat on the reef apparently satisfied the Japanese, for the destroyers retired. Dumas and his men then joined Thomas' party on the beach.

Search For Crewmen

Eight patrol boats that night failed to locate the stranded crews, so on the third night another rescue mission set out under command of Lieut. Col. Carl Gleason, Chelmsford, Mass.

Investigating a light on shore, the boat on which I was riding crunched to a stop on a hidden reef. The skipper, Lieut. (j.g.) Kenneth B. Sharpe, Pasadena, Cal., tried every trick in the book, but the ebbing tide was against him. Jettisoning depth charges and torpedoes did no good. Neither did two other boats trying to assist him.

Finally, when unidentified ships were reported approaching, Sharpe and Chief Boatswain's Mate Paul Wilson, Decatur, Ill., took axes to the secret equipment while Executive Officer Peter C. Young, Kearney, N. J., grabbed the documents and we ferried our way by life raft to another PT, commanded by Lieut. (jg) Howard Terry, Cameron, Texas.

Group Goes Ashore

It was only an hour before dawn and the immobilized boats were in no position to move through the shallow waters. A Filipino paddled out in a small boat and offered to take us to cover on shore.

We came ashore.

During the day, we met Thomas and Dumas, with their crews.

Guests Of Filipinos

Then the Filipinos took us to their hearts, and we have been living as guests in the heart of the enemy country ever since.

Enemy airplanes have been overhead frequently, but none has attacked the helpless boats. So presently, when tide conditions are right, the remaining boats—Mr. Completely, Carolina Chile and Sharpe's disabled craft, which must be towed—will attempt to slip around the enemy destroyers in the dark to get home again.

(Editor's Note—The flotilla left on schedule and succeeded in reaching an American base without further attacks, although one Japanese plane threatened it in the midst of the trip.)

Capt. Dent Busy While Away

A Leyte Air Base, Nov. 15 (AP)—While he was away, Captain Dent was a little busy.

Captain Dent—Elliott Dent, Jr., whose parents live in Birmingham, Ala.—went away several days ago to lead a flight of Lightning fighters over a Japanese convoy just steaming into Ormoc Bay. Fourteen enemy fighters were hovering over the Japanese convoy of transports and destroyers.

Fired On By Destroyer

Dent's fighters went in. During the ensuing dog fight, Dent became isolated and found himself battling four Japanese Zeros, which kept forcing him down toward the water. However, in ten minutes of maneuvering and firing, he shot down three of the enemy planes and was chasing the fourth all over the bay, but the last Zero ducked over a destroyer which opened up on Dent as he followed across its deck at low level.

One motor caught fire. He managed to climb to 17,500 feet, then bailed out—a neat trick from a Lightning with its lethal tail assembly directly behind the pilot's seat.

Head Mistaken For Coconuts

As he was floating down, Dent said, the Japanese fighter made one strafing pass at him, but missed. "As soon as I hit the water," he continued, "a destroyer came looking for me. I guess they got about 200 feet away, then they stopped. I could see all the nips on the deck. I guess the only thing that saved me was that there were some coconuts floating near me, and they couldn't tell my head from the coconuts.

"It wasn't long after that destroyer left that another Jap plane flew low over me, but did not strafe me. Then another destroyer eased up within 2,000 feet and took a look, but didn't come after me."

40 Miles Through Jap Lines

Dent finally reached the shore and began a 40-mile hike over enemy-occupied Ormoc peninsula, traveling along hidden trails directly through the Japanese lines to American troops.

Back at this base, the captain learned first that guerrilla officers had confirmed his three air victories, thus bringing his score to six and making him an ace, and, second, that orders had arrived for his return to the States after 21 months of overseas duty.

MONEY GIVES A HEADACHE

Leyte, P. I., Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The emergency money the Philippine Commonwealth Government authorized while in exile is giving it one of its biggest headaches. The questions the Government wants answered before adopting a redemption policy are:

How much of this currency, known as "Mountain Money," has been printed by Filipino guerrillas and their civilian leaders? Does this amount exceed that which was authorized by the emergency provincial boards?

Army civil affairs officers, in co-operation with President Sergio Osmena, are trying to find the answers by using the Leyte currency setup as a guinea pig. What they uncover likely will determine the actual exchange value of the emergency notes throughout the Philippines. President Osmena explained that no serial order was kept by the guerrillas in printing the emergency notes from crude carvings on any sort of paper they could scrape together.

U. S. PLANES HIT 14 JAP SHIPS IN MANILA BAY

3 Enemy Warcraft Sunk or Damaged and Floating Dock Destroyed.

AMERICAN VESSEL CRIPPLED

Attacking Force Tears Up Piers in Harbor and at Cavite and Strafes Airfields.

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—Another American carrier plane raid on Japanese shipping and facilities in Manila Bay left fourteen ships—including three warships—sunk or damaged, a floating dock destroyed and at least twenty-eight imperial planes wiped out. The Sunday assault was announced last night by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. One ship of the American carrier task force was damaged during a Japanese aerial attack.

[Japanese broadcasters said earlier that 800 attacking planes hit the Manila area, and claimed that one American battleship was sunk by suicide pilots east of Luzon Island.]

Admiral Nimitz said that two destroyers in Manila Bay exploded under the vicious American attack. While these were not listed as sunk in the communique, they could be termed probables. A third warship, a light cruiser, was left badly damaged. An estimated eleven cargo ships and oilers either were sunk or left aflame, and a floating dock was torpedoed.

Marine Planes Raid Palaus.

The attacking force of Hellcats, Avengers and Helldivers tore up numerous docks in Manila Bay and in the Cavite navy yard, and strafed Legaspi, Manila and Clark airfields, damaging at least temporarily 130 to 140 single and twin-engined Japanese planes

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caught on the ground. Eighteen or twenty interceptors were shot down over Luzon, and ten others were destroyed as they attacked the carrier force commanded by Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman.

In fresh assaults on Saturday on the Palau Islands, Marine Corps Corsairs sank a small enemy vessel offshore. Hellcats and Liberators bombed Koror, Malakal and Arakabesan islets. A power station on Koror was hit, but the results were not observed.

Iwo Jima, in the Bonin group, only 750 miles south of Tokyo, was bombed by a single Liberator on Saturday, and on Monday planes from Fleet Airwing One bombed various of the Bonins, scoring near misses on an escort vessel and a medium cargo ship. The enemy had planes in the air over the islands, but they did not attack.

MARYLANDERS IN CITED UNIT

Nine From Free State In 7th AAF Maintenance Group

A Seventh AAF Base in the Gilberts (Delayed—AP)—Nine Maryland men are among the maintenance force members of a Seventh AAF medium bomber group cited for outstanding performance of duty by Col. Murray A. Bywater, of Salt Lake City, commanding officer.

The ground crewmen are veterans of four major Seventh AAF blows against the Japs, having participated in the Gilberts, Marshalls, Carolinas and Marianas campaigns.

'Infinite Praise'

"I have infinite praise for, and pride in, those of our men who make up our ground crews for maintaining our airplanes," Colonel Bywater said. "We owe them much more credit than they usually get, and in many cases we owe them our lives. They kept our Seventh AAF B-25 Mitchell bombers flying over thousands of miles of the vast Pacific Ocean, and only those who have flown over the Pacific realize how vast it really is.

"These ground crews have done their jobs well," he added, "and have won the respect of all of us who have had the opportunity of working with them. . . .

Marylanders Listed

The Maryland men named in the commendation included: Pfc. James Lambrow, of 6612 Graceland avenue, Baltimore; Technical Sergeant Charles J. Wenck, of 3142 Aker street, Balitmore; Staff Sergeant Albert J. Hoeck, of 2208 Pelham avenue, Baltimore; Master Sergeant Arvine A. Green, of Route 2, Boonsboro; Pfc. Vance E. Robinson, of Cumberland; Sergt. Burton A. Johnson, of 107 County road, Kensington; Staff Sergeant Lewis H. Adams, of Oldtown; Corporal Edward J. Wilson, of 104 Hodges lane, Takoma Park, and Technical Sergeant Clifford A. Boosert, of 2134 Lorraine avenue, Woodlawn.

Tokyo Reports Bombing of Iwo

(By the Associated Press)

Iwo island, 750 miles south of Tokyo, was raided Monday by about 10 American planes "consisting of B-29's and B-24's," Tokyo radio reported yesterday.

The broadcast, beamed to Japanese areas, claimed one of the Superforts was damaged and fled "as smoke streamed out." The Federal Communications Commission recorded the broadcast.

(Adm. Chester W. Nimitz at Parl Harbor announced Tuesday that naval aircraft Monday bombed islands in the Bonin group, more than 100 miles nearer Japan than the Volcano archipelago, where Iwo is located. He did not mention the type of planes involved.)

Tokyo radio also reported American raids on objectives from Papan Island, in the Marianas, to Makassar, Celebes, Tuesday. Mas kassar was hit by more than 30 B-24 Liberators, and Babo in Dutch Guinea was bombed by 60 Liberators, the unconfirmed reports said.

Jap Says Supply Task Will Force U. S. To Quit

San Francisco, Nov. 15 (AP)—Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former commander in chief of the Japanese fleet, was quoted by Radio Tokyo today as predicting supply problems would force America to give up the Philippines campaign "within the near future."

The admiral, now a Cabinet adviser, was said by Tokyo to have made the prediction in an article in the newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi*. The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Beamed To North America

In a Japanese language broadcast beamed to North America, Tokyo quoted the admiral as writing, "Although the war situation in the Pacific is still extremely grave, it is taking a decided turn. We are faced with a difficult supply problem to replenish the forces at isolated islands.

"But in direct contrast to this situation, the Philippines are large, well-protected islands where supplies can be replenished easily. The enemy's supply route will be stretched and his war strength will dissipate in time.

"The enemy's problems will increase with each advance. It is clear the time will come when the enemy will give up saying, 'I cannot continue under these conditions.'"

Prisoners Taken

Altogether 570 German and Hungarian prisoners were taken during the day, Moscow reported.

The Germans themselves announced withdrawal from Jaszbereny before its occupation was listed in the Soviet night communique broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

The general nature of the German withdrawal was hinted at in a Berlin broadcast by the military commentator Ernst von Hammer, who said, "East of Budapest German troops, behind a curtain of steel from the fire of hundreds of our guns, have disengaged themselves toward prepared positions to economize their forces."

The commentator referred to Gyomro, only 10 miles southeast of Budapest on the Szolnok-Budapest railway, as "the western pivot of our defense system," and acknowledged that Soviet shock troops already were beating against it. This was supported by the Soviet announcement of the capture of Mende, only two miles from Gyomro.

The German announcer said the garrison at Jaszbereny had been surrounded Tuesday and had to force its way back to a new line in a series of fierce counterattacks, adding that "this resulted in the necessity to abandon the blazing ruins of the town under protection of a rainy night."

Falls in Combat

The Russian communique, however, said Jaszbereny fell in combat, rather than by evacuation, and Moscow dispatches said the skies were clear today, permitting the Red air force to renew its strong attacks on the receding Hungarian front.

Jaszbereny Taken In Budapest Move

Russians Capture 50 Other Communities As Germans Retreat on 100-mile Front—Railway Center Taken in Combination Maneuver.

By W. W. Hercher

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Red Army, increasing the pace of its assaults aimed toward Budapest, seized the fortress city of Jaszbereny and more than 50 other Hungarian communities yesterday as the Germans fell back in hard-fighting retreats along a 100-mile front stretching from southeast of the capital to the area of Miskolc.

Combination Maneuver

Jaszbereny, a strategic railway center 35 miles east of Budapest, fell to a combination by-passing maneuver and direct frontal assault, Moscow announced this morning.

"Having concentrated in this area large forces of of infantry and tanks, the Germans offered stiff resistance," said the Moscow war bulletin. "The enemy repeatedly tried to throw back our attacking units. However, the Hitlerites' counter-attacks had no success."

The Russians began to outflank the city on the northeast, and then, when the Germans extended themselves to meet this threat, the attackers speared straight into the town and took it in fierce street fighting.

Besides this biggest prize of the day, the Russians recorded other gains right along the line from the railway town of Mende, only 12 miles southeast of Budapest, up to Korom and a group of other communities nestling 10 miles below the North Hungarian center of Miskolc.

With his forces northeast and southeast of Budapest now joined up firmly and advancing generally, Soviet Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky appeared almost ready to make his supreme bid for the capital that is the center of Hungarian national life.

The Russians, methodically shaping their attack and giving notice in effect that Budapest's defense was in its eleventh hour, mentioned only one other front in their communique.

This confirmed Tuesday's announcements by the Bulgarians and Yugoslav partisans that troops of those armies, with Russian aid, had captured Skoplje, big south Yugoslav communications center.

On the rest of the eastern front, comparative quiet prevailed although Berlin reported there was some Russian tank movement south of Ungvar, capital of the Carpatho-Ukraine.

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GERMANS QUIT HUNGARIAN CITY

Lose Road Center East of Budapest as Reds Gain.

London, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—German troops have evacuated the important communications center of Jaczbereny, thirty-five miles due east of Budapest, the Berlin radio said today.

The reported loss of the bitterly contested city of 30,000 came after the Red Army wheeled upon the Hungarian capital from several directions and liquidated a German bridgehead east of the Danube and south of Budapest. Moscow said thirty towns had been overrun.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's troops, holding fast to their positions within easy medium artillery range of Budapest on the south, speared north and northwest from Monor, and captured Uri and Peteri in gains of three to five miles.

Seizure of Solt and Duna Egyhaza, forty-five and forty-two miles south of Budapest, erased the enemy bridgehead on the east bank of the Danube. The Berlin radio said the Russians hurled three infantry divisions against the Nazis, who withdrew to newly prepared positions on the west bank.

A Moscow dispatch said 1,200 prisoners were taken in the bridgehead battle, and hundreds more of the enemy drowned in an attempt to flee across the river. Approximately 50,000 Germans and Hungarians have been captured since Marshal Malinovsky began his drive on Budapest from southern Hungary last month, it was estimated.

Hungary Main Scene of Action.

Hungary seemed likely to remain the main theater of action on the eastern front, the Moscow dispatch added, for there was little hint of any attempt in the near future to break the stalemate in Poland or East Prussia.

The Russian war bulletin announced the capture of Nagykata, railway town twenty-seven miles east of Budapest and ten miles south of the rail junction of Jaszbereny. Moscow dispatches said yesterday hand-to-hand fighting was taking place in Jaszbereny.

Heves, seventeen miles north east of Jaszbereny, fell to the Russians, and the entire operation had the effect of straightening a curving line stretching eighty miles northeast from the vicinity of Budapest to positions south of the big railway junction of Miskolc.

The Soviet communique said the Red Army has taken 3,600 prisoners in Hungary between November 10 and 13, bringing the total since November 8 to 7,700.

A broadcast communique from Marshal Tito announced that his Yugoslav Partisans had captured Skoplje, important rail junction in southern Yugoslavia and key to the Vardar Valley route through the Balkans. The announcement said the Germans were pursued out of the town, and that 1,700 were killed and 995 captured.

RED SPEAKER ASSAILS JAPS

Says Expansion Policy Led Nation Into War

Moscow, Nov. 15 (AP)—Col. Ivan Tolchenov, Soviet military authority, declared today that Japan had "risked fighting two great powers, the United States and Britain, as a consequence of her long-time policy of expansion," and said that the war in the Pacific was developing unfavorably for Tokyo.

Before a public-lecture audience which included Japanese correspondents and Red army men, Colonel Tolchenov recalled Japanese attacks on the Soviet Union.

Cites 1939 Border Fight

After mentioning the war with the United States and Britain, the Soviet officer continued:

"Japan has also attacked and raided the Soviet Union several times. We may recall the Mongolian border action by the Japanese in 1939, when they were strongly rebuffed. The Soviet Union's peaceful policy has induced Japan to keep the peace with the U. S. S. R."

[Moscow and Tokyo are bound by a non-aggression pact.]

"The outbreak of the German war changed conditions for Japan," said Tolchenov. "The perfidious invasion of the U. S. S. R. by German troops was a favorable phenomenon for the Japanese. Britain, meanwhile, was tied down in the European theater and compelled to keep her main forces there. . . .

Unfavorable For Japs

"Important events are ripening under unfavorable circumstances for Japan. Since the American landing in the Philippines, the battles are becoming stiffer."

Japanese successes in the beginning were due to Japan's closeness to the scene of operations, and the employment of numerically superior forces and the striking "without even a declaration of war," Colonel Tolchenov said.

Now, however, "the balance of power has shifted in favor of the Allies," he said, adding:

"American industry turns out 9,000 planes monthly, while Japanese plants hardly produce more than 1,400 to 1,500 planes in the same period. Even given equal losses, the Allied air forces will continue to grow and exceed the Japanese. At present the United States fleet is two or three times stronger than the Japanese fleet."

Japan Criticized By Another Russian

By Daniel De Luce

Moscow, Nov. 15 (AP)—Col. Ivan Tolchenov, Soviet military authority, said today that the war in the Pacific was developing unfavorably for Japan and recalled to his lecture audience that the Japanese had "attacked and raided the Soviet Union several times."

His listeners included Japanese correspondents and Red army men. (His address came nine days after Premier Marshal Stalin had declared Japan an "aggressive nation." Russia and Japan are at peace under a non-aggression pact.)

1939 Action Recalled

"Japan risked fighting two great powers, the United States and Great Britain, as a consequence of her long-time policy of expansion," Colonel Tolchenov said. "Japan has also attacked and raided the Soviet Union several times. We may recall the Mongolian border action of the Japanese in 1939, when they were strongly rebuffed."

The veteran Red army officer said the Pacific war was passing the first stage of Japan's well-prepared offensive and now was entering the second stage of the Allied counteroffensive. He declared that Japanese sea and air forces were inferior.

Big Events "Ripening"

"The Japanese fleet has not suffered blows sufficient to paralyze its activity, but its losses will greatly affect its possibilities of resistance," he added. "Important events are ripening under unfavorable circumstances for Japan. Since the American landing in the Philippines, the battles are becoming stiffer."

Tolchenov said the Japanese originally conquered the Philippines with an army of 150,000 against American forces numbering barely 40,000.

"The balance of power has shifted in favor of the Allies," he said. "American industry turns out 9,000 planes a month, while Japanese plants hardly produce more than 1,400 or 1,500 in the same period. Even given equal losses, the Allied air forces will continue to grow and exceed the Japanese. At present the United States Fleet is two or three times stronger than the Japanese fleet."

British Warships To Pacific

He noted also the transfer of British warships to the Pacific.

"It is difficult to predict the outcome of the Philippines operations, but the Allies prepared them well and there is reason to believe they will achieve success," he told the rapt audience. "The Soviet Union, which occupied the main German forces on the Eastern front, gave the Allies enough time for preparation for the Pacific."

Russ Demand Seen Met

London, Nov. 15 (AP)—Russia apparently has obtained Allied acquiescence to her demand for return of Soviet citizens rounded up in liberated Europe after forced service in the Germany army or Nazi labor battalions.

Ten thousand Soviet war prisoners and civilians already have arrived at Murmansk from England. A Foreign Office spokesmen said thousands of others would be returned as transportation facilities became available.

The question of what to do with these Russians — especially those captured with German troops—was at one point the subject of a dispute between the Soviet and Britain.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was understood to have protested that some of the Russian troops, fighting alongside the Germans, had offered some of the stiffest resistance the Allies had encountered.

Russ Paper Comments On Saed Resignation

Moscow, Nov. 15 (AP)—Konstantin Hoffman, political commentator for *Red Star*, Soviet military organ, asserted today that the recent resignation of Premier Mohammed Saed and his Iranian Cabinet demonstrated that "no government conducting a policy hostile to the U. S. S. R. can ever retain power in Iran."

The Saed Government was criticized by the Russians for refusing to grant oil concessions to the Soviet Union.

Catholic University At Lublin Reopens

Moscow, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The official Soviet news agency Tass reported today that the Catholic University at Lublin, closed for five years during the German occupation of Poland, had held its first classes after a formal reopening ceremony.

German Army To Be Taught Nazi Doctrine

Indicates Step in Making Wehrmacht Postwar Guerrilla Force.

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—A significant new step in the Nazi-mored in some quarters to have superseded the mysteriously-secluded and silent Adolf Hitler as number one in the Reich.

Close students of Germany here interpreted today's decree as the most important in a Nazi campaign begun some months ago to adapt the German Army to the Nazi pattern of fanatic resistance which would continue, as Hitler put it, "past 12 o'clock"—in the hills and underground. Such resistance would be designed, as Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels said at the founding of the Volkssturm people's army to "make enemy occupation of Germany a veritable hell."

Began Last Spring

This pattern began last Spring when the Nazis created a national Socialist Officers' leadership group attaching political commissars to all Army units, with the purpose of indoctrinating the Army to desperate resistance.

It was followed by replacement of the Army salute with the Nazi "Heil," wholesale shelving of the Army flag, with its conspicuous swastika, for the Nazi banner, and the distribution of promotions and decorations most liberally to the SS and other proved Nazi officers.

And now, according to a western front report from Associated Press Correspondent Franklin Banker, an order has been issued to the German army directing all soldiers to shoot anyone—officer or even close friend—who tries to surrender. The Russians, reporting capture of similar orders on the East Prussian front, said those were signed by Himmler.

Whole Build-up

The whole build-up, said the German expert quoted by the press association, was designed to create a fanatical political army which, unlike the old non-political Wehrmacht, would not give in when militarily defeated.

The army political decree as broadcast by the Transocean Agency wa s called "valid from Oct. 1" and purportedly was signed by Adolf Hitler.

But the Fuehrer himself still remained personally invisible and inaudible as the great "where's Hitler?" mystery spun along in this and other European capitals.

The London Press was filled again with rumors about the fuehrer's possible fate. The bulk of the latest crop was attributed to the Swiss press.

The London Daily Star reported he was suffering from "cerebral thrombosis—a blood clot on the brain."

"A good many stories from neutral countries that Hitler is suffering from comparatively minor maladies are Goebbels-inspired camouflage to hide the grim truth," said the star. "There is no permanent cure for a blood clot on the brain according to London specialists. Its effect is to deprive that part of the brain surrounding the clot. This part of the brain dies."

British Subs Sink 24 More Jap Ships

Altogether 69 Enemy Vessels Destroyed In Five Days—158 Nip Ships Hit Since First of Year.

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—British submarines in Far Eastern waters have sunk another 24 Japanese ships, bringing to 69 the total announced destroyed in five days, the Admiralty said tonight.

Sink 45 Ships

A communique Nov. 11 announced the sinking of 45 ships.

The latest toll included 23 supply ships and an anti-submarine vessel, the latter intercepted in the East Java sea south of Celebes and sunk by torpedo.

Surfaced submarines also shelled the harbor on the island of Cap Nicobar, an admiralty communique said, damaging installations and sinking craft along the jetty.

Five submarines were singled out for mention in the newest attacks which mark a rapid intensification of the Royal Navy's campaign against Japan.

Since First of Year

Since the beginning of the year it was declared British ships have sunk 158 Japanese vessels, including one Japanese cruiser of the Kuma class, and craft ranging from large supply ships to anti-submarine boats.

It was believed that a 7,000 ton aircraft carrier sank after being torpedoed and at least one other cruiser was damaged by a torpedo.

Bombardment of shore installations and ports as the submarines run close to strike at the supply ships hugging th ecoast has been a frequent feature of the forays. The submarines also have surfaced often to shell enemy ships.

10,000 LIBERATED REDS REPATRIATED

Moscow, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—A Tass News Agency dispatch from Murmansk said today that 10,000 former Russian war prisoners and civilians had arrived in that northern port on two transports from England. The group included children whose parents had been executed by the Germans and women forced into slave labor in enemy factories, Tass said. Presumably they were freed by the Allied armies in the invasion of western Europe.

Nazis Tighten Control Over Reich Army

New York, Nov. 15—"Hitler is alive, but is in Japan, and made the trip in a submarine," according to one of the theories circulating among doughboys of the American First Army in Germany, Blue Network Correspondent Gordon Fraser said today in a broadcast from the front.

London, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Nazi party, using the name of long-silent Adolf Hitler, clamped a tighter hold on the retreating German army today.

A new decree ordered all German officers and noncommissioned officers who were members of the Nazi party to "educate their men in the Nazi sense," both on duty and off duty. Previously, men were required to leave the party during their periods in the armed service.

Prominent In London Papers

The decree was broadcast by the Transocean Propaganda Service.

The London dailies all gave prominent space today to the various Hitler reports.

The London *Times* declared there no longer seemed any doubt that Heinrich Himmler was the acting leader of Germany, adding that no one had appeared to challenge extension of his powers.

Didn't Sign New Decree

Curiously, the name of Himmler was conspicuously absent from the new decree that "all soldiers are now permitted to take over a function in the (Nazi) party or its branches."

In addition to Hitler it was signed by Hermann Goering—once No. 2 Nazi but himself so long silent that he, too, is now subject to "ill, mad or dead" rumors. Other signatories were Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel and Chief of Chancellory Martin Bormann.

The Star reported that Hitler was suffering from "cerebral thrombosis—a blood clot on the brain."

"A good many stories from neutral countries that Hitler is suffering from comparatively minor maladies are Goebbels-inspired camouflage to hide the grim truth," said the Star. "There is no permanent cure for a blood clot on the brain, according to London specialists. Its effect is to deprive that part of the brain surrounding the clot. This part of the brain dies."

Himmler Heads All Reich Defense Forces, Report

Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 15 (AP)—The newspaper *La Suisse* quoted "a well-informed source" today as saying Heinrich Himmler had been appointed commander in chief of the defensive forces of Germany during Hitler's illness.

Himmler already was chief of the *Volkssturm*, or People's Home Guard, and virtually all the German armed forces are now on the defensive. It was not clear whether the informant meant to convey that the Gestapo chief headed all the armed forces.

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Spain to Be Barred From Peace Meeting

Statement of British Official Indicates Development of Stern United Nations Policy Toward Neutrals Indifferent To Allied Cause.

By Alex H. Singleton

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Development of a stern United Nations policy toward neutrals who were indifferent to the Allied cause emerged today with the disclosure that Spain—long pro-Axis—would be barred from the peace table.

Before Commons

Richard Law, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, in language uunusually plain for dealing with a diplomatic situation of the future, laid down before Commons this stand of Britain.

"So far as the governments are concerned, they see no reason why any country which has not made a positive contribution to the United Nations' war effort should be represented at the peace conference or at any discussions on the peace settlements."

His statement generally was regarded in diplomatic quarters here as reflecting the views of the United States and Soviet Russia but there remained some uncertainty over interpretation of a "positive contribtuion."

It seemed clear, however, that the policy would affect Argentina and Eire as well as Spain. tI left at least four other countries—Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and Turkey—up in the air.

Turkey Part Way

Turkey went part of the way toward restoring herself in Allied good graces by belatedly breaking diplomatic and economic relations with Germany—but only after Prime Minister Churchill declared on May 24 that the Turks could have obtained a stronger voice by a more active role.

Portugal, Britain's oldest ally; and Sweden, geographically vulnerable to German assault—like Turkey—traded with the Axis until the tide of war turned to Allied favor.

Switzerland—long aloof from European wars—appeared in a somewhat better position for claiming a peace table seat, partly because of her established position of neutrality, partly because of her service as an international go-between.

The attitude of Britain was reflected today in the London press over the failure of Eire to give a clear-cut reply on the question of whether she would provide sanctuary for war criminals.

The express said editorially that there was nothing in Eire's answer to prevent a headline of the future from reading "Hitler and Himmler Fly to Dublin," the telegraph called it "A Matserpiece of Evasion.

Law's statement came in response to a demand by Tom Driberg for assurance that neither Generalissimo Francisco Franco nor any representative of his regime would be invited to the peace discussions.

Long, Hard Fight Is Seen Ahead By Churchill

London, Nov. 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, home from a tour of French battlefronts, told the House of Commons today that extremely heavy fighting "will certainly last for a good long time."

His statement was in reply to James Duncan, Conservative, who asked that men over 40 in "static" military stations be released from the army.

"I need hardly remind you that the static stations are necessary for the prosecution of the war," Churchill replied. "Officers and men over 40 of low medical category who are employed there release officers and men for more active duty.

Shortage Of Manpower

"In view of the present shortage of manpower I regret that the present arrangement for indefinite release from the forces cannot be altered."

Insistence by Duncan that the matter be reviewed in the light of new facts brought this statement from Churchill:

"The new fact that stares one in the face is that extremely heavy fighting is continuing week by week and will certainly last for a good long time."

Rule Expected On Volunteers

London, Nov. 15 (AP)—Sweden was reported here today ready to make a decision soon on permitting the formation of a Swedish volunteer corps to fight the Germans in Norway.

A movement inside Sweden to persuade the Government to sanction the formation of a volunteer corps gained impetus with the liberation of the first Norwegian territory. A London source said the volunteer plan was discussed by members of the Swedish and Norwegian governments recently at Stockholm.

Leaders of the movement were reported to be Gunnar Andersson, vice-president of the Swedish Trades Union Congress, and George Branting, noted Swedish attorney.

Volunteers In Finland

A Norwegian Government source here commented that Sweden had permitted volunteers to fight in Finland and added, "There is no reason why Swedish volunteers should not be allowed to fight in Norway. The Norwegian Government should have no objection."

There appeared no immediate prospect of Sweden declaring war on Germany, despite strained relations.

The Yorkshire *Post* commented that Sweden, with one of the best winter armies in Europe, "could carry a large, useful and chivalrous share of the sacrifices yet to be made, at a time when Nazi brutality may be expected, even among the German people, to reach its height."

R.A.F. Hammers Berlin With 2-Ton Blockbusters

Night Raid Follows Daylight Attack on Ruhr Target

LONDON, Nov. 16 (Thursday) (AP).—A fleet of Royal Air Force Mosquito bombers hit Berlin with 4,000-pound blockbusters last night, the Air Ministry announced early today.

The night raid followed a daylight attack by R. A. F. heavy bombers on a synthetic oil plant at Dortmund in the Ruhr.

American bombers remained aground yesterday in Britain, but unescorted forces of Liberators and Fortresses from Italy bombed targets in the region of Linz and Innsbruck, Austria.

The Admiralty disclosed that Wildcats off a British Navy carrier swooped into Trondheim Fjord in Norway Tuesday, sank one trawler, set another afire and bombed shore installations.

RAF TRIED TO SINK THE TIRPITZ IN '42

Results Of Intricate Mission To Norway Never Learned

London, Nov. 15 (AP)—The RAF divulged a two-and-half-year-old secret tonight, announcing that it first tried to sink the Tirpitz on the night of April 27, 1942, in a daring, intricate operation that almost succeeded.

But the RAF then did not have 12,000-pound bombs, the missiles with which an RAF force last Sunday morning turned over the Tirpitz and sank her in Tromose Fjord, and the force was unable to determine how badly the German battleship was damaged in that first attack.

The Tirpitz then nestled under a towering cliff in Foetten Fjord, an inlet of Trondheim Fjord.

Ack-Ack Batteries

On the cliffs and all around the inlet there were powerful anti-aircraft batteries. Near by was a fighter airfield, and materials for a dense smoke screen surrounded the Tirpitz.

The Tirpitz herself had anti-aircraft guns and lying two miles north of her in Lo Fjord were the heavy cruiser Prince Eugen and the pocket battleship von Scherr with their anti-aircraft guns.

A Norwegian air expert studied the weather and gave the word for a fleet of Lancasters and Halifaxes to take off. His predictions were perfect and the fleet went through clouds over the North Sea and found clear sky over the target.

Mines Also Used

The bombers attacked her not only with the armor-piercing bombs then available, but with mines and depth charges, which were dropped on the cliff and rolled down between the shore and the ship in an attempt to damage her below the waistline.

One force went in high to bomb both the batteries and the Tirpitz and was followed by a Halifax force going in below the cliffs.

Black smoke came up through the white smoke screen, but definite results were not learned.

Rocket Raid On U. S. Unlikely

London, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Germans apparently have become convinced that time remaining in this war is too short to permit development of a rocket of sufficient size and power to reach America, a usually well-informed source said last night.

Experiments looking toward this objective were abandoned after many months, he said, and the V-2 rockets currently in use were substituted for the 20-tonners the Germans had hoped to perfect. The material and time wasted on the huge rockets seriously delayed production of the smaller weapons, he said.

The Germans made a heavy attack on southern England and London during the night with their first vengeance weapon, the flying bomb, and a number of deaths resulted.

Lend-Lease Change Urged

London, Nov. 15 (AP)—A warning against letting American lend-lease—the lifeline that helped save Britain in 1941—strangle this country's bid for post-war markets was voiced today by the *Daily Mail*, one of London's largest newspapers.

The *Mail* urged the Government to speed discussions with the United States looking toward a revision of the 1941 White Paper under which Britain pledged she would not employ in the manufacture of exports any lend-lease materials whose use was restricted in the United States.

Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons yesterday that these discussions now are under way. Deploring delay in the talks, the *Mail* suggested that "now that the Presidential election is over they should be expedited if British trade is not to recede to the vanishing point."

"It would indeed be ironical," the *Mail* said, "if the lifeline thrown us in 1941 served only to strangle us in 1944 and 1945."

Noel Coward Recalls No Brooklyn Troops

London, Nov. 15 (AP)—The United States Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* in a dispatch from its Paris office quoted Noel Coward as stating that he did not recall mentioning any Brooklyn troops in his book, "Middle East Diary."

Coward, who had been accused of slurring Brooklyn's fighting men with a reference to a slightly wounded Brooklyn boy "in tears amid the alien corn," told the *Stars and Stripes* reporter: "I have no copy of the diary here but I do not recall any group which could be described as Brooklyn. Maybe on one of my visits to hospitals I met some boys from Brooklyn and I said they were homesick. But in hospitals most boys of all armies long to be in their own home."

Eden Calls For Realism In World Affairs

Declares Peace Depends Mainly On Collaboration Of Big Powers.

LEAMINGTON, Eng., Nov. 15 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden calling for realism in international relations, declared today that maintenance of the peace after victory rested mainly on the collaboration of the big powers.

He reflected the view expressed a week ago by Premier-Marshal Stalin that peace could not be achieved without harmony among the United States, Britain and Russia. But Eden added France to the list. He said that such a move by the leaders could not be termed "dictation" of the big powers.

For Understanding

Eden bid, in a speech to his constituents, for the understanding of other nations with these words: "There is nothing I would welcome more than the collaboration and help of all peace-loving states large and small. But we must be realistic, and the truth is that unless these great powers can work together the foundations of peace are not there."

Eden said France, Russia, the United States and Britain must work together, understand one another and resolve their problems if a long period of peace was to follow the war.

Like Stalin he pointed to the Dumbarton Oaks conference as a means of dealing with economic and social questions on an international basis.

Find Means

"We have to find ways and means of easing the economic stresses and strains, for it is by accentuating and using them that the powers of evil in the dictatorship countries have been able to bring about this war," Eden said.

"Supposing that before the war we four had been in close harmony and agreement. The Germans could never have been able to launch their offensive against the world and if we are together afterwards they will never be able to start this business again."

Powers' Dictation Aim Disclaimed

Leamington, Eng., Nov. 15 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told constituents in an address today that post-war collaboration between the United States, Russia, France and Britain could not be termed "a great power dictation" to the rest of the world.

He said these countries must work together, understand one another and resolve their problems if a long period of peace was to grow out of the war.

"It must, if all civilization is not to be destroyed," he asserted. "There is nothing I would welcome more than the collaboration and help of all peace-loving states, large or small.

"But we must be realistic, and the truth is that unless these great powers can work together the foundations of peace are not there."

British Drive Beyond River West Of Forli

Seize Foothold on Highway Nine, Leading To Bologna.

ROME, Nov. 15. (AP)—The British Eighth Army, advancing from small bridgeheads established across the Montone river west of Forli, drove forward to a general line two miles north of a loop of the river and made good progress elsewhere along the eastern sector of the Italian front, the Allied command announced today.

After crossing the Marecchia, Eighth Army units seized a foothold on broad Highway Nine, leading to Bologna, at a point two miles northwest of Forli, capturing Monte Poggiolo and the village of Villagrappa south of the road.

Resistance Slackens

Resistance generally seemed to slacken in the hills below Highway Nine. Allied forces were in contact with the Germans about 1,000 yards northwest of San Varano, which is on the southern outskirts of Forli. An advance of 2,000 yards was made in this area. An enemy rearguard was liquidated and 20 prisoners were captured.

In the hills west of Castrocaro, southwest of Forli, Polish troops occupied Monte Ceretto and captured more high ground still farther west.

Northwest of Forli opposition stiffened as British troops pushed on beyond San Tome. The Germans brought new self-propelled guns and tanks into this area and they were believed to be digging in not far beyond the Montone, probably along the canalized river Cosina, which crosses Highway Nine and joins the Montone farther north.

Little Activity

There was little activity south of Ravenna on the Adriatic coast, but patrols continued to prod German positions in the pine woods north of the Ghiaia canal. The Germans were shelling the costal highway heavily.

On the Fifth Army front there was little activity but Indian troops took Monte San Bartolo from the enemy. This height affords observation of the main avenue of approach to Modigliana about two miles to the northeast. This sector, the extreme right flank of the Fifth Army front, is 15 miles southwest of Forli.

Rain again spread over the entire front, with snow in the higher ground. More rain was predicted.

8th Army Crosses Montone River

Rome, Nov. 15 (AP)—Eighth Army forces have crossed the Montone river more than two miles northwest of Forli on the highway to Bologna, Allied headquarters announced today.

In the Apennine foothills to the south the Germans made a slight withdrawal. It was believed they would attempt to hold positions along the canalized River Cosina, which the highway crosses just west of the Montone.

The crossing of the Montone represented a widening advance by the Eighth Army up the Po Valley toward Faenza, next major city on the highway.

Troop Trials Increase

Meanwhile, Allied headquarters announced that a captured German order disclosed that court-martial cases had increased from 25 to 150 in one month in the enemy's 362nd Infantry Division operating in Italy.

The order, signed by a Major General Greiner, directed officers to impress on the troops that "capital punishment is passed on desertion, looting, cowardice and self-mutilation."

Innsbruck Bombed

In the air war, American Liberators flying unescorted bombed objectives around Linz and Innsbruck, in former Austria. Heavy clouds forced bombardiers to use instruments. Moderate flak was encountered, but no interceptor was sighted.

Linz is on the Danube, 98 miles west of Vienna. Shipbuilding, machinery and chemical plants there nurture the German war machine. Innsbruck, capital of Tyrol, is 60 miles southwest of Munich and a rail center leading to the Brenner Pass route to Italy.

Nazi Courts Martial Busier

Cases in a Division in Italy Rise From 25 to 150 in Month

ROME, Nov. 15 (AP).—Allied headquarters announced today that a captured German order disclosed that courts-martial cases had increased from 25 to 150 in one month in the enemy's 362d Infantry Division operating in Italy.

The order, signed by Major General Greiner, directed officers to impress on the troops that "capital punishment is passed on desertion, looting, cowardice and self-multilation."

Turk Shipping Curbed

Istanbul, Nov. 14 (AP—Delayed). Without explanation the Government today ordered Turkish Black Sea shipping confined to ports from sunset to sunrise. A similar order imposed last spring was lifted during the summer.

Allied Armies Form Juncture Near Kalemyo

Chinese in North Burma Prepare for Assault On Bhamo.

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 15 (AP)—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command announced today that a juncture had been made in northwestern Burma between troops of the Fifth Indian Division, advancing eastward toward Kalemyo from the Tiddim area, and East African forces who fought their way down from the north. The two now combining their strength in a two-way assault on Kalemyo.

The main body of the Fifth Indian Division continued its drive on Kalemyo and cleared resistance east of the blockades on the Tiddim-Kalemyo road at a point eight miles short of the Japanese-held town, the Allied daily communique said.

African Forces

The main east African forces, driving down the Kabaw and Kale valleys, ran into strong resistance six miles north of Kalemyo.

In North Burma Chinese troops two miles northeast of Bhamo were held to only slight advances as they prepared for an all-out assault on the town. Other Chinese units to the east pushed southward and occupied a village four miles east of Bhamo.

The British 36th Division made slight gains against strong enemy natural defenses in the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway corridor to the west, comprising the right wing of the Allied southward offensive to clear a land route to China. Chinese troops in the center of the drive continued patrol action in the Shwegu area on the south bank of the Irrawaddy river.

operating out of Japanese-held ports, but that Germans are treated with suspicion by the Japanese.

Subs Turned Into Freighters

While serving with the Japs he was in Kobe, Japan; Shanghai, China, and finally in Singapore, where he saw three Italian submarines which brought Axis cargo from Bortleaux.

"Their heavy torpedoes and torpedo tubes were removed," he declared, "and the submarines were filled with tons of tin, machine-gun models, special bombs and new brands of small German tanks and new radar and important passengers, including three German engineers and a Jap colonel who had been all over the German war theater in Europe."

The submarines were reloaded with rubber, but they never got a chance to leave Jap ports "and I believe they were scuttled when Italy became a cobelligerent with you Allies."

Two Warships Scuttled

Among ships scuttled in Japan were two small warships, the Lepanto and the Carlotte, and the 20,000-ton liner Conte Verde and, "I hope, the three submarines."

Commenting on Jap propaganda, he said: "Jap treatment of natives improved during our stay in China and the Indies. I must say that in captured Chinese ports some of the Chinese are taking to the Jap propaganda. To help, in the summer of 1943 the Japs were giving back factories to Chinese to operate and naturally some of the moneyed Chinese were making money."

He saw white prisoners in Singapore. "They were working parties and those I saw looked quite fit and did not appear mistreated."

Jap Language Spread

Singapore Rebuilt, Nazi Subs In Jap Ports, Italian Says

By Eugene Burns

Colombo, Ceylon, Nov. 10 (AP—Delayed)—An Italian officer who worked for the Japanese navy told today how Singapore was rebuilt and how Italian submarines hauled special German military equipment and German engineers to Japan.

In short—he relayed the last informed word out of Japanese-occupied territory. His recital contained:

A warning that some natives are believing Jap propaganda; a conviction that the Japs "are operating, as you say, with shoe strings," and that German submarines are

There are unexplainable paradoxes. "Even until September 1, 1943, I saw American movies showing in Singapore theaters. Also many English plates and street signs were not removed. But one thing I noticed—they were spreading very much the teaching of the Japanese language."

Jap cocksureness of winning the war was diminishing by the summer of 1943, "and after drinking saki (a warm rice wine) Jap officers expressed worries about American production and the absence of food in their homeland."

Chinese Face Gravest Crisis In Seven Years

Japs Threaten to Invade Hinterland Province Of Kweichow.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 15, (AP)—The Japanese offensive in South China, now threatening to include invasion of the hinterland province of Kweichow, confronted the Chinese tonight with the gravest military crisis in more than seven years of war.

Cabinet Spokesman P. H. Chang admitted the seriousness of Chinese reverses, but declared 'we shall fight on as determinedly as ever."

The Chinese high command said the Japanese, continuing their advance with reinforcements, now were only six miles from Ishan, station on the Kwangsi-Kweichow provincial railway 43 miles west of Liuchow.

This left the Japanese some 80 miles from the border of Kweichow province, which lies east of Yunnan and south of Szechwan, the provinces in which Kunming and Chungking itself are situated.

Kwangsi-Kweichow Railway

The Kwangsi-Kweichow railway runs northwest from Liuchow towards Kweiyang, strategic point on the supply route from Kunming to Chungking.

The Japanese also were striking toward Lccheng, 40 miles northwest of Liuchow, evidently to guard the flank of their operations on the railway. The Chinese communique said they still were short of their objective, but did not say exactly where they were.

The Irrawaddy front battle converged from the east and south of Hsincheng, which is on a highway to Ishan, and many quarters in Chungking express belief that the Japanese had decided to invade Kweichow before completion of their avowed program to link their forces in China and Indo-China.

Some observers here attributed Chinese reverses not only to poor equipment of the Chinese armies but to the fact that the Japanese have massed the greatest aggregation of strength they ever has employed in China with the open aim of knocking this country clear out of the war.

JAPS NEARING KEY IN CHINESE DRIVE

Chungking, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—Japanese troops drove within six miles of Ishan, important station on the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway, forty-three miles west of fallen Liuchow, in an advance which might develop into an invasion of the hinterland province of Kweichow, the Chinese High Command announced tonight. Reinforced after a temporary halt, the enemy resumed the advance yesterday, and was converging from the east and south on Hsincheng, on the motor road to Ishan.

Because of the directing of the drive, the belief grew here that the enemy planned to invade Kweichow and give such an operation priority over the plan to link with forces from French Indo-China for the establishment of an unbroken Trans-continental line. Another Japanese column striking toward Locheng, forty miles northwest of Liuchow, apparently in an effort to guard the right flank of the advance along the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway, was still halted southeast of its objective, the Chinese said.

Liang Han-chao, Minister of Information, said today that the final answer to the question of whether there was any prospect of agreement in negotiations between the Chungking Government and the Chinese communists "can only come from Yenan," capital of communist China. He told foreign correspondents that the recent return to Chungking of the communist delegate, Gen. Chou En-lai, one of the communists' "Big Three" was a clear indication that negotiations were continuing.

K. C. Wu, Foreign Office spokesman, commented that Premier Joseph V. Stalin's recent reference to Japan as an aggressive nation "can be taken as an indication that Russia will have closer co-operation with China."

U. S. ACTION PUTS CHILE IN PLIGHT

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The newspaper La Hora, which frequently expresses the viewpoint of the Government, said today that Chile was threatened with a serious problem as a result of cancellation of copper contracts by the United States Commercial Company—formerly the Metals Reserve Agency—effective next January 31.

The newspaper declared that Chile had increased production of copper and other minerals greatly to meet American war requirements "and it would be unjust to accept this sudden suspension of purchases without allowing time for adaptation of Chilean industry to changed conditions."

The Chilean mining industry employs 30,000 men and its taxes supply about one-third of the national Government.

The Government has made no statement on the subject, but several cabinet meetings have been held, and Marcial Mora, Ambassador in Washington, has been instructed to negotiate with the United States Government for an extension of the contracts until January, 1946.

Three French-owned copper mining companies in northern Chile announced last night that they would cease operations on January 15. The three firms employ 3,000.

Spanish Exiles Plan Meeting in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15 (AP)—A session of the Spanish Republican Cortes in exile was called tonight by Diego Martinez Barrio, last president of the parliamentary body, for January 10 in Mexico City.

The session, for the purpose of organizing an absentee Republican government, was convoked at a secret meeting of members of the permanent commission of the Cortes.

Barrio, just before the meeting, said: "The time still is a bit far off before the dictatorship falls but Franco is condemned and eventually he must go."

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Mexican Survey Under Way

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15 (AP)—A commission from the Armour Institute of Chicago began preliminary work today on an industrial survey of Mexico that will continue throughout 1945. The commission, headed by Dr. Francis Goodwin, was contracted for by the Bank of Mexico in connection with the nation's industrialization program.

RAF Plane Completes 1st Pacific-Line Flight

Montreal, Nov. 15 (AP)—The first round-trip flight of the new Pacific air service of the Royal Air Force Transport Command was completed today. The Liberator "Commando" arrived here from Australia after a journey of 23,500 miles, completed in four days 16 hours and 10 minutes of flying time.

The outward flight from Canada took 56 hours and 57 minutes, airborne time, and the homeward flight was completed in 55 hours and 13 minutes.

The Commando carried 20 passengers and a maximum load of urgent war freight and mail when it arrived here.

Flying Boat Base Set In Middle Of Desert

New York, Nov. 15 (AP)—Flying boats in the middle of the desert are no mirage in Australia.

Incongruous as it may seem, Catalinas land and take off in the very heart of the desert scrub country of Victoria, southernmost state "Down Under." It was Lake Boga, a saucer-shaped body of water, about two miles in diameter, that offered a perfect oasis for the flying boats when the Australian seaboard was threatened by the advancing Japanese.

According to an article in the November issue of *Plane Talk*, the base was built in 1942 at a cost of more than $1,000,000. It has slipways, hangars, work shops, power houses and fuel stores.

Pope Decries Nazi Brutality

(By the Associated Press)

Pope Pius XII denounced the Nazis for their brutal subjugation of Warsaw in a statement issued yesterday, the British radio reported in a broadcast recorded last night by NBC.

The Pope was quoted as stating "whoever feels the smallest spark of humanity and justice cannot help but be astounded and appalled" by the Germans' conduct in the Polish capital. He added that Warsaw's citizens had suffered "indescribable physical and moral hardships' 'and that women and children in the city were in need of immediate help.

RELIEF SHIP IN JAPAN

The arrival of a relief ship for Allied prisoners of war was reported by the Japanese last night, the Associated Press disclosed. Radio Tokyo, in a broadcast recorded here by the Federal Communications Commission, said that the Japanese vessel, Hakusan Maru, which loaded some 2,000 tons of supplies for Allied prisoners at Nakhodka, Siberia, had arrived in Kobe.

Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information, was quoted as saying that the relief goods would be delivered to the "American internees in Japan, China and the southern regions as soon as possible."

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Nov. 15, 1940.—German air raiders pulverize Coventry in overnight mass attack; more than 200 reported killed, 800 injured.

NAZI RISE LAID TO PEACE PACT

Senate Group Says Versailles Treaty Left Industry Intact

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Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—A Senate subcommittee studying safeguards against future German aggression criticized the Versailles treaty today for leaving "intact the industrial strength which was the root of (German) military power."

The Military Affairs subcommittee on War Mobilization, headed by Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.), made the assertion in Part II of its study on cartels and national security. Part I, released Monday, had recommended destruction of Germany's industrial strength and the breaking up of "the monopolies and cartels which are the artery of supply in the Nazi system."

Evaded Disarmament

The whole trend of economic developments following the first World War aided the Germans in evading the disarmament provisions of the Versailles treaty, the 90-page brochure asserted, adding: "Numerous instances have been documented in the hearings before the committee which leave no doubt that violation of the treaty began almost as soon as the war had ended."

Cartel Groups Make Bargains

The Senate group also said, "the emergence of consolidated and powerful monopolistic interests in American, French and British industry made it possible for Germany's cartel groups to strike a series of bargains and cartel agreements which resulted in virtual elimination of competition in vast segments of world industry, while at the same time fortifying the spheres of influence which the German groups had regained."

Many of those cartel arrangements have been spread on the record by the Senate Patent Committee, the Truman War Investigating Committee and the Kilgore group. High lights of those investigations over the past three years were summarized in the current report, which Herbert Schimmel, chief investigator, said merely was intended to document the committee's recommendations of Monday.

Senators Cool Toward Sharing Treaty Power

Some Favorable to Changing Constitution So House Can Also Approve Treaties Disapprove Action Now—Difficulties Of Obtaining Amendment.

By Ernest B. Vaccaro

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—A revived proposal to permit ratification of treaties by a majority vote of House and Senate ran into opposition today in the Senate foreign relations committee.

Oppose Action Now

Even some members favorable to setting aside the constitutional requirement that a two-thirds majority of the Senate approve treaties opposed action at this time.

They took the view that it would be more difficult to get the Senate to vote two to one to change the rules than it would be to get the same majority to ratify a treaty.

The issue was revived by an appeal from Chairman Bloom (D-NY) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for Republican support for his proposed constitutional amendment to permit ratification by a majority vote of each House.

Bloom argued that exclusive of the House from treaty consideration "leaves the direct representatives of the people without anything to say."

"Academic Discussion"

Senator George (D-Ga), ranking member of the Senate Committee told reporters he regarded the matter "as an academic discussion."

"Any international peace organiaztion or treaty that does not have the support of at least two-thirds of the American people and of the Senators representing them wouldn't have much hope for success," George asserted.

"There isn't the slightest justification for a change in the fundamental constitutional system at a time when we are trying to work out far-reaching international agreements."

This is the view previously expressed by the committee chairman, Senator Connally (D-Tex) who is expected back in Washington next week.

The Senate judiciary committee has kept pigeonholed for months four proposals by Senator Gillette (D-Iowa) calling for constitutional amendments to set aside the two-thirds Senate majority requirement. One would premit a simple majority of the Senate to ratify. Another would allow ratification by a majority of both Houses.

Obstacles Listed

The obstacles, as Connally and other members of the committee see them, are:

1. Adoption of a constitutional amendment requires approval by a two-thirds majority of both Houses and approval by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. They estimate it would require a minimum of two years to put one through.

2. Action approving an international peace organization with force to resist aggression should be sought as soon as its nature has been determined fully.

3. Prolonged debate over a proposal to set aside a constitutional prerogative of the Senate might arouse bitterness that would threaten peace proposals themselves.

"I fear it would be much more difficult to get the Senate to change the rules by a two-thirds vote than it would be to get it to ratify a treaty it has before it for examination," George said.

IRISH NOTE GIVES REFUGEE POSITION

Text Of Refusal To Bar Axis Figures Made Public

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Irish legation tonight made public the memorandum in which Eire rejected an American request for a promise that Axis war refugees would not be given sanctuary in Ireland.

The memorandum originally was delivered to American Minister David Gray at Dublin early last month. The State Department let it be known yesterday that it felt Eire did not go far enough in giving assurances against harboring German war criminals or other enemy people who might be able to flee from the Reich.

Continue Pressure

The United States and other Allied governments are continuing to urge Ireland and other neutrals to make their assurances more exact and definite.

The Irish memorandum said:

"1. The Irish Government notes that the right to grant asylum is not in question and they feel that the United States Government will understand that the Irish Government can give no assurance which would preclude them from exercising that right should justice, charity or honor or the interest of the nation so require.

Points To Lack Of Code

"2. The Irish Government wishes, moreover, to point to the absence of a comprehensive international code applicable to the subject matter of the request of the United States Government and to the lack of a generally recognized court of procedure for judicial determination of individual cases.

"3. On the other hand, since the present war began it has been the uniform practice of the Irish Government to deny admission to all aliens whose presence would be at variance with the policy of neutrality or detrimental to the interests of the Irish people, or inconsistent with the desire of the Irish people to avoid injury to the interests of friendly states, and when such aliens land they are deported to their country of origin as soon as possible. It is not intended to alter this practice."

Netherlanders Will Fight To Liberate Their Indies

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Plans to raise a Netherland army to aid in the liberation of the Netherlands Indies were disclosed today by Netherland officials here.

Maj. Gen. N. L. W. van Straten, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Netherlands Indies Army, conferred with Netherland officials en route to London, where the recruiting plan is being formulated.

General van Straten will begin recruiting in the Netherlands and troops will join existing forces now operating in the Southwest Pacific under Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

For nearly a year General van Straten's men conducted guerrilla warfare against the Japanese on Timor. Earlier he had defended Dili against overwhelming Japanese forces until half of his small band of several hundred men had lost their lives.

Adm. Ingram Takes Over As Head of Atlantic Fleet

Transfer From Ingersoll Takes Place in Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, formerly commander of the 4th Fleet, today took over as commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet, succeeding Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll. Admiral Ingersoll departed to assume his new assignment as commander, Western Sea Frontier, in which he will have the status of a deputy commander in chief, United States Fleet, and deputy chief of naval operations.

The ceremonies took place on board the Atlantic Fleet commander's flagship at the Washington Navy Yard. In separate ceremonies—because Admiral Ingram's plane was late—the admirals read their respective orders and the flag of the former commander in chief was hauled down and Admiral Ingram's flag was hoisted to the mainmast.

Visitors witnessing the ceremonies, held on the quarter deck with the ship's company and staff at attention, included Vice-Admiral Richard S. Edwards, deputy chief of naval operations; Vice-Admiral Patrick N. L. Bellinger, commander, Air Force, Atlantic Fleet, and Rear Admiral F. L. Reichmuth, commandant, Washington Navy Yard.

LST, Veteran Of Three Campaigns, Comes Home

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—The LST 208, veteran of three major amphibious assaults in as many seas, has come home the first tank-landing ship to return from the European war, the navy announced today.

Since her launching in June, 1943, at Seneca, Ill., the 310-foot invasion carrier has cruised 35,000 miles.

Her first assignment was with the amphibious forces in North Africa for the jump into Sicily. In August, 1943, the 208 went to the Indian Ocean to land tanks on Arakan in support of British troops.

That action over, she returned to England. She hit the Normandy beaches on V-day and subsequently shuttled huge amounts of supplies across the Channel.

Lieut. Audrye Strickland, of Atlanta, is captain of the vessel.

Wilhelmina Thanks Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands expressed gratitude to President Roosevelt today for his "active help in order that relief be brought with the least possible delay" to her country. A message from the Queen, released by the State Department, said: "The suffering in that part of the country which is not yet liberated is daily growing more and more terrible as winter sets in."

EXPORT SUBSIDIES RESTORED BY U. S.

Program Revived To Help Wheat And Cotton

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Government today reestablished pre-war export subsidy programs designed to give American cotton and wheat competitive equality in world markets.

The War Food Administration announced that the Government will offer to pay 4 cents a pound, gross weight, on export sales of cotton, and from 6 to 34 cents a bushel on wheat.

Sold Abroad At Lower Price

Congress recently authorized the sale of American farm products abroad at prices below those prevailing in domestic markets as one means of assuring this country a share in foreign markets and of preventing the accumulation of price-depressing farm surpluses.

Government war food programs have supported prices of many American farm products above world levels. Hence, such subsidies will be used to bring prices of affected commodities into line with competing commodities produced in other agricultural countries.

The cotton export program will not affect lend-lease shipments of Great Britain until the war is over, or relief shipments of wheat to war-liberated areas during their period of rehabilitation.

Wheat Subsidies

The wheat subsidies include:

For export by water from Atlantic or Gulf ports, 34 cents; for exports by water from Pacific Coast ports, 29 cents; and for export by rail 6 cents.

The WFA said that because of shortages of shipping space, export sales of wheat and wheat flour under this program, until further notice, may be made only to Western hemisphere destinations except where prior Government approval is obtained.

Federal-Private Export Plans Developing

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Joint Government-private financing for the greatest peacetime export program in the country's history is expected to be recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt early next year.

Some of Roosevelt's economic advisers believe that in the early post-war years in Europe it should be possible to approach the present annual export volume. This—almost entirely lend-lease—is some $15,000,000,000.

How much credit will be required—public and private—remains to be determined. But France alone plans to procure about $2,000,000,000 worth of goods in this country during the next 12 months and hopes to get most of them on credit.

Government Steps

Two main ideas are developing as far as the Government's program is concerned. First is to expand the authority of the Export-Import Bank several times over and remove present restrictions which prevent it from making loans in the European area. The bank's present lending authority is $700,000,000.

Second is to set up a new agency to handle this post-war business and let the Export-Import Bank continue to specialize in Latin-American financing.

In either case it is contemplated that Government loans would be made only when private capital was not interested and only for clearly useful productive enterprises.

Johnson Act Change Urged

All of the Administration experts agree that the Johnson Act prohibiting loans to nations which defaulted on their World War I debts must be either repealed or superseded.

Financing needs of the post-war period are being thoroughly explored now because, the President's advisors say, in carrying out his promise to put American industry at a 60,000,000-job level he will have to look for a maximum volume of export as well as internal trade.

One transition device which was worked out in the case of Russia and applies to the western European countries as well is to provide for post-war delivery, on a cash (or credit) basis, of useful civilian goods initially ordered under lend-lease.

Those who expect the high volume of exports look to two sources—the destruction wrought by the fighting in Europe and the desire of non-industrial nations such as China to develop modern industries.

The British have an enormous amount of reconstruction to do as a result of the bombings. Some of their experts say that beyond repairing war damage they must completely modernize some of their major industries, particularly textiles.

The French found their need for repairing war damage was not as great as they had feared except in transportation equipment.

French Market

They want 700 locomotives, much rolling stock, trucks, some industrial supplies and lots of raw materials for farm and factory production. But eventually they all will have to replace millions of units of machine tools, automobiles and other items.

Russia has virtually an entire nation to rebuild and is already looking to this country for precision instruments and equipment and the services of production experts.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 248 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 72,916 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total, 28,821 are reported dead, 30,301 wounded, 9,308 missing and 4,486 prisoners of war. Included in the list of today are the following, with their next of kin:

Stainback, Biddle Discuss Hawaii Needs

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Gov. Ingram M. Stainback of Hawaii said today he had conferred with Attorney General Francis Biddle concerning forthcoming judicial appointments and technical judicial problems in the Territory.

The Governor declined, however, to comment further on his conversation with Biddle.

Meanwhile he is continuing conferences with Federal officials to obtain more shipping space for Hawaii-bound civilian cargo and is awaiting the outcome of negotiations of public health and army officials on a new site in Honolulu for the quarantine station.

Senators Think Byrnes Would Replace Hull

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Senators talked behind the backs of their hands today about a possibility that James F. Byrnes might become Secretary of State.

Several factors fitting together like a jigsaw puzzle were responsible for their conjectures that the War Mobilization director might move into the State Department.

Apparently Secretary Hull, vitally interested in finishing preparations for peace, wants to keep the job. And evidently he can so far as President Roosevelt is concerned.

Decision Up To Doctors

But Hull's doctors may have different ideas. The 73-year-old Tennessean has been ill for weeks. At the moment, his physicians just don't know whether he will be able to return to his office.

In the event he can't, some legislators see Byrnes as a logical successor. This, they say, is why:

Perhaps no man in the Administration would have as much influence as Byrnes in getting through the Senate the treaties or international compacts designed to perpetuate the forthcoming peace.

Retains GOP Friendships

A former Senator from South Carolina, Byrnes has retained the respect of a large number of his former colleagues, Republicans among them. And it will take both Republicans and Democrats to supply the two-thirds vote needed for treaty ratification.

Byrnes and Hull, the latter a former Senator too, are described by associates as "great friends." Accordingly, they say, Hull might not be as reluctant to step aside in favor of Byrnes as he would be to make way for someone else.

While the "Assistant President" had said he wanted to return to South Carolina and hang up his lawyer's shingle again, Roosevelt announced yesterday that "Jimmie" has agreed to stay on as War Mobilization boss until the European war ends.

Convention Grievance Erased

Some Senators viewed this as significant, possibly of two things:

That any grievance Byrnes may have as a result of the Democratic national convention has been erased. Byrnes was gunning for the Vice-Presidential nomination, but failed to get the nod from the White House.

Byrnes is represented as definitely averse to taking another war job. But aides say he, like Hull, is deeply interested in lasting peace and in seeing to it that Roosevelt succeeds where Wilson failed. Thus the State Department portfolio might lure him.

Silent On Other Appointments

Roosevelt had nothing to say about other appointments at his news conference yesterday.

He wasn't ready to talk about action on resignations of three public members of the War Labor Board, a successor to Clarence E. Gauss as Ambassador to China, or acceptance of the resignation of Interior Secretary Ickes—described by a reporter as "the man Dewey planned to kick out."

Humanitarian Award Is Conferred On Hull

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull was chosen today to receive the humantarian award, conferred annually by the Variety Clubs of America. It is given to the citizen whose "humanitarian efforts have contributed the most to the welfare of mankind."

R. J. O'Donnell, national chief barker of the charitable organization, said the award—a silver plaque plus an honorarium of $1,000—will be presented Friday, November 24.

President Roosevelt visited Secretary Hull at the Navy Hospital in near-by Bethesda, Md., this afternoon.

President Visits Hull at Hospital

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, (AP)—President Roosevelt visited Secretary of State Hull at the Navy hospital in nearby Bethesda, Md., this afternoon.

Hull has been undergoing medical treatment and resting at the hospital for some time. Last week, Mr. Roosevelt told his news conference Hull's doctor said he was getting along all right.

B-29 Strikers Resume Work on W.L.B. Order

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Union officials bowed to a War Labor Board demand today and agreed to call off strikes holding up production of B-29 Superfortress engines in five New Jersey plants.

Like "Dutch Uncle"

Talking like a "Dutch uncle" to the officers and attorney for the Wright Aircraft Supervision Association, an independent union, Chairman William H. Davis of the WLB said the strike must be called off or the government would use "every power" to stop it. He also said work must be resumed before the WLB would consider the foremen's complaints.

The officers, headed by Union President David G. Neweomb, announced after a conference that they were calling a meeting at Paterson tonight to direct that the strikers resume work "at once."

The strike, begun Monday, involved only part of the 2,900 supervisory employes. Their walkout, however, resulted in idleness for more than 32,000 employes of five Wright Aeronautical Corporation plants in the Patterson area.

Start "At Once"

Attorney John F. Butler, speaking for the union, said a return to work "at once" meant starting with the midnight shift, but Industrial Relations Manager Ivan L. Willis said it probably would be impossible to get the Superfort motors back in production.

Without referring to the need for engines for the world's largest bombers, in use over Japan and on long range raids of Pacific outposts, Davis said the strike had cost the foremen the sympathy of the public at a time when the board, alone among government agencies, was "trying to help the foremen."

Following an unauthorized strike which ended October 4 at the board's request, a panel has been studying the union's grievances and has reported findings to the board for its consideration.

Hope To Gain

Davis said, "we know too much about the subject" to challenge the patriotism of the worker, but we asked "what can you hope to gain by a strike?"

He also told the union officials they could expect a general policy on foremen's unions to be formu-

ng assurances against harboring German war criminals or other enemy people who might be able o flee from the Reich.

Urge Ireland

The United States and other Allied governments are continuing to urge Ireland and other neutrals to make their assurances more exact and definite.

The Irish memorandum said:

1. "The Irish government note that the right to grant asylum is not in question and they feel that the United States government will understand that the Irish government can give no assurance which would preclude them from exercising that right should justice, charity or honor or the interest of the nation so require.

2. The Irish government wish,

TO ACT IN 3 WEEKS ON PEARL HARBOR

Washington, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—Highly-placed congressional sources expect a decision within three weeks on whether courts-martial or exoneration will result from an Army-Navy board investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack.

On December 7 the statute of limitations governing prosecutions resulting from negligence in the historic case will expire unless Congress extends it as it has done twice before.

Legislation extending the statutory period is awaiting congressional action but it may not be called up.

"There will be no need for a further extension," said a usually well-informed source who withheld use of his name. "The report of the Army-Navy board that made an investigation of circumstances surrounding the Jap attack has been completed, and action based on its recommendations will be taken before December 7.

"However," he added, "it is safe to say that the report recommends that Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel or Lieut.-Gen. Walter C. Short, or both of them, either be held for court-martial trial or be exonerated."

If exoneration is recommended, he said, there would be no need for further secrecy.

"In justice to the two men who

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were in command at the time of the Jap attack and who now are in retirement under a cloud of suspicion, the recommendation should be made public."

SENATE TO WEIGH PACT ON SEAWAY

Hearing Nov. 21 on Whether Treaty or Agreement Covers St. Lawrence Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Consideration of the St. Lawrence Seaway proposal must await determination whether it requires a treaty between the United States and Canada.

Senator John H. Overton of Louisiana, chairman of the Commerce subcommittee studying the matter, expressed belief today that the two countries could not jointly carry out the proposed $421,000,000 deep waterway and hydroelectric development except by Senate-ratified treaty.

However, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, told a press conference that the St. Lawrence proposal could be offered as an amendment to either the Flood Control Bill, which will come up Monday, or the Rivers and Harbors measure.

"It is in order on either bill," he said after an informal caucus with other Democratic Senators. "It would perhaps be more appropriate as an amendment to the Rivers and Harbors measure."

Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont and other backers of the waterway have called a treaty unnecessary. Senator Aiken is author of a bill to approve the 1941 Executive seaway agreement between the United States and Canada by a simple majority vote of the Senate and House.

Mr. Overton said that the five-member subcommittee voted unanimously to hold hearings, starting Nov. 21, exclusively on the treaty question. Attorneys for and against the seaway and a spokesman for the State epartment will be heard.

Should the subcommittee decide that the seaway was a treaty question, the Aiken bill would go to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Overton explained.

However, Mr. Aiken, commenting on the action of the commerce group, said that he would go ahead with plans to offer the seaway bill from the Senate floor as an amendment to the pending $1,000,000,000 rivers and harbors authorization measure. This would get the proposal to the floor promptly.

Such a step would "imperil" passage of either measure, Senator Overton told reporters, because it would produce a long debate.

The seaway project calls for deepening the St. Lawrence River and constructing new locks to accommodate ocean-going vessels between Great Lakes ports and the Atlantic. It also embraces extensive hydro-electric power facilities which would be operated, on the American side, by New York.

Tentative estimates have placed the United States share of the cost at about $277,000,000, and Canada's at about $144,000,000.

18 Companies Called Trust in Stainless Steel

U. S. Also Indicts 6 Officials for Restraint of Trade on War-Time Contracts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that eighteen steel corporations and six of their officers were indicted in Trenton, N. J., today on charges of conspiring to fix prices on stainless steel.

Mr. Biddle said the grand jury indictment charged "that beginning in 1934 and continuously until the present, the defendants and co-conspirators have engaged in an unlawful conspiracy arbitrarily to fix and maintain uniform and non-competitive prices, terms and conditions for the sale of stainless steel finished products sold in the United States."

Conviction would involve a maximum penalty of $5,000 fine and one year imprisonment in each of two anti-trust charges, Mr. Biddle said.

Named as defendants were:

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, Brackenbridge, Pa., and Russell M. Allen, Pittsburgh, vice-president.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, and Paul F. Voigt jr., Pittsburgh, manager Stainless Steel Division.

Carpenter Steel Company, Reading, Pa., and J. Heber Parker, Reading, president.

Crucible Steel Company of America, New York, and R. E. Christie, New York, vice-president.

Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, and Martin H. Schmid, Cleveland, manager of sales, alloy sales division.

Eastern Stainless Steel Corporation, Baltimore, and T. F. McLaughlin, Baltimore, president.

Co-Conspirators Included

Rustless Iron and Steel Corporation, Baltimore; the American Rolling Mills Company, Middletown, Ohio; Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.; Sharon Steel Corporation, Sharon, Pa.; Firth Sterling Steel Company, McKeesport, Pa.; Jessop Steel Company, Washington, Pa.; Latrobe Electric Steel Company, Latrobe, Pa.; The Midvale Company, Philadelphia; Pittsburgh Steel Company, Pittsburgh; Superior Steel Corporation, Carnegie, Pa.; The Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canton, Ohio, and Universal-Cyclops Steel Corporation, Bridgeville, Pa.

The announcement said the Chemical Foundation, Inc., the Nirosta Corporation, both of New York, and certain predecessor companies of the defendants, were named as co-conspirators.

The Justice Department said the Chemical Foundation was organized about 1919 to hold and license patents acquired from the Alien Property Custodian and that it owned and licensed patents relating to chrome nickel stainless steel.

Nirosta Corporation, also referred to by the Department as Krupp Nirosta, was described as having been formed about 1928 by Friedrich Krupp, of Essen, Germany; the Ludlum Steel Company, Crucible Steel and others "to exploit Krupp patents issued after the first world war and relating mainly to heat treatment of chrome nickel stainless steel."

The indictment, the announcement stated, made these allegations:

That 1942 gross sales of stainless steel finished products in the United States were about $135,000,000 and that the defendant companies produced and sold more than 90 per cent of that amount.

Lists Meeting Places

That meetings for the purpose of carrying out the alleged violations were held from time to time in the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh,; the Biltmore Hotel, New York; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and at Hershey, Pa.

That it was in 1934 that the defendants and co-conspirators decided to make use of chemical foundation patents and to agree upon prices.

"Meanwhile," the Attorney General said, "defendants Carpenter, Crucible, Republic, Bethlehem, Firth Sterling and Jessop were also licensees of Krupp Nirosta under certain patents relating mainly to heat treatment processes and other improvements on chrome-nickel steels, while Carnegie-Illinois had use of the same patents by virtue of a license to its parent company United States Steel. These license agreements contain a clause forbidding sale at prices below those fixed by Krupp Nirosta.

Mr. Biddle contended that the alleged price fixing agreements frustrated competitive bidding in government contracts.

War Expenses $7,447,000,000

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—War expenditures totaled $7,447,000,000 in October, an increase of 4.8 per cent. over September. This brought the total outlay for war from July 1, 1940, to $229,600,000,000, the War Production Board reported.

Plasma Sale Rumors Labeled "Vicious Lies"

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Red Cross Chairman Basil O'Connor tonight described as "vicious lies" rumors that blood plasma collected by the Red Cross is being sold to soldiers and sailors.

O'Connor said in a statement that the rumors "apparently are circulated by persons who wish to deprive our fighting men of life-saving plasma." He suggested that such persons should be reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Job-Qutting Stalls Output, Kaiser Says

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser said today war workers are leaving their jobs at such a rapid pace they threatened to stall production of battle equipment.

The industrialist, after a conference with President Roosevelt, told reporters that "all manufacturers of critical war items are handicapped by a continuing departure from war work."

He said he emphasized to Mr. Roosevelt the "absolute need" for an appeal to workers to stay on their jobs.

Huge Drop Cited

Kaiser said the number of workers in his shipyard at Richmond, Cal., had dropped from 93,000 to 67,000 in 90 days.

Saying he discussed with Mr. Roosevelt the President's post-war goal of 60,000,000 jobs, Kaiser added: "It is gratifying to see that definite action is being taken to encourage private enterprise with means and incentive for providing these jobs."

Nelson Rockefeller Departs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, left here this morning for an inspection tour of health and sanitation programs in Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Cuba.

Roosevelt Speeches in Record

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—Nearly fourteen pages of today's Congressional Record are devoted to addresses delivered by President Roosevelt during the recent election campaign. Placed in the record by Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, the Senate majority leader, they include most of Mr. Roosevelt's formal and informal speeches during the fourth-term drive. Omitted was Mr. Roosevelt's speech before the teamsters' union in Washington, Sept. 23, billed at the time as the formal campaign opener. Senator Barkley's secretary said today, however, that this was considered a pre-campaign speech.

Dies Group to Expire With Present House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—House Republicans decided today not to seek continuance of the Dies committee by the next Congress.

Their decision, and the known apathy of Democratic leaders towards the committee headed by Rep. Martin Dies (D-Tex), made it improbable that the group would operate after next January 3, when its current tenure expires.

Rep. Thomas (R-NJ) announced the Republicans' stand after a conference with other party members. Thomas is ranking minority member of the committee.

The question of continuance of the committee, Thomas said, "must rest with the majority party in the House."

With "the right kind of membership," he added, the committee, which has been in existence more than six years, "could continue to do a splendid service to the country."

To Move To Elect House Members For 4 Years

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Representative Lea (D., Cal.) said today he would introduce tomorrow a resolution to amend the Constitution to provide four-year terms for House members now elected for two-year terms.

The proposed amendment provides a plan by which approximately half the House membership would be elected alternatively every two years.

Under it, each State would be divided into Congressional districts numbered consecutively on the basis of the quota of Representatives in the State.

Members in even-numbered districts selected at the first general election after the amendment became effective would serve two years. Thereafter all terms would be for four years with Representatives from odd-numbered districts and even-numbered districts selected in alternate elections.

Children's Clothing Shortages 'Shocking'

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—The War Production Board was asked today to relieve what Representative Philbin (D., Mass.) called "shocking shortages of children's clothing in many communities."

Philbin said he asked the WPB to increase the retail supply of basic materials and clothes, including underwear, shoes, stockings and rubbers.

"Grownups can endure lack of clothing to some extent," he said in a statement, "but going without proper clothing has serious effects on the health of growing children.

"In the light of all of the clothing and other materials we are sending to civilians overseas under lend-lease and UNRRA, it is paradoxical for us not to provide adequately for our own children."

242 Democrats in House

Election Reports Show 189 Seats Held by Republicans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP).—Congressional election reports still filtering into the office of the House Clerk today give Democrats 242 and Republicans 189 seats in the new House.

The Progressive and American-Labor parties won one House seat each, and two other seats, one each in Missouri and California, were listed as doubtful. The present House membership is 216 Democrats, 212 Republicans and four minor party members with three vacancies.

With Senate races in Missouri and Pennsylvania unsettled, the line-up for the new Senate is: Democrats, 56; Republicans, 37; Progressives, 1.

"Lame ducks"—those defeated or who did not seek re-election but who remain in office until Jan. 3—number seventy-six in the House and nine in the Senate.

SECURITY TAX FIGHT OPPOSED

Barkley Says Compromise Is Sought With Board

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Senate Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) said today that a compromise is being sought to avoid a fight over a proposal to freeze social security pay-roll taxes.

He said "conversations are going on with the Social Security Board" looking to an agreement, but that "nothing has been finally settled."

Unless legislation as passed between now and December 31, the present pay-roll tax of one per cent. each on employers and employes will rise two per cent. each on January 1.

Seeks Different Rate

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) has offered legislation to freeze the tax at present levels. However, since all tax legislation must originate in the House, he cannot get a vote on it unless the House sends over a tax measure to which it can be offered as an amendment.

Asserting the Social Security Board is opposed to a freeze, Barkley said there was prospect of "working out a little different rate, so we won't have to take up this question every year."

The tax has been frozen at the one per cent. level for three years.

May Pass Flood Bill

In a press conference after he and other Congressional leaders had discussed the legislative program at the White House, Barkley said time would not allow consideration of "basically controversial legislation" between now and pre-Christmas adjournment.

He thought there would be time to pass the flood control and rivers and harbors bills, already approved by the House, and legislation extending the President's war powers over priorities and rationing, which expire December 31.

Silver Measure Likely

"There will be another bill ex-

tending for another year the authority of the Government to purchase of silver for war purposes," Barkley said, "if it is reported out by the Banking Committee."

He predicted the Senate would vote speedy approval of a bill reviving Federal crop insurance for cotton and wheat provided the House passes such a measure next week.

"Both parties indorsed it in their platforms," he said.

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Barkley Seeks Compromise On Payroll Taxes

Says "Controversial Legislation" Will Not Be Discussed Before Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—(AP)—Senator Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) said today that a compromise is being sought to avoid a fight over a proposal to freeze social security payroll taxes.

He told reporters that "conversations are going on with the social security board" looking to an agreement, but that "nothing has been finally settled."

Unless legislation is passed between now and December 31, the present payroll tax of one per cent each on employers and employes will go to two per cent each on January 1.

Offers Legislation

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) has offered legislation to freeze the tax at present levels. However, since all tax legislation must originate in the House, he cannot get a vote on it unless the House sends over a tax measure to which it can be offered as an amendment.

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Withholding Tax Changes Start Jan. 1

Entire Assessment to Be Taken From Wages Under $5,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Some 30,000,000 wage and salary earners were reminded by the Internal Revenue Bureau today that the rate of withholdings from their pay will change January 1.

Under the tax simplification law passed last Spring, the withholding rates were adjusted to collect the entire tax of persons with wages and salaries under $5,000.

Under the old law withholdings were calculated to take only the approximate tax, leaving a year end adjustment to be made.

A table showing simple weekly withholdings to become effective when the new rates apply Jan. 1 follows:

Wage	Withholding Single	Married Couple	Married Couple and Two Children
$ 11	$ .20	0	0
15	1.00	.10	.10
20	2.00	.30	.30
25	3.10	1.10	.40
30	4.10	2.20	.50
35	5.10	3.20	.70
40	6.20	4.20	.80
45	7.20	5.30	1.40
50	8.20	6.30	2.50
55	9.30	7.30	3.50
60	10.60	8.50	4.60
70	12.80	10.70	6.70
80	15.10	12.90	8.80
90	17.30	15.20	11.00
100	19.90	17.80	13.50

In most cases the new withholding will take slightly more from the pay envelope and salary checks than does the present levy. However, it is difficult to compare the old and new tables, because the old method collected the same amount on salaries within $5 brackets, whereas the new system collects on specific dollar levels up to $60 weekly.

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Mrs. Roosevelt Often Unaware of Social Plans F. D. R. Makes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The First Lady doesn't always know what the President has planned for that little household at 1600 Pennsylvania avenue, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt unwittingly revealed today.

Mrs. Roosevelt told her news conference today that she "doubted" there would be any social functions in connection with the President's fourth inauguration, January 20. She said she had not been told of any.

The President told his news conference yesterday that there would be a luncheon after the inaugural ceremonies. He even said they would serve consomme and chicken.

WLB Rules Veterans Entitled to Promotions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. (AP)—War veterans returning to their old civilian jobs are entitled to promotions accruing automatically during their absence, the War Labor Board ruled today.

Interpreting the Selective Service Act of 1940, which requires employers to take back employes returning from the armed forces, the board said the veteran must be rehired at the "level to which he would have been entitled if there had been no break in his service with the company."

The interpretation by its General Counsel Jesse Freidin, was given to R. W. Finlay, director of the Labor Negotiating Service, Division of Safeway Stores, Inc., San Francisco.

"The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 guarantees reemployment to a veteran in a position of like seniority, status, and pay," Freidin said. x x x "The returned veteran is therefore entitled to any length-of-service increase which the job would have carried during his absence in the armed service."

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—Choosing to risk surpluses rather than shortages, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, asked today that farmers maintain their 1945 production as near this year's record level as possible.

"We cannot risk the possibility of shortages," he said in announcing the commodity goals.

The plans are based on assumed continuance of the war in Europe until next summer or fall, with consequent heavy military and lend-lease demand, and the continuance of an above-average civilian demand at home.

Call For 364,000,000 Acres

In case of an early end to the war in Europe and reduced military demands, Jones said he would suggest modifications in goals before planting time next spring.

The new goals were announced amid speculation in farm circles of possible crop surpluses after the war and consequent farm-price difficulties. They call for about 364,000,000 acres in various crops, compared with 360,000,000 planted this year.

They recommend also a two per cent. increase in the 1945 spring pig crop, a three per cent. increase in the fall pig crop, a two per cent. increase in milk production and a three per cent. increase in slaughter of cattle and calves for beef, but a 16 per cent. decrease in egg production.

Very little change was recommended for the major grain crops and none for cotton. A slight increase in tobacco was suggested.

To encourage continued heavy production, the Government will provide farm price supports or guarantees at about the same general level as this year. Such support will be contingent, however, upon Congressional approval of an Administration request for a $2,000,000,000 increase in the funds of the WFA's banking agency, the Commodity Credit Corporation.

J. B. Hutson, chief of the WAF's office of production, told farm leaders at a conference that the goals should provide about as much food and fiber as was produced this year if acre yields equal the above-average yields of the last three years. He said production would be ten per cent. less if yields come out about average.

Want To Restore Reserves

The WFA is assuming, he said, that military and lend-lease demands will be between 60 and 65 per cent. of requirements this year. Any reduction in such requirements could be used, he said, to help meet now-restricted civilian demands and to rebuild food reserves for the future.

The Government is particularly anxious, Hutson said, to restore pre-war reserves of corn and other feed grains for use in event of a future drought or other emergency.

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Truck Drivers Will Return To Work-Gen. Cole

Labor Arbitrator Says Drivers Show Improved Attitude.

BOSTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—With tons of perishable foodstuffs unmoved in Boston Terminals tonight, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the State Board of Arbitration, said he believed striking truck drivers "will be back to work tomorrow."

Chairman Cole, at the end of a long day of conferences in connection with the three-day intra union-row tie-up, involving hundreds of trucks, told the Associated Press:

"When I say that I expect the men will be back to work tomorrow, I have nothing more to go on than my past experiences in labor conciliation and my impression that the striking drivers are showing an improved attitude."

Fruit Terminal

Operators of the fruit terminal at South Terminal said that $160,000 worth of perishable freight remained unmoved at that point and Cole added: "I understand the situation is about the same at North Terminal and in the market district."

Herbert Alpert, counsel for the South Terminal, said that "some of the unloaded freight cars contained food for the Army and hospitals."

For the first time in the tie-up, state officials were able to confer with representatives of the strikers, suspended by union officials, who termed them "wildcat rebels."

Cole conferred with a group composed of 14 members of the union who were today named in front-page advertisements in Boston newspapers as having been suspended "for the best interests of Local 25" of the Teamsters', Chauffeurs', Warehousemen's and Helpers Union (AFL).

A Conference

"These 14 men asked me if I could recommend to Governor Saltonstall that they be allowed a conference with him," Cole said.

The chairman of arbitration declared that he then asked union officials to attend the conference between the governor and strikers but said that the union officials refused to confer until tomorrow. The suspended drivers then refused to return at that time, according to Cole, and left his office.

Varying reports have placed the number of strikers involved in the walkout as less than a hundred and as many as 3,500 but Chairman Cole said that the strikers declared:

"We believe we have between 500 and 600 drivers 'out on holiday' but some of these may not be working because of unauthorized intimidation."

Conversion Pleas 'Delay War End'

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15 (AP)—H. G. Batcheller, operations vice chairman of the War Production Board, declared in an address today that "demands for reconversion are definitely delaying the end of the war."

Batcheller, who is also president of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, spoke extemporaneously before a meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of Mellon Institute. His theme was "Victory First, Then Reconversion."

War Needs First

The speaker said reconversion is definitely a problem that must be faced and planned for, but that there are no really essential civilian items in demand that should be given priority over war production. He added:

"We have never lost a war by having too much."

Batcheller listed several war production items which he described as behind.

He selected cotton duck for his first example, claiming production has dropped from 50 million yards per month in 1942 to 30 million in 1944. The need is 100 million yards per month and because of the deficit, he said, "a specific number—and it is large—of our soldiers will be without shelter this year."

Short Of Big Trucks

Heavy-heavy trucks, Batcheller said, are being produced at 6,000 per month and the need is 8,000 per month. There is also a deficit in the output of dry-cell batteries, he said.

Batcheller said he would rather have the returning veterans be jobless for three months after the war than "have them lie dead in slit trenches on the other side for lack of sufficient guns, ammunition, medical supplies, etc."

He declared that industry, both management and labor, must be made to realize the war program is lagging and that the demands are not "fanciful figures" but actual figures received from the battlefronts.

First Wartime Tire Announced By Company

Akron, Ohio, Nov. 15 (AP)—The B. F. Goodrich Company announced today a newly designed passenger car tire which it said is the first marketed by a major rubber company since the start of the war.

The tire, with a button-bar tread, is designed for road and off-road service with maximum traction on slippery, rutted and muddy roads.

Detroit Woman Gets Four Years as Nazi Spy

Mrs. von Moltke Furnished Addresses to Ring

DETROIT, Nov. 15 (AP).—United States District Judge Edward J. Moinet sentenced Mrs. Marianna von Moltke, wife of a former Wayne University professor who said her descent from Italian nobility entitled her to be called countess, to four years imprisonment under the espionage act today.

The indictment charged Mrs. von Moltke with furnishing a Nazi spy ring with foreign and domestic mailing addresses. She pleaded guilty to a part in the conspiracy, which had previously sent seven other persons from Detroit to prison. The court refused to permit her to change her plea today.

The woman came to the United States from Germany with her husband in 1926. The husband, Heinrich, was dismissed from the Wayne University faculty following her arrest in August, 1943. Two sons are in Germany and a third lives in Detroit.

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WFA Sets 1945 Crop Planting Figure At 364,000,000 Acres

30. 24 — 20 + 11

2-Year Quinine Supply Reported

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 15 (AP)—The United States now is said to have a two-year supply of quinine for use in combating malaria as a result of research in South America by a University of Michigan botanist and one from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. William C. Steere, assistant professor of botany, has just returned from Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, where he and Dr. F. R. Fosberg, Government botanist, were sent by the Board of Economic Warfare in October, 1942, to discover and exploit original stocks of the chinchona tree, the bark of which produces quinine and other anti-malarials.

Trees Found, Bark Shipped

To replace supplies of the drug, cut off from the Dutch East Indies, their task was to search for the chinchona trees in the uncleared mountain forest regions and have the bark dried and shipped to this country for production. Through the State Department, the United States was permitted by the South American countries to exploit the forests provided they would be replaced by domestic plantations.

Dr. Steere said the research task is finished and now the need is to keep the supplies coming.

Hannegan Reported Slated for Cabinet

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Post-Dispatch said today it has learned Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, soon will be appointed postmaster general to succeed Frank C. Walker.

Hannegan, a St. Louisan, will retain his committee chairmanship, the story said, and added: "It is known Walker has been anxious for some time to surrender his cabinet duties and only awaited the end of the election campaign to tender his resignation."

REASSURANCE ON FILARIASIS

Navy Doctor Says Its Effects Will Not Be Serious

St. Louis, Nov. 15 (AP)—"We have one of the best football teams on the West Coast—and 60 per cent. of the players have filariasis, Commander L. T. Coggeshall of the Navy Medical Corps, stationed at the marine barracks, Klamath Falls, Ore., said today.

He made that statement to point up a reassuring picture concerning the mosquito-borne tropical disease which he said has infected "large numbers" of our fighters in certain Pacific areas and has aroused great concern among such men that they might develop the fearful complication of elephantiasis or become sexually sterile.

[Filariasis—called "Mumu" by tropical natives—is the result of a wormlike organism that the biting mosquito causes to invade the lymph system of the body sometimes producing small swellings.

[Many natives of Pacific areas, especially Samoa, exposed to constant reinfection for many years, develop the gross swellings characteristic of elephantiasis.]

It Will Disappear

Referring to studies of marines returned to Klamath Falls from Pacific areas because of filariasis or malaria, or both, Commander Coggeshall declared at the 28th annual meeting of the Southern Medical Association:

"There is every indication their infection probably will disappear spontaneously without permanent incapacities or leading to the greatly feared complications of elephantiasis."

He said, too, there was little chance of the malady spreading to civilians because the infected men have so few organisms of filariasis in their systems that opportunities would be slight for infecting mosquitoes capable of transmitting the disease.

Asserting that to spare them reinfection the men are removed quickly from tropical areas of exposure, he said only five per cent. of the men he has seen show objective signs of the disease, such as swellings, and that adult organisms of filariasis in the systems of all the men are disintegrating spontaneously.

"Only one man in 800 requires hospitalization and the average hospital stay is only five days, with a treatment of rest and heat applications," he said.

Rear Admiral Luther Sheldon, Jr., emphasized that Klamath Falls was not a hospital but a regular barracks where the men returned because of filariasis and malaria were on "duty status and carry on training necessary to fit them for further active duty."

And 'Imported' Ills Urged

St. Louis, Nov. 15 (AP)—A Southern scientist cautioned his colleagues today against forgetting dangerous diseases in our country while considering the possibilities of tropical maladies being brought back by our fighting men.

"Impressive as diseases are which constitute serious problems affecting our fighting strength in tropical war zones," said Dr. Ernest C. Faust, of Tulane University, "they are on the whole less serious hazards to us than diseases existing in our own communities.

Similar Diseases Already Here

"We ought not to prepare exclusively for invasion by exotic diseases when we have many similar diseases in our own country and abundant opportunities for their epidemic development," he told the Southern Medical Association's 48th annual meeting.

He referred particularly to ratborne typhus fever—a form that is transmitted to man by rat fleas, as opposed to the louse-borne type and he added that there also was the possibility of human outbreaks of bubonic plague, now known to exist among cotton rats and other wild rodents. He said Rocky Mountain spotted fever was on the increase in the South and that amebic dysentery constitutes "widespread infection throughout the entire United States."

Rat Eradication Called Weak

Thanks to "our own ineffectual, half-hearted efforts to eradicate our domestic rats," he said, ratborne typhus has "gradually increased until today south of the northern border of Tennessee, it is a serious disease hazard all the way from the Atlantic Coast to southwestern Texas."

He said organisms of rodent plague, spread gradually eastward as far as the Great Plains after their original rat hosts were driven from San Francisco by the 1906 earthquake and fire, now infected prairie rodents from North Dakota to Oklahoma.

"Only a few years will probably be required," he said, "for the plague in wild rodents to travel eastward and southeastward to centers of human population with their domestic rats. Then, outbreaks of human plague may be expected."

Equal Attention To Existing

Big Three In Aviation Talks Consider Compromise Move

Chicago, Nov. 15 (AP)—The "Big Three" of the international civil aviation conference continued tonight their search for agreement on the amount of power to be vested in a world air agency after ordering the progress made thus far put down on paper for further study.

Consultations among the top members of the Canadian, British and United States delegations began Sunday.

Goal Is Compromise

The goal is compromise of the remaining differences in the three proposals:

Should there be some formula for dividing traffic or limiting the frequency of flights?

How should the airlines be protected against rate wars and all given an equal opportunity to make fair chances?

On the basis of those answers, what powers should be given to an international aviation authority?

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., chairman of the United States delegation, said in response to a question about the position of the smaller countries in the private talks that "their views are thoroughly respected and very widely consulted."

Must Go To 51 Others

This was taken to mean the consultants have obtained the views of the nations interested in each of the three plans and are keeping these views in mind when arguing for their respective propositions. That is a necessary attitude, because whatever joint proposal on which the "big three" unite must be submitted to 51 other delegations for consideration, possible amendment, and final vote. Each nation has an equal vote at the conference.

C. D. Howe, Canadian delegation chairman, told a luncheon meeting of the Chicago Canadian club he believed "there is good prospect of agreement on a well-defined plan for international aviation."

The status tonight was that many of the ideas which the conferees are trying to merge were being put into the technical language of a conference document. The mere formal stating of the expected compromise is regarded as a difficult job likely to require 24 hours.

Oppose Federal-Aid Plan

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 15 (AP)—The National Association of State Aviation Officials today urged defeat of a provision for construction of flight strips under the pending Federal-aid highway bill.

The organization, closing a meeting held in connection with the national aviation clinic, attacked the provision as duplicating the functions of an "existing and adequate Federal aviation agency."

The officials also recommended that all aircraft fuel tax revenue be devoted exclusively to aviation purposes and indorsed the principle of independent aviation committees in both State and Federal legislative bodies.

Seven regional directors were named to the association's board. They include William L. Anderson, Pennsylvania, Northeast district, and Allen Perkinson, Virginia, Southeast.

Air Parley Writing Draft

Chicago, Nov. 15 (AP)—Trilateral conversations aimed at agreement for a world air authority were reported today to have reached the point where a path through the difficulties had been sighted on a general course, but leaving a delicate drafting job yet to be done.

Chairmen of the Canadian, British and United States delegations to the International Civil Aviation Conference who had been in almost continuous session since Sunday afternoon, recessed last night to give the draftsmen an opportunity to write a document designed to state in acceptable language the broad principles toward which the conferees are reaching.

Conversations Continue

The conversations were by no means ended, however, and it appeared that they might extend through tomorrow, since the drafting job may take all of today.

A spokesman for the conference reported last night that material progress has been made. It was after that that the drafting effort was begun.

Mexico and Panama joined today in submitting a substitute for the United States proposal for a provisional agreement to cover the interim between the conference and ratification of a permanent pact.

This followed the outline and used much of the language of the United States document, with one major difference—it reverses the American principle of putting colonies and possessions within the cabotage (internal traffic) right by stating that "for the purpose of this agreement the limits of each State shall not include its colonies, possessions, protectorates or mandates."

Strong Opposition Expected

Such a proposal is certain to encounter widespread opposition, with the United States and Great Britain likely to take the lead.

A minor change was the Mexico-Panama suggestion that the consultation prior to cancellation of an agreement for operating rights should be not more than two months, whereas the United States proposal was that it be not less than two months.

The substitute proposal also carries a clause for reciprocity in the grant of rights of commercial entry and transit.

The United States, which had maintained a firm position in the face of continuing concessions by the Canadian delegation, is believed to be yielding somewhat from its flatly stated objective—that any regulatory power given an international body under the proposed convention be confined to technical matters.

Urges Quick Conversion By Petroleum Industry

Chicago, Nov. 15 (AP)—The petroleum industry must convert to peacetime methods as rapidly as possible because "wartime operations are punishing to the industry's program" for efficient crude production, J. K Roberts, of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), said today.

Addressing a joint meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, Roberts urged a quick conversion of facilities now manufacturing 100-octane gasoline when peace returns.

He posed the question, "what becomes of 100-octane number gasoline?" after V-day, and answered, "superficially, the answer is simple—it simply will not be made beyond the comparatively small quantities required for post-war operations."

PACIFIC ACES' UNIT HOME

Navy Air Group 31, With Score of 148 Planes, Gets Leave

ALAMEDA, Calif., Nov. 15 (AP)—Swashbuckling Navy Air Group 31, whose pilots in nine months blasted 148 Japanese planes from the sky and sent 48,000 tons of enemy shipping to the bottom, has returned to the United States on leave, fresh from the Philippines Sea battle.

Fighting 31 boasts three aces who together shot down forty-three enemy planes. They are Lieut. Arthur R. Hawkins of Lufkin, Tex., and Lieut. John J. Wirth of Gary, Ind., who bagged fourteen each, and Lieut. Cornelius N. Nooy of Long Island, N. Y., who got fifteen kills.

Lieut. Edward E. Wood of Santa Monica, Calif., a torpedo pilot, sank an 8,000-ton cargo ship off Truk and a Japanese destroyer and scored two direct hits on a Ryujo class carrier in the Philippines Sea battle.

The group's fighters—the Meat-Axe Squadron—downed 147 enemy planes, sank 17,000 tons of shipping and accounted for seventeen small craft.

The Twelfth Naval District, in announcing the group's return, said it was one of the leading aerial strikers in the pre-invasion blows in the Philippines and the Marianas.

Electronic Brain Records Causes of Plane Crashes

Radio Transcript Survives Even if All Aboard Are Killed

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 15 (AP)—An electronic brain which enables ground engineers to learn the cause of airplane crashes has been produced by flight research engineers of the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation.

If there is an accident which is fatal to the pilot or crew of a plane equipped with this device, ground engineers can determine immediately what made the craft crash, the company said today.

The electronic brain, technically known as a flight recorder, provides a continuous record, by radio to a receiver on the ground, of the stresses, pressures, temperatures and other conditions to which an airplane is subjected during a test

flight.

The company said as many as eighty indications a second may thus be sent, received and recorded.

Sharing Of Costs To Help British Recover Proposed

Los Angeles, Nov. 15 (AP)—An Anglo-American "sharing of war costs" was suggested by a State Department official today as one means, although an unlikely one, of facilitating Britain's post-war financial restoration.

Charles P. Taft, the department's wartime economic director, told a Chamber of Commerce meeting that whatever the method, it is "very much in the interest of the United States" to help finance England's recovery.

Cites Britain's Difficulties

He painted a picture of a British economy starved by a lack of dollars with which to buy American goods, confronted with a need to increase exports several times and under a heavy debt to the dominations and other states in the so-called "sterling area." That debt, he said, amounts to nearly $12,000,000,000.

"What can England do," Taft asked, "in the period while they are getting on to a balanced basis?"

"They have to find some way to even things up during that period by either a sale of assets, or a loan, or an outright sharing of war costs that put them in this state.

"With the end of the war a sharing of that kind is not likely, but it is certainly very much in the interest of the United States to help finance their operations in the period of restoration. In a sense, this is financing a competitor, but it is also financing our best customer, and financing the nation whose strength means much to our security."

Taft said the French would be able to buy from this country only the necessities of life unless American businessmen can find ways to help the French "make and sell us things we want and are willing to pay for."

Loans For China Suggested

Asserting that China has a great industrial opportunity, he advocated long-term loans with low interest rates. He could not agree with those persons who think foreign trade will take up this country's industrial slack caused by reconversion and added that such trade "certainly is not going to start off at three times pre-war levels.

"But it is essential to our prosperity," he declared.

DE MILLE MAY REFUSE TO PAY

Gives No Indication Of Meeting Union Assessment

Los Angeles, Nov. 15 (Special). Whether Cecil B. De Mille and 100 additional members of the AFL, radio artists, will pay a special $1 assessment before the deadline of December 1 remained in doubt here today, but neither De Mille nor the union had any statement as to what will happen if the assessment is not paid.

The entire matter grew out of assessments levied during the recent national election.

It is asserted that De Mille and numerous other artists refused or failed to pay the $1 assessment placed on the union's 2,300 members by their directors. The money was to have been used to oppose Proposition No. 12, the so-called right-to-work amendment.

Many Companies Contracted

To keep in good standing with the unions is one of the requirements of those who appear on radio programs broadcast by companies under contract with the union. Many companies are tied up in such contracts. At first the directors required the assessment to be paid by November 1. When many had not paid on that date the deadline was extended until December 1.

De Mille and others objected to the compulsory feature of the ruling. However, a Superior Court ruling here held that compulsory assessments to oppose No. 12 amendment were within union rights.

Proposition Defeated

The proposition, which would have forbidden compulsory unionization in California was defeated.

Mervin Houser, one of De Mille's aides, said today De Mille had no statement to make at this time. Whether he will pay or decide to take the case into court remains to be seen. Some of his friends seem to think De Mille or others may decide to carry the entire matter to the higher courts.

Union representatives said they will have nothing to say until later.

ADD LONDON - (FRYE) XXX CITY

THE FIGHTING AROUND METZ, A CITY OF 64,000 WHICH NEVER HAS BEEN TAKEN BY STORM IN MODERN TIMES, APPEARED TO BE RUSHING TOWARD A SWIFT AND TOTALLY UNANTICIPATED CLIMAX. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE FALL OF THE CITY APPEARED TO BE BUT A MATTER OF DAYS, IF NOT HOURS. THE AMERICANS HAVE NARROWED THE ESCAPE GAP TO THE EAST OF METZ TO SOME EIGHT MILES.

HAVING FOUGHT ITS WAY INSIDE THE OUTER FORTRESS SYSTEM BELOW METZ, THE U.S.FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION STILL HAS TO HURDLE POUILLY RIDGE--A TASK SAID TO BE PROVING TOUGHER THAN THE TAKING OF EITHER FORT L'AISNE OR FORT L'YSER, BOTH OF WHICH WERE FOUND TO BE WITHOUT BIG GUNS.

THE RIDGE, ABOUT 8,000 YARDS LONG AND SOME 620 FEET HIGH, HAS FORTS STILL IN ENEMY HANDS AT ONE END AND WOODS AT THE OTHER. GERMAN GUNS COVER ITS SLOPES BOTH WAYS. HEAVY FIRE FROM ENEMY 88-MILLIMETER BATTERIES WAS HARRASSING LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S MEN EARLY TODAY.

THE GERMANS MADE LITTLE EFFORT TO DEFEND FORT L'AISNE OR FORT L'YSER. IN A FRONT DISPATCH ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT KENNETH L.DIXON SAID:

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"THE GERMANS OBVIOUSLY USED THESE FORTS OF THE OUTER RING ONLY AS BARRACKS AND EVEN AS BARNS DURING THE SIEGE OF METZ AND DID THEIR FIGHTING FROM FOXHOLES AND SLIT TRENCHES AND MODERN TEMPORARY EMPLACEMENTS. THEIR OPINION OF THE USEFULNESS OF THE OLD TYPE OF FORTRESS IS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT THEY ALREADY ARE HAVING CIVILIANS DIG FOXHOLES INSIDE METZ XXX."

BESIDES CAPTURING FORT L'YSER YESTERDAY, THE FIFTH DIVISION OVERRAN THE TOWNS OF POUILLY, CUVRY, ORNY, PONTOY AND COIN-LES-CUVRY, AND COMPLETED THE JOB OF CLEANING OUT THE HOPITAL WOODS. ALL ARE CLOSE TOGETHER SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY.

FRONT DISPATCHES LATE LAST NIGHT SAID ADVANCE ELEMENTS WERE INSIDE AUGNY, TWO MILES SOUTH AND SLIGHTLY WEST OF METZ.

THE ATTACK TOWARD METZ FROM THE WEST--THE FIRST CONCENTRATED EFFORT AGAINST THE ENEMY IN THAT SECTOR SINCE THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE BEGAN--WAS LAUNCHED BY THE 95TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH SWEPT PAST CHATEL ST.GERMAIN IN A TWO-MILE PUSH WHICH CARRIED TO ROZERIEULLES, THREE MILES FROM THE CITY. ONLY THE GUNS OF FORT DRIANT AND FORT MARIVAL FIRED AT THESE ATTACKERS.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DID NOT CONFIRM PARIS AND ALGIERS BROADCASTS REPORTING THE CAPTURE OF THIONVILLE, THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED STEEL CENTER 16 MILES NORTH OF METZ. FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE HELD THE PART OF THIONVILLE ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MOSELLE RIVER, WITH THE GERMANS CLINGING TO THE EASTERN HALF OF THE CITY.

ABOVE THIONVILLE, AT THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE THIRD ARMY FRONT, THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION EXPANDED ITS KOENIGSMACHER BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE MOSELLE TO INGLANGE, 3 1/2 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KOENIGSMACHER, AND LINKED UP WITH A SMALLER NEW BRIDGEHEAD TO THE NORTH.

THE KOENIGSMACHER BRIDGEHEAD STILL HAD NOT BEEN JOINED WITH THE ONE AT UCKANGE, THREE MILES SOUTH OF THIONVILLE.

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TWENTY-FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF METZ THE FIRST WORLD WAR BATTLEFIELD OF MORHANGE WAS THE SCENE OF A DETERMINED AMERICAN ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT, THE GERMANS SAID. PATTON'S FORCES ARE 1 1/2 MILES AWAY FROM THE TOWN ON THE WEST AND ARE CLOSING IN FROM POSITIONS LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

IN SOUTHEASTERN HOLLAND LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S TOMMIES STRUCK OUT FROM NEDERWEERT, 18 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE DUTCH BORDER CITY OF VENLO AND SOME 38 MILES NORTHWEST OF AACHEN, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON BEHIND A 400-GUN ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

THE BRITISH QUICKLY ESTABLISHED BRIDGEHEADS OVER TWO CANALS IN THE AREA IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE DRIVE, WHICH WAS OFFICIALLY REPORTED "GOING WELL AFTER INITIAL SUCCESSES."

SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF NEDERWEERT, BRITISH PATROLS ENTERED MEIJEL AND FOUND THAT THE GERMANS, WHO HAD EMPLOYED SOME 50 TANKS TO CAPTURE THE TOWN A FEW WEEKS AGO, HAD FLED, A VILLAGE 1 1/2 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NEDERWEERT, ALSO WAS SEIZED.

BELOW THE THIRD ARMY FRONT LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S.SEVENTH ARMY SMASHED FORWARD IN A TWO-PRONGED ATTACK NORTH OF BACCARAT AND SOUTHEAST OF BRUYERES.

KK5AEW

LONDON, NOV 15-(AP)-RICHARD LAW, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAW NO REASON WHY ANY COUNTRY WHICH HAS NOT MADE A CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS' WAR EFFORT SHOULD BE REPRESENTED AT ANY DISCUSSION IN THE PEACE SETTLEMENT.

HE POINTED DIRECTLY AT SPAIN IN ANSWERING A MEMBER WHO ASKED IF GEN.FRANCISCO FRANCO'S "BELATED LIP SERVICE TO THE DEMOCRACIES" WAS DECEIVING THE GOVERNMENT.

BZ645AEW

LONDON, NOV 15-(AP)-BRITONS CHEERED 200 MEN AND WOMEN OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR AS THEY MARCHED THROUGH LONDON STREETS TODAY BEHIND SKIRLING BAGPIPES OF A HIGHLAND BAND.

THE GROUP, HERE FOR A TOUR OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, MARCHED TO THE FOCH STATUE AT VICTORIA WHERE THE LEADER, LT.COL.CEVENNES PRONTEAU, PLACED A LAUREL WREATH IN HONOR OF FRANCE'S MARSHAL. A YOUNG WOMAN ASSISTED HIM.

SOME FFI MEMBERS HAD TEARFUL REUNIONS UPON THEIR ARRIVAL LAST NIGHT WITH PARENTS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS WHO ESCAPED TO BRITAIN WHEN THE GERMANS INVADED FRANCE IN 1940. MANY RECEIVED FIRST NEWS IN YEARS OF LOVED ONES.

BZ643AEW

WITH SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN FRANCE--THIRD ADD ATTACK

X X X PONT-DE-ROIDE.

TO THE NORTH LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY ENCOUNTERED HEAVY RESISTANCE AT MANY POINTS, BUT IN THE AREA NORTHEAST OF BACCARAT CAPTURED THE VILLAGE OF STE. POLE, A MILE AND A HALF EAST OF MONTIGNY. THE GERMANS, WHO HOLD COMMANDING HIGH GROUND IN THIS VICINITY, RESISTED GRIMLY.

GERMAN OPPOSITION WAS PARTICULARLY FIERCE EAST OF VAUCOURT AND HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE WAS DIRECTED AGAINST THE AMERICANS.

AT THE VILLAGE OF MIGNEVILLE, JUST NORTH OF MONTIGNY, AMERICAN GUNS DESTROYED THREE MARK 4 AND TWO MARK 5 TANKS AND ONE SELF-PROPELLED GUN.

EAST OF BACCARAT IN THE FORET DU PETIT RECLOS THE GERMANS WERE DUG IN WELL AND MET THE AMERICAN DRIVE WITH HEAVY FIRE FROM SMALL ARMS.

SOUTHEAST OF LACHAPELLE THE GERMANS MADE A COUNTERATTACK WHICH WAS REPULSED WITH THE AID OF ARTILLERY. THE GERMANS USED SMOKE LIBERALLY EAST OF ST. REMY IN AN ATTEMPT TO SCREEN TROOP MOVEMENTS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEURTHE RIVER.

IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT EAST OF LES ROUGES EAUX THE ENEMY IS BLOCKING THE ADVANCE FROM POSITIONS ON HIGH GROUND ALONG THE TAINTRUX RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE MEURTHE.

NEAR CAPTURED VIENVILLE, SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRUYERES, THE GERMANS ATTACKED WITH SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND A BATTLE RAGED ALL DAY FROM THERE WEST TO GRANGES-SUR-VOLOGNE. FARTHER SOUTH HOWEVER THE SLUGGING AMERICANS FORCED AN ENEMY WITHDRAWAL.

TA800PEW

ADD MARSEILLE XX COMMANDER

CLARKSON HAD AN ARMY OF 20,000 G.I.'S, GOBS, FRENCH CIVILIANS, INDO-CHINESE STEVEDORES AND RUSSIAN, ITALIAN AND GERMAN PRISONERS GETTING MARSEILLE FUNCTIONING.

TA733PEW

30.24 — 20413

BY ROBERT C. WILSON

WITH AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS IN FRANCE, NOV. 15-(AP)-HAMMERING AT THE FINAL HILL AND TOWN DEFENSES BEFORE THE GERMAN BORDER ARE IS A BUNCH OF BOYS WHOSE JOB IT IS TO STICK THEIR NECKS OUT.

THEY ARE RECONNAISANCE MEN. IN PARTICULAR, THEY ARE THE MEN OF A TANK BATALLION COMPANY WHOSE JOB IT IS TO EXPLORE ROADS WITH THEIR TANKS IN SUPPORT OF INFANTRY.

THEY HAVE BEEN AT IT FOR 135 CONTINUOUS DAYS ALL THE WAY FROM THE NORMANDY BEACHHEADS.

"OUR TANKS MADE 180 MILES IN 72 HOURS TO JOIN UP WITH TOURNAI BRITISH UNITS IN TURNHOUT AND TO BE THE FIRST AMERICAN TANKS IN BELGIUM," LT. EUGENE K. SNYDER OF DETROIT, MICH., THE COMPANY COMMANDER, SAID.

THESE BOYS ALSO SPEARHEADED THE TROOPS WHO TOOK ROSNEY, FRANCE, AND WERE THE FIRST TO CROSS THE SEINE BELOW PARIS.

THIS, ACCORDING TO LT. RALPH LEIGHTON, 604 CEDAR LAKE ROAD,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., IS HOW THEY STICK THEIR NECKS OUT:

"WE MOVE DOWN THE ROAD IN A SLOW ADVANCE AND KEEP MOVING UNTIL WE OBSERVE ENEMY POSITIONS OR ARE FIRED ON. THEN WE DELOY THE TANKS AND STAY IN CONCEALED POSITIONS UNTIL WE DETERMINE THE ENEMY'S FIRE POWER. THEN THREE TANKS ADVANCE ON THE POSITION WITH TWO BEHIND TO GIVE COVERING FIRE. IN CASE OF HOUSE DEFENSE, WE KNOCK IT DOWN WITH SHELLS. ON A GROUND POSITION, WE US 30 CALIBER MACHINEGUNS MOST OFTEN."

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XXX WHEN THEY FIND THEIR NECKS TOO FAR OUT, THEY XXXXXXX RADIO BACK FOR ARTILLERY TO PROVIDE A KNOCKOUT.

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, NOV. 15-(AP)-

LT. COL. CHARLES HODGES OF MAPLEWOOD, N.Y., COMMANDER OF A RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON WHOSE MEN ARE MOSTLY FROM NEW JERSEY, SAYS THIS IS THE BARE TRUTH.

SOME OF HIS MEN, CRAWLING THROUGH A HOLE IN A BARBED WIRE BARRICADE FOUND ON THE OTHER SIDE -- A BEAR TRAP.

RCA FROM WIANTS 2120 SERIES JB 1050PEW

advance headquarters, u.s. ninth airforce, nov. 15-(ap)-

this yarn xxxxxxxx probably belongs in the category with the one of the man who couldn't speak french but got some eggs by cackling:

lt. david r. stopher of paton rouge, la., a mustang reconnaissance pilot, after spotting a train near aachen was en route to his base to report when he encountered a formation of thunderbolts.

stopher had no x radio communication with the thunderbol formation's leader, but he flew close to him and by hand signals manage to convey his information on the nazi train.

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the thunderbolt leader wiggled his wings in understandin and followed stopher back to the train. when the smoke cleared, it seemed that hitler x had one x less train.

pw/1710/mp-635pew

PARIS, NOV. 15-(AP)-THE 50-YARD-LONG BAYEUX TAPESTRY DEPICTING WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR'S INVASION OF ENGLAND WENT ON DISPLAY IN PARIS TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1804 WHEN NAPOLEON EXHIBITED IT AS ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

A SPRINKLING OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS WAS AMONG THE SPECTATORS IN THE LOUVRE, WHERE THE PRICELESS WORK, HIDDEN FROM THE GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION, WILL BE SHOWN FOR SEVERAL WEEKS BEFORE IT IS RETURNED TO [redacted] BAYEUX, ONE OF THE FIRST TOWNS LIBERATED IN THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE.

NOV NOT 161944

PW/1750/MP-420PEW

PARIS, NOV. 15-(AP)-EDWARD VON STEIGER, THE PRESENT MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND POLICE, IS THE LEADING CANDIDATE TO REPLACE THE FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF SWITZERLAND, DR. MARCAL PILET GOLAZ, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HERE WITH DIRECT INFORMATION FROM BERN REPORTED TODAY.

NOV NOT 161944

VON STEIGER IS KNOWN AS THE MEMBER OF THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL WHO FOUGHT MOST STRONGLY IN 1940 AGAINST ANY CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY, ESPECIALLY PERMITTING GERMAN TROOPS TO CROSS SWITZERLAND, AND WHO WAS AMONG THOSE WHO STRONGLY ADVOCATED RESISTANCE AGAINST ANY INVADER.

PILET RESIGNED AFTER INTIMATIONS FROM MOSCOW OF SOVIET DISPLEASURE WITH SWISS FOREIGN POLICY.

PW/02045/MP-505PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW NOV 15-(AP)-MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY'S RED ARMY TROOPS MAINTAINED THEIR OFFENSIVE ACROSS THE MUDDY PLAIN EAST OF BUDAPEST TODAY IN A DETERMINED EFFORT TO OUTFLANK POSITIONS NORTH OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL ASTRIDE KEY ROAD AND RAIL ROUTES TO AUSTRIA.

FRONT DISPATCHES SAID THE BODIES OF HUNDREDS OF ENEMY DEAD LITTERED

30.24 — 20415

THE CAPTURED RAILWAY JUNCTION OF NAGYKATA, 27 MILES EAST OF BUDAPEST. FROM THE JUNCTION RUSSIAN CAVALRY AND INFANTRY PROBED WESTWARD TOWARD THE CAPITAL AND EASTWARD IN THE DIRECTION OF THE ENEMY STRONGHOLD OF JASZBERENY.

THE RUSSIAN PENETRATION INTO THE EASTERN FLANK DEFENSES OF BUDAPEST CREATED A GROWING PERIL FOR A GERMAN ARMORED FORCE WHICH HAS BEEN COUNTERATTACKING VAINLY IN A TRIANGULAR POCKET NORTH OF SZOLNOK, ADVICES FROM THE FRONT SAID.

SOVIET TROOPS WERE REPORTED HEMMING IN THIS POCKET, BASED ON JASZBERENY, FROM THREE SIDES. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY KNOCKED OUT 16 TANKS AND KILLED 600 ENEMY TROOPS IN REPULSING DESPERATE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS YESTERDAY.

VIOLENT FIGHTING WAS REPORTED ALL ALONG THE LINE EXTENDING 80 MILES FROM NEAR BUDAPEST TO SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF MISKOLC IN NORTHEASTERN HUNGARY.

KK505AEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, NOV. 15-(AP)-A SOURCE CLOSE TO GERMAN CIRCLES SAID HERE TODAY THAT HITLER HAD BEEN DISSUADED FROM [redacted] PERSONALLY MAKING A SPEECH ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAZI PARTY BECAUSE OF FEARS OF A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.

NOV NOT 161944

THIS REPORT SAID HITLER HAD SUFFERED THREE SEVERE NERVOUS ATTACKS RECENTLY AND THAT HIS ADVISERS CONVINCED HIM HE SHOULD NOT MAKE THE SPEECH, BUT FAILED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE DRASTIC REACTION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO HIS SILENCE.

BRUTTOS 0045 SERIES

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, NOV 15-(AP)-INDIAN DIVISION TROOPS ADVANCING ON THE JAPANESE BURMA STRONGHOLD OF KALEWA FROM THE WEST HAVE LINKED WITH EAST AFRICAN FORCES ATTACKING FROM THE NORTH, A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE JAPANESE PUT UP STRONG RESISTANCE TO THE EAST AFRICAN ASSAULT DOWN THE KABAW VALLEY SIX MILES NORTH OF KALEWA. THE INDIAN TROOPS, DRIVING ON THE ROAD FROM TIDDIM EIGHT MILES WEST OF THE CITY, CLEARED STOCKADES ALONG THE ROAD.

BA906AEW

ADD CHUNGKING XXX CHINA

CABINET SPOKESMAN P.H.CHANG, REPLYING TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE EXACT SCOPE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S COMMAND, SAID THAT "THE GENERALISSIMO IS THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER OF CHINA, (FRENCH) INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND."

DA907AEW

CHUNGKING NOV 15-(AP)-AMERICAN PLANES OPERATING ON THE SALWEEN FRONT IN YUNNAN PROVINCE HAVE BOMBED JAPANESE POSITIONS AT WANTING DAILY FOR THE PAST FOUR DAYS AND ALSO HAVE STRUCK AT TINGKA AND CHEFANG, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

THE DAILY WAR BULLETIN REPORTED THAT JAPANESE ATTACKS ON CHINESE HILL POSITIONS THREE MILES EAST OF THE BURMA ROAD TOWN OF MANGSHIH HAD BEEN REPULSED WITH SHARP LOSSES TO THE ENEMY.

KK608AEW

ADD LEYTE-(DOPKING) XXX TOGETHER

"IT IS A HEADACHE, ALL RIGHT," SAID OSMENA TODAY, "AND THERE'S NO DOUBT ABOUT THAT."

BOTH OSMENA AND COL.ANDRES SERIANO, FORMER SECRETARY OF FINANCE IN THE QUEZON CABINET, WHO ARE HELPING BRIG.GEN.BONNER F.FELLERS, CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER, STUDY THE PROBLEM EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THE REDEMPTION POLICY COULD BE ESTABLISHED ON A PESO FOR PESO BASIS FOR THE NEW VICTORY SERIES OF COMMONWEALTH TREASURY CERTIFICATE WHICH IS BACKED BY DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

CG1105ACW NM

NOV NOOT 161944

BY ELMONT WAITE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, NOV. 15-(AP)-LEYTE'S EX-GOVERNOR IS NOT ONLY OUT OF A JOB. HE IS ALSO IN JAIL. HE ALSO WOULD LIKE TO STAY THERE.

AND, IF HE WRITES A NICE LETTER, THE PRESENT GOVERNOR MAY LET HIM.

THE EX-GOVERNOR IS SALAZAR, WHO DID HIS GOVERNING UNDER THE JAPANESE. WHEN THE AMERICANS CAME BACK, HE WAS ONE OF 158 SUSPECTED OR KNOWN COLLABORATIONISTS PROMPTLY TOSSED INTO THE LOCAL LOCK-UP, WITHOUT BENEFIT OF ELABORATE TRIAL.

NOW, WITH MOST OF LEYTE SAFELY IN AMERICAN HANDS, A BOARD OF INQUIRY HAS DECIDED THAT IT IS TIME TO CONSIDER THE JUSTICE OR INJUSTICE OF THE INCARCERATIONS.

MAJ. GEN. BASILIO J. VALLEZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD NAMED BY PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA, HAS PROMISED THAT EACH OF THE SUSPECTS SHALL HAVE A FAIR HEARING AND THOSE AGAINST WHOM NO SPECIFIC CHARGES ARE LODGED WILL BE RELEASED---ON PAROLE, REQUIRED TO STAY IN THE TOWN OF LEYTE, BUT RELEASED NONE THE LESS.

THE ENTIRE PLAN HAS BEEN OPPOSED BY THE CURRENT LEYTE GOVERNOR, ONE KANGLEON, WHO WANTS TO KEEP THE ENTIRE 158 FIRMLY IN JAIL UNTIL HIS GUERRILLA FIGHTERS CAN SPARE THE TIME TO COME TO TOWN AND FILE CHARGES AGAINST THEM. KANGLEON INDICATED THAT THEY MIGHT BE AT THE END OF THE WAR, BUT THOUGHT THAT WOULD BE TIME ENOUGH.

GENERAL VALLEZ, HOWEVER, BELIEVES THAT MANY OF THE JAILINGS WERE HURRIED DECISIONS BY AMERICAN OFFICERS WHO ACTED IN SOME CASES ON MORE VERBAL ACCUSATIONS WITHOUT INVESTIGATIONS. SOME IN JAIL, HE THINKS, MAY BE MERELY VICTIMS OF PERSONAL GRUDGES BY THEIR NEIGHBORS. TO SUPPORT HIS VIEW, HE HAS CITED THE CASE OF A JAPANESE-BORN FATHER AND THREE SONS AMONG THE 158 IN JAIL. THEY WERE JAILED DESPITE THE FACT THAT TWO OF THE SONS HAD FOUGHT FOR THE AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS ON BATAAN AND THE FATHER HAD BEEN GIVING THE AMERICAN ARMY INFORMATION ON JAPANESE TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN.

SOME OF THE 158 DOUBTLESS WILL BE FREE SOON, BUT NOT EX-GOVERNOR SALAZAR. HE IS REPORTED READY TO SAY, "GENTLEMEN, PLEASE LEAVE ME IN JAIL." HE IS SAID TO CONSIDER IT MORE HEALTHFUL THAN BEING OUT AMONG HIS NEIGHBORS.

AND THE CURRENT GOVERNMENT HAS INDICATED IT AGREES WITH HIM, MAY EVEN PERMIT HIM TO STAY IN--IF HE ASKS IN WRITING.

WWASF803APW NM

LEYTE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, NOV.15-(AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA OF THE PHILIPPINES SAID TODAY THAT "A POWERFUL ENEMY IS STILL ENTRENCHED ON OUR SOIL," BUT PREDICTED AN EARLY VICTORY.

HE DECLARED IN A RADIO ADDRESS ON THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH THAT THE AMERICAN ARMY "IS NOW SECURE IN THE GREATER PART OF LEYTE AND IS STEADILY REOCCUPYING THE REMAINDER OF THE ISLAND; AND OUR PERIOD OF ANGUISH AND TRIAL IS NEARING ITS END."

FJ705ACW NM

NOV NOV OCT 161944

BY REMBERT JAMES

ABOARD U.S. THIRD FLEET FLAGSHIP, WESTERN PACIFIC, NOV 13-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-JAPANESE ABILITY TO REPAIR SHIPS IN THE PHILIPPINES AREA WAS HANDICAPPED CONSIDERABLY WHEN POSSIBLY THE ONLY FLOATING DRYDOCK IN THE ARCHIPELAGO WAS TORPEDOED DURING YESTERDAY'S SURPRISE CARRIER PLANE RAID ON THE MANILA BAY AREA.

(ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ALREADY HAS ANNOUNCED THE AMERICAN PLANES BADLY DAMAGED ONE LIGHT CRUISER, BLEW UP TWO DESTROYERS, SANK OR HEAVILY DAMAGED 11 CARGO VESSELS AND OILERS, SHOT DOWN 28 PLANES AND STRAFED BETWEEN 130 AND 140 GROUNDED AIRCRAFT.)

FOUR TORPEDOES SMASHED INTO THE DRYDOCK, BELIEVED TO BE THE FORMER AMERICAN DRYDOCK ADMIRAL DEWEY. IF SO, IT WAS ONE OF JAPAN'S EARLY PRIZES OF THE WAR AND VITAL TO THE REPAIR OF SHIPS IN THIS AREA.

THE AMERICANS SANK THE 500-FOOT DEWEY OFF MARIVALES WHEN CAVITE WAS ABANDONED TO THE INVADING JAPANESE. THE NIPPONESE APPARENTLY RAISED IT.

THE DRYDOCK HAD BEEN HIT REPEATEDLY BY AMERICAN BOMBS SINCE SEPT. 22, WHEN U.S. PLANES DISCOVERED IT IN THE BAY WITH AN ARMED JAPANESE NAVY AUXILIARY AS PROTECTION.

DURING YESTERDAY'S ASSAULT, IN WHICH COMPLETE SURPRISE WAS ACHIEVED, MANY BOMB HITS WERE SCORED ON THE CAVITE NAVY YARD AND MANILA DOCKS, WHERE LARGE FIRES WERE STILL BURNING LAST NIGHT.

JW914PPW NM

MEXICO CITY, NOV.15-(AP)-THE WAR SHOULD BRING ABOUT REGENERATION OF MEXICO, SAYS OCTAVIO VEJAR VAZAQUEZ, HEAD OF THE MEXICAN POSTWAR PLANNING COMMISSION.

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"THE WAR IS A VERITABLE REVOLUTION, SINCE IT IS FORGING A NEW WORLD IN POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE, AND MEXICO CANNOT FAIL TO TAKE PART IN THAT REGENERATION," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS

YESTERDAY.

ONLY TODAY A COMMISSION FROM THE ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO BEGAN PRELIMINARY WORK ON AN INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF MEXICO THAT WILL CONTINUE THROUGHOUT 1945.

THE COMMISSION, HEADED BY DR. FRANCIS GOODWIN, WAS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICIAL BANK OF MEXICO IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATION'S INDUSTRIALIZATION PROGRAM.

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(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV. 15-(AP)-A X CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY LISTED PVT. JOSEPH MCANENEY AS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. HIS SISTER, MRS. ANNIE BROWN, LIVES AT 3740 WALLACE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15)

NOV NOV 161944

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, NOV. 15--KING FAROUK OF EGYPT HAS DISSOLVED THE EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT AND ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD IN MID-DECEMBER, WITH FOR A NEW PARLIAMENT TO CONVENE JAN. 18, THE BRITISH RADIO-REPORTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC.

AIR CORPS COL. ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, EX-[illegible] ING NO SURPRISE [illegible] REELECTION OF HIS FATHER TO THE PRESIDE[illegible]935P ARRIVED BY AIR LAST NIGHT FROM OVERSEAS TO SET AT REST FEARS THAT [illegible] PLANE WAS OVERDUE.

A COLUMNIST YESTERDAY SAID CONCERN WAS SHOWN WHEN HE HAD NOT ARRIVED. COL. ROOSEVELT'S HOST, JOHN E. MEYER, PUBLIC RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE OF HOWARD HUGHES, SAID THE PRESIDENT'S SON HAD CABLED HIS DEPARTURE PLANS FROM ENGLAND AND THEN HAD BEEN DELAYED.

KK502AEW

3o24 — 2o417

WASHINGTON, NOV. 15-(AP)-BRAZIL HAS APPROVED THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS IN PRINCIPLE BUT WOULD LIKE TO SEE MINOR CHANGES MADE IN THE SUGGESTED INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES REVEALED TODAY.

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THE BRAZILIAN MEMORANDUM, CONTAINING BASIC AGREEMENT WITH THE "BIG FOUR" PROPOSALS, WAS HANDED TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN RIO DE JANEIRO ABOUT A WEEK AGO FOR FORWARDING TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

BRAZIL HAS BEEN REPORTED DISSATISFIED WITH HER POSITION UNDER THE PROPOSED SECURITY ORGANIZATION AND THE "MINOR CHANGES" REFERRED TO WERE BELIEVED BY DIPLOMATS TO CONCERN BRAZIL'S STATUS AS A "MIDDLE" NATION.

VENEZUELA AND URUGUAY PREVIOUSLY HAD EXPRESSED GENERAL ACCORD WITH BASIC DUMBARTON OAKS SUGGESTIONS, BUT ADVOCATED WIDER REPRESENTATION FOR THE SMALL NATIONS.

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EGS40PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV. 15-(AP)-SEVERAL LATIN AMERICAN CAPITALS ARE [illegible]NG DISCUSSED UNOFFICIALLY IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE AS THE POSSIBL[illegible] [illegible]TING PLACE FOR THE NEXT PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

INCLUDED IN THESE SPECULATIVE SUGGESTIONS ARE HAVANA, CARACAS AND MEXICO CITY. HOWEVER, IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT NO OFFICIAL DISCUSSIONS HAVE BEEN HELD ON THIS SUBJECT BECAUSE NO DEFINITE PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR A PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

ARGENTINA IS THE ONLY COUNTRY TO HAVE ENTERED AN OFFICIAL REQUEST FOR A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. THERE HAVE BEEN DISCUSSIONS OF A CONFERENCE ON POSTWAR PEACE ORGANIZATION AND INTERAMERICAN ECONOMICS, WITH THE ARGENTINE ISSUE CONSIDERED, AT THE MOMENT, AS A MINOR SUBJECT.

LT230PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV. 15-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT URGED THE PEOPLE OF ALBANIA TODAY TO BE LED BY A "SPIRIT OF MUTUAL TRUST, TOLERANCE AND COOPERATION" IN WORKING TOGETHER TO REGAIN THEIR FREEDOM.

A STATEMENT ISSUED BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS SAID:

"THERE ARE TWO OR THREE RESISTANCE GROUPS NOW FIGHTING IN ALBANIA AND THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN OUT OF THE MAJOR PART OF THE COUNTRY.

"THERE WILL BE MANY PROBLEMS FACING THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE BECAUSE OF THE DISTRESS CREATED BY THE OCCUPATION AND RESULTING ALSO IN PART FROM DIVERSE TRADITIONS AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND.

"THIS GOVERNMENT HAS NOT RECOGNIZED ANY SINGLE ONE OF THE GROUPS AS AN ALBANIAN AUTHORITY. HOWEVER WE HAVE REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED OUR TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP FOR THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE AND OUR DESIRE THAT THEIR FULL INDEPENDENCE SHALL BE ACHIEVED.

"WE EXPECT THAT IN LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR THEIR REGAINED INDEPENDENCE, THESE STURDY PEOPLE WILL BE GUIDED BY A SPIRIT OF MUTUAL TRUST, TOLERANCE AND COOPERATION IN WORKING OUT THEIR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS."

LT227PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.15-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY RENEWED ITS WARNING TO THE GERMANS AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF THE RULES OF WAR IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE NEW WARNING WAS MADE IN A STATEMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS "IN CONNECTION WITH RECENT RADIO REPORTS OF THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL VIEST, GENERAL GOLIAN AND OTHER CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN SLOVAKIA."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT CALLED ATTENTION TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION OF SEPT.7, 1944 THAT "ALL GERMANS WHO TAKE PART IN OR ARE IN ANY WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLATIONS" OF RULES OF WAR "DO SO AT THEIR PERIL AND WILL BE HELD ANSWERABLE FOR THEIR CRIMES."

THE UNITED STATES, IN ITS EARLIER DECLARATION, RECOGNIZED THE CZECHOSLOVAK PROCLAMATION THAT MILITARY FORCES FIGHTING THE GERMANS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WERE MEMBERS OF THE REGULAR CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY, AND RULED THAT GERMAN REPRISALS AGAINST SUCH SOLDIERS VIOLATED THE RULES OF WAR.

LT211PEW

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WASHINGTON,NOV.15-(AP)-ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR. SAID TODAY HE HAD RECEIVED A COPY OF ARGENTINA'S DECLARATION REFUSING SAFE HAVEN FOR AXIS WAR REFUGEES AND POINTED OUT THAT THE STATEMENT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

STETTINIUS ADDED THAT THE ARGENTINE DOCUMENT ORIGINALLY SENT TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAD BEEN EXAMINED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUT HE DECLINED TO MAKE ANY COMMENT OTHER THAN TO SAY THE ARGENTINE DECLARATION WAS SELF EXPLANATORY.

THE ACTING SECRETARY AT THE SAME TIME CHARACTERIZED AS NOT ENTIREY SATISFACTORY SIMILAR ASSURANCES RECEIVED RECENTLY FROM THE PORTEGUESE GOVERNMENT. HOWEVER, HE SAID, THE MATTER IS STILL OPEN AND UNDER DISCUSSION.

STETTINIUS SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD RECEIVED NOTHING ON REPORTS THAT ARGENTINA IS PLANNING TO HOLD ELECTIONS. THIS SUBJECT WAS BROUGHT UP BY CORRESPONDENTS IN REFERRING TO A BUENOS AIRES REPORT THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAD CREATED A COMMISSION TO DRAFT A STATUTE PERMITTING REESTABLISHMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

THIS MOVE BY THE FARRELL REGIME WAS INTERPRETED IN THE REPORT AS A "STEP TOWARD FULFILMENT" OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE TO CALL ELECTIONS.

QUESTIONED ABOUT ASSERTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN LONDON YESTERDAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS BLOCKING BRITAIN FROM LATIN AMERICA TRADE MARKETS, STETTINIUS SAID THAT WHILE HE HAD NO COMMENT HE FELT QUITE SURE THE ALLEGATIONS WERE GROSSLY EXAGGERATED.

LT217PEW

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,NOV.15-(AP)-U.S.TROOPS FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES ARE USING BRAND NEW PHILIPPINE MONEY, PRINTED AND MINTED IN THIS COUNTRY BEFORE THE INVASION.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY THE TREASURY, WAR, NAVY AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS IN A JOINT STATEMENT.

THE PREWAR EXCHANGE RATE HAS BEEN RESUMED--TWO PESOS TO ONE U.S. DOLLAR. THE NEW CURRENCY IS BACKED AS BEFORE BY PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

MEANTIME THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED WRESTLING WITH THE PROBLEM OF THE EMERGENCY MONEY WHICH IT AUTHORIZED GUERILLAS TO PRINT IN

MEANTIME THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED WRESTLING WITH THE PROBLEM OF THE EMER

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MEANTIME THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED WRESTLING WITH THE PROBLEM OF THE EMERGENCY MONEY WHICH IT AUTHORIZED GUERILLAS TO PRINT IN THE ISLANDS DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION. ISLAND AUTHORITIES ARE TRYING TO DISCOVER HOW MUCH WAS PRINTED AND WHETHER IT EXCEEDS THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNTS.

THE NEW COINS BEING USED BY AMERICAN TROOPS ARE IN DENOMINATIONS OF ONE, FIVE, TEN, TWENTY AND FIFTY CENTAVOS. EACH BEARS THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH SEAL ON THE REVERSE SIDE, IN PREPARATION FOR INDEPENDENCE. BEFORE THE WAR PHILIPPINE COINS BORE THE UNITED STATES SEAL.

THE NEW PAPER MONEY BEARS THE WORD "VICTORY" IN LARGE BLACK LETTERS, PRINTED OVER THE DESIGN. THE CURRENCY IS IN THE FORM OF PHILIPPINE TREASURY CERTIFICATES IN DENOMINATIONS OF 1, 2, 5, 10, AND 20 PESOS. EACH CERTIFICATE BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF THE NEW PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT, SERGIO OSMENA.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, NOV.16)

PHILADELPHIA,NOV.15-(AP)-A YOUNG GERMAN PARATROOPER LIEUTENANT TOLD A GERMAN-BORN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO SPENT TWO MONTHS IN THE GERMAN PRISON CAMP AT RENNES, FRANCE, THAT "AS SOON AS YOU FELLOWS STARTED COMING INTO AFRICA I KNEW THE WAR WAS LOST."

PVT.LUDWIG WERTHEIMER, 19, WHO CAME TO AMERICA FROM MANNHEIM, GERMANY, WITH HIS PARENTS, VICTIMS OF THE ANTI-SEMITIC PERSECUTION IN 1939, SAID TODAY THAT AMONG THE GERMANS, ONLY THE YOUNG FANATIC NAZIS STILL HAVE CONFIDENCE OF VICTORY.

PRIVATE WERTHEIMER, HOME ONT A THREE-DAY FURLOUGH FROM WALTER REED HOSPITAL, WHERE DOCTORS HOPE TO RESTORE THE USE OF HIS PARTLY PARALYZED ARM, WAS WOUNDED WHILE ON PATROL BEHIND GERMAN LINES AT ST.LO ON JUNE 11. HE WAS LATER PICKED UP BY A GERMAN DETACHMENT AND TAKEN TO THE RENNES, FRANCE, PRISON CAMP.

HE WAS RELEASED WHEN THE ALLIES CAPTURED THE CITY.

A74KX WEST OUT 100 BROADCASTS

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SAN FRANCISCO,NOV.15-FILIPINO DINNER TABLES HAD WHITE BREAD ON THEM LAST NIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THREE YEARS,GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER, NBC CORRESPONDENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED HERE. THE AMERICAN ARMY IS ISSUING WHITE BREAD TO NATIVES IN EIGHT OUNCE LOAVES, HE EXPLAINED.

FOLSTER SAID THE JAPANESE IN CAPTURING MANILA AND CEBU TOOK OVER ALL WHITE FLOUR SUPPLIES IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR THEMSELVES, REDUCING THE NATIVES TO PASTE BREAD MADE FROM TREE ROOTS. HE ADDED THAT THE JAPANESE ALSO VIRTUALLY SHUT OFF THE BANANA SUPPLY BY CHARGING THE NATIVES 50 CENTS EACH FOR FRUIT FROM THEIR OWN TREES.

DV805PCWNM

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BROADCAST
SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 15--ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON IN A MUTUAL BROADCAST FROM THE PHILIPPINES TONIGHT DECLARED THAT MAJOR RICHARD BONG "AND OTHER PILOTS" HAD TOLD HIM THAT FIGHTING THE JAPANESE AIRMEN "IS GETTING MORE AND MORE LIKE SHOOTING DUCKS."
"AS OUR PILOTS IN THE PHILIPPINES INCREASE, THE OPPOSITION FROM THE JAPS IS DECLINING," GUNNISON QUOTED THE AMERICAN FLIERS AS SAYING.
HE SAID THE JAPANESE ARE USUALLY SENDING OVER FLIGHTS OF ONLY TWO OR THREE PLANES AT A TIME.
THE PHILIPPINE AIRFORCE, USING PILOTS WHO FLED INTO THE MOUNTAINS AND FOUGHT WITH THE GUERRILLAS, PLUS AIRMEN TRAINED IN THE UNITED STATES, IS BEING REORGANIZED, GUNNISON SAID PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT RAMON OSMENA TOLD HIM.
BV1006PCWNM

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UNDATED GREEK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY (WEDNESDAY) THAT ALL GREEK SOLDIERS ARRESTED AFTER THE MUTINY IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, LAST APRIL HAD BEEN RELEASED, THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.
JR1045PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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A THREAT TO MAKE FILIPINOS IN THE MANILA AREA FIGHT AGAINST THE AMERICANS WHEN THE DAY FOR LIBERATION OF THAT CITY COMES WAS OPENLY BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO RADIO LAST (TUESDAY) IGHT.
IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AT SAN FRANCISCO, PUPPET FILIPINO PRESIDENT JOSE P. LAUREL WAS QUOTED AS ISSUING INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MILITARY GOVERNOR AND MAYOR OF MANILA, LEON G. GUINTO, TO "COMPEL" RESIDENTS OF THE CAPITAL BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 50 TO DEFEND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, HARBORS, ROADS AND FACTORIES FROM THE AMERICANS "WHEN NECESSITY ARISES."
JP1253APW NM

UNDATED ATROCITIES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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MOSCOW BROADCAST A SUMMARY LAST NIGHT (WEDS) OF "MONSTROUS CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE GERMANS IN SOVIET LATVIA" DURING THE NAZIS' OCCUPATION OF THE LITTLE BALTIC STATE.
IN A SUPPLEMENT TO THE RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMUNIQUE MOSCOW STATED MANY THOUSANDS OF INHABITANTS OF RIGA, THE LATVIAN CAPITAL, HAD BEEN KILLED--BY SHOOTING, BURNING, DROWNING OR OTHER MEANS.
IN ADDITION GREAT MASSES OF CIVILIANS WERE ABDUCTED FOR FORCED LABOR IN GERMANY, MOSCOW RADIO RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID.
SB1250AEW

SIX ALLIED ARMIES GAIN IN ALL-OUT DRIVE TO SMASH NAZIS ON 300-MILE WEST FRONT

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FIRST

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BEALMEAR

Gen. Simpson's Hidden Forces Strike Out North of Aachen.

BIG BATTLE RAGES

Combined Armies Launch Mighty Winter Assault Against Germans.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 16.—(AP) Two more American armies, smashing forward under one of the greatest aerial and artillery bombardments of the war, joined the four Allied armies already on the attack today as the long Western front flamed into a general Winter offensive aimed at the heart of Germany.

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The long-hidden U. S. Ninth army, which slipped quietly into the line north of Aachen weeks ago, and the veteran American First army launched simultaneous assaults at midday inside the Reich through the gaping hole already torn in Hitler's Siegfried line.

Both American armies registered sizeable gains in the opening hours of their offensive, overrunning numerous small towns and villages.

Ninth Enters Battle

The Ninth, taking its place between the British Second and American First armies, lashed out north of Aachen on a nine-mile arc between Gellenkirchen and Eschweiler and swept ahead 2,000 yards to within four miles of the Roer river.

Resistance was heaviest in the area of Setrick, about four miles east of Ubach

Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher, at the front, said many objectives were taken ahead of schedule. The little towns of Euchen, five miles northeast of Aachen, and Immendorf, Beggendorf and Floverich, all from two to three miles east of Geilenkirchen, were captured in the first few hours. Shocked German prisoners were taken by the score as the Americans broke through the crust of enemy defenses.

At the hour of assault the Eighth Air force sent more than 1,200 heavy bombers under 450 fighter escort hammering across the skies and loosening a storm of anti-personnel bombs on Duren and Eschweiler, between Aachen and the Rhine in a tactical assault comparable to that which touched off the St. Lo break-through in France.

Hodges' Forces Drive Ahead

The U. S. First army under Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges leaped from muddy foxholes at 11:00 a.m. and launched the assault on an undisclosed sector of the front under the drumming thunder of bombs and heavy artillery raining on enemy positions ahead.

On the left flank, the mysterious U. S. Ninth, struck at 12:45 p.m., plowing into Germany from eastern Holland at another undisclosed sector behind a big aerial bombard-

ment after an 800-mile leap-frogging trek across the paths of other Allied armies that befuddled the Germans.

From the front dispatches filed through strict censorship restrictions emerged one fact — for the first time the United States now has four great armies hammering against Germany.

These concerted blows were dealt even as the U. S. Third closed a nutcracker on Metz in the second week of its offensive, the British Second drove to within a mile of the Maas river facing Germany some 30 miles north of Aachen in the second day of its attack, and the U. S. Seventh and French First armies struck deeper into the German Vosges mountain lines guarding the southern Rhineland.

A front dispatch said the First army chose the first break in the weather to attack, and Hodges was pictured as confident of success despite the mire and muddy roads.

For days convoys had splashed up the roads with food and supplies, guns had been switched to new positions, and tanks plowed up through deep mud, ready to support the infantry.

The U. S. Ninth under Lt. Gen. William H. "Texas Bill" Simpson slammed against Hitler's homeland defenses after springing literally from nowhere into the fight for the West Wall.

Great Strategic Move

Last heard from more than two months ago when it seized the Breton port of Brest, this army had moved silently through France, Belgium and Holland in what a front dispatch declared was one of the best strategy stories of the war.

While its sector or the force employed was not indicated, the fact that it began with an air bombardment and got continued bombing support suggested the blow was a heavy one.

The Eighth Air force disclosed that most of its bombs were fragmentation, designed to wipe out troops without cratering the ground to hamper the oncoming tanks and infantry. The bombs plummeted on field batteries and anti-aircraft guns.

Despite a series of counter-attacks, the U. S. Third army of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., smashed three miles south to within one and a half miles north of Metz and narrowed the lane of retreat from the Lorraine bastion to seven miles.

In the thrust, elements of the 95th division overran Feve and Quaraille and captured Woippy, a mile and a half north of Metz. Other forces were the same distance away at two points on the south as the big guns of the fortress still blazed defiance.

Strong forces of German infantry, sallying from positions just west of Metz, recaptured Fort Hubert, but the Americans hung on to advanced positions planted [illegible] miles west of the c[illegible]

(A Berlin military commentator, apparently preparing the home front for the news of Metz's fall, said the main German defenses lay to the east and Metz "is by no means a key German position.")

Attack and counterattack blended into one single swirl of conflict to the south, where the Fifth infantry seized Augny, two miles southwest of Metz and cut in behind Fort Verdun, another of those big subterranean fortresses standing sentinel before the city.

Yanks Driven From Peltrie

A counterattack pushed the Americans from Peltrie, two and a half miles southeast of Metz.

Meanwhile the First big armored clash since the Third army's onslaught began broke 30 miles southeast of Metz around Bourgaltroff, 20 miles south of the Saar frontier.

On a battlefield far too muddy for tanks, elements of the Fourth armored division slugged back German panzers wading out from their bulge positions near the reversed Maginot line. At least two enemy tanks were knocked out, but some of the heaviest artillery fire yet seen on this front held the Fourth's gains to about a mile.

Every road and rail line still open out of Metz was within easy artillery range, but clouds dropping to tree-top level prevented aerial observation of any possible withdrawal.

The Germans themselves said all civilians had been evacuated from Metz, and the weaker than expected defense indicated the Germans may have pulled out all but rearguards to save manpower for the battle at the German border and the Rhine.

North of Metz, the bridgeheads in the Koenigsmacher-Uckange areas across the Moselle river were extended steadily, reaching the area of Ewendorff—six miles east of the river and four miles south of the German border—after a mile advance astride old Maginot Line positions.

Twenty-three miles southeast of Metz, the Americans seized the World War I battlefield of Morhange and pushed a mile and a half east to Racrange, but three miles north in the Lansdorf area the Germans threw in one of the stiffest counterblows yet.

The German road center of Dieuze, 32 miles southeast of Metz, was hard pressed as American cleared more Germans from a wooded ridge overlooking the town as other forces broke into Marshal, five miles west.

600 Prisoners Taken

Yesterday's battling through the mud yielded 600 prisoners, bringing the Third army's total since the offensive opened Nov. 8 to 7,146.

The British drive in Eastern Holland, which opened with a five mile gain yesterday, was rolling toward the Maas and the German border at a clip that suggested the enemy was pulling back for a stand on the east bank of the stream, a British headquarters spokesman said.

A front dispatch said British Tommies had swept to within a mile of the Maas before the strategic Dutch town of Roermond, gateway to the enemy's industrial Ruhr valley and but three and a half miles from the German border.

Attacking along a 10-mile front with little more than token resistance before Roermond, the Second army took Heythuijzen, Grathem, Baexem, Donk and Meijel. It was from Meijel that the Germans launched an abortive counterdrive several weeks ago.

Then the British pressed on and captured Horn, a mile and a half west of Roermond and the Rhine, and Haelen, two and a half miles northwest.

Lieutenant General Miles C. Dempsey's 2d Army thus was in positions about thirty-five miles west of the German Rhineland cities of Duesseldorf and Duisburg. A front dispatch said the British were in control of all approaches to Roermond.

Colonial troops of the French 1st Army, at the southern end of the front, fighting across both sides of the flooded Doubs River, plowed through deep snow to a point eleven miles south of Belfort, at the approaches of a pass that opens out into the southern Rhineland.

Moroccans, Algerians and Senegalese, attacking along a twenty-five-mile front with the aid of an artillery barrage, overran Marvelise, Montenois, Lougres, Ecot, Ecurcey, Gemonval, Onans, Bretigy and Vermondans, all thirteen to seventeen miles south or southwest of Belfort.

Reinforced by men of the French Forces of the Interior, this corps, under command of General Marie-Emile Bethouart, who led French troops in Norway in the first year of the war, were nearing Montbeliard, nine miles south of Belfort.

The American 7th Army, to the north, made new gains despite firmer German resistance in an area thirty miles southeast of Nancy. The Americans captured Ste. Pole, four miles northeast of Baccarat, after a hard fight, but Germans dug into high ground ahead held up further advances.

Great Offensive Is Believed On—Huge Air Barrage Paves Way East of Aachen—British and French Advance.

London, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—The American First and Ninth Armies, paced by a 1,700-plane bombardment of German defenses northeast of Aachen, launched a massive offensive into the Rhineland today.

Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's First Army sprang forward at 11 o'clock as 1,200 heavy bombers crashed their bombs on the Duren-Eschweiler arc from four to six miles ahead of the infantry lines east and southeast of Aachen.

An hour and forty-five minutes later the American Ninth Army, whose whereabouts had been a secret for two months, plunged into a new assault on the German homeland defenses near the Dutch frontier, and the entire 400-mile Allied front from the marshy lowlands of Holland to the Alps of Switzerland was in motion.

This may be Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's all-out winter offensive. At least six great armies are on the march.

Lieut.Gen. William (Texas Bill) Simpson's Ninth Army popped up at the German front door after being transferred 800 miles across France, Belgium and Holland into Germany and moved across the lines of communication of several other armies. Apparently it was attacking north of the American First Army's Aachen sector.

For days the First Army had been preparing for this move. Convoys rolled over muddy roads to the front with food and ammunition and other battle supplies. Guns were drawn up in new positions in the snow-covered fields and tanks plowed in, getting ready to support the infantry. Supply was the big problem—and once he got his supplies, Gen. Hodges was ready for the attack. The break in the weather turned his legions loose.

Planes Batter Nazi Positions.

After a week of waiting for clear weather, the Flying Fortresses and Liberators, with nearly 500 fighters, attacked the Germans with 4,800 tons of bombs ahead of the First Army in a tactical assault similar to that which preceded the St. Lo breakthrough in Normandy last July 25 and the offensive by Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army in the Metz sector eight days ago.

Fragmentation bombs fell on a fifteen-mile stretch of the Cologne highway between Eschweiler and Duren ahead of the First Army veterans of the St. Lo breakthrough. Anti-aircraft positions, gun batteries and other German defenses were showered.

The Americans have been holding positions in Stolberg about four miles southwest of Eschweiler and in Hurtgen Forest about six miles southwest of Duren.

Front line dispatches said Gen. Hodges had been withholding his attack for a week in order to have good bombing weather to accompany his artillery barrage and infantry assault. Rain, sleet, and snow made the ground mushy.

Other Armies Forge Ahead.

Gen. Eisenhower's other armies which had joined the assault one by one, forged ahead on the flaming front. The British Second Army drove to within a mile of the Maas in Holland and captured Horn, only two miles from the German bastion of Roermond, thirty-four miles west of Dusseldorf on the Rhine.

The First French Army, which joined the array of offensives only yesterday, pushed forward on a 25-mile front on both sides of the Doubs River to a point eleven miles southwest of Belfort in the gap just north of Switzerland.

Gen. Patton's Third Army tightened its grip on Metz from the north and also captured Morhange.

The Third closed to within a mile and a half of Metz on the south, north and west, edging in yard by yard through the suburbs and by-passing dangerous forts. The Americans were attacking the last fortifications south of the city.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British forces, riding in thick-skinned converted armored vehicles, reached the town of Haelen only a mile from the Maas in a three-mile advance, and seized Roggel, little over a mile from the Zig Canal north of Roermond.

The British were hardly able to keep pace with the retreating Nazis and pushed into Nunhem and Neer, both north of Roermond and about a mile from the Maas.

Yanks Close to Metz

A sudden break north of Metz, old Roman fortress which never has been taken by storm in modern times, brought American Third Army troops in their eight-day old offensive to within a mile and a half of the northern outskirts of the city, although the Americans to the southeast and west gave ground slightly, losing one fort and a village.

North of Metz near the Luxembourg border, the Americans astride the Maginot Line pushed forward another mile near Ewendorf, only four miles from the German frontier.

Below Metz the Seventh Army took Ste. Pole, forty-two miles from Strasbourg, the closest the Allies have yet come to that key crossing of the Rhine.

While United States Third Army tanks and infantry hammered at the southern outskirts of Metz around Magny, units on the west side of the Moselle punched down from the north and seized Woippy, a village between two of the great forts that guard the city.

In southeastern Holland Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's northern armies got within three miles of the Maas river in the Roermond area in two-day gains of seven or eight miles.

French Take 10 Villages

The French First Army, opening up a heavy new attack under a strong artillery barrage yesterday at dawn, smashed forward four or five miles on the approaches to the Belfort Gap gateway into southwestern Germany. Advancing on a 25-mile front on both sides of the Doubs river, the French occupied at least ten villages. One of them was Arcey, 11 miles southwest of the village of Belfort.

A field dispatch said heavy German attacks prevented further American advances toward Metz from the south and west. Although the Fifth Division held tight about a mile and a half south of the city, the Germans recaptured Peltre, two and a half miles southeast.

Fort Hubert Also Lost

Woippy, a mile and a half northwest of Metz, was occupied by the 95th Division's 379th Regiment after breaking through for three miles. However, the 379th lost Fort Hubert, west of Metz, to an enemy flank attack.

Attacks were made by the Nazis in the Enschweiler-Landorf area on the right flank of the Third Army front in Lorraine, but they were repulsed by the Americans, who pressed their lines forward.

Gains In Dieuze Area

Northwest of Dieuze, troops of the 35th Division stormed into Morhange and Baronweiler and cleared Gueblin. West of Dieuze units of the 26th Division captured Marsal and were clearing the last Germans out of the wooded ridge overlooking Dieuze itself.

British Gain In Holland

There was no report of important changes in the Koenigsmacher-Uckange bridgehead north of Metz. In the vicinity of Thionville a small number of fighter-bombers went

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after gun positions and transportation of the retreating Germans. South of Thionville the towns of Feves and Kuaraille were captured in the thrust to Woippy.

In southeastern Holland, the British advancing rapidly on a ten-mile front reached positions only a mile from the Maas river at Wessem, and a spokesman at Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters said "there are many signs of a regular enemy withdrawal."

Ned Nordness, Associated Press correspondent at the front, reported that the British now control all the approaches to Roermond as the "Maas bulge" disintegrates with signs that the Nazis will offer little opposition short of the river itself.

Three Towns Taken

The towns of Heythuijzen, Grathem and Baexem fell as the British drove directly toward Roermond. All lie within a five-mile radius of the Dutch city, located on the east bank of the Maas, with the German border only two miles beyond.

"The battle is going well," declared a 21st Army Group spokesman. "We can say the troops are doing an excellent job."

In the third assault of the November offensive toward the Rhine, Moroccan, Algerian and Senegalese troops of the French army, reinforced by FFI units, struck forward through heavy snow, nearing Montbeliard, south of Belfort.

Bethouarts Leads French

The French forces were under the command of Gen. Marie Emil Bethouarts, a veteran soldier, who led French troops in Norway in the first year of the war. His attack front extended northwest from a point three miles from the Swiss border.

Resistance from the Germans in the Seventh Army sector was heavier, but the village of Ste. Pole, northeast of Baccarat, was captured and the Americans made small gains against Germans dug in on commanding heights. The Seventh also maintained its pressure southeast of Bruyeres and the Germans were withdrawing slowly.

Frost, snow and mud hampered the ground operations on all sectors. Bad weather also held down air operations.

Great Aerial Drive.

In all, more than 3,000 heavy bombers sparked the great new offensive with thousands of American and British planes hitting the west wall in close support of the ground troops.

Lancasters of the Royal Air Force, 1,150 strong, attacked the heavily fortified towns of Duren, Julich and Heinsberg, flying in tight formations and concentrating their mighty bomb loads. About 250 Mustangs and Spitfires escorted the R. A. F. bombers.

Railway yards at Munich were Amer_ d .e_F HRDLL L LI left battered and burning by 600 heavy bombers of the Fifteenth United States Air Force escorted from Italy by 800 fighters.

German pilots failed to come up and offer battle though the weather was suitable. Fighters went down to the deck and strafed enemy troops and ground installations near Duren and Frankfurt, but still the Nazi planes kept their wheels on the ground.

Nearly 5,000 tons of fragment bombs were laid across ammunition and gasoline supply dumps, troop areas, bunkers, barracks and everything in sight north of Eschweiler and west of Duren.

It was the big parade five miles above Europe," said Col. Joseph A. Muller of Winnetka, Ill., who led the Americans. "As we made the horseshoe turn and started back we saw wing after wing of heavies coming as far as the eye could see."

What Lies Ahead On West Front

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Nov. 16 (AP)—Here are the distances in front of the Allied six-army offensive:

British Army, 37 miles from the Ruhr at Duisberg.

American Ninth Army, 31 miles from Dusseldorf.

American First Army, 28 miles from Cologne.

American Third Army, 13½ miles from German border near Saarbrucken.

American Seventh Army, 40 miles from Strasbourg.

French First Army, 40 miles from the Rhine beyond Belfort Gap.

U. S. First Army Beats Germans To The Draw

By DON WHITEHEAD

With the United States First Army in Germany, Nov. 16 (AP)—Behind one of the great aerial bombardments of the war and a thunderous artillery barrage, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army plowed deeper into Germany today.

Tonight a staff officer declared, "This was a day when everything clicked. The attack is going well."

Hodges beat the Germans to the punch and apparently caught them as they were trying to build up forces for an assault against the First Army.

"It was a race to see which would hit first," an officer said. "They were building up to take a sock at us, and we beat them to the punch."

Big Guns Pound Germans

Hundreds of big guns pounded at the Germans, in addition to the blows of scores of tank destroyers used for indirect fire.

Hodges waited for five days for a break in the weather so that he could get support from the United States Air Force and the RAF, and that break came today as heavy clouds broke.

Against patches of blue sky we could see the mighty armada of Fortresses and Lancasters roaring over.

At first there was only a grumble of many engines above the clouds. Then the clouds broke and the Fortresses were soaring in plain sight.

1,200 U. S. Heavies

It is known that 1,200 Fortresses and Liberators and 1,150 RAF bombers were in the attack in addition to medium and fighter-bombers.

"This is the largest heavy bomber strike in support of ground troops in the war," an air officer said.

The bomb line was so well marked that there were no shorts as in the St. Lo bombardment, where American bombs fell inside the American lines, killed and wounded hundreds of troops and mortally wounded Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair.

When the heavy bombers droned overhead, German civilians in the towns at the front ran from their homes to seek safety in caves and shelters. Some women sobbed in fright, and when artillery roared near by they seemed to think it was the noise of bombs falling around them.

Jumped Off At 12.45 P. M.

At 12.45 P. M. the Americans rose from their muddy, cold foxholes and went into the attack which Hodges had been preparing since the fall of Aachen October 21.

We stood at the edge of Mausbach, seven miles east of Aachen, to watch the attack get under way.

Below the clouds Lightnings dived on enemy positions with machine guns chattering. Down the road on which we stood a mortar squad was chucking shells at the enemy.

A few hundred yards across the valley guns began to roar. Flames lanced from the muzzles and brown smoke curled over the fields beyond a cluster of tanks rolled forward with guns flaming. At the end of a ridge shells exploded and sent columns of dirt and smoke pluming against the sky.

"A Helluva Sight"

"That's a helluva sight, isn't it," said Capt. William MacPherson, of Hobart, Ind., as we looked on this miniature battlefield spread before us.

Tanks rolling across the field startled a herd of black and white cattle which fled in confusion.

Lieut. Col. Wallace Nichols, of Albany, N. Y., came up to the group watching the battle picture and said, "You had better get the hell out of here now because the Germans probably will lay in a barrage here soon."

We took his advice and a little later the Germans opened up on the area with artillery.

At one regimental command post in the woods, a little group of officers bent over maps on a table, studying the terrain, while one of them was working to get communications reestablished with advance units whose lines temporarily were out of commission from shelling.

Everything Confused

The colonel looked up and smiled, "The situation is normal now. Everything is confused."

Ahead in the woods, three units were slowly working their way forward with the enemy shelling the area—but they were making steady progress. These troops were commanded by Capt. Stanley Winters, of Topeka, Kan.; Capt. Victory Y. Briggs, of New York city, and Capt. Frank Kolb, of Paducah, Ky.

"We are moving all right," the colonel said, "but we always expect reports faster than we can get them from forward troops."

9th Army GI's Keep Promise, Break Through

NOV 17 1944

By W. GALLAGHER

With the United States Ninth Army in Germany, Nov. 16 (AP)—Tired of long weeks of stationary warfare, begrimed GI's in frozen foxholes and mud-caked tanks carried out their promise to make the United States Ninth Army's initial attack against Hitler's West Wall a success today by breaking through the crust of defenses to take many initial objectives after the assault started.

I watched at least three German towns reel under the tank, infantry, air and artillery attack and fall into American hands—disgorging shell-shocked prisoners by the score. Several others were taken in the initial advance starting at 12.45 P. M. today.

General Talks To Men

The commanding general in this sector, worried by the constant rain, cold and snow which was threatening to bog down the attack, went into the field yesterday and talked to GI tank drivers, infantrymen and artillerymen and asked them if they thought they could carry out the attack. To a man they replied "yes" and said they could move their tanks through the vast plain of mud and took him on a trip to prove it.

From the top of a slag heap several hundred feet high I could see the GI's carrying out their promise. The tanks sometimes slowed down to two and three miles an hour but they kept going with foot troops trudging beside them.

Big Guns Sweep Enemy

Big guns systematically swept position after position along the front line 4,000 yards away.

"We have been asking to do this for the last few days we have been on top of this heap of dirt," declared Corporal Clarence Hirsch, of Dubuque, Iowa. "I bet those Krauts wish they never had been born."

"This is the best show since St. Lo," said Corporal Joe W. Kopiste, of Lake, Mich., another observer. "They must have brought guns up from the CBI theater for this show. It looks like we've got everything."

Barrage Covers Tank Advance

Under cover of the barrage, scores of tanks started their motors and pulled out from under the trees and camouflage nets at our feet and rolled ponderously through the mud toward the front line.

Private John M. Flood, of Woodland, Mich., and Private Donald A. Broen, Fort Wayne, Ind., crawled out sleepily from a blanket-covered foxhole.

The tanks and tank destroyers followed by supply trains, crawled through the breaches in the Siegfried Line past ripped-up pillboxes toward Immendorf and Floverich. Up to H-hour not a single German shell had replied to the mighty barrage.

But, suddenly, black and orange flashes appeared over the advancing tanks.

German Guns Open Up

"Boy, look at the pasting those guys are getting," commented Sergt. Harold Rau, of Mount Pleasant, Mich., who was one of the crew in the observation post. The towns just spewed smoke and debris high in the air.

Then there was a deeper roar and hundreds of heavy bombers five and six miles high spread vapor trails across the sky in the direction of targets far behind the German lines. Pathfinder planes rained down marked bombs, leaving long, wiggly cotton threads in the sky which marked the path of hundreds of tons of explosives. In the next hour, flight after flight came over and patches of blue sky were crossed and crisscrossed with markers until it looked like a giant chessboard for crazy players.

Forty minutes before jump-off time, Lieut. Lowell Carpenter, of Ulysses, Pa., who was directing the artillery fire, said, "Hold your hat, here we go."

He hardly had the words out of his mouth when houses, gullies and slag heaps erupted smoke and flame as every gun that could fire hurled shells into German positions.

U. S. 9th Army Sped 800 Miles To Fool Nazis

After Capture of Brest It Leapfrogged Other Armies to Pop Up in Germany

WITH THE AMERICAN 9TH ARMY, Germany, Nov. 16 (AP).—The announcement today that the American 9th Army is in action was made after a two-month silence concerning its movements. The 9th was last heard from two months ago when the strategic Atlantic port of Brest, France, was taken by it.

Commanded by Lieutenant General William H. Simpson, who is known familiarly as "Texas Bill," the 9th is one of four American armies now operating against Germany from the west. The others are the 1st, commanded by Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges; the 3d, commanded by Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr., now on the offensive at Metz, and the 7th, commanded by Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch, in the Belfort Region.

Since Brest fell General Simpson, a Texan with a cowboy walk and sharp features, has moved the 9th Army across three countries, France, Belgium and Holland, to its position inside Germany.

The 9th Army leapfrogged almost 800 miles across the paths of other armies to deceive the Germans. The move constituted one of the best strategy stories of the war.

Before the Brest operation the 9th Army was first mentioned at Beaugency, France, where it accepted the surrender of nearly 20,000 German prisoners. On Oct. 31 Allied supreme headquarters announced that the 9th had captured more than 50,000 of the enemy in its short series of operations. The only division yet identified as a component of the 9th is the 83d, commanded by Major General Robert C. Macon.

General Simpson has been with his troops constantly since they first took the field. He visited by jeep and plane virtually every unit of his command and inspected each sector of the front.

In temperament Simpson is probably closer to Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley, field commander of American forces in this theater of the war, than any other American general at the front. He seldom raises his voice, even when he is angry. He has less hair even than General Dwight D. Eisenhower. One of his staff said: "He looks like a Texas cowboy who got into the Army and never got out."

Simpson is gregarious and is noted as one of the best story tellers in the Army.

NINTH HAS BEEN ARMY OF MYSTERY

With the United States Ninth Army, Germany, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—The United States Ninth Army, which attacked German homeland defenses near the Dutch border today, is commanded by Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson, who is known familiarly as "Texas Bill."

The announcement that the Ninth had sprung virtually into the West Wall was made after a two-month silence concerning its movements. The Ninth was last heard from two months ago when the great Atlantic port of Brest was toppled.

The Ninth Army was first mentioned at Beaugency in France, where it accepted the surrender of nearly 20,000 prisoners. On October 31, Supreme Headquarters announced that the Ninth had captured more than 50,000

Nazis in its short span of operations. The only division yet identified as a component of the Ninth is the Eighty-third Infantry, commanded by Major-Gen. Robert C. Macon.

Gen. Simpson has been with his troops constantly since they first took the field. By jeep and plane, he visited virtually every unit of his command and personally inspected each sector of the front.

In temperament, Gen. Simpson is probably closer to Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Field Commander of United States Forces, than to any other general at the front. He seldom raises his voice, even when he is angry. He has less hair even than Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. One of his staff said, "He looks like a Texas cowboy who got into the Army and never got out."

Gen. Simpson is a close student of military tactics. He is gregarious and is noted as one of the best story tellers in the Army.

Tankmen 'Stick Necks Out' To Test Foe's Line In France

By Robert C. Wilson

With American Seventh Army Troops in France, Nov. 15 (AP—Delayed)—Hammering at the final hill and town defenses before the German border is a bunch of reconnaissance men whose job it is to stick their necks out.

In particular, they are the men of a tank company assigned to explore roads in support of infantry.

They have been at it for 135 continuous days, all the way from the Normandy beachheads.

Raced Into Belgium

"Our tanks made 180 miles in 72 hours to join up with British units in Tournai and to be the first American tanks in Belgium," Lieut. Eugene K. Snyder, of Detroit, the company commander, said.

These boys also spearheaded the troops who took Rosoy, France, and were the first to cross the Seine below Paris.

This, according to Lieut. Ralph Leighton, of Minneapolis, is how they stick their necks out.

Advance Slowly

"We move down the road in a slow advance and keep moving until we observe enemy positions or are fired on. Then we deploy the tanks and stay in concealed positions until we determine the enemy's fire power.

"Then three tanks advance on the position, with two behind to give covering fire. In case of house defense, we knock it down with shells. On a ground position, we use 30-caliber machine guns most often."

When they find their necks too far out they radio back for artillery to provide a knockout.

Artillery, Tanks' Value In Saving Men Is Proved

By Lewis Hawkins

Pouilly, France, Nov. 15 (AP—Delayed)—The Second Battalion of the United States Tenth Infantry Regiment, commanded by Major Harris Walker, of Bowling Green, Ky., stormed the town of Pouilly, two and a half miles south of Metz, yesterday and mopped up most of it, taking more than 100 prisoners in a few hours.

But morning found the Germans dug in strongly a few hundred yards west of the town, in a combined orchard and vineyard on the ridge leading westward toward the Seille river. From these good positions the Nazis loosed sporadic fire from their rifles, a couple of machine guns and several 20-millimeter guns.

Two Costly Moves Considered

With Metz beckoning down the road, Walker could have sent his men driving northward toward Magny, only a mile from the fortress city, leaving the Germans on his flank and risking a counterblow from the rear.

Or he might have sent superior forces piling headlong into the enemy positions to clear it out at bayonet point.

Either course, however, probably would have cost many lives, so Walker sat tight and called for artillery and mortar support. After 30 minutes of shelling, a German ran out waving a Red Cross flag, and when fire was halted a dozen or more badly shaken enemy soldiers crawled from their foxholes and came toward the village as Pfc. Fred Jacobson, of Woodmere, L. I., shouted instructions in German.

Walker then ordered three tanks to nose out the German positions in a little lane 150 yards from the west end of the vineyard, while Lieut. Nathan Sarpan, of Trenton, N. J., and Lieut. Ray Crumrine, of Barrington, Ill., formed G company for an assault.

For 20 minutes the tanks—one commanded by Sergt. Leonard Gullicksrud, of Bemidji, Minn.—raked the woods with machine-gun fire and three-inch shells. Before the tank guns stopped smoking our infantry pushed down the lane and into the vineyard, firing their rifles from the hip.

Not more than a dozen shots were fired by the Germans as the doughboys overran them, although they were in well-prepared positions. Tagging along behind the infantrymen I could hear a ragged chorus of "Kamerad" over the crackle of the Garands.

No Yanks Killed, Wounded

In all, about 60 prisoners were rounded up before the company pushed on toward the Seille river line without an American killed or wounded.

The whole operation was an example of the effective use of firepower and modern equipment to save the lives of our troops.

Yank Wins DSC For 2 Bazooka Shots

With the 30th Infantry Division on the Western Front, Nov. 16 (AP)—Pfc. Peter Preslipsky, a coal miner from West Leechburg, Pa., who knocked out two Nazi tanks with two shots from a bazooka in a crucial battle in France, has received the Distinguished Service Cross.

Preslipsky's fire doomed a column of Mark IV's when the Germans tried to separate the First and Third armies in the Mortain sector.

"I was scared stiff, but something had to be done quick," Preslipsky said. "The Panzers came roaring down the road, shooting up the place. I ran alongside them and fired from a hedgerow. Not a man of the crews escaped."

The two burning Mark IVs blocked the road. Other Nazi tanks piling up behind them became easy targets for rocket-firing Typhoon planes and Thunderbolts.

GI Declines General's Offer To Trade Boots

Advanced Command Post, Supreme Headquarters, Nov. 16 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower came near swapping his sheepskin-lined overshoes for a GI's pair of beat-up arctics today, but the soldier finally turned down the deal.

Squishing through knee-deep mud near the front lines, Eisenhower paused to talk to Staff Sergeant Darrell Van Ness, of California, a *Stars and Stripes* writer reported.

The Wish

"Sure wish I had a pair of overshoes like yours," Van Ness said.

Eisenhower hopped on one leg in the mud while he tugged at a frozen zipper.

"No, General," Van Ness said finally, "I guess you'll need those flight boots more than I will. The deal's off."

The Compromise

The four-star commander compromised. He offered the soldier 500 francs—on the line—for his first dead Jerry.

Eisenhower inspected American installations Wednesday afternoon with army and corps commanders.

NAZIS USING NEW SECRET WEAPON

With the United States Seventh Army in France, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Lieut.Col. Charles Hodges of Maplewood, N. J., commander of a reconnaissance squadron whose men are mostly from New Jersey, asserts this is the truth.

Some of his men, crawling through a hole in a barbed wire barricade found on the other side—a bear trap.

From a Reliable Source

Colonel, Still in Air, Reports "Smoothest Landing Ever"

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY, Nov. 8 (Delayed) (AP).—"Stars and Stripes" reports the following from its agent with the Air Corps:

A colonel flying a transport plane got the clear signal to land, and as the plane skimmed in he looked back and remarked proud-[illegible] landing I ever made!"

"But, sir," protested a sergeant standing behind him. "You're still fifteen feet in the air."

GERMANS KILL 135 IN BLAST

Story Of How Dutch Were Lured To Death Is Told

Heusden, the Netherlands, Nov. 16 (AP)—How the Germans deliberately blasted to death 135 women and children they had lured into the basement of the town hall "for safety" was described today by the burgomaster of this medieval Dutch town of 2,000 people.

The Mayor—weary from attempts to restore some semblance of order in the stricken community—said the Germans dynamited the town hall and two beautiful old Catholic and Protestant churches before withdrawing under the pressure of British advances.

Terrible, Terrible

"It was terrible, terrible," he said. "The Germans pretended to be helping our people find shelter from British artillery and then they themselves set off dynamite which killed 135 of the 200 people in the basement of the town hall."

He gave this account of the tragedy, which was first announced a week ago by the official Netherlands agency:

"Between 2 and 3 o'clock November 5, the 200 villagers were huddled in the basement when suddenly there was a terrific explosion.

Structures Mined

"The building shuddered and caved in, leaving a pile of dusty rubble. Only 65 of those who took shelter, on the Germans' advice escaped death. Simultaneously the two ancient churches of Heusden were blasted into a great pile of shattered brick.

"The Germans had placed dynamite under the structures, using a plunger to blow up the three buildings at the same time, after setting a time fuse to allow them to escape the blast."

Spain Recognizes De Gaulle Regime

Paris, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Spanish diplomatic delegation announced today that the Madrid Government had recognized the de Gaulle regime as the provisional govern[illegible] ment of the French republic.

The Spanish envoy, Jose Antonio de Sangroniz, delivered a note of recognition to French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, and in an interview expressed Spain's desire to maintain the "traditional good relations" between the two nations.

New Cabinet Post For France

New York, Nov. 16—Gen. Charles de Gaulle today announced the appointment of Raoul Dautry as Minister of Reconstruction and Town Planning, a new French Cabinet post, a French press agency broadcast said tonight. Dautry was active in the resistance movement, according to the broadcast, reported by the FCC.

Brooklyn Dispute 'Silly': Coward

Paris, Nov. 16 (AP)—Noel Coward said today a controversy in Brooklyn over the alleged slur about Brooklyn troops in his "Middle East Diary" "is silly and idiotic" and probably would result only in increasing sales.

The British actor, author, songsmith, playwright, lecturer, director and what have you, commented:

"I have seen hundreds of boys of all nationalities who are longing to return home, but I am not going to engage in any controversy with the Brooklyn Council" (sic).

Passage Protested

(Brooklyn representatives in the New York City Council and the United States Congress protested this passage in Coward's "Middle East Diary." "Talked to some tough men from Texas and Arizona. They were magnificent specimens and in great heart, but I was less impressed by some of the mournful Brooklyn boys lying there in tears amid the alien corn with nothing worse than a bullet wound in the leg or a fractured arm.")

Coward was in Paris for a three-day stand before touring the fronts in Belgium and Luxembourg. He said he had seen thousands of American troops on his travels and was very impressed by them.

FRENCH RACING GETS SETBACK

Looting Of Sires And Mares By Germans Reported

By MAX HILL

New York, Nov. 16 (AP)—German occupation of France and the Allied campaign of liberation have set French horse racing—both on the flat and through the field—back several years.

The Germans looted many of the better breeding establishments of their leading sires and mares, and it may be necessary to import stock from England to get the breeding industry back on its feet, French racing lovers told me recently in Paris.

Among the missing are such sires as Pharis, Admiral Drake, Monarch, Victrix, Astrophel, Bois Rousell, Brantome and Le Ksar.

Germans' Check Refused

After carting Pharis off to Germany, the Germans sent a check for 600,000 francs to Marcel Boussac, Pharis' owner, but he returned it with a note he wouldn't sell for 15,000,000 francs—about a half million dollars at pre-war rates. He didn't get his stallion back.

The German occupation confused French racing, but the battles in Normandy, center of the breeding industry, made it even worse.

At present three tracks are operating in the Paris area, two flat—Le Tremblay and Maison Lafitte—and one steeplechase, Auteuil. In pre-war days the betting total for even the best days seldom exceeded 11,000,000 francs. But now, with inflation and uncertainty over the eventual value of the franc, the tracks consider it a poor day when they do not average 23,000,000 francs.

Women Smartly Dressed

Attendance is large and the fans for the most part well dressed, the women appearing in gaudy, elaborately decorated hats, smart frocks and mink coats by the dozen. It is difficult to believe, after seeing them, that wealthy Parisians have suffered much hardship from the war.

Two of the better tracks, Saint Cloud and Longchamps, are not operating, although Longchamps ran during the German occupation, with the center field filled with ack-ack guns.

No racing papers are published, and programs at the tracks do not list past performances. Betting is on a "blind" system.

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RUSSIAN FORCES CRACK NAZI LINES EAST OF BUDAPEST

HERCHER

Soviet Army Drives to Within in Five Miles of Miskolc.

FALL OF CAPITAL NEAR

Germans Hurl in Tanks, Infantry in Effort to Stop Red Attack.

NOV 17 1944

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 17.—(AP) Russian tanks and shock troops cracked the main German defense line 10 miles east of Budapest yesterday in a bitterly-contested three-mile advance, and far to the northeast struck to within five miles of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city now exposed to Red army artillery fire.

Battling along roads leading around Budapest to Austria and Czechoslovakia, the Russians also crossed the Budapest-Miskolc railway at Vamosgyork, 36 miles northeast of the Hungarian capital, Moscow announced last night.

Supply Lines Cut

This stroke cut the rail supply of German and Hungarian troops clinging to the central section of the trunk line, and threatened their entrapment. The capture of Vamosgyork, where several trains and ammunition stores were declared seized, represented a 12-mile advance north of the fallen enemy stronghold of Jaszbereny, taken Wednesday.

In the frontal assault on Budapest's outer defenses Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army troops captured by storm the rail station of Gyormo, 10 mile seast-southeast of the capital, and nearly a mile northwest of Gyormo village, described by Berlin as the southeastern anchor of the Axis defense arc around Budapest. Gyormo village itself was under assault in battles of "unabated violence," Berlin said.

The Germans were hurling in a considerable number of tanks and self-propelled guns and infantrymen in unsuccessful counterattacks against the converging Russians, a Moscow midnight bulletin said. Five hundred Germans and Hungarians were taken during the day, and one Soviet unit alone killed more than 600 Germans, it said.

Sixteen miles northeast of Budapest other powerful Soviet tank and infantry forces swept through Dany in a headlong race along a road that by-passes Budapest on the north and leads to Vienna, Austrian capital.

Reds Seize Dany

By seizing Dany these units were less than 11 miles southeast of Godollo, strategic road and rail junction governing the routes to Vienna and into central Slovakia, and were by-passsing Hatvan, another strategic town 12 miles to the northeast.

The Soviet bulletin disclosed that Russian troops, expanding their trans-Tisza river front northeast of Budapest to a length of 125 miles, had crossed the upper section of the Tisza at two new points, outflanking the famous wine center of Tokaj and racing in from the east toward imperilled Miskolc.

In the surge which swept across the Budapest-Miskolc railway the Russians seized the six-way road and rail town of Jaszarokszallas, 12 miles south of captured Vamosgyork, and were threatening the rail junction of Hatvan, 10 miles west of Vamosgyork.

Hatvan is the terminal of a line which leaves the Budapest-Miskolc railway and runs through the mountains into central Slovakia, 35 miles beyond. The fall of Pusztamonostor rail station put one Soviet column only eight miles southeast of Hatvan.

In cutting the Miskolc railway at Vamosgyork the Russians drove in behind Axis troops strung out 22 miles to the northeast as far as Fuzesabony, and Berlin said the latter village was being besieged. The Germans apparently now had no alternative except to fall back into the Matra mountains and fight a slow retreat into Slovakia.

Miskolc in northeastern Hungary had been flanked on two sides by the upper wing of Malinovsky's conquerors. Pushing along the Budapest railway south of Miskolc the Russians took Malyi, five miles from Miskolc. Other villages seized in this area included Onod, seven miles southeast of the big objective, and Kisgyor, six miles southwest of Miskolc.

Russians Crack Line East Of Budapest

London, Nov. 16 (AP) — The Berlin radio announced today the loss of the Hungarian town of Jaszarokszallas, 38 miles northeast of Budapest. It is ten miles north of Jaszbereny, whose loss the Germans reported yesterday.

Moscow, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Red army has cracked the German flank east of Budapest and is hurling its armored might through a breach within 12 miles of the Hungarian capital, front dispatches said today. A decisive battle for control of the invasion routes to Austria appeared imminent.

A sustained pounding by wave after wave of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's assault forces forced the enemy into a damaging withdrawal from more than 50 towns and villages, including the large railway junction of Jaszbereny, target of a four-day attack.

Retreat Area 100 Miles Wide

The German withdrawal extended along a 100-mile front from Mende, 12 miles southeast of Budapest, to Korom and other towns ten miles below the north Hungarian rail junction of Miskolc.

The tired and mauled German Panzer units fell back toward the southern base of the Matra Mountains and westward to the perimeter defenses of Budapest.

One Soviet column, following the Jaszbereny-Budapest railway, passed well beyond Mende, 12 miles from the capital, and drew the siege line tighter against the virtually doomed city.

Other Forces Drive North

Other Russian formations of tanks, cavalry and infantry, supported by swarms of attack planes, drove straight north in a continuation of the challenge for mastery of the highway and railway communications leading to Vienna.

The key communication points of Godollo, 15 miles northeast of Budapest, and Hatvan, 30 miles northeast, appeared to be the prize objectives of the northward push. Red army columns were about a dozen miles from each.

Godollo On Railroad

Godollo is on one of the major rail lines running through Budapest to Bratislava and Vienna, while Hatvan is at the entrance of a foothill pass through which another rail line runs into central Slovakia.

The Russian war bulletin said Jaszbereny fell after the Russians began to outflank the city on the northeast and the Germans extended themselves to meet the threat. Red army columns then drove straight into the city and captured it in fierce street fighting.

Soviet Air Force Hunts Nazi Fleet

London, Friday, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Red air force has begun to track down the German fleet hiding in the Baltic, the Moscow radio said early today.

Torpedo planes of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet opened the attack by striking at the big Nazi port of Danzig, a midnight Soviet war bulletin reported. A 6,000-ton German transport was sunk.

Since the RAF sinking of the Tirpitz off northern Norway, the only surface warships left to the Germans are believed trapped in the Baltic—most of them outside the ordinary operating range of the RAF but within striking distance of the Red air force.

'Keitel Target Of Assassin'

New York, Nov. 16—An attempt was made to assassinate Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel during his recent visit to the Hungarian front, the Moscow radio said in a broadcast reported today by the Federal Communications Commission.

The broadcast quoted a report from Geneva that rumors in Switzerland say Keitel was wounded and returned to Berlin without visiting Budapest as planned.

365 Big Estates Divided Up by Lublin Poles

340 Others Partly Split Up; Death or Prison Decreed for Praising Fascism

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (AP).—The Polish Committee of National Liberation has divided 365 Polish estates and partly split up 340 others under "agrarian reform orders," dispatches from Lublin said today.

The Polish Press news service said seventeen of the estates were in Warsaw Province, 138 in Lublin, fifty-seven in Rzeszow, thirteen in Kielce and 140 in Bialystok. Divisions are continuing.

The Soviet-sponsored committee, now controlling 23,000 square miles of territory and 7,000,000 inhabitants, also published new army regulations providing death or imprisonment for any one publicly attacking the state system of new Poland or praising fascism. Imprisonment was provided for persons publicly inciting to national, race or religious hatred.

Liberated areas of Poland are largely agricultural, while the Germans occupy most of the industrial sections.

[Reports in London said the fabulous estates of Count Potocki had been confiscated. A spokesman for the exiled government could not confirm the report, but said "it is quite likely," adding: "If the Lublin committee has not seized the estates, the Polish government will when the war is over, for our post-war plans envisage the breaking up of all large estates. No person will be permitted to own more than 125 acres." Potocki is living in London. His estates, probably the largest in Poland, lie in territory captured by the Russians. His private museum was a showplace.]

Moscow Press Hails Anniversary

Moscow, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Soviet press hailed today's 11th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America as the most important date "in the history of relations between the two greatest democratic countries in the world."

Izvestia declared the effectiveness of the cooperation between the two nations is "brightly expressed" in the struggle of their freedom-loving peoples with the enemy.

Thousands of Tons of Fragmentation Bombs Dropped in Aachen Area.

LONDON, Nov. 16—(AP) Three thousand heavy bombers and almost as many fighters and mediums launched a massive new aerial assault on western Germany today with 2,500 Lancasters, Fortresses and Liberators touching off a gigantic Winter offensive by the American First and Ninth armies.

Five bombers and five fighters were missing from 1,200 Eighth airforce bombers and 450 fighters that poured into the Aachen area for an hour, unloosing 5,000 tons of fragmentation bombs between Duren and Aschweiler on the road to the Reich.

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Support U. S. Troops

It was the first time since D-Day RAF Heavyweights had struck in direct support of advancing American troops.

The Lancasters concentrated their approximately 5,000 tons of TNT on buildings in the vicinity of Duren, Julich and Heinsberg that had become storage depots for German ammunition and gasoline.

About 250 Mustangs and Spitfires escorted the British heavy bombers in their assault on enemy installations and troops east of the Holland panhandle.

Nearly 5,000 tons of fragment bombs were laid across ammunition and gasoline supply dumps, troop areas, bunkers, barracks and everything in sight north of Eschweiler and west of Duren. Coming in at 20,000 feet, some groups were able to bomb visually. Others used instruments.

Small Town Aflame

"There seemed to be flashes of exploding bombs everywhere," said Sgt. Vere D. Clair of Lancaster, Calif., making his 78th consecutive mission. "Our bombs splattered the entire area." The ball turret man said he could see a small town on fire.

Wearing his day-old maple leaves and a smile as broad as a tree, Maj. Douglas L. Winter, Toledo, Ohio, led a combat wing that switched from instruments to visual bombing and watched the bombs "drop on the aiming point."

The Eighth Air force bombers poured into the battle area for more than an hour after the attack started at 11:15 a.m.

Mustang pilots destroyed 20 locomotives and 92 freight cars while strafing railway lines near Frankfurt and Giessen. The low-flying fighters were led in over the fields and fences by Capt. Henry S. Ville of Paradise, Calif., and Capt. Dale E. Shafer of Dayton, Ohio.

The RAF announced that its big fleet was controlled throughout the day by Master Bombers, who claimed that all attacks were highly concentrated.

This was the first time that the term "Master Bomber" had been used officially, although it was no innovation. The Master Bombers control every stage of the attack, identifying the targets and directing the subsequent attacks. They are not necessarily connected with the pathfinder force which marks the way.

An armada of 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators from England started a raging inferno 15 miles long between Duren and Eschweiler, east and north of Aachen, pouring 36,000 fragmentation bombs into German positions in front of American armies hammering on the front door to Berlin. The heavy bombers were escorted by 450 Mustangs and Thunderbolts.

Rip Siegfried Line

Ninth Air Force medium bombers also ripped into Siegfried line installations along the Western front, and RAF Typhoons raked roads and railway lines in Holland with cannon and machinegun fire.

Railway yards at Munich were left battered and burning by 600 Fifteenth Air Force heavy bombers escorted from Italy by 300 fighters.

3,000 Big Bombers Blast Path For Advancing American Troops

EVNSON

German air force pilots failed to come up and battle even though the weather was suitable for dog-fighting. Flak too, usually extremely heavy on good flying days, was described as meager by Eighth Air Force crews, out for their first raid since Armistice Day.

Fighters went down to the deck and strafed enemy troops and ground installations near Duren and Frankfurt, but still the Nazi planes kept their wheels on the ground.

"It was the big parade five miles above Europe," said Col. Joseph A. Muller, Winnetka, Ill., who led the show. "As we made the horse shoe turn and started back we saw wing after wing of Heavies coming as far as the eye could see."

BELGIAN PATRIOTS TOLD TO DISBAND

KASTCHKE

Premier, In Broadcast, Threatens Prosecution

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—In the midst of a Government crisis, Belgium's Premier, Hubert Pierlot, in a nation-wide broadcast over the Brussells radio, tonight called upon members of the country's resistance movements to disband and join the regular army and surrender their arms by next Saturday "or be prosecuted with the full vigor of the law."

The Prime Minister's broadcast came at the close of the turbulent day in which hundreds of uniformed and civilian members of the resistance forces gathered near the Houses of Parliament to demonstrate against the Government's decision to dissolve the "white army."

Allied Troop Aid Offered

The Brussels radio said tonight that Maj. Gen. W. E. J. Erskine, head of the Allied Supreme Command's military mission in Belgium, had informed "the Belgian Government that Allied troops are at its disposal to maintain peace and order in Belgium."

The situation was the most serious since the country's liberation. The crisis involved the resignation of two Communist ministers, Albert Marteaux and R. Dispy, and the Resistance minister, F. Demany. Marteaux was Minister of Health and the other two ministers without portfolio.

The resignations took place during a four-hour Cabinet meeting at which it was decided not only to carry out the underground dissolution but to prohibit a mass rally prepared by resistance groups in the capital tonight at which Demany was to have spoken.

The resistance marchers carried banners declaring "destroy the fifth column" and "safeguard the democratic forces of the country." Their leaders have argued that disbanding of the "white army" is unwise now when "it is obvious that very large numbers of traitors and collaborators are still abroad."

Other Policies Involved

There have been differences also over the Government's policy on finances, food rationing and transport.

Standing firm on the Government's decision, Pierlot called the Maquis into the army "individually or collectively."

The Government, he said, "has given tangible proof of how services of the resistance are being appreciated . . . and now desires to reconstitute a national army to augment the effectiveness of our forces in the fighting line." He said Britain had promised arms and help in training this new force and concluded:

"Convinced that it is the supreme interpreter of the nation's will, the Government has given an order. This order will be obeyed."

Mihailovic Flees Minus Trousers

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London, Nov. 16 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Chetnik leader who once was King Peter's War Minister, fled in his underwear recently to escape capture by Marshal Tito's National Army of Liberation at Valjevo, a member of the Yugoslav Government in exile said today.

"Mihailovic apparently was so surprised when Tito's forces entered Valjevo that he didn't have time to put on his trousers," said Dr. Stroyan Gavrilovic, Yugoslav Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. "He dived out of a window in his underwear and fled into the night. In his rooms Patriot fighters found all his papers and personal belongings, and his trousers were hanging on a chair."

His Wife Safe In Belgrade

Gavrilovic also reported that Mihailovic's wife, whom the Polish Government in exile reported had died in a concentration camp in Poland, was in Belgrade, where he said she had been "quite nicely looked after by the Germans."

Gavrilovic said Mihailovic's Chetnik forces had been completely routed and broken by Tito's forces.

"Mihailovic," he asserted, "is a general without an army. He is all alone, hiding and prolonging his fate. We believe he made an attempt to leave the country and seek safety in Italy. It appears, however, that the Germans, getting all they could out of him, have now abandoned him and will let him get out the best way he can."

Norwegians Returned Aboard British Cruiser

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—A British cruiser carried 250 men of the Norwegian army back to fight for their homeland after Crown Prince Olaf had come aboard and read them a message from King Haakon, it was announced tonight.

He warned the first contingent of his people to be sent back to Norwegian soil they would see burned villages, tortured men and women and "the wretched evidence of German occupation."

The arrival of Norwegian troops in Norway was announced earlier this week.

U. S. Cities Facing Nazi Robot Bombs?

London, *Friday*, Nov. 17 (AP)—The London *Daily Mail's* correspondent, Walter Farr, reported from Stockholm today that the Germans had concentrated along the Norwegian coast surface and underwater vessels to launch flying bombs "against such targets as New York, Philadelphia or towns farther inland in America."

Farr, attributing his information to "high neutral sources," said these ships were under command of "Germany's crack submarine commander who directed U-boat attacks from the Brest and Lorient bases."

Farr said both the U-boats and surface vessels would fire robots from their decks and that the U-boats would operate "a considerable distance off shore." The surface ships, he said, had been fitted to fire "a large quantity of flying bombs."

Concentration ports, he said, were Narvik, Trondheim and Bergen.

British Boy, 8, Devises Scheme to Fight Robots

Idea Is So Good It Is Labeled a Military Secret

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Eight-year-old Roy Law, who doesn't go to school yet, lived through several robot attacks in London before his evacuation.

He got an idea how to beat the buzz bomb and wrote to the War Office.

They replied, "You are to be congratulated on the ingenuity displayed, which, in a boy of your age, is quite remarkable."

The idea is so good that it's a military secret now.

Roy's mother says that she finds her son's mathematical ability "almost frightening."

British Subs Sink 24 More Japanese Ships

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—British submarines were creditetd officially today with sinking 24 more Japanese ships in Far Eastern waters, bringing to 158 the total number of Japanese vessels reported destroyed by the Royal Navy since the beginning of the year.

The latest sinkings, announced in an Admiralty communique, included 23 supply ships of varying size and an anti-submarine vessel, which was intercepted in the East Java Sea south of Celebes.

Five submarines were singled out for mention by the Admiralty, which had announced the sinking of 45 Japanese ships only five days ago.

So Sorry About Tirpitz, German Tells Japanese

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—The German naval commentator Admiral Alfred Sallwaechter, discussing that "painful event—the putting out of action of the Tirpitz by British bombers," broadcast these condolences to Tokyo:

"The German navy is sorry for the sake of Japan that British battleships have now been liberated for employment in the Asiatic theater."

Mussolini Conference With Cabinet Reported

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—The German news agencies, which are silent these days on the movements and whereabouts of Hitler, found space today to report that Mussolini met with his Cabinet and discussed the "military and political situation."

An agreement was reached on methods of strengthening the value of Italin currency and counteracting inflation, said the Nazi Transocean overseas news agency.

Spanish Maquis Lost 1,500 In Border Raids

(Mr. Foltz has just arrived in London after four years as chief of the Associated Press bureau in Madrid.)

By Charles S. Foltz

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—The battle of the Pyrenees is ended now. Some 1,500 Spanish Republicans were reported killed in battle or executed while Franco is believed to have lost at least 300 soldiers.

Bands of Spanish Republicans, crossing the French frontier without orders, had little chance against Franco's trained armies and their civilian support.

Both sides learned much. The Republican exiles learned that Franco's Spain was not ripe for internal revolt. Franco's followers learned the exiles were not as wild as had been thought.

Found They Were Wrong

Hundreds of Spanish Maquisards, who raided cross the frontier believed they were providing the spark which would ignite internal revolt.

They found they were wrong. Even before Franco moved nearly 100,000 troops to the frontier, the frontier populations of both Navarra and Catalonia generally opposed the "liberating" raiders.

Unfortunately for the Republican cause, the raiding units lacked coordination and supply. Despite this they held the horseshoe-shaped Aran Valley, in the Pyrenees east of Andorra, for nearly a fortnight before they withdrew before a powerful Spanish army offensive and pressure from General de Gaulle's Government in Paris.

Valley Unchanged

When Franco's troops entered the valley as the Republicans withdrew, they found to their surprise that the valley had been left almost as the Republicans found it.

Pictures of Franco and Primo de Riviera, the late dictator's son and founder of the Falange, still hung on the walls of official buildings. None of the priests in the valley's dozen towns and villages had been executed or detained.

Neither side was disposed to give quarter, although Franco's troops left the way open for many Republicans to escape back across the frontier into France.

FFI Police Zone

At de Gaulle's order, and with the approval of most Spanish Republican exiled leaders, the Maquisards were ordered to withdraw eight miles back from the Spanish frontier. French Forces of the Interior police the forbidden zone.

Infiltration of some Spanish Republican exiles into their homeland continues. Some go because they want to live anonymously at home, others to try to organize an underground.

I have traveled widely in Spain and have yet to find any confirmation of reports of strikes and riots within the country.

Trend Toward Freedom

In Spain I heard a Spaniard of Republican sympathies say that from the standpoint of internal prestige Franco would have done good business had he paid a million dollars for the raids across his frontier.

Most Spaniards, including most Republicans resident there, honestly fear that any swing of the Spanish political pendulum brought about by violence would bring them Communism, anarchism or chaos, all of which they hate almost as much as Fascism.

It is possible that the conservative Republican exiles may woo or be wooed by the Franco regime, which already has promised a trend toward more freedom.

BRITISH RELAXING MANPOWER CONTROLS

LONDON, Nov. 16—(AP) Britain's conscription age maximum limit will be lowered and numerous manpower controls will be relaxed in the interval between the defeat of Germany and the end of the war with Japan, minister of labor Ernest Bevin announced today.

Making public a plan for reallocating manpower to industry, Bevin said that the conscription age for men for the war against Japan would be from 18 to 27 as soon as the war in Europe ended. The present draft age maximum is 35.

Women will not be conscripted for the armed forces, but will be permitted to volunteer, Bevin said.

Under the government plan, as soon as the war in Europe ends and no matter what kind of production they are engaged on, these people may leave industry: Married or single women with household responsibilities; women wishing to join their husbands on release from the forces; other women over 60; men over 65.

Controls To Be Relaxed

Several controls will be relaxed, Bevin announced, including the use of power to move labor to particular work as the Government sees fit, and the power to keep a worker on any specific job despite either his desire to leave or the employer's desire to discharge him.

The controls will mainly continue to affect men between the ages of 18 and 50 and women between the ages of 18 and 40, he said.

Foe Says Metz Isn't Vital

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—A German radio commentator, Martin Hallensleben, predicted today that this winter would bring a "showdown" in the European war.

He also began preparing the home front for the fall of Metz.

"The Metz area is by no [illegible] a key German position of [illegible] man west defenses, even if through here would have consequences," he said.

CHURCHILL CITES NEED TO RESTORE EXPORT BUSINESS

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LONDON, Nov. 16—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that once Germany is beaten "we must make exertions to restore our export trade," but that first on the production priority list would be the filling of essential civilian needs in clothing furniture and housewares.

In his first public discussion of the growing question of postwar economic competition among the Allies, the British leader endorsed the suggestion of one member that "undue restriction" on export industries ought to be removed, but he accompanied this with the statement that "until Japan has been defeated the war must have first call on our efforts."

"After the defeat of Germany it will be possible and necessary to turn over an increasing part of our resources to civilian production," said Churchill. "Then we must make exertions to restore our ex-

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port trade and re-equip our industry."

The housing shortage in ravaged sections of Britain would have to be tackled "as if it were a wartime measure," he said, and the present system of allocating manpower to the armed forces and industry would be maintained.

"Nevertheless it is intended to mitigate as far as possible the rigidity of the existing controls over labor.

"Many of the wartime controls over raw materials, industrial capacity, agriculture, food, transport and so forth will likely be as necessary in this period (the campaign against Japan) as they are today.

"In these fields also relaxation will be possible and will be made whenever circumstances permit and in an orderly manner.

"Any other course would result in violent disturbances which might lead to inflation, would be harmful to the economic life of the country and would make it impossible to insure that the nation's resources were devoted to its essential needs and were fairly distributed in a period during which demands will still be without economic relation to supplies."

Home Secretary Morrison said in a reply to a question that exit permits for business trips to Belgium were not being granted because the country still was a military zone.

"Nevertheless it is intended to mitigate as far as possible the rigidity of the existing controls over labor," Churchill said.

"Many of the wartime controls over raw materials, industrial capacity, agriculture, food, transport and so forth will likely be as necessary in this period (the war against Japan) as they are today.

"In these fields also relaxations will be possible and will be made whenever circumstances permit and in an orderly manner.

To Guard Against Inflation

"Any other course would result in violent disturbances which might lead to inflation, would be harmful to the economic life of the country and would make it impossible to insure that the nation's resources were devoted to its essential needs and were fairly distributed in a period during which demands will still be without economic relation to supplies."

Churchill said a Government White Paper on manpower allocations would be published today.

Churchill Sees Export Spur After V-E Day

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, in his first public discussion in Commons of post-war economic competition among the Allies, said today that after the defeat of Germany "we must make exertions to restore our export trade."

He told Commons that until Japan was defeated the war must have first call on all the nation's efforts, but added:

"After the defeat of Germany it will be possible and necessary to turn over an increasing part of our resources to civilian production. Then we must make exertions to restore our export trade and re-equip our industry."

Manpower System

He declared the housing shortage in bombed sections of Britain must be solved as a wartime measure, but that the existing system of allocating manpower to the armed forces and industry will be maintained.

sibility of bringing about a peace of understanding" will depend in large measure upon the efforts of governments and peoples to "work together for the common purpose of raising the standard of living."

The future of UNRRA, he said, will show whether this can be done.

Here in a neffort to get UNRRA on a going basis in liberated Europe, the former New York Governor said: "I've had some tough jobs in the past, but this is the hardest job I've ever had—in private or public life—but the most worthwhile one."

Major Problems Of UNRRA

He reported that the international relief agency's major problems centered around shipping, supplies and inland transport. He acknowledged there would be considerable shortages in fats, meats, textiles, trucks and agriculture machinery.

Lehman said UNRRA would take up with the Russian Government the question of obtaining Soviet assistance in movement of supplies to Poland.

In response to questions, he said the organization was empowered to deal with the military control of a liberated country—in Poland's case, the Red army—or the "effective administrative control" within an area.

Six Nations Ask Relief

Lehman told the press conference that requests for relief aid had been received from Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and China.

He said, in response to a question, that no requests for UNRRA supplies had been received as yet from France, Belgium or Holland.

Lehman Discusses Plans Of UNRRA

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—Herbert Lehman, director - general of UNRRA, said today that "the pos-

British To Get Ice-Cream

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—Beginning December 10 the Ministry of Food will allocate raw materials for ice cream, which the British haven't had since 1942.

Murder Trial Of U. S. Soldier Opens In Britain

Feltham, England, Nov. 16 (AP)—Service men and women crowded a courtroom here today to catch a glimpse of Private Karl Gustav Hulten, 22, a parachute trooper of Cambridge, Mass., and Elizabeth Marina Jones, 18-year-old dancer, charged with the murder of a taxicab driver.

Hulten was the first American soldier to be charged with murder in a British civil court in this war. The case was remanded until November 27. No testimony was taken.

Hulten and the girl were accused of slaying George Heath, 35, the taxi driver whose body was found in a ditch at Knowle Green in October, a bullet in his back.

Princess Martha May Leave Soon For Britain

Stockholm, Nov. 16 (AP)—The newspaper *Aftonbladet* said today that Norway's Crown Princess Martha was expected to leave the United States shortly and spend Christmas in England with King Haakon and Crown Prince Olaf. Later the Crown Princess may have a trip to Sweden and visit her parents, Prince Carl and Princess Ingeborg. (She has been living at Bethesda, Md.

(A spokesman for the Crown Princess said at Bethesda today that she plans to remain in the United States through Christmas and has no definite plans for leaving, but added: "I hope we all will be able to go back to Norway soon after Christmas." The Crown Princess is visiting in New York, he reported.)

Three German Ships Reported Blown Up

Stockholm, Nov. 16 (AP)—Three German ships under construction at a Copenhagen shipyard have been blown up by Danish patriots, the Free Danish Press Service said today.

The agency also said a von Kuckwitz, in charge of German ship production in Denmark, has been court-martialed because the shipbuilding program is ten months behind schedule.

German Minister Leaves Sweden

New York, Nov. 16 (AP)—The German news agency DNB sent as a "flash" in its overseas service today an announcement that Dr. Hans Thomsen, German Minister in Stockholm, "is in Berlin to submit his report."

This emphasized recent tension between the German and Swedish governments and recalled that Germany recently summoned to Berlin her envoys to neutral Portugal and Spain and announced they would not return to the Iberian Peninsula.

Thomsen, former counselor of the German Embassy in Washington, in 1941 delivered the German declaration of war to the State Department.

Swedes Order Nazis Out

New York, Nov. 16—Sweden has ordered German agents to leave the country immediately, BBC said today in a broadcast recorded by NBC.

SAYS NERVES KEPT HITLER OFF RADIO

Berne, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—An informant close to German circles here said today that Hitler's advisers had dissuaded him from personally making a speech on the anniversary of the Nazi party because of fears of a nervous breakdown. This report said that Hitler had suffered three severe nervous attacks recently.

Reports reaching Switzerland asserted that Reichs Marshal Hermann Goering, whom Hitler once designated to be his successor, had again been confined to his estate, Karinhall. Goering's

picture appeared in German illustrated publications three weeks ago for the first time since the purported attempt to assassinate Hitler on July 20.

Nazi Propaganda Now 2-Phased

Bern, Switzerland, Nov. 16 (AP)—German leaders appear to be running a two-phased propaganda campaign in which the Germans at home are told they must continue to fight while a "Christmas peace drive" is directed toward the outside world.

The German legation bulletin issued in Bern today carried an article headed "Can Europe Live Deprived of Its German Heart?" The Swiss newspaper *La Suisse* in Geneva quoted Italian Fascist diplomats just returned from Germany as reporting that Reich leaders were deep in a campaign for peace by Christmas.

Peace Negotiation Talk

This later report for outside consumption said Adolf Hitler was remaining in the background to permit the way to be cleared for negotiations centering in Lisbon, while Heinrich Himmler whipped the Germans into a solid front at home.

Meanwhile, Germans at home, according to Swiss correspondents in Berlin, are being told that new weapons will be produced in such number in underground factories during the winter that they will alter the military situation next spring.

"Simple Police Measure"

Madrid, Nov. 16 (AP)—A Spanish Government spokesman said today the occupation of Andorra by French gendarmes was "a simple police measure, with absolutely no political significance."

Germans Halt Retreat Along Montone River

Rome, Nov. 16 (AP)—Eighth Army forces at the eastern end of the Italian battleline reached the Montone river on a wide front north of Forli and drove to points less than five miles from the important highway town of Faenza, the Allied command announced today.

Patrols pursued the Germans across the Montone in the vicinity of San Martino di Villafrance, four miles northwest of Forli, and returned with reports of encountering the enemy "in strength," indicating the Germans were building a new defense line on the west bank of the Montone in this area. The Allies previously had crossed the Montone to the south.

Enemy Rear Guard Cleared Out

The British troops were within five miles of Faenza in the region of San Martino di Villafranca and also southward. Where they captured the town of Petrignone, lying below highway 9 leading from Forli to Bologna. They made other important gains in this region near the important hill feature Monte Poggiolo.

There was considerable clearing out of strong enemy rear guards below highway 9 near the village of Villagrappa, after which the Allied troops pushed 1,000 yards northwestward to the road along the west bank of the Bolzanino river.

Farther westward Polish troops improved their positions north of the Florence-Forli road and won complete control of the important road.

Snow Blankets Mountain

There were few developments on the Fifth Army sector, where activity was limited to patrol action, and there was little change in the Allied positions along the Adriatic coast in the drive on Ravenna.

On the central sector of the Fifth Army front some enemy troops were seen wearing winter white camouflage uniforms. Snows now blanket much of the mountainous area.

American fighter bombers gave close support to Allied ground operations in the Forli area and scored several hits on a German headquarters building south of Faenza.

British Push Ahead In Italy

Rome, Nov. 16 (AP)—A small Commando landing was made Tuesday on the Nazi-held island of Melos, 70 miles north of Crete, an Allied naval announcement said today. Casualties were inflicted and prisoners were taken, after which the raiders withdrew.

Rome, Nov. 16 (AP)—British Eighth Army forces have captured Petrignone, a village approximately two miles west of the Montone river, below the Rimini-Bologna highway and six miles southeast of Faenza, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Eighth Army has pushed to the Montone on a wide front west of Forli and north of the strategic route on the southern border of the Po Valley, the headquarters' announcement said.

The Florence-Forli road is entirely in Allied hands and Polish troops have improved their positions farther west, a communique said.

Positions Unchanged

Forward positions remained unchanged on the Fifth Army sector, but patrols were active along the entire front, the communique added.

Adverse weather caused cancellation of most air activity yesterday. Air fighter bombers hit a few targets in the Italian battle area, while a small number of heavy bombers attacked objectives in southern Austria and Yugoslavia. The MAAF flew about 350 sorties, from which six planes were missing.

Snow was blanketing the mountainous central sector of the Fifth Army front and some enemy troops were observed wearing white uniforms as camouflage.

Raid 'Finishes' Albanian Palace

Rome, Nov. 16 (AP)—A Beaufighter squadron of the Balkan air force dropped 32 rocket bombs on the Nazi-occupied palace of former King Zog of Albania near Tirana yesterday. It was the second bombing in ten days.

Mediterranean Allied air force headquarters said yesterday's raid "finished the job."

GEN. ROATTA IS ARRESTED

Former Italian Chief Of Staff Accused Of Fascist Crimes

Rome, Nov. 16 (AP)—Gen. Mario Roatta, former chief of staff of the Italian army, was arrested today on a warrant issued by the high commissioner for punishment of Fascist crimes and charged with helping maintain the Fascist regime.

The arrest took place in the office of the commissioner, Mario Berlinguer, where the general had been invited. After preliminary questioning he was taken to Regina Coeli prison to await trial.

Conduct In War Basis Of Charges

Berlinguer said the charges concerned Roatta's conduct during the war. Roatta was Mussolini's chief of staff from March, 1941, to January, 1942, and again in 1943.

He was chief of staff under Premier Pietro Badoglio after the

armistice until he was removed upon the insistence of Yugoslavs who charged he was guilty of atrocities in their country and demanded his trial as a war criminal. The Nazis have accused him of treachery at the time of the Italian surrender.

Captain Voll Bags 21st Plane, Leads In Italy

Allied Mediterranean Air Force Headquarters, Rome, Nov. 16 (AP)—Capt. John J. Voll, Goshen, Ohio, destroyed four enemy aircraft on a mission over northern Italy today and, with 21 planes to his credit, became the leading fighter pilot ace of the Mediterranean theater.

Voll was alone over northern Italy at the time, returning early from escorting heavy bombers in a raid on southern Germany because of radio trouble.

He was jumped by 12 German planes. In the fight that followed the Miami (Ohio) University graduate wiped out a Junkers 88 twin-engined bomber, two Focke-Wulf 190's and a Messerschmitt 109.

In addition two others probably were destroyed and another pair damaged.

JAPANESE FORCES APPROACH ISHAN

NOV 17 1944

CHUNGKING, Nov. 16.—(AP) The Chinese High command announced tonight that Japanese driving through Kwangsi province in a resurgent westward offensive had advanced to within four and a half miles of the walled city of Ishan from the northeast and that Chinese units were engaging the invaders in heavy battle.

(The Tokyo radio declared that Ishan and its airport had been captured and told its listeners that "the fighting spirit of the expeditionary forces is increasingly high.")

Ishan lies about 43 miles northwest of Liuchow in the Lung river valley, site of a big air base recently destroyed and abandoned by American air forces when its capture by the Japanese became imminent. Every mile of the enemy's westward advance poses an increasing threat to American air bases forming a protective arc before Chungking.

The Japanese already had thrust westward well over 250 miles since they began their drive from the Canton area last June.

Tonight's Chinese high command announcement said a reinforced Japanese column pushing from the south on the left flank of the enemy's advance up the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway was within 18 miles of Hsincheng, which is 40 miles west-southwest of Liuchow.

Japanese who struck out northwest from Kweilin Nov. 11 were reported to have advanced about 28 miles before they were met and engaged by Chinese troops on Tuesday at a point about 12 miles from Lungsheng.

Fighters of the U. S. 14th Air force struck repeatedly at the advancing Japanese columns and fired bridges in their paths. Wednesday night a force of B-24 Liberators scored direct hits on the Kowloon docks at Hong Kong.

BRITISH FORCES CAPTURE KALEMYO

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 16—(AP) British East Africans, advancing six miles in a day down the Kabaw valley of Burma, captured Kalemyo and joined Indian troops who fought over the Chin hills from Tiddim, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Indian troops, who were reported eight miles from Kalemyo only yesterday, and the Africans thus combined for a possible assault on Kalewa, 140 miles up the Chindwin river from Mandalay and 16 miles east of Kalemyo.

In North Burma, Chinese troops, slashing forward three miles yesterday, reached within a mile of Bhamo, and cut all the main routes of escape out of that Irrawaddy river supply point and potential link between the Ledo and Burma roads.

Chinese forces which crossed the Irrawaddy advanced from the Shwegu area and cut the main road running south out of Bhamo.

Other Chinese forces encircling Bhamo from the other side, cut the Burma road spur running southeast from Bhamo to Namhkam, this left only trails out of Bhamo. Namhkam is another potential link between the Ledo and Burma roads.

British forces made slight advances down the Mandalay railway corridor toward Indaw, Naba and Katha at the bend of the Irrawaddy about 60 miles west of Bhamo.

Japs Approach Railway Town Of Ishan

Chungking, Nov. 16 (AP)—Japanese forces in Kwangsi have advanced to within four and a half miles of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway town of Ishan, which blocks the way toward an invasion of the hinterland province of Kweichow, and fighting is raging in the area, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

(The Tokyo radio declared that the walled city of Ishan and its airport were captured.)

Push From Northeast

One column of invaders made the deepest penetration from the northeast, 43 miles west of fallen Lichow. Another struck directly from the east.

The Japanese made new gains in the push from the south toward Hsincheng, on the left flank of the advance along the railway. Reinforced column thrust northward to a point 18 miles from Hsincheng, 40 miles west-southwest of Liuchow.

Jap Advance Of 250 Miles

In this area the Japanese had covered well over 250 miles in the westward slash from the Canton area into Kwangsi province.

The Chinese indicated the enemy, with the city of Kweilin firmly in his hands, now was attempting to secure his right flank of communications with Liuchow, 95 miles to the southwest. The Japanese based in Kweilin struck out November 11 toward Lungsheng, 40 miles to the northwest, the high command said, and were met and engaged Tuesday about 12 miles from Lungsheng.

JAPS POUR TROOPS INTO SOUTH CHINA

CHUNGKING, Nov. 16.—(AP) Japan is pouring a formidable army into south China, well trained and equipped, with the intention of fighting out the war on the Asiatic mainland rather than on her home soil, Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, newly-appointed commander of U. S. forces in the China theater, told the Associated Press in an interview today.

He predicted, nevertheless, that the Japanese would be defeated within about a year from the time the struggle in Europe ends.

"But everyone thought the war in Europe would be over this year," he added, "and it may run into early next Summer."

Wedemeyer, who reached Chungking two weeks ago to succeed Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell after the latter's recall to the U. S., refused on military grounds to assess the present strength of Japanese forces in South China, but said they represented a very formidable array and were being steadily reinforced.

"The Japanese army is fairly well intact and well trained and equipped," he pointed out. Defeats suffered by Japan's navy and air forces are compelling her to shift from her original oceanic strategy to dependence upon this army, he said.

Asked how the Allies could best help China extricate herself from the gravest military situation in her long history, Wedemeyer replied: "The best way is to bring all her available resources to bear on one object—and that's killing Japanese."

The United States will continue to support China in the air while bringing in all possible supplies and training Chinese troops to participate in final, decisive battles, he said. He declined to speculate on the probable direction of future Japanese drives in China.

Wedemeyer, who also is chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, said it was difficult to determine how much help Chinese troops would be in the concluding phases of the war unless government compromised with the Chinese Communists.

"It is a basic premise that unity in war is essential to fight effectively," he said.

Asiatic Mainland Showdown Seen As Jap Plan

London, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Berlin radio announced today a break in diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Japan. It said the Japanese Minister in Sofia left his staff for Istanbul.

Chungking, Nov. 16 (AP)—Japan plans to fight the final, decisive battles of the war on the Asiatic mainland and is steadily reinforcing her substantial strength in South China, Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer said in an interview today.

He succeeded Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell October 31 as commander of United States forces in the China theater and as chief of staff to President Chiang Kai-shek. He declined to discuss the removal of General Stilwell.

Wedemeyer said he believed the war against Japan would last about a year after Germany was beaten, "but everyone thought the war in Europe would be over this year—and it may run into early next summer."

Continental Strategy

He said Japanese strategy, originally based on employment of naval and air forces, had proved ineffective. The Japanese now have gone from an oceanic to a continental strategy, he said, adding: "The Japanese army is fairly well intact and well trained and equipped.

He declined to estimate Japanese strength in South China except to say it represented a very formidable array, steadily being strengthened.

He avoided, on military grounds, any forecast of the direction of Japanese drives, but said that in executing her continental strategy Japan obviously would want to have her rear protected and "you can draw your own conclusions."

One Object: To Kill Japs

"The best way the Allies can help China is to bring all available resources to bear on the one object—and that's killing Japanese," he said.

The general said the United States would continue to support China in the air, bring in whatever supplies possible, maintain efforts in the Pacific to subjugate the Japanese and organize and train Chinese troops to increase their efficiency.

Questioned whether China could contribute effectively to the war against Japan without a compromise between the Government and the Chinese Communists, Wedemeyer said:

"The degree of effectiveness without the help of the Communists is difficult to determine. But it is a basic premise that unity in war is essential to fighting effectively."

Nelson And Production Experts Reach China

Chungking, Nov. 16 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, accompanied by a party of American production experts, reached Chungking by air today to help China make the greatest possible use of her own resources in the war against Japan.

The mission, which included five steel men and an alcohol expert was welcomed at Chungking airport by Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, and by Wong Wen-hao, Minister Economic Affairs and head China's newly created war production board.

Members Of Party

In the party were Edwin A. Locke, who accompanied Nelson on his first mission here several months ago; Carl Bell, United Engineering and Foundry Company, Newcastle, Pa.; Henrik Ovesen, Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa.; Herbert W. Graham, director of metallurgy and research for Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburgh; Harry A. Strain, United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; Francis Cleary, Eugene Stallings, Albert C. Carr, Whiting Willauer, Alex Taub and Howard Coonley.

Nelson said he had no idea how long he would remain in China. Wong assured the Americans they would be given the closest cooperation by the Chinese war production board.

Nelson And Production Aides Reach Chungking

Chungking, Nov. 16 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson and a small group of American experts arrived in Chungking today to help China, now facing her gravest military trial, to expand her war production and make the maximum use of her own resources against Japan.

Nelson and his aides will cooperate with the newly created Chinese war-production board, which was formally inaugurated today under Wong Wen-hao, Minister of Economic Affairs and chairman of the National Resources Commission.

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Welcomed At Airport

The arrivals were welcomed at the airport by Wong, Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and other Chinese notables. United States Charge d'Affaires George Atcheson, Jr., and Maj. Gen. Thomas G. Hearn, chief of staff to Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of the United States forces in the China theater, also were present.

Nelson, former chairman of the United States War Production Board, said he had no idea how long he would stay but that several members of the group, including Howard Coonley, a metals executive, would remain when Nelson returned to the United States.

Aides Are Listed

Nelson's party included Edwin A. Locke, who accompanied him on his first mission several mo[illegible]

[illegible], Carl Bell, United Engineering and Foundry Company, Newcastle, Pa.; Henrik Ovesen, Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa.; Herbert W. Graham, director of metallurgy and research for Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, at Pittsburgh.

Flyer Fights 18 Japs To Save Task Force

By Morrie Landsberg

Aboard Carrier Flagship off Formosa, Oct. 10 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. (j.g.) Robert Warren Blakeslee didn't hesitate. He wheeled his Hellcat fighter around and raced for 18 [illegible] Japanese bombers coming i[illegible] the task force.

Somewhere in low-hanging clouds the lone American plane slashed at the enemy formation. Against such odds he had little chance, but even after his Hellcat was hit, Blakeslee fought to keep the Japs from hitting our ships.

Fought To Save Thousands

He got two bombers before he radioed: "I'm going in."

That was the last heard from him. Nobody can say how much the fleet owes to the 25-year-old pilot from Kalamazoo, Mich., who risked his life for the safety of thousands of others on the ships.

Before they took off on a two-plane patrol, Blakeslee told Ensign Robert S. Griffin, 23, of Bailey, N. C., dive-bomber pilot, "I'll attack if there are two or three Jap planes, but I won't if we run into a large group."

Near End Of Mission

They were flying the last leg of their mission when Blakeslee spotted the Japanese planes hugging the base of clouds five miles to their rear.

He saw them before Griffin or Aviation Radioman (third-class) Norman Hess, 21, of Ilion, N. Y., riding as Griffin's rear-seat man.

"He made a quick turn to intercept the Japs," Griffin said. "He gave it the gun and went up behind the clouds, where the Japs had withdrawn. Visibility was not too good, however, and they may not have seen him."

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Hess heard Blakeslee call out on his radio: "Splash one Betty." His next word was: "I'm hit—there are holes in my wing."

Hess doesn't think the fighter pilot himself was hurt because shortly afterward he came back with: "Splash two Bettys."

Griffin, flying at 1,000 feet, lost sight of Blakeslee. He heard him say his oil was down to zero and "I'm going in." The dive bomber occupants did not see him land or crash.

Shared A Kill

Blakeslee, who attended Western State Teachers' College, had three and one half Japanese planes to his credit, counting today's pair.

He shared a kill at Iwo Jima in the Bonin Islands August 4 and shot down one in a recent strike at Manila. He had also flown in raids on Guam, Palau, Okinawa and Formosa.

The entire carrier group searched a night for Blakeslee in the hope that he had been able to get out of his plane in time. Special lookouts scanned the waters for any trace of light or a life raft.

Why Search Failed

Radioman Hess thought he knew why the search failed.

"If he is the kind of a guy who will jump 20 Japs, I think he would let the task group pass him at night rather than give away its position," Hess said. "He was a real fighter."

HEAVY RAIN SLOWS YANKS ON LEYTE

SPENCER

U. S. Forces Make Small Gains in Bid to Close Trap on Japs.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Friday, Nov. 17—(AP) Sheets of tropical rain were more effective today than Japan's veteran First division troops in delaying the imminent closure of an American trap around remnants of an enemy regiment at the northern end of Ormoc corridor on Leyte island.

American infantrymen of the 24th division and dismounted First division cavalrymen slipped through the downpour to minor gains in their nearly completed outflanking maneuver around the Japanese salient south of Limon, four miles below Carigara bay, Gen Douglas MacArthur said today in a communique.

Yanks Control Ormoc Road

Two units of the 24th were so close to closing the gap that their small arms fire dominated the vital Ormoc road, which the Americans are attempting to sever behind the Japanese.

The two American forces are expected to complete the maneuver momentarily, unless the weather enables the Japanese to pull out of the trap.

Meanwhile, American long-range artillery ceaselessly pounded the Japanese in Ormoc corridor, which runs between Pinamopoan and Ormoc. Enemy casualties, already high, were mounting steadily.

Thunderbolt fighters of the Fifth air force sank 30 Japanese barges in sweeps over the enemy barge area between Ormoc and Ipil, a coastal village a few miles southward. The barges, lying with their ramps touching shore, apparently were unloaded. But one of those sunk contained 20 Japanese, all of whom were killed.

Other Yank infantrymen are consolidating their positions in the central mountain ranges, east of Ormoc corridor, from Mt. Minoro to Mt. Mamban. The two peaks are about eight airline miles apart.

Combat and reconnaissance patrols are "combing the intricate network of trails in the mountains to clear out scattered enemy parties."

Heavy tropical rains, however, are restricting operations.

Fighters Blast Ormoc Area

American fighters bombed and strafed the Ormoc area, sinking over 30 barges in the harbor. A Japanese motor pool at Valencia, near the center of the Pinamopoan Ormoc road, was destroyed, with the loss to the enemy of many "dozens of vehicles."

Enemy air activity was negligible, the communique added.

While the battle for Leyte moved toward its climax a small force of Americans seized the Mapia islands, enemy lookout post off the northwestern New Guinea coast. The new invasion, a protective operation to remove Japanese spotters, was about 900 miles southeast of Leyte.

The Mapia landings were made Wednesday, covered by naval and air bombardment. Only light resistance was met. A headquarters spokesman said the objective was to protect the important Allied airbase on Biak island, immediately south in the Schouten group.

A field dispatch from James Hutcheson, AP correspondent with the dismounted First Cavalry division, reported the indications of lessening enemy resistance on Leyte. He said the Japanese were abandoning strong positions in rear areas instead of fighting to the death.

Foe Abandoning Strong Posts On Leyte

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With First Cavalry Division, Nov. 15 (AP—Delayed)—Advance elements of this dismounted cavalry division have reached heights overlooking the vital Ormoc highway only a mile to half a mile away, while in rear areas Japanese are abandoning strong positions—instead of fighting to the death, a long and standard Japanese practice. HUTCHESON

Enemy resistance continued to be light and scattered in the mountain sector where troops of Brig. Gen. William Chase's First Brigade have advanced in the face of a staggering supply problem.

Pillboxes Wiped Out

Elements of the Seventh Regiment reported cleaning out 12 pillboxes in an expanded Japanese pocket in the Minoro-Culasian area several miles behind the front lines.

Officers reported the pillboxes were in strong positions, but that the Japanese abandoned their usual tactics of defending them until wiped out. They did not offer stiff resistance. When casualties were inflicted upon the Japanese in their pillboxes the survivors would withdraw. The Americans were thus able to advance 1,200 yards.

Yanks Tighten Vise

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 16 (AP)—An American vise closed tighter on General Yamashita's encircled Japanese on Leyte today, pressing to within ten miles of Ormoc on the south, 14 on the east and about the same distance on the north.

Advances by four American divisions were small, but they came all around the Japanese perimeter defending Ormoc, their last base on the island.

Road Virtually Cut

In the north, the American 24th Division applied double pressure. On the road from Pinamapoan, the main body of the division lunged against enemy positions near Limon, gateway to the Ormoc corridor. West of the road, another unit swung around through the hills, virtually cut the road behind an estimated 2,000 Japanese frontline troops. MCDANIEL

To the east and north, the First Cavalry Division overran several enemy strong points and seized hilltops as it moved westward. No road served this division; and its forward elements probed the roughest terrain to find the stubborn Japanese defense positions. Mount Mamban, a 3,830-foot peak, and Hills 4047 and 4018 fell.

Advance To Balogo

To the south, the veteran Seventh Division, seldom mentioned in recent communiques, was disclosed to have advanced four miles to the west coast town of Balogo, only ten miles from Ormoc.

The daily communique announced the division had repelled a Japanese counterattack at Balogo, killing or wounding approximately half the attackers.

The Seventh stands closer to Ormoc itself than either of the other American units. It was last previously reported at Damulaan, 14 miles south of Ormoc, when it broke up a small Japanese landing attempt there Tuesday night.

Near Alto Peak

Roughly, midway between the Seventh and the 24th Divisions, a third infantry unit, the 96th Division, also advanced against Ormoc from the east. The 96th was near Alto peak on Leyte's backbone and approximately 14 miles from Ormoc. Its route now is more or less downhill to the town.

Yanks Invade Mapia Isles In Pacific

Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 16 (AP)—A small force of American troops invaded the Mapia Islands, less than 150 miles north of western New Guinea, yesterday in a purely protective move to knock out Japanese coast watchers and warning stations. SPENCER

The Yanks went ashore in the face of light resistance and under cover of naval bombardment after two days of heavy preliminary bombings left enemy installations in flames.

A headquarters spokesman said the primary reason for the offensive far behind Gen. Douglas MacArthur's line in the Philippines was to protect the important United States airbase on Biak Island in the Schouten group.

145 Miles From Biak

Japanese watchers on Mapia, 145 miles northwest of Biak, were able to warn other Nipponese islands when the American bombers were going out on strikes.

Fragmentary information on the Mapia invasion did not disclose the size of the landing force nor of the supporting naval units.

The Mapia islands will now be converted into a protective outpost and warning station to guard United States installations on Biak.

St. David Islands

The Mapias, also known as the St. David Islands, are a cluster of small islands that have seldom figured in the southwest Pacific war news except for periodic bombardments.

They are 400 miles south of American air and sea bases in southern Palau, 400 miles east of United States air bases at Morotai, and 900 miles southeast of Leyte.

Heavy aerial bombardment preceded the naval shelling that paved the way for landing forces.

Sidelight Action

The action was a sidelight to MacArthur's primary campaign. It was announced in a supplemental communique which also told of continued bombing raids on Japanese airdromes, installations and small shipping in the central and southern Philippines and by-passed strongholds in islands to the south and east.

An enemy gunboat and two fuel barges were sunk by air patrols over the central Philippines.

Navy Ace Bags 34th Plane

Aboard United States Carrier Flagship Off Luzon, P. I., Nov. 14 (AP—Delayed) (via Navy Radio), Commander David McCampbell, of Los Angeles, the navy's top-ranking ace in the Pacific, has 34 kills to his credit as a result of two hard fights in three days.

He bagged a Japanese Oscar during an American carrier raid over Manila Bay today and two days ago sent another Oscar crashing during a fight over Ormoc, off Leyte's west coast.

The commander said the two Japanese pilots gave him "the best fights I've ever had."

Nimitz Issues Revised Figures, Clearing Doubt As To Craft First Announced As Damaged

General Wedemeyer says Japanese trained troops pour into China to center war there.....*Page 6*

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 16 (AP)—Three warships were added to Japan's sunken fleet today when Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing revised figures, reported Third Fleet carrier planes sank a cruiser, four destroyers and 11 cargo vessels and oil tankers during their November 12 raid on Manila.

The admiral in a communique announced this revised list:

One light cruiser sunk (it previously was reported badly damaged).

Four destroyers sunk (two had been reported "exploded").

Eleven cargo vessels and oilers sunk (this same number was reported sunk or set ablaze).

The Pacific commander also reported that a navy search Liberator probably scored a bomb hit on a small Japanese cargo vessel near Iwo Jima and a marine Mitchell bomber possibly hit a medium-sized cargo ship at Haha Jima.

Storage Areas Bombed

Other Liberators bombed airplane storage areas and other installations on Iwo, in the Volcano group, about 750 miles south of Tokyo. They also scored a near miss on a medium cargo vessel.

Haha Island is in the Bonin group, some 650 miles southeast of Tokyo.

Other raids by land-based planes centered on the northern Palau Islands, where several barges and other small craft were sunk and ground installations heavily attacked.

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Grew Warns of Peac

Ex-Envoy Says Japanese Militarism Is Cancer To Be Cut Out

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 16 (AP).—The United States may expect compomise peace offers from Japan as soon as her leaders are convinced their outlook is hopeless, but "if the bait is accepted we may be certain our sons and grandsons will be fighting this war over again," Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, told a press conference here today.

"Japanese militarism is a cancer," the State Department representative warned. "We can't temporize with cancer. We must cut out the cells or it will grow again.

"Japan's one alternative is unconditional surrender. That alternative is open now and permamently."

3 Jap Warships Added To List Sunk At Manila

JAPS ATTACK MEN IN WATER

Survivors Of Sea Battle Report Grenades Thrown At Them

Samar, Philippines, Nov. 15 (AP — Delayed) — Survivors of American destroyers lost October 25 in the battle of the Philippines sea told today how sailors aboard a fleeing Japanese cruiser threw hand grenades at men struggling in the sea.

An LCI (landing craft infantry) rescued the survivors from Samar Gulf, where they had been under fire of Filipinos after days in the water.

They are Gunner's Mate (third class) Orin Vadanais, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; Seaman (first class) Raymond Bruner, Bremerton, Wash.; Fire Controlman (third class) William Shaw, New York, and Gunner's Mate (third class) Francis Stetler, Roscoe, California.

Four Clutch Souvenirs

The four men, clutching native souvenirs, swore they had never seen any ship as beautiful as the squat little LCI which mace to the island to get them.

Vadnais and Shaw worked together during the shelling of their ship and clung to each other for

four days and nights in the water until washed ashore.

Steller and Bruner, from another destroyer, were the only two survivors among 70 men who clustered around a raft bearing 16 wounded sailors.

Grenades Fall Short

Brunder said despite their fatigue and injuries, a mad sensation swept them when Japanese aboard a cruiser fleeing American naval planes leaned from the side of the vessel's bridge and hurled two grenades at them. The grenades fell short.

Vadnais and Shaw said they took to the water after Japanese heavy guns pounded their destroyer for hours, smashing its guns and starting fires which swept the warship.

On orders to abandon ship, they snapped on life belts and went over side.

Separated From Others

"We lost contact with the others in our group during the nights," Vandais said. "Then we clung to each other for fear of becoming separated. While one of us tried to sleep, the other watched for rescue ships."

After the fourth night they drifted ashore and native fishermen picked them up.

Bruner and Stetler said their destroyer fought at least 15 enemy warcraft, from battleshipus to destroyers, until she was disabled in a torpedo run on a cruiser.

Enemy six-inch guns slashed the destroyer's engine room and froze the rudder in a 30-degree turn. The vessel continued to circle in the middle of heavy Japanese fire, helpless under the pounding.

Few Left Alive

"Two hours after the attack started few of us were left alive. The remaining able-bodied men and those among the wounded who could move took to the life rafts," Stetler said.

"The last we saw of our skipper he was standing on the bridge smoking a cigarette."

The men around the life raft which carried the 16 wounded attempted to head away from the battle-churned area. It was then that the hand grenades came from the fleeing Japanese cruiser.

Injured Men Die On Raft

Water and provisions aboard the raft were saved for the injured men. But all 16 died during the long days and nights at sea.

On the fifth day ten of the now remaining 14 men struck out for the island beach, Stetler said, but by daylight the following day only he and Bruner were still afloat. Natives came out and picked them up.

"We were more dead than alive," Stetler said. "We were parched for water and ached in every joint."

Leyte Wounded Flown Away Quickly

Somewhere in the Palau Islands, Nov. 5 (AP—Delayed)—Six army transport planes arrived today with American wounded from the Philippines, men who had been disabled less than 24 hours previously on Leyte, 600 miles west of here.

Crews of the planes were weary after the gruelling round trip made under hazardous conditions. The threat of Japanese air attacks on Leyte Island made a quick turnaround necessary, so the planes remained less than an hour for refueling and loading the patients. They made the return flight in four hours.

A Sub That Carries A Kangaroo

Canberra, Australia, Nov. 16 (AP). Somewhere on the prowl for Japanese shipping in the Pacific is a half-breed submarine with a kangaroo mounted on its bow.

The submarine is the Growler, which tangled with a Japanese cruiser at close range and was rammed by the cruiser. Although seriously wounded, the submarine escaped to an Australian port.

In disclosing the story today, Acting Prime Minister Francis E. Ford said Rear Admiral Arthur Schuyler Carpender, Southwest Pacific navy commander, first thought the submarine would have to undertake a dangerous voyage to the United States for repairs.

Repaired At Brisbane

But a Brisbane shipbuilding firm undertook the job and fitted a new bow on the Growler, with a kangaroo attached for good measure and as a symbol of Australian engineering skill.

The date of the attack on the Growler in the Pacific was not disclosed, but during the fight the submarine's captain was killed by machine-gun fire from the cruiser.

Among the exploits of the Growler was the torpedoing of three Japanese destroyers in Alaskan waters.

Australia Defense Corps Disbanded

Canberra, Australia, Nov. 16 (AP). Ninety-five per cent. of the Australian Volunteer Defense Corps will be placed on a reserve basis, Acting Prime Minister Francis E. Forde told the House of Representatives today.

Allied victories, he said, have removed a Japanese threat to Australila.

Japs Draft Filipinos

San Francisco, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Japanese Domei Agency, in a broadcast from Tokyo today, said Filipino puppet officials in Manila have issued a decree for mass compulsory conscription of Philippine labor to work on air fields, ports, roads, bridges, public works and "other military installations."

Domei said the decree, issued by the puppet minister of home affairs, means that all able-bodied Filipinos, 18 to 50, not now working on things essential to Japan's war effort, will be conscripted into labor gangs. Conscripts will come from the ranks of professional workers as well as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled laborers.

New Yorker Missing.

Ottawa, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—The Canadian Army today listed as missing, Lieut. Carlisle Norwood, whose mother, Mrs. Carlisle Norwood, resides in New York city.

Diamond Lack Worries Japs

San Francisco, Nov. 16 (AP)—Scarcity of diamonds and platinum in Japan is worrying the Mikado's Government, Tokyo radio intimated today.

Domestic broadcasts said the Nipponese Government was cracking down on platinum hoarders and would continue to buy all the diamonds it could get.

A month ago all Japanese having platinum were ordered to sell it to the Government for the war effort. Today's broadcast said the amount collected fell far short of "the prodigiously increased demand." Prefectural governors were directed to "maintain strict supervision over the people who hid platinum purposely."

Government purchases of diamonds were continued for a month, because "the quantity consumed by the aircraft and radio-wave weapon fields is tremendous."

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Nov. 16, 1940.—Greeks announce Italians are evacuating Moritza in Albania under bombardment from their own abandoned cannon and R. A. F. planes.

REDS SET STAGE FOR MEETING OF

ALLIED LEADERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — (AP) Russia appeared today to be setting a friendly stage for the forthcoming meeting of Marshal Stalin with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

At the same time, new Moscow statements on the hitherto hush-hush subject of Japan may indicate a psychological preparation for Russian participation in the second stage of the war—in the Pacific.

Latest Russian assurances that the Soviets aim to consolidate the Washington-London-Moscow front after the defeat of Germany came in the official Soviet embassy bulletin.

An article by Red army Col. A. Galin included among six cardinal points of Soviet foreign policy: non-intervention in internal affairs of other nations, denunciation of imperialist expansion and aggression, and furtherance of alliances with peace loving states. Galin said that anti-Bolshevik fears are now frayed and talk of a Communist peril is no more than one of Goebbels' propaganda tricks.

Russia believes, he declared, in the co-existence of two systems—presumably Communists and Capitalists.

The expected meeting of the big three leaders was not mentioned, but Churchill said recently that the time has come for such a conference. It is anticipated before Christmas.

Stalin's speech last week exceeded previous Kremlin pronouncements in praise of the western Allied war effort and branded Japan as an aggressor nation for the first time since Russia entered the war.

Moscow dispatches today reported a speech by Col. Ivan Tolchenoff, Soviet military authority, who declared that the Pacific war is going against Japan.

Tolchenoff significantly recalled Japanese clashes with the Soviet Union along the Mongolian border in 1939. The report attracted especial attention among diplomats here who have been in Russia and remember the trouble which Moscow has taken previously to avoid speaking of Japan in any way that could be called antagonistic.

Some recently returned officials have pointed out that only a short time ago, Moscow appeared painfully upset whenever Russia's possible entry into the Pacific battle was mentioned in the United States or Britain. Now pointed references about Japan are coming from the Soviet capital.

Reds 'Won't Interfere With Other Nations'

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—An official Russian statement said today the Soviet Union has no intention of intervening in domestic affairs of other states. It listed as a cardinal point of Moscow's policy the "co-existence of two systems," presumably Communism and capitalism.

The statement appeared in an article by Col. A. Galin in the Soviet embassy information bulletin.

Asserting that the bloc of freedom-loving states is growing stronger and stronger, the statement described references to "the Communist peril" as a "trump card of Goebbels' propaganda."

"Against Imperialism"

Reiterating Moscow pronouncements on the peaceful post-war objectives of the Soviet Union, the article spoke of the "uncompromising hostility of the Soviet Government toward imperialist expansion and aggression."

Galin listed what he termed six fundamental principles of Russian foreign policy and added that Moscow has a "business-like policy" of recognizing other states, regardless of their domestic regimes.

Six Principles

The principles:

1. Peaceful relations with all states, irrespective of their political systems.
2. Economic and political cooperation with all states on the basis of sovereign equality and independence of the contracting parties and the coexistence of two systems.
3. Alliances with any State with the purpose of protecting both partners from acts of aggression.
4. Categorical renunciation of imperialist expansion at the cost of other nations.
5. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states.
6. Strengthening of the coalition of freedom-loving nations in the fight against Fascist aggressors.

Nevertheless, Galin wrote, Russia means to remain firm on the question of disputed land in eastern Poland now occupied by the Red army.

Calls Japan Enemy Of Russia

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister, said today it would be to "Russia's interest" to enter the war against Japan.

"Certainly Japan is an enemy of Russia," he said after a White House conference with President Roosevelt.

Kung said his discussions with Roosevelt turned around the

Mr. Roosevelt question "what can we do to hasten the time of a Japanese defeat?" and declared:

"The way to do that is to supply China with more arms."

DENIES DISCUSSING LOAN TO BRITAIN

Washington, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Secretary Morgenthau said today that no cash loan is even being discussed in current lend-lease conversations with Britain.

He made the statement to a news conference when questioned about publiished reports that a $5,000,000,000 loan to Britain is under consideration.

British delegates are here, the Treasury head said, to discuss the second phase of lend-lease which will begin with Germany's defeat—the phase covering the war against Japan alone.

When asked whether he plans to resign as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau replied today that was like asking a man whether he has stopped beating his wife.

Match Folders For Filipinos

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Two million match folders with the legend "I shall return—Douglas MacArthur," to be dropped from planes in the Philippines, were shipped to MacArthur before the reconquest began.

The Office of War Information, which on behalf of the army prepared and shipped the messages of encouragement, acknowledged the matches did not reach his headquarters until August, a year after the general asked for them.

Part of the delay, it was ascertained, resulted from indecision whether to use the text MacArthur proposed or—since a command change could have occurred before the invasion started—to use the words, "We are on the way back—your friends the Americans." MacArthur's wording was finally cleared by the War Department and adopted.

More time was consumed, it was stated, in waterproofing the matches so that they would not become useless when dropped in the moist jungle.

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a broadcast Sunday, will tell the folk at home of the urgent need for more artillery and artillery ammunition. He will speak on the Army Hour program, beginning over the NBC network at 3.30 P. M.

Plane Hit, Crew Carried On

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—The gallantry of a Liberator's crew—one now dead and three prisoners of war—in riding their hard-hit heavy bomber through furious opposition over Austria last May 24 has earned them the Silver Star award, the War Department announced today. The Journal group honor for the men who kept formation and dropped their bombs on the target despite gunfire which smashed the hydraulic system and badly crippled their ship. Staff Sergeant Harold E. Brown, of Terry Place, Canandaigua, N. Y., was killed manning his gun.

2 Escort Craft Quell Convoy Fire At Sea

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—A successful battle at sea against flames which followed collision of a freighter and a tanker carrying 100 octane gasoline, was reported today by the navy.

Two small destroyer escorts, the USS Ahrens and the USS Holton, were credited with "skillful seamanship and courageous action" in quelling the fire aboard the SS Howard L. Gibson and the British tanker, the George W. McNight.

Submarine Tang Given Presidential Citation

Washington, Nov. 16. (AP)—Award of a Presidental unit citation to the submarine Tang was announced today by the navy.

It is in recognition of the rescue of 22 naval aviators from treacherous reefs within close range of enemy shore batteries and the sinking of thousands of tons of enemy shipping during three patrols in Japanese-controlled waters.

U. S. Casualties In West Europe Over 200,000

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—American ground force casualties in Western Europe now exceed 200,000.

The War Department said today the 200,349 total includes 35,884 killed, 145,788 wounded and 18,677 missing to November 1. It does not cover the air force but embraces the Seventh Army which landed in

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Southern France as well as the armies in the north.

The total is an increase of 25,569 over a compilation last month covering the period to October 3. The number of dead advanced 6,042, wounded 15,561 and missing 3,966.

New over-all casualty figures for all theaters of operation were not released.

Australians to Mop Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Australian forces have been assigned to mop up an estimated 250,000 Japanese on islands bypassed in the drive to the Philippines, Sir Frederic Eggleston, Australian Minister to the United States, said today.

Ball Urges Quick Peace Conference

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Senator Ball (R., Minn.) urged today that the forthcoming Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting be followed promptly by a definite United Nations conference to perfect a world peace organization.

"The sooner the machinery is set up and brought before the new Senate the better," Ball observed in an interview, adding:

"Right now the chances of getting a world security organization approved are better than at any time since November 11, 1918.

"Expressed Clearly In Election"

"The desires of the people for such an organization were expressed very clearly in the election. And the election will have a tremendous effect on Congress."

The Senator broke in the recent campaign from his party's nominee, Thomas E. Dewey, saying he liked President Roosevelt's stand on world collaboration better.

Ball also proposed that the full-scale conference be held in the United States, as the site farthest removed from the fighting fronts.

No Time Set Yet

The "Big Three" are expected to meet before the end of this year. But no time has been fixed for the contemplated meeting of all United Nations representatives. The State Department has said it hopes the conference can be held during the fore part of next year.

Another leading Republican advocate of international cooperation, Senator Burton, of Ohio, agreed that the conference should be held as early as possible, but added:

"Advance steps must be taken to see that there is substantial agreement among the big nations, and then between the big nations and the little ones, before the conference is held.

Would Avoid Breakdown

"It would be very unfortunate if the conference broke down in disagreement.

"While I feel that whatever time is necessary must be taken to work out major differences in advance, the matter should not be allowed to drag. It certainly need not wait for the end of the European war."

Hawaiian Governor Honored at Capital

Washington, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Gov. Ingram M. Stainback of Hawaii and Mrs. Stainback were officially welcomed to the capital last night by top-ranking Army, Navy and Federal officials and members of Congress.

The reception in honor of the Hawaiian visitors was given at the Hotel Statler by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington of Hawaii and Mrs. Farrington.

AIR FORCE MEN TO HAVE GRIPE HOUR

Washington, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Enlisted men and officers at all Army Air Force stations are going to have wider opportunity to get gripes off their chests.

Personal problems and suggestions for improvements will be welcomed at a personal conference hour to be held at least once a month, Major-Gen. Junius W. Jones, air inspector, has announced.

"Inquiry will be made to make sure that no punitive action was taken against any one who makes a complaint," Gen. Jones promised.

Overseas Yule Cards Must Be Mailed Now

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Christmas cards to soldiers overseas should be sent at once to get there in time, the Army warned today.

They must be in sealed envelopes.

FOOD FOR PRISONERS OF WAR REACH JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—(AP) The American Red Cross said today relief supplies intended for prisoners of war held by the Japanese had reached Kobe, Japan.

The supplies, sent last year to Vladivostok, were moved by the Soviet government to Nakhodka, 100 miles away, and picked up there by a Japanese ship.

Basil O'Connor, Red Cross chairman, said the cargo was valued at $1,500,000. It included 300,000 food packages, weighing 11 pounds each; 2,661 cases of drugs and medical supplies, 19,500 sets of clothing, 4,200 pairs of army shoes, 7,080 overcoats, 125 cases of shoe repair materials, 21,000 sets of toilet articles, 1,000,000 cigarets, and 299 cases of Y.M.C.A. books and religious supplies.

The bishops, meeting at Catholic University, also adopted a resolution expressing concern "for the fate of religion among their fellow-Christians in Poland, the Baltic states and neighboring Catholic lands."

To the people of those lands, the bishops extended "deep sympathy with the prayerful hope that the strong, victorious nations in charity and justice will give them succor in their sufferings and the full enjoyment of their indisputable rights" both civil and religious.

Flyers' Altitude Masks Seen As Robots To Aid The Sick In Breathing

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Robot rubber masks that will do the work of breathing for a sick person will become available after the war as a result of the new pressure masks now going into use for American fighter pilots at extremely high altitudes.

The new mask for the air forces was announced last September. Today its expected medical uses were described to the National Academy of Sciences by Commander J. Murray Steele, Medical Corps, United States Navy.

Doesn't Have To Breathe

The mask is heavy rubber, formed to fit snugly over the bridge of the nose, cheeks and chin. Pure oxygen—or any other form of air—can be forced into this mask at pressures higher than the atmosphere, and it will not leak.

The pressurized air will, however, force itself into the lungs of the robot mask wearer. He doesn't have to breathe in at all; the robot does that for him.

He does have to breathe out, forcing the air out, with the present-type military mask. But Commander Steele said it is now possible to alter the pressure during breathing, to make a regular cycle of fluctuating pressure inside the mask to fit the natural human breathing cycle.

Adjustable To Patient

Thus at one moment the mask can force air into the lungs, and at the next so reduce its pressure that the exhalation is completely without effort.

Or the doctor can adjust the mask to any degree of effort or lack of effort at any stage of breath-taking. For example, Commander Steele said, some kinds of heart patients might be helped by a mask, which makes every stage of their breathing effortless.

Persons suffering from gassed lungs might be better off with a robot which put the air into their lungs without any effort on their part, but required them to force it out.

In high altitude flying the new mask is needed to keep enough oxygen in the aviator's blood. Even pure oxygen doesn't do this when the outside air pressure becomes extremely low.

Prelates Oppose Military Bills

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Archbishops and bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States today voiced opposition to "immediate passage" of legislation to require compulsory military training of youths.

Holding their annual general meeting here, the clerics adopted a resolution which specifically mentioned the Wadsworth-Gurney and the May bills now before Congress.

The Reasons

Such legislation, the bishops' resolution said, should not be enacted just now because:

"This problem should not be settled until after the end of the war and we know what the international situation shall be.

"Those now serving in the army and navy should be given an opportunity to express their views on this measure before it is enacted.

"Military requirements until the end of the war can be met by the extension of the Selective Service Act."

Adopt Resolution

New Army And Navy Rank Pondered In Congress

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Legislation to add a fifth star to the shoulder clusters of a group of four-star generals and admirals marched toward the top of Congress' list today.

It was shoved ahead after Speaker Rayburn and Chairman May (D., Ky.), of the House Military Committee, disclosed that President Roosevelt would like to see it enacted.

Four Are Listed

The legislation is in a position to be called up in the House at any time. Differences of opinion over how many generals and admirals should be given the "super" ranking could delay consideration.

Current plans provide for the designation of two generals and two admirals as "general of the army" and "admiral of the fleet," respectively.

These designations presumably would be bestowed on Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commanding Allied action in Europe, and on Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations, and Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff.

A move now afoot would permit the designation of four generals and four admirals for the high honor, adding Gens. Douglas MacArthur and H. H. Arnold and Admirals Chester W. Nimitz and William F. Halsey.

Pershing Honored

Currently a four-star admiral is as high as naval rankings go, while only one general, John J. Pershing, holds the coveted rank of "the general of the armies of the United States," bestowed upon him by special act of Congress after the last war.

The legislation's position ranks with measures extending the Second War Powers Act, reviving the crop insurance program and blueprinting a post-war road construction and river and harbor improvement program.

The crop insurance bill is slated for House consideration ea[illegible] week. The Senate hopes to get under way promptly with the rivers and harbors bill and flood-control legislation.

Vote Probe Meets

There was no legislative business on today's House program, but the Special Campaign Expenditures committee met to decide whether to investigate the allegedly political use of the Congressional free-mail privilege.

In the Senate, Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.) disclosed that efforts are under way to avoid a fight over a proposal by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) to freeze social-security pay-roll taxes at present levels. The next step may be to offer a compromise on a new rate, and a revised formula for creation of a reserve.

Unless legislation is passed between now and December 31, the present pay-roll tax of one per cent. each on employers and employes will go to two per cent. on each.

of War Mobilization and some new ones, was created by Congress last September. Byrnes has been filling it under an interim appointment.

Senator George (D-Ga) moved that the Senate waive the customary committee consideration of the nomination and act at once. There was unanimous agreement.

At the Capitol, Speaker Rayburn expressed doubt that Congress will halt the increase scheduled Jan. 1 in Social Security payroll taxes. They are due to go up from one to two percent on both employes and employers. Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) has proposed that the tax be continued at one percent. The legislative requirement that tax bills must originate in the House will bar Vandenberg from offering formal legislation, however, unless the House sends to the Senate some tax measure to which he could attach his proposal as an amendment. Administration fiscal leaders want the tax to go up.

A study of use of congressional free mailing privileges during political campaigns was ordered by the House Campaign Expenditures committee. Chairman Anderson (D-NM) said the committee had received complaints that millions of pieces of campaign literature were mailed free in the recent campaign. He said hearings would be held next month on plugging "loopholes" in the election laws.

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Byrnes Named War Mobilizer, Director of Reconversion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—(AP) James F. Byrnes' former Senate colleagues, Republicans and Democrats alike, paid tributes to him today as they unanimously approved his nomination as director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Minority Leader White of Maine praised Byrnes for "outstanding abilities, amazing industry and high character." Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky said he wanted to express his own "and the country's appreciation" that Byrnes had consented to stay on for a while in his assistant president's post.

Byrnes, former South Carolina Senator who stepped down from the Supreme court to take the job of War Mobilization director, had planned to retire to private life this week. He is 65.

But he came back from a recent visit to the European battlefront convinced that there is a lot of hard going still ahead in the war. The White House announced that President Roosevelt had prevailed upon him to continue on the job.

So today, Mr. Roosevelt sent to the Senate a formal nomination of Byrnes for a two-year term as director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. This office, embracing Byrnes' former duties as direc-

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SHORTAGES SEEN PROLONGING WAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—(AP) James F. Byrnes, director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, said today there is a shortage of war materiel and weapons which might "prolong the war" unless speedily overcome.

Byrnes sent a letter to five government agencies concerned with war production programs saying:

"While a shortage of materiel and weapons exists in relatively few programs, it is sufficient, if not speedily overcome, to prolong the war."

Byrnes' letter went to the War

production board, the War and Navy departments, the War Manpower commission and the Maritime commission. In it he said he would hold up the resumption of civilian goods production unless the war program is stepped up.

reconversion director said he is "delaying for the time being a suspension of the spot authorization procedure for resuming civilian production" in the first two groups of the labor market area but warned if the stepped up production he requests does not result from his appeal to war workers "I shall not hesitate to take more drastic action."

"Much of the manpower trouble," he said, "is due to the mistaken belief on the part of some people that the war is about over. 200,000 additional able bodied men, willing to do hard work, could break the bottleneck in the critical programs and shorten the war."

GENERAL PRAISES MEDICAL PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — (AP) The United States would have lost this war swiftly, Brigadier General James S. Simmons said today, had it not been for the great medical progress since our Civil War.

A great part of the saving of manpower he attributed to the medical research of the present war, which is directed by the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, in which he serves.

Until recently, he told the National Academy of Sciences, soldiers with syphilis required a minimum of six months treatment.

"Today, using penicillin, the treatment lasts only two weeks and the results appear to be good."

The military forces, he said, have sponsored 500 broad medical research projects, costing $17,000,000. Three examples of results are the Red Cross plasma, the development of penicillin and D. D. T., the insect powder.

"It is my belief," he declared, "that D. D. T. gives promise of being one of the greatest contributions ever made to world health."

This new, white, odorless insect powder has eliminated the threat of typhus, one of the worst killers of all wars, and, less well known, has rid entire Pacific combat islands of malaria-carrying mosquitoes, and promises to control malaria throughout the world.

General Simmons said research of this war has rendered relatively unimportant the gastro-intestinal diseases that formerly were the scourge of all armies, excepting only the dysenteries. And for the latter there are sanitary controls that work well.

Typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera have been practically eliminated by new vaccines.

The Army has on hand a vaccine for the bubonic plague, or black death, but to date has not had this disease to contend with.

The highest Army mortality from respiratory diseases, he said, is only one - five-hundredth that of 1918. Deaths from diphtheria, measles, mumps, scarlet fever and acute rheumatic fever are negligible.

PORTER EXPECTED TO BECOME NEW CHAIRMAN OF FCC

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—(AP) Paul Porter, Democratic campaign publicity chief, was nominated today as a member of the Federal Communications commission, and is expected to become FCC chairman.

Leaving an hour-long White House conference with President Roosevelt, Porter was asked if he expected to be chairman in succession to James Lawrence Fly whose resignation was effective yesterday. He replied:

"Yes, that's right."

The appointment, made by the President shortly afterward, was for a commission membership, for a term extending seven years from July 1, 1942.

Routine procedure is for the President to designate a chairman from among members of the Commission.

In a move which left the way fully open for Porter to step up, the President had asked Commissioner Ewell K. Jett to serve as chairman until a regular commission head is named. Mr. Roosevelt's letter, dated Nov. 14 and made public today, said that "will necessarily be some weeks."

"I can well understand," the President wrote Jett, "that with your other extensive duties, you would not care to undertake the burdens of the chairman's office permanently."

Porter, 40-year-old newspaperman, lawyer, and radio executive, left a post as assistant to Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director, to take on the publicity job for the Democratic national committee early in 1944.

He had been in government service most of the time since the early days of the Roosevelt administration. An editorial on the cotton situation which he wrote for the La Grange, Ga., news attracted the attention of Henry A. Wallace, then secretary of agriculture.

He was special assistant in the Agricultural Adjustment administration until 1937 when he became Washington counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting system. He came back to the government in 1940 as assistant to Chester C. Davis in organization of the war food program. In 1942 he took over rent control under Leon Henderson in the Office of Price administration, then served briefly in 1943 as a deputy in the War Food administration, going from there to the economic stabilization post.

Jett, 50 years old and a World War I naval officer, has been in communications control work since 1929 when the Navy loaned him to the engineering department of the Federal Radio commission. Retiring from the Navy, he was appointed senior radio engineer, and climbed to chief engineer in 1938. He succeeded George Henry Payne on the Commission Feb. 15, 1944.

Mead Calls Manpower Situation Again Critical

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—Chairman Mead (D., N. Y.) of the War Investigating Committee, said today the manpower problem once again is "critical" and is being studied intently by investigators in the field.

"In certain war plants manpower is a No. 1 problem," Mead told the Senate. "In other places unemployment is already beginning to prove a serious difficulty."

(R.-Vt.) called for his party to assume a large share of responsibility "in the formulation of our international policy."

Senator Connally told his colleagues that he had read Gov. Dewey's campaign speeches and statements and that those on an international peace program "attracted my admiration," as did the declaration of policy in the Republican platform. While neither Gov. Dewey's speeches nor the platform declaration went as far as he would have liked, Senator Connally said, both evidenced sympathetic desire to establish an organization to promote international peace.

Republican Leadership.

Senator Austin, an advocate of an international organization empowered to use force to prevent aggression, said that he intended to file in the Congressional Record speeches and articles outlining his views. It is important, he said, that public opinion be kept informed.

"I want the record of the Republican party kept straight and the cause of security supported," Senator Austin said. "I want the Republican party to take a strong, constructive position and not merely follow.

"I do not propose the waiving of our right to criticize. Nevertheless, these times offer a chance for the minority to do more than follow."

Dies Committee Lacks Friends, Faces Death

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—For more than six years a Congressional institution that few members ever opposed, the Dies Committee is headed for extinction—for lack of influential Capitol Hill friends.

Created by the House in May 1938, to investigate un-American activities and headed since then by Representative Martin Dies, Texas Democrat, the committee is slated to die January 3.

Five times the House overwhelmingly has voted it new leases on life. It has given it more than $650,000 to finance investigations that have produced 17 printed volumes of testimony and 20 volumes of reports.

Dies Won't Be Back

But no one has volunteered to request a sixth continuance, and the odds are that the close of 1944 will see the end of the committee.

Dies himself will not be back for the new Congress, having decided not to seek reelection, giving reasons of health. The CIO Political Action Committee, current object of committee investigation, had until then planned a campaign to prevent his return.

Three other members were defeated in this year's primary or general elections—Representatives Starnes, of Alabama, and Costello, of California, Democrats, and Busbey, of Illinois, Republican.

Four Reelected

Two Democrats—Eberharter, of Pennsylvania, and Courtney, of Tennessee—and two Republicans—Thomas, of New Jersey, and Mundt, of South Dakota—were reelected.

Following a conference with Republican leader Joe W. Martin, Jr., Thomas announced that he would not sponsor a resolution to continue the committee. That, he said, was a responsibility of the majority, or Democratic, party.

Martin himself was non-committal, but close associates said the House GOP bloc would take a hands-off attitude toward the committee's future.

Rayburn Silent

Speaker Sam Rayburn, known to be opposed generally to special investigating committees, declined to comment, but other Democrats "in the know" said the majority party would not sponsor a continuance.

Dies led the fight for past continuances and is expected to request the House informally to preserve the committee's records and voluminous files, perhaps under the jurisdiction of one of the regular standing committees.

During the last two years, committee attaches said, these records and files, filling more than 200 filing-cabinet drawers, have been used by 7,511 agents of Federal agencies and are almost constantly being studied and referred to by agents of half a dozen Government bodies.

Aids Sedition Trial

Many exhibits being used by the Government in the current mass sedition trial here were furnished by the committee, through its main office on Capitol Hill and branch offices in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles.

Connally Hails Dewey's Stand

Washington, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Chairman Connally (D., Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee congratulated Gov. Dewey's forward attitude on foreign policy today. His commendation of the Republican party's 1944 presidential candidate came after Senator Austin

3 MEMBERS AGREE TO REMAIN ON WLB

Bow to Roosevelt's Request, Consent to Stay Until Nazis Surrender.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP) Three War Labor board members today bowed to a request from President Roosevelt and agreed to withhold their resignations until Germany falls.

Chairman William H. Davis, George W. Taylor and Frank P. Graham, three of the four public members of the WLB, had asked to be relieved in order to return to private life.

The White House announced today, however, that at President Roosevelt's request they had consented to remain "until the elimination of Germany from the war or, at least, until such time as they could leave without seriously affecting the work of the organization."

Similarly, the President persuaded War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, who had intended to retire this week, to stay on until the European phase of the war is ended.

It is known that some of the President's advisers take the view that any changes in wage controls or other labor policy should await the defeat of Germany. On the other hand, there had been speculation that the President might make the resignations of Davis, Taylor and Graham an occasion for altering the War Labor board's form.

As presently constituted, the WLB is a tripartite agency composed of four representatives from labor, four from industry and four from the public. The four public members usually have found themselves casting the deciding votes with labor and industry members ranged on opposite sides.

As a consequence, there have been suggestions that a new agency be established composed only of public representatives.

No issues of policy were involved in any of the three resignations presented to Mr. Roosevelt. Chairman Davis offered his last Aug. 29, his 65th birthday. He explained that he had always planned to "slow down" on reaching that age and said a return to his patent law practice in New York would be recreation compared to the tempestuous time he has had as head of WLB. He asked to be relieved about Jan. 1.

Vice Chairman Taylor asked to be allowed to retire Dec. 1. He said he wanted to return to his economics chair at the University of Pennsylvania to get started on what he regarded as a vital educational program in the postwar period.

Dr. Graham, on leave as president of the University of North Carolina, has been under pressure from its trustees to return. He asked that his resignation be effective at conclusion of the WLB's current crucial deliberations.

The board is engaged in preparing a report for the President on the status of wage earners under increased wartime living costs. It decided against making any recommendations to the President but its report is expected to carry heavy weight in the President's decision on whether the "Little Steel" formula should be relaxed. This formula, first adopted by the WLB and then established by executive order of the President, limits general wage increases to 15 per cent above the level of January, 1941.

Solid-South Vote Unneeded

Washington, Nov. 16 (AP)—The

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Democrats have now won a Presidential election, regardless of the South, for the fifth time since the Civil War

The three other times they won the Presidency in that 80-year period the "Solid South" was needed to put their candidate over—in Grover Cleveland's elections in 1884 and 1892 and Woodrow Wilson's second election in 1916.

In every campaign it has been a bulwark on which the Democrats counted.

Politicians Avoid Comment

But an analysis today showed that President Roosevelt would have won all his four terms without counting the South's 11-State electoral vote. The same held true of Wilson in his 1912 election.

Except for scattered comments that Southern voters also might be unaware of the historical record, politicians preferred to let the situation speak for itself.

It is obvious, however, that the Democratic party, while not needing the South's vote in the Electoral College to win with Roosevelt four times and Wilson once, could not have maintained its majorities in Congress without that big bloc of votes below the Mason-Dixon line.

Makeup Of Congress

The Presidential vote usually determines the makeup of Congress. Thus if the South's 127 electoral votes had gone this time to Gov. Thomas F. Dewey instead of the President the Republicans might have come close to controlling the next House.

Coincident with an Associated Press survey showing Roosevelt again swept the nation's big cities in the recent election and carried every State, except Ohio and Wisconsin, in which they are located, a separate study disclosed that he had outdistanced his Republican opponents:

In eight of the ten big electoral vote States outside of the South this year and in 1940; in all ten in 1936 and nine of the ten in 1932, carrying his native State of New York each time.

This Election's Margin

Roosevelt's electoral vote of 432 in this election was 39 more than a majority of 266 needed to win after deducting the South's 127 votes.

He won with 449 in 1940. He still would have won by 59 votes if the South's then aggregate of 124 was ignored.

In 1936 he received the record total of 523 to Alf M. Landon's 8. This meant he could have erased the Southern vote and still won by 133 more than a majority.

His excess over a majority was 82 in 1932, when he beat Herbert Hoover 472 to 59, regardless of the South.

Mrs. Fulmer Sworn In For 7 Weeks in House

Both Parties Applaud Widow of South Carolina Member

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—House members rose today to applaud their eighth woman colleague, Mrs. Hampton Pitts Fulmer, Democrat, of South Carolina, widow of the dean of the South Carolina delegation.

Wearing a simple, black dress, the white-haired Mrs. Fulmer took the oath from Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, for a seven weeks' term as Representative from her husband's district. She will be succeeded in the new Congress by Representative-elect John J. Riley, of Sumter.

Republicans and Democrats alike stood to applaud after Representative James P. Richards, Democrat, of South Carolina, made a brief speech presenting Mrs. Fulmer to the House. Women members went to the rostrum to welcome their new colleague.

Mrs. Fulmer took her seat as the second Democratic woman in the House by unanimous consent of her fellow members. Her election credential did not arrive in time for the ceremony, but Representative Richards asked and received special permission for her to be sworn in.

Her husband, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and Representative from South Carolina for twenty-three years, died Oct. 19.

Brownell Asked to Stay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Herbert Brownell jr. has been asked by Governor Thomas E. Dewey to remain as chairman of the Republican National Committee, it was learned here today.

Mr. Brownell is vacationing in Tucson, Ariz., and will return east Dec. 15 when he will decide whether to remain as chairman.

National headquarters of the party said today that Godfrey Hammond had resigned as publicity director for the national committee and returned to his private job as president of the Popular Science Publishing Company. This leaves Leland Chesley, former St. Louis newspaper man and radio official, in charge of publicity. He has been in charge of the Washington headquarters publicity staff during the recent campaign.

RAILROAD PUBLICATION BACKS FRANCES PERKINS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—(AP) The Railroad Brotherhoods' official publication "Labor" today editorially defended Secretary of Labor Perkins, saying she had tried to safeguard the interests of workers.

"It is pretty well agreed that President Roosevelt will not make any sweeping changes in his cabinet," said the editorial, captioned "Why Pick on Frances Perkins?"

Referring to reports that Secretary Perkins would be replaced, "Labor" said "big publishers and other reactionaries don't like her."

"Obviously they [illegible] that a woman should not occupy that position," the comment continued. "There is a good deal to that, but it isn't the reactionaries' real reason for criticizing the present Secretary of Labor.

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Morgenthau Is House Hunting; Forgot 4th Term in the Lease

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, is house hunting.

His present lease expires on Feb. 1. He has to move because the owner intends to move in. Mr. Morgenthau told his news conference today that when he signed the lease three years ago, he didn't know President Roosevelt would be here for a fourth term.

Aside from disclosing his house hunt, Mr. Morgenthau didn't say whether he expects to continue as Treasury secretary.

Asked whether he will submit his resignation, he said it was like asking "have you stopped beating your wife?" A reporter inquired whether all Cabinet officers don't submit their resignations at the end of each term, and he remarked, "that is what the newspapers tell me."

Mr. Morgenthau will complete eleven years tomorrow as head of the Treasury Department.

Thus he has been secretary longer than any one else except Albert Gallatin (1801-1813) and Andrew Mellon (1921-1932).

World Security Plan Lauded By U. S., British, Soviet Leaders

New York, Nov. 16 (AP)—Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko and the British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, tonight hailed the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for creation of an international security organization as a milestone in the preservation of peace.

They addressed a rally at Madison Square Garden celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union and the 11th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The rally was under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Roosevelt Sends Message

President Roosevelt said in a message that there was "no better tribute we can hold out to our allies than to continue working in ever growing accord to establish a peace that will endure."

"The Dumbarton Oaks conference was a step in this direction. Other steps will be taken," continued the message, which was made public by the national council. "In line with this objective such meetings as you are holding in Madison Square Garden and in other great centers throughout the United States are of tremendous assistance and value."

Stettinius declared "the world may rest assured that whatever steps are necessary to prevent Germany ever from waging war again will be taken."

Obligation Of Free Nations

"To put every ounce of determination and effort into the task of creating a peaceful and advancing community of free nations is an obligation which our two nations and all peace-loving nations cannot escape," Stettinius said.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that in the coming months, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals will be completed."

Gromyko said that unity and mutual trust among the great Allied nations corresponded to the interests of all freedom-loving countries.

Extent Of Coordination

"The freedom-loving peoples of the world," he said, "are placing great hopes in an international organizatioin, which would be an efficient and effective instrument for the preservation of peace and the suppression of aggression, in case it should develop.

"Its effectiveness and efficiency will be directly dependent on the extent of the coordination of actions among the most powerful peace-loving nations, who have at their disposal the necessary means for the prevention and suppression of aggression."

Halifax said he believed the close association of the United States, Soviet Russia and the British Commonwealth "rallying all the peace-loving forces among the nations, can secure our children and children's children against a repetition of the present tragedy."

Milestone On Road

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"Next in line of popularity is music. The boys seem to like semi-classical music best of all, with selections from 'Naughty Marietta' and 'Showboat' their favorite. Next comes comedy of the Bob Hope variety.

"Movies play a very important part in keeping up the morale of the fighting men. Each USO unit includes a truck carrying a projector and at least one of the latest Hollywood films."

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NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16 (AP).—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said here today that adequate labor representation at the peace conference was necessary to "develop plans to prevent recurrence of war and provide security for all classes."

Here to take part in the federation's convention starting Monday, and in preliminary meetings of affiliated groups, Mr. Green said two other points in labor's program were an immediate survey to ascertain ways of beginning civilian production as soon as possible and development of a systematic plan to dispose of surplus materials so that they can be absorbed without interfering with the nation's economy.

Truck Developed For China War

Detroit, Nov. 16 (AP)—Dodge division of Chrysler Corporation announced today that it has begun shipment of several thousand trucks of new design intended to haul munitions, supplies and personnel over the Burma and Ledo roads and other areas of the Chinese war theater.

The trucks, with a 170-inch wheelbase and built for a gross weight (loaded) of 20,000 pounds, are driven through the rear wheels only. A specially designed front axle permits a complete turn within 60 feet.

Supplied with each vehicle is a 300-page instruction book written in Chinese.

AVIATION PARLEY NEARS DECISION

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—The International Civil Aviation conference reached the threshold of decision tonight on postwar regulation of aircraft operating across national borders.

"Good progress" was reported by C. D. Howe, leader of the Canadian delegation, one of the members of the "Big Three" committee which has been trying since Sunday to distill the commercial aviation aspirations of the 54 countries represented at the conference.

The activity is almost literally a distillation process. Positions of the leading delegations—Canada, Great Britain and the United States—have been modified first by separate consultation with the other countries supporting each of them and then through their joint discussions. The final distillation is taking place in the effort to put into a formal document a description of the plan which represents conciliation of the three major proposals.

There was some reason to believe this document would be placed before the conference in open session some time Friday; certainly by Saturday, which is the day the technical group also hopes to present its final plan before a full committee.

Presumably this document will be acceptable to supporters if it is acceptable to the major conferees after its initial presentation. All countries will have a day or two to study the proposal before casting their votes.

Agreement on the compromise, which is concerned only with the establishment of a permanent world aviation authority, will leave little if any difficulty in concluding arrangements for regulations during the time required to ratify the proposed treaty.

The final rounds of the compromise discussions revolve more closely around the bald question of airline business than at any time earlier in the conference. The initial phases were more concerned with the underlying principles of international cooperation in regulation of commerce.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., of the United States, Lord Swinton of the United Kingdom, Howe of Canada and their right-hand men are talking now about how many times a day or a week a nation can expect to fly over the routes it chooses; how to decide on a division of traffic, if there is to be one; how to put a floor under prices for the service to be sold.

Extent Of Air Control Argued At Conference

Chicago, Nov. 16 (AP)—The question facing the leaders at the International Civil Aviation Conference today in their attempt to cut through differences which block the path to agreement on a world air agency is simply:

How far should the world go now in attempting to apply economic controls to airline operations between countries?

Should there be an International Civil Aeronautics Board empowered to grant routes between nations, to supervise the rates and to say how often planes should fly? That is, in rough outline, what the British and Canadians came to ask.

What U. S. Wants

Or should the international body be restricted to the status of an advisory board without power relating to routes, rates and schedules? That is what the United States wanted.

The British Commonwealth of Nations is united in the view that now is the time to write the answers into a treaty.

The United States prefers to lay a foundation composed of study and experiment, with the feeling that the experience will be valuable in building a permanent structure for economic controls at some future time.

New Operating Standards

One item which has universal acclaim is the writing of a new set of standards for operating aircraft—the kind of maps and weather reports to be used, marking of the planes, size and marking of airports, communications systems, qualification of ground and air crews, method of searching for lost planes, customs controls and minimum quality of aircraft.

Another great issue is a method for resuming airline operations between nations as quickly as possible. The United States is eager to do that. Some other countries, among them Canada, are in no hurry to start flying.

"U. S. Has All The Planes"

Their view is that the United States has all of the planes, most of the other equipment and a large measure of the experience, so that an early start would be against their interest and in favor of America.

The technical convention is four fifths approved and the path has been marked for bringing it to completion next year.

On the basis of information available it appears that the conference plan will include:

Some measure of schedule limitations—the number of daily or weekly flights over various routes.

Would Avoid Rate Wars

A formula by which minimum fares may be established at a level designed to assure a reasonable payment for the service given. This would prevent rate wars and, it is hoped, minimize subsidies or sharing of the burden by government treasuries.

An organization to supervise those two propositions.

Routes will be left to determination by the people who want to fly them through direct negotiations.

The principle of the right of nations to connect themselves by air routes without encountering "closed" air spaces will be set out in diplomatic terms.

Traffic Rights Debated

United States delegates have paid close attention to protection of the nation's rights to traffic between the mainland, its territories and possessions. One official pointed this up today with the comment that it was inevitable that Hawaii should some day become a State.

The topic arose in the discussion of a proposal by Mexico and Panama that would exclude colonies, possessions, mandates and protectorates from the right of cabotage, which is a nation's right to its internal traffic. The proposal, which is the reverse of the United States' views, is unlikely to get much conference support.

Hay Says Labor Draft May Not Be Necessary

Chicago, Nov. 16 (AP)—The nation "probably will get through" the war without national service legislation despite a growing labor shortage, Charles M. Hay, executive director and deputy chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said today.

Discussing the labor situation together with war requirements at a press conference with J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman, Hay said the Chicago area alone had "20,000 high priority jobs" to be filled, with an additional 20,000 openings necessary to the war effort.

The most critical shortages, Krug reported, are in the production of heavy artillery and shells, heavy duty ten-ton trucks and tires, and Superfortresses.

Murray Indicates P.A.C. Will Not Be Dissolved

Formal Action Set for Today When Hillman Reports

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP).—It is "a reasonable assumption" that the Congress of Industrial Organization's Political Action Committee will be continued, Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, said today.

Speaking at a press conference after a meeting of the union's executive board, Mr. Murray declined to amplify his remark, except to say "nothing succeeds like success."

The status of the P. A. C. long reported likely to dissolve after the Nov. 7 election, will be formally decided tomorrow, a spokesman said. Sidney Hillman, president of the P. A. C. and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will make his report then.

Mr. Murray convened the board today to lay groundwork for the national C. I. O. convention starting Monday. All sessions of the board were closed.

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Survivors Of Veterans Destitute, Is Charge

Indianapolis, Nov. 16 (AP) — Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander of the American Legion, said today in a statement to State commanders and adjutants conferring here that the Legion had completed a nation-wide survey showing thousands of widows and orphans of war veterans "are living on the verge of destitution in the midst of our war prosperity."

"In every State, in virtually every community of America," said Scheiberling, "this survey shows that widows and children of the men we hailed with bountiful promises in 1918 are dependent upon public or private charity for their food, clothes and shelter."

The Legion commander urged passage of legislation to provide a "bare minimum of subsistence." He said the House had passed such a measure three times, but that the Senate failed to act upon it twice. It now is in the Senate Finance Committee.

Morgenthau Plan Seen Scrapped.

Denver, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Charles P. Taft, the State Department's wartime economic director, said today that "we have to find out how to live with the enemy after we defeat him." In a further indication that the so-called Morgenthau plan to reduce Germany to an agricultural nation has been rejected, Mr. Taft added: "We propose to see that he doesn't make war again, but we can't keep him in either an ordinary prison, or in an insane asylum indefinitely, or kill him off."

He spoke on economic problems of the peace before the Denver Council of Churches. Among these problems, he said, is finding a way to live with the enemy "in the years to come, restricting him in appropriate ways until he shows he can join human society again."

This will be a peace, Mr. Taft said, "of transportation and trade and finance and ships and land and oil. We shan't have security by way of spiritual foundations without jobs, as the candidates call them, or dignity of labor, as the church describes it."

He urged an understanding of the necessity for negotiation and compromise in settling international problems and indicated that some divergent views between the United States and Britain are being narrowed. Citing as an example differences of opinion on cartels, Mr. Taft said: "We may well hope for a united front against the bad practices of cartels."

Stilwell Takes 'Hat Off' to G.I.; Silent on China

General at Interview Says Men Accept Discipline Better, Understand Issues

CARMEL, Calif., Nov. 16 (AP).—General Joseph W. Stilwell, recently relieved of his duties in the China-Burma-India area, refused

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Democrats have now won a Presidential election, regardless of the South, for the fifth time since the Civil War

The three other times they won the Presidency in that 80-year period the "Solid South" was needed to put their candidate over—in Grover Cleveland's elections in 1884 and 1892 and Woodrow Wilson's second election in 1916.

In every campaign it has been a bulwark on which the Democrats counted.

Politicians Avoid Comment

But an analysis today showed that President Roosevelt would have won all his four terms without counting the South's 11-State electoral vote. The same held true of Wilson in his 1912 election.

Except for scattered comments that Southern voters also might be unaware of the historical record, politicians preferred to let the situation speak for itself.

It is obvious, however, that the Democratic party, while not needing the South's vote in the Electoral College to win with Roosevelt four times and Wilson once, could not have maintained its majorities in Congress without that big bloc of votes below the Mason-Dixon line.

Makeup Of Congress

The Presidential vote usually determines the makeup of Congress. Thus if the South's 127 electoral votes had gone this time to Gov. Thomas F. Dewey instead of the President the Republicans might have come close to controlling the next House.

Coincident with an Associated Press survey showing Roosevelt again swept the nation's big cities in the recent election and carried every State, except Ohio and Wisconsin, in which they are located, a separate study disclosed that he had outdistanced his Republican opponents:

In eight of the ten big electoral vote States outside of the South this year and in 1940; in all ten in 1936 and nine of the ten in 1932, carrying his native State of New York each time.

This Election's Margin

Roosevelt's electoral vote of 432 in this election was 39 more than a majority of 266 needed to win after deducting the South's 127 votes.

He won with 449 in 1940. He still would have won by 59 votes if the South's then aggregate of 124 was ignored.

In 1936 he received the record total of 523 to Alf M. Landon's 8. This meant he could have erased the Southern vote and still won by 133 more than a majority.

His excess over a majority was 82 in 1932, when he beat Herbert Hoover 472 to 59, regardless of the South.

Mrs. Fulmer Sworn In For 7 Weeks in House

Both Parties Applaud Widow of South Carolina Member

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—House members rose today to applaud their eighth woman colleague, Mrs. Hampton Pitts Fulmer, Democrat, of South Carolina, widow of the dean of the South Carolina delegation.

Wearing a simple, black dress, the white-haired Mrs. Fulmer took the oath from Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, for a seven weeks' term as Representative from her husband's district. She will be succeeded in the new Congress by Representative-elect John J. Riley, of Sumter.

Republicans and Democrats alike stood to applaud after Representative James P. Richards, Democrat, of South Carolina, made a brief speech presenting Mrs. Fulmer to the House. Women members went to the rostrum to welcome their new colleague.

Mrs. Fulmer took her seat as the second Democratic woman in the House by unanimous consent of her fellow members. Her election credential did not arrive in time for the ceremony, but Representative Richards asked and received special permission for her to be sworn in.

Her husband, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and Representative from South Carolina for twenty-three years, died Oct. 19.

Brownell Asked to Stay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Herbert Brownell jr. has been asked by Governor Thomas E. Dewey to remain as chairman of the Republican National Committee, it was learned here today.

Mr. Brownell is vacationing in Tucson, Ariz., and will return east Dec. 15 when he will decide whether to remain as chairman.

National headquarters of the party said today that Godfrey Hammond had resigned as publicity director for the national committee and returned to his private job as president of the Popular Science Publishing Company. This leaves Leland Chesley, former St. Louis newspaper man and radio official, in charge of publicity. He has been in charge of the Washington headquarters publicity staff during the recent campaign.

RAILROAD PUBLICATION BACKS FRANCES PERKINS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—(AP) The Railroad Brotherhoods' official publication "Labor" today editorially defended Secretary of Labor Perkins, saying she had tried to safeguard the interests of workers.

"It is pretty well agreed that President Roosevelt will not make any sweeping changes in his cabinet," said the editorial, captioned "Why Pick on Frances Perkins?"

Referring to reports that Secretary Perkins would be replaced, "Labor" said "big publishers and other reactionaries don't like her."

"Generally they agree that a woman should not occupy that position," the comment continued. "There is a good deal to that, but it isn't the reactionaries' real reason for criticizing the present Secretary of Labor.

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Morgenthau Is House Hunting; Forgot 4th Term in the Lease

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, is house hunting.

His present lease expires on Feb. 1. He has to move because the owner intends to move in. Mr. Morgenthau told his news conference today that when he signed the lease three years ago, he didn't know President Roosevelt would be here for a fourth term.

Aside from disclosing his house hunt, Mr. Morgenthau didn't say whether he expects to continue as Treasury secretary.

Asked whether he will submit his resignation, he said it was like asking "have you stopped beating your wife?" A reporter inquired whether all Cabinet officers don't submit their resignations at the end of each term, and he remarked, "that is what the newspapers tell me."

Mr. Morgenthau will complete eleven years tomorrow as head of the Treasury Department.

Thus he has been secretary longer than any one else except Albert Gallatin (1801-1813) and Andrew Mellon (1921-1932).

World Security Plan Lauded By U.S., British, Soviet Leaders

New York, Nov. 16 (AP)—Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko and the British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, tonight hailed the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for creation of an international security organization as a milestone in the preservation of peace.

They addressed a rally at Madison Square Garden celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union and the 11th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The rally was under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Roosevelt Sends Message

President Roosevelt said in a message that there was "no better tribute we can hold out to our allies than to continue working in ever growing accord to establish a peace that will endure."

"The Dumbarton Oaks conference was a step in this direction. Other steps will be taken," continued the message, which was made public by the national council. "In line with this objective such meetings as you are holding in Madison Square Garden and in other great centers throughout the United States are of tremendous assistance and value."

Stettinius declared "the world may rest assured that whatever steps are necessary to prevent Germany ever from waging war again will be taken."

Obligation Of Free Nations

"To put every ounce of determination and effort into the task of creating a peaceful and advancing community of free nations is an obligation which our two nations and all peace-loving nations cannot escape," Stettinius said.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that in the coming months, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals will be completed."

Gromyko said that unity and mutual trust among the great Allied nations corresponded to the interests of all freedom-loving countries.

Extent Of Coordination

"The freedom-loving peoples of the world," he said, "are placing great hopes in an international organizatioin, which would be an efficient and effective instrument for the preservation of peace and the suppression of aggression, in case it should develop.

"Its effectiveness and efficiency will be directly dependent on the extent of the coordination of actions among the most powerful peace-loving nations, who have at their disposal the necessary means for the prevention and suppression of aggression."

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Wants Labor at Peace Table

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16 (AP).—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said here today that adequate labor representation at the peace conference was necessary to "develop plans to prevent recurrence of war and provide security for all classes."

Here to take part in the federation's convention starting Monday, and in preliminary meetings of affiliated groups, Mr. Green said two other points in labor's program were an immediate survey to ascertain ways of beginning civilian production as soon as possible and development of a systematic plan to dispose of surplus materials so that they can be absorbed without interfering with the nation's economy.

Truck Developed For China War

Detroit, Nov. 16 (AP)—Dodge division of Chrysler Corporation announced today that it has begun shipment of several thousand trucks of new design intended to haul munitions, supplies and personnel over the Burma and Ledo roads and other areas of the Chinese war theater.

The trucks, with a 170-inch wheelbase and built for a gross weight (loaded) of 20,000 pounds, are driven through the rear wheels only. A specially designed front axle permits a complete turn within 60 feet.

Supplied with each vehicle is a 300-page instruction book written in Chinese.

AVIATION PARLEY NEARS DECISION

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—The International Civil Aviation conference reached the threshold of decision tonight on postwar regulation of aircraft operating across national borders.

"Good progress" was reported by C. D. Howe, leader of the Canadian delegation, one of the members of the "Big Three" committee which has been trying since Sunday to distill the commercial aviation aspirations of the 54 countries represented at the conference.

The activity is almost literally a distillation process. Positions of the leading delegations—Canada, Great Britain and the United States—have been modified first by separate consultation with the other countries supporting each of them and then through their joint discussions. The final distillation is taking place in the effort to put into a formal document a description of the plan which represents conciliation of the three major proposals.

There was some reason to believe this document would be placed before the conference in open session some time Friday; certainly by Saturday, which is the day the technical group also hopes to present its final plan before a full committee.

Presumably this document will be acceptable to supporters if it is acceptable to the major conferees after its initial presentation. All countries will have a day or two to study the proposal before casting their votes.

Agreement on the compromise, which is concerned only with the establishment of a permanent world aviation authority, will leave little if any difficulty in concluding arrangements for regulations during the time required to ratify the proposed treaty.

The final rounds of the compromise discussions revolve more closely around the bald question of airline business than at any time earlier in the conference. The initial phases were more concerned with the underlying principles of international cooperation in regulation of commerce.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., of the United States, Lord Swinton of the United Kingdom, Howe of Canada and their right-hand men are talking now about how many times a day or a week a nation can expect to fly over the routes it chooses; how to decide on a division of traffic, if there is to be one; how to put a floor under prices for the service to be sold.

Extent Of Air Control Argued At Conference

Chicago, Nov. 16 (AP)—The question facing the leaders at the International Civil Aviation Conference today in their attempt to cut through differences which block the path to agreement on a world air agency is simply:

How far should the world go now in attempting to apply economic controls to airline operations between countries?

Should there be an International Civil Aeronautics Board empowered to grant routes between nations, to supervise the rates and to say how often planes should fly? That is, in rough outline, what the British and Canadians came to ask.

What U. S. Wants

Or should the international body be restricted to the status of an advisory board without power relating to routes, rates and schedules? That is what the United States wanted.

The British Commonwealth of Nations is united in the view that now is the time to write the answers into a treaty.

The United States prefers to lay a foundation composed of study and experiment, with the feeling that the experience will be valuable in building a permanent structure for economic controls at some future time.

New Operating Standards

One item which has universal acclaim is the writing of a new set of standards for operating aircraft—the kind of maps and weather reports to be used, marking of the planes, size and marking of airports, communications systems, qualification of ground and air crews, method of searching for lost planes, customs controls and minimum quality of aircraft.

Another great issue is a method for resuming airline operations between nations as quickly as possible. The United States is eager to do that. Some other countries, among them Canada, are in no hurry to start flying.

"U. S. Has All The Planes"

Their view is that the United States has all of the planes, most of the other equipment and a large measure of the experience, so that an early start would be against their interest and in favor of America.

The technical convention is four-fifths approved and the path has been marked for bringing it to completion next year.

On the basis of information available it appears that the conference plan will include:

Some measure of schedule limitations—the number of daily or weekly flights over various routes.

Would Avoid Rate Wars

A formula by which minimum fares may be established at a level designed to assure a reasonable payment for the service given. This would prevent rate wars and, it is hoped, minimize subsidies or sharing of the burden by government treasuries.

An organization to supervise those two propositions.

Routes will be left to determination by the people who want to fly them through direct negotiations.

The principle of the right of nations to connect themselves by air routes without encountering "closed" air spaces will be set out in diplomatic terms.

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Traffic Rights Protected

United States delegates have paid close attention to protection of the nation's rights to traffic between the mainland, its territories and possessions. One official pointed this up today with the comment that it was inevitable that Hawaii should some day become a State.

The topic arose in the discussion of a proposal by Mexico and Panama that would exclude colonies, possessions, mandates and protectorates from the right of cabotage, which is a nation's right to its internal traffic. The proposal, which is the reverse of the United States' views, is unlikely to get much conference support.

Hay Says Labor Draft May Not Be Necessary

Chicago, Nov. 16 (AP)—The nation "probably will get through" the war without national service legislation despite a growing labor shortage, Charles M. Hay, executive director and deputy chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said today.

Discussing the labor situation together with war requirements at a press conference with J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman, Hay said the Chicago area alone had "20,000 high priority jobs" to be filled, with an additional 20,000 openings necessary to the war effort.

The most critical shortages, Krug reported, are in the production of heavy artillery and shells, heavy duty ten-ton trucks and tires, and Superfortresses.

Murray Indicates P.A.C. Will Not Be Dissolved

Formal Action Set for Today When Hillman Reports

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP).—It is "a reasonable assumption" that the Congress of Industrial Organization's Political Action Committee will be continued, Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, said today.

Speaking at a press conference after a meeting of the union's executive board, Mr. Murray declined to amplify his remark, except to say "nothing succeeds like success."

The status of the P. A. C. long reported likely to dissolve after the Nov. 7 election, will be formally decided tomorrow, a spokesman said. Sidney Hillman, president of the P. A. C. and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will make his report then.

Mr. Murray convened the board today to lay groundwork for the national C. I. O. convention starting Monday. All sessions of the board were closed.

Survivors Of Veterans Destitute, Is Charge

Indianapolis, Nov. 16 (AP)—Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander of the American Legion, said today in a statement to State commanders and adjutants conferring here that the Legion had completed a nation-wide survey showing thousands of widows and orphans of war veterans "are living on the verge of destitution in the midst of our war prosperity."

"In every State, in virtually every community of America," said Scheiberling, "this survey shows that widows and children of the men we hailed with bountiful promises in 1918 are dependent upon public or private charity for their food, clothes and shelter."

The Legion commander urged passage of legislation to provide a "bare minimum of subsistence." He said the House had passed such a measure three times, but that the Senate failed to act upon it twice. It now is in the Senate Finance Committee.

Morgenthau Plan Seen Scrapped.

Denver, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Charles P. Taft, the State Department's wartime economic director, said today that "we have to find out how to live with the enemy after we defeat him." In a further indication that the so-called Morgenthau plan to reduce Germany to an agricultural nation has been rejected, Mr. Taft added: "We propose to see that he doesn't make war again, but we can't keep him in either an ordinary prison, or in an insane asylum indefinitely, or kill him off."

He spoke on economic problems of the peace before the Denver Council of Churches. Among these problems, he said, is finding a way to live with the enemy "in the years to come, restricting him in appropriate ways until he shows he can join human society again."

This will be a peace, Mr. Taft said, "of transportation and trade and finance and ships and land and oil. We shan't have security by way of spiritual foundations without jobs, as the candidates call them, or dignity of labor, as the church describes it."

He urged an understanding of the necessity for negotiation and compromise in settling international problems and indicated that some divergent views between the United States and Britain are being narrowed. Citing as an example differences of opinion on cartels, Mr. Taft said: "We may well hope for a united front against the bad practices of cartels."

Stilwell Takes 'Hat Off' to G.I.; Silent on China

General at Interview Says Men Accept Discipline Better, Understand Issues

CARMEL, Calif., Nov. 16 (AP).—General Joseph W. Stilwell, recently relieved of his duties in the China-Burma-India area, refused

to discuss his removal today, but was unstinting in his praise of the American soldier in his first press interview since his return. "My hat's off to this generation; I'm for them," he told more than fifty newspaper men and photographers yesterday in an interview released by his aide for publication today.

"The Army must have done an excellent job of training," he said. "The soldiers are more amenable to discipline, and I think the war picture was better presented to them. There might have been a little better preparation in years previous to the war, but the stuff is good."

General Stilwell said the Japanese are good soldiers by virtue of military training from a tender age, "but I think the way we do it is a damned sight better."

The general refused to discuss China or his removal from that area, where he was chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, other than to say: "The newsmen in China are doing a wonderful job and are giving people an accurate picture of what is going on."

To oblique questions leading to the situation in China, the general repeatedly answered: "I can't answer that. It will lead back to a discussion of the Chinese situation, and I just can't say anything."

For three hours, General Stilwell, known throughout the Army as "Vinegar Joe," talked informally with the reporters, posed with his wife for the cameras, and joined his guests in a buffet luncheon.

He doffed his ribbonless dress uniform and donned an old, black sweater, sun-tan slacks and his G.I. shoes for a run on the beach with Gerry, his giant Schnauser dog, while cameras clicked.

He explained his lack of ribbons: "I only have two ribbons that mean anything (the Distinguished Service Cross and Distinguished Service Medal) and I didn't preserve them. The ribbons should be left to the guys who take it day and night and get shot up."

Evidence of impatience at his enforced rest while waiting for reassignment came out in this remark: "This being at home waiting is very tough on Mrs. Stilwell, tougher even than when I was overseas." He refused to comment on where his next assignment might take him.

Asked how he rated about the house, the veteran leader of tough jungle warfare said: "Right after the dog. I have no illusions."

He declared he was "raising hell with those trees around here," pointing to trees and hedges about the quarter-acre estate.

However, Henry Spardel, the Stilwell gardener, declared: "He is a tough guy, climbs around on that hedge over there like a monkey. But he is not much help in the garden."

MINISTERS ASK F. D. R. APOLOGY

'Shocking Profanity' In Voting Booth Laid To President

Glendale, Cal., Nov. 16 (AP)—The Glendale Ministerial Association said today it had sent a letter to President Roosevelt asking him to apologize for what it termed his "shocking profanity," while using a voting machine in the booth on election day as reported by a news magazine.

The ministerial association made public a letter to the President, signed by Dr. James Whitcomb Borugher, Sr., president, which said in part:

"We . . . do hereby express to you our deep grief over your regrettable breach against God and the consciences and hopes of millions of people of this and other lands."

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Friends "Greatly Grieved"

"We earnestly pray that you may feel that contrition and seek that forgiveness which the holy God enjoins and publicly apologize to and reassure faithful constituents and friends the world over whom you have so greatly grieved."

In describing President Roosevelt's visit to the polls on election day, the *News Magazine* said in last week's issue:

"From the green-curtained voting booth came a clank of gears as the main control lever jerked irritably back and forth. Then a voice, familiar to all of the United States and to most of the world, spoke distinctly from behind the curtains: 'The goddamned thing won't work.'"

2. 24 — 20433

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X OF MISKOLC.
THE NEW CROSSINGS OF THE UPPER TISZA RIVER OCCURRED EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF MISKOLC. CROSSING THE STREAM JUST BELOW TOKAJ ONE RUSSIAN GROUP CAPTURED TISZALADANY, ONLY FOUR MILES SOUTH OF TOKAJ.
FARTHER TO THE WEST ANOTHER GROUP CROSSED FROM THEIR BRIDGEHEAD IN THE TISZADADA SECTOR AND RACED NORTHWARD SIX MILES THROUGH TAKTASZADA, 16 MILES EAST OF MISKOLC, AND 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKAJ. (HERCHER)
RUSSIAN TROOPS ALREADY WERE CLIMBING INTO THE MATRA MOUNTAINS SOUTHWEST OF MISKOLC. BY CAPTURING BORSODGESZT, SIX MILES WEST OF THE BUDAPEST-MISKOLC RAILWAY, ONE UNIT WAS ONLY 13 MILES NORTHEAST OF EGER, AND WITH THE SEIZURE OF TARD THEY WERE EIGHT MILES FROM THAT CITY ON THE SOUTHEAST.
MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID BUDAPEST WAS DOOMED, BUT ALSO STRESSED THE DEPTH OF THE BIG MINEFIELDS, ANTI-TANK DITCHES AND WELL-PREPARED ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUN POINTS GUARDING THE CAPITAL. WHILE VETERAN SOVIET DIVISIONS UNDERTOOK FRONTAL ASSAULTS FROM THE EAST A LARGE NUMBER OF THE RUSSIANS WERE SWEEPING AROUND THE CITY IN A HUGE OUTFLANKING MANEUVER AIMED AT ATTAINING THE VIENNA ROAD SKIRTING THE EASTERN BANK OF THE DANUBE BEYOND THE CAPITAL.
BERLIN REPORTS CONTINUED TO REFLECT UNEASINESS ABOUT RUSSIAN INTENTIONS IN GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA AND IN SOUTHERN POLAND, SAYING THE RED ARMY STILL WAS MASSING MEN AND MATERIALS FOR A BIG WINTER OFFENSIVE IN THOSE SECTORS.
HJ627PEW

ADD LONDON — (FRYE) SEE FRENCH

THIS NEW ASSAULT, THE EXTENT AND WEIGHT OF WHICH WAS NOT YET ULLY DISCLOSED, BROUGHT ALLIED FORCES INTO LARGE SCALE NOV 17 1944 CTION ALONG ALL THE 400-MILE FRONT FACING GERMANY EXCEPT IN THE . S. FIRST ARMY SECTOR EAST OF AACHEN. ABOVE AACHEN IN HOLLAND IELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S NORTHERN ARMIES HAD DRIVEN O WITHIN 37 MILES OF THE RHINELAND INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF DUISBURG Y LAST NIGHT IN AN ATTACK THAT BEGAN TWO DAYS AGO.
THE U. S. THIRD ARMY WAS CLOSING IN ON THE SUBURBS OF MET. ROM THE WEST, SOUTH AND NORTH. FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST AMERICAN ARTILLERY COMMANDED THE MAIN GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE EASTWARD TOWARD THE SAAR. A BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN COMMENTATOR, MARTIN HALLENSLEBEN, SUGGESTED THE NAZI HOME FRONT WAS BEING PREPARED FOR THE CITY'S FALL.
DUE SOUTH, PATTON'S FORCES AT LAST REPORT STOOD LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE FROM METZ. TWO AND ONE HALF MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST FIFTH DIVISION TROOPS ALSO HOLD PELTRE AND OCCUPY COMMANDING POSITIONS ON NEARBY POUILLY RIDGE.
THRUSTING FROM THE WEST, THE 95TH INFANTRY DIVISION HAS BYPASSED TWO MAJOR FORTS, DRIANT AND JEANNE D'ARC, AND HAS CAPTURED TWO SMALLER ONES, HUBERT AND JUSSY. FOURTEEN MILES NORTH OF METZ, THE DOUGHBOYS FANNED OUT FROM CAPTURED FORT ILLANGE.
AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE THIRD ARMY FRONT THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION HAS EXPANDED ITS THIONVILLE-KOENIGSBMACHER BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER TO A WIDTH OF 14 MILES. DESPITE HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS, THE 90TH YESTERDAY REACHED THE VICINITY OF HAUTE-SIERCK, FIVE MILES EAST OF KOENIGSMACHER.

BY LAST NIGHT PATTON'S 35TH DIVISION HAD DRIVEN THE GERMANS FROM ALL BUT THE FINAL THIRD OF THE TOWN OF MORHANGE, 23 MILES SOUTHEAST OF METZ. STILL FARTHER TO THE SOUTHEAST, ELEMENTS OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, SMASHING FORWARD A MILE, CLEARED THE TOWN OF GUEBLIN. LATEST REPORTS SAID THESE ARMORED FORCES WERE ATTACKING BOURGALTROFF, FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF DIEUZE.

A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE OPENED UP THE FRENCH ATTACK TOWARD BELFORT EARLY YESTERDAY. IN A FEW HOURS, MOROCCAN, ALGERIAN AND SENEGALESE TROOPS SEIZED TEN VILLAGES AND TOOK SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS.

THE PRINCIPAL PRIZE WAS ARCEY, ON THE MAIN HIGHWAY FROM BESANCON TO BELFORT. STRUNG OUT IN A SOUTHEASTERLY LINE BEHIND IT THE FRENCH FORCES TOOK GEMONVAL, MARVELISE, ONANS, BRETIGNY, MONTENOIS AND LOUGRES, ALL NORTH OF THE DOUBS RIVER, AND ECOT, VERMONDANS AND ECURCEY, ALL SOUTH.

THE GERMAN CITY OF DUISBURG, TOWARD WHICH THE BRITISH ATTACK IN HOLLAND APPEARS AIMED, IS SITUATED ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE AND IS CONNECTED WITH BERLIN BY ONE OF THE ARROW-STRAIGHT SUPERHIGHWAYS WITH WHICH THE NAZIS INTERLACED GERMANY IN THE DAYS BEFORE THE WAR.

SPRINGING FORWARD FROM THE VICINITY OF NEDERWEERT, SOUTHEAST OF EINDHOVEN, THE MONTGOMERY ATTACK AT LAST REPORT HAD REACHED THE EDGE OF GRATHEM, FIVE MILES DUE WEST OF ROERMOND, AND THE BOGLAND VILLAGE OF LEVEROY, SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF ROERMOND.

FW&KK445AEW

LONDON, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT 88 PER CENT OF THE LAND "DESIGNATED" FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE PEASANTS IN LIBERATED POLAND HAS BEEN HANDED OUT.

"BY THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, MORE THAN 40,000 PEASANTS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS HAD OBTAINED LAND," MOSCOW SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

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EJ1158PEW

LONDON, NOV. 16-(AP)-ERNEST BEVIN, MINISTER OF LABOR, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE CONSCRIPTION AGE FOR MEN IN BRITAIN'S WAR AGAINST JAPAN WOULD BE SET AT FROM 18 TO 27 AS SOON AS THE WAR IN EUROPE WAS OVER. THE PRESENT DRAFT AGE MAXIMUM IS 35.

BEVIN DISCLOSED THE PROSPECTIVE REVISION IN MAKING PUBLIC A PLAN FOR REALLOCATING MANPOWER TO INDUSTRY.

GH145PEW

LONDON, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE MERGER OF RICHARD THOMAS AND CO. LTD., AND BALDWINS LTD., TWO FIRMS IMPORTANT IN THE SOUTH WALES TINPLATE INDUSTRY, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT PROMISED HEAVY EXPENDITURES TO MODERNIZE THE SHEET AND TINPLATE INDUSTRIES OF THE AREA.

THE RICHARD THOMAS GROUP HAD A WEEKLY CAPACITY OF 30,000 TONS OF STEEL, 10,000 TONS OF TINPLATE, AND 10,000 TONS OF BLACK SHEET, AND 2,000,000 TONS OF COAL A YEAR.

BALDWINS HAS SUBSIDIARIES IN AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA AND MONTREAL.

TOTAL ASSETS OF MORE THAN $136,000,000 WERE INVOLVED.

JS1007AEW

FIFTH NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, FRIDAY, NOV 17-(AP)-GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WELDED THE ALLIED ATTACK IN THE WEST INTO A GREAT ALL-OUT SIX-ARMY OFFENSIVE POINTED STRAIGHT AT BERLIN YESTERDAY BY HURLING TWO MORE AMERICAN ARMIES INTO THE LINE AND IN THE FIRST FEW HOURS THEY CAPTURED UP TO A DOZEN SMALL TOWNS IN AND BEYOND THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

TANKS JOINED IN THE DRIVES BY BOTH ARMIES ALMOST AT THE OUTSET.

THE FIRST ARMY, HITTING EAST OF AACHEN, AVERAGED UP TO TWO MILES AGAINST WHAT WAS OFFICIALLY CALLED MODERATE RESISTANCE.

BIG GUNS LAID DOWN A THUNDEROUS BARRAGE AHEAD OF THE ATTACK WHILE THE HEAVY BOMBERS SHOWERED THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS INTO THE ENEMY'S LINES.

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IN ADDITION THE DOUGHBOYS HAD THE SUPPORT OF HUNDREDS OF MEDIUM AND FIGHTERBOMBERS IN AN AERIAL DISPLAY WHICH RIVALED IF NOT SURPASSED THE AERIAL OPERATION WHICH HELPED FORCE THE NORMANDY BREAKTHROUGH AT ST.LO.

FRONT DISPATCHES POINTED OUT THAT PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN, HOWEVER, TO SEE THAT ALL THE BOMBS FELL ON THE ENEMY AND NONE LANDED AMONG THE AMERICAN TROOPS AS HAPPENED AT ST.LO, WHERE LT.GEN.LESLEY J.MCNAIR WAS ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE SENT MORE THAN 1,200 FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS UNDER AN ESCORT OF 450 FIGHTERS AGAINST THE GERMANS BETWEEN LANGERWEHRE AND ESCHWEILER.

THE AMERICAN HEAVIES WERE OVER THE TARGET AREA FOR A FULL HOUR AND AS THEY WERE LEAVING MORE THAN 1,150 BRITISH FOUR-ENGINED LANCASTERS ROARED OVER THE LINES AND DUMPED CONCENTRATIONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON DUREN, JULICH AND HERNSBERG.

AS THE NEW DRIVE STARTED -- BRINGING FOUR AMERICAN ARMIES INTO CONCERTED ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE WAR -- OTHER ALLIED TROOPS LASHED OUT ANEW ALL ALONG THE 300-MILE BATTLE ZONE.

DOUGHBOYS OF LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE SUBURBS OF METZ AND A DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT LEWIS HAWKINS SAID THE AMERICANS NOW WERE ONLY A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE GREAT FORTRESS CITY ON THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTH. THE GERMANS WERE RESISTING STUBBORNLY AND MADE COUNTERATTACKS WHICH TEMPORARILY COST GROUND AT SOME POINTS.

THE THIRD ARMY ALSO MADE GAINS AT THE STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT KOENIGSMACHER BRIDGEHEAD WHICH WAS EXTENDED TO WITHIN THREE AND A HALF MILES OF THE GERMAN BORDER.

THE ADVANCES THERE LEFT THE YANKS HOLDING AN ARC OVER THE MOSELLE RIVER EXTENDING SEVEN TO EIGHT MILES NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF KOENIGSMACHER AND FIVE TO SEVEN MILES SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST. THE TOWNS OF STUCKANGE, METZERVISSE, OBERNAUMEN, MONNEREN AND LACROIX FELL DURING THE DAY.

LT. GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY'S TROOPS ALSO ADVANCED DEEPER INTO THE GERMANS' MAAS BULGE, PROBING WITHIN A MILE OF THE RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF ROERMOND, SOME 30 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN.

AT THE SAME TIME THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY PRESSED FARTHER INTO THE SNOW-COVERED VOSGES MOUNTAINS AND THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY AT THE SOUTHEASTERN END OF THE SPRAWLING ALLIED FRONT STABBED CLOSER THE BELFORT GAP LEADING TO THE SOUTHERN RHINELAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROBERT WILSON, WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, SAID THE FRENCH DROVE FORWARD THREE MORE MILES IN THEIR OFFENSIVE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE DOUBS RIVER AND REACHED WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF BELFORT. THEY TOOK SIX TOWNS -- GONVILLARS, SEMONDAMS, RAYNANS, ST.JULIEN LES MONTBELIARD, BOURGUIGNON AND LES BLAMONT.

(SNOW AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE TERRAIN LIMITED THE ADVANCE OF LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY, BUT THE AMERICANS OCCUPIED ROUGIVILLE AND EXERTED SUCH PRESSURE THAT THE GERMANS BEGAN BURNING VILLAGES IN THEIR PATH.

(ST. DIE, A SIZEABLE TOWN 46 MILES NORTH OF BELFORT, WAS ONE OF THOSE IN WHICH FIRES WERE SEEN AND NUMEROUS EXPLOSIONS INDICATED THE ENEMY ALSO WAS BLOWING UP BRIDGES AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS.)

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SOUTHEAST OF BACCARAT, HOWEVER, SOME GERMAN WITHDRAWALS UNDER COVER OF SMOKE SCREENS WERE NOTED. THE ENEMY APPEARED TO BE FALLING BACK TOWARD SCHLUCHT PASS, ONE OF THE MAIN PASSAGEWAYS THROUGH THE VOSGES.

AT LONG-BESIEGED DUNKERQUE ON THE FRENCH CHANNEL COAST, THE RUMBLE OF GERMAN DEMOLITIONS REACHED THE ALLIED LINES, POSSIBLY A SIGNAL THAT THE GARRISON WAS READY TO CALL IT QUITS RATHER THAN AWAIT PIECEMEAL ANNIHILATION BY ARTILLERY AND BOMBS.

IT ALSO WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE GERMANS HAD BLOWN TWO MORE SPANS OF THE MOERDIJK BRIDGE IN SOUTHWESTERN HOLLAND, INDICATING THAT THE GERMANS WERE TAKING NO CHANCES ON PURSUIT FROM THAT QUARTER.

HW439PEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY -- SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD NINTH ARMY (BY GALLAGHER) X X X GERMAN POSITIONS.

THE ATTACKING AMERICAN TROOPS ARE ANXIOUS TO GET THEIR GRIPS ON THE GERMANS AND END THE EUROPEAN WAR.

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"THIS IS ONE STEP CLOSER HOME FOR US," DECLARED PVT. RUSSEL BURKHEAD, 328 CAMP ST., LOUISVILLE, KY., ASSISTANT DRIVER OF A MEDIUM TANK. "I HOPE THIS TIME IT'S FOR KEEPS."

"I HOPE YOU ARE SHOOTING RIGHT DOWN THE ALLEY, DECLARED PVT. DENNIS C.FRENCH, (ADDRESS UNKNOWN) TO HIS GUNNER, CORP. JOSEPH SLUSARZ, 632 MAIN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

"GIVE THEM HELL, BOYS!" YELLED CORP. WALTER MELTZ, 512 LIVINGSTON AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH, AS SOME DIVEBOMBERS HIT. "WE'LL TAKE CARE OF THE REST."

HJ105AEW

ADD POUILLY - (HAWKINS) XXX TROOPS

SOMETIMES IT TAKES A LITTLE LONGER TO CALL UP THE ARTILLERY AND TANKS. BUT IT MAKES THINGS A LOT EASIER FOR YOUNGSTERS LIKE PFC. DANIEL SCHILLACI OF BESSEMER, ALA.; PVT.RICHARD SMITH OF MCHENRY, ILL., AND PVT.JOHN TAMBURRINO OF CHICAGO WHO WENT INTO THOSE ENEMY POSITIONS WEST OF POUILLY YESTERDAY WITH THEIR RIFLES AT THE READY.

BZ330AEW

FIRST ARMY
BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH AMERICAN ARMORED FORCE EAST OF AACHEN, NOV. 16-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMOR, THE GREAT WEAPON THAT BROKE THE GERMAN DEFENSES IN BELGIUM AND WHICH FIRST BROKE INTO THE REICH PROPER IN FORCE, IS ROLLING AGAIN.

THROUGH THE MUD FROM WEEKS OF RAIN AND SNOW, TANKS OF THIS OUTFIT--A PROFANE AND SUPERB ONE THAT NEVER LOST SO MUCH AS A SINGLE PHASE IN ANY ENGAGEMENT TO THE GERMANS--LUNGED FORWARD AT 1 P.M. TO FORM THE STEEL FIST OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY'S NEW ATTACK.

THEY GROUND OVER TERRAIN THAT HAD JUST BEEN LASHED AND BEATEN BY THE MASSIVE WEIGHT OF AMERICAN BOMBS AND ARTILLERY.

WITHIN TWO HOURS THE FIRST OBJECTIVES HAD BEEN REACHED AND THE SHERMAN TANKS STILL WERE LURCHING FORWARD THROUGH THE HALF FROZEN MIRE.

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LT. COL. WILLIAM B. LOVELADY OF SODDY, TENN., WHO WAS IN COMMAND WHEN THE FIRST AMERICAN FORCE OF ASSAULT PROPORTIONS BROKE THE GERMAN FRONTIER AND ENVELOPED ROETGEN, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN, IS IN COMMAND OF THIS FORCE WITH WHICH I AM TRAVELING.

WHILE OVERHEAD AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS IN FLIGHTS TOO THICK TO COUNT WERE WHEELING BACK FROM THEIR BOMB RUNS IN THE COLD HAZE OVER THE GERMAN LINES JUST AHEAD OF US, HE DROVE UP HERE IN A PEEP THAT LOOKED LIKE A MOVING BALL OF MUD.

"DO WE GO NOW, COLONEL?" SOMEBODY ASKED.

"WE'RE ALL SET," HE SAID IN A SOFT VOICE. "TWO MINUTES NOW AND HERE WE GO."

FOR WHAT SEEMED HALF AN HOUR BUT WAS ACTUALLY 80 ODD SECONDS, THE GREAT CHORUS OF OUR ARTILLERY--240 MILLIMETERS, 155 MILLIMETERS, 105 MILLIMETERS AND MORTARS--DROPPED IN VOLUME.

THEN JUST OFF TO THE RIGHT OF A HILL ON WHICH I AM LYING AND JUST TO THE LEFT OF ME AS WELL, OUR TANKS WENT INTO ATTACK.

ON OUR RIGHT THEY PASSED A DESERTED AND RUINED VILLAGE. BACK OF US, GERMAN SHELLS ARE FALLING IN GERMAN VILLAGES AND SMALL GROUPS OF GERMAN CIVILIANS ARE IN STOLID AND ANGRY FLIGHT ALONG ROADS TO THE REAR.

THE SKY IS LIKE SOME SURREALIST PAINTING. ALTERNATELY IT HAS BEEN HAZY AND FEEBLY LIT BY PALE SUNLIGHT, NOW LACED BY TRAILING WHITE SMOKE THROWN STRAIGHT UP THOUSANDS OF FEET TO MARK OUR BOMB LINE, AND AGAIN BRIGHT LIKE A SINISTER CHRISTMAS TREE WITH OUR RED AND GREEN COLORED ACK-ACK THAT MARKED OUR FIRST FORWARD TROOP LINE TO PROTECT OUR MEN FROM POSSIBLE ERROR BY PILOTS.

THEN GREAT SLICES OF THE HORIZON ARE BLOTTED OUT BY DENSE BLACK SMOKE ROLLING UP FROM OUR BOMB HITS.

THE BOMBING ATTACK THAT PRECEDED THIS OFFENSIVE WAS AWESOME. FROM THE DIRECTION OF DUREN, 16 MILES EAST OF AACHEN, THERE WAS A CONTINUOUS ROLL LIKE SOME GIANT KETTLE DRUM AS THE BOMBS EXPLODED.

THE COLD VALLEYS AND WOODED HILLS OF ALL THIS REGION WERE CAUGHT IN THE ENDLESS CONCUSSION OF OUR BIG GUNS.

HJ8PEW

A61
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BY NED NORDNESS

HEUSDEN, THE NETHERLANDS, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE BURGOMASTER OF THIS MEDIEVAL TOWN CHARGED TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD DELIBERATELY

BLASTED TO DEATH 135 WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE HEUSDEN TOWN HALL. HE CALLED IT THE MOST FIENDISH ATROCITY COMMITTED IN HOLLAND. (A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE DEATHS WAS ISSUED LAST WEEK BY THE OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY).

"IT WAS TERRIBLE, TERRIBLE," HE SAID. "THE GERMANS PRETENED TO BE HELPING OUR PEOPLE FIND SHELTER FROM BRITISH ARTILLERY SHELLS AND THEN THEY THEMSELVES SET OFF DYNAMITE WHICH KILLED 135 OF THE 200 PEOPLE IN THE BASEMENT OF THE TOWN HALL."

CH15APEW

WITH THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION ON THE WESTERN FRONT, NOV. 16-(AP

GEN.WILLARD F. HARMON, COMMANDER OF THIS DIVISION, PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY TO CAPT. THOMAS CAROTHERS OF FORT HILL, "HERO OF HAND GRENADE HILL," FOR HIS LEADERSHIP OF AN ARMORED INFANTRY COMPANY DURING A BIG NAZI COUNTERATTACK WHICH HAD ATTEMPTED TO SPLIT AMERICAN FORCES IN THE VICINITY OF MORTAIN LAST AUGUST.

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THE COMPANY TOOK A HILL NEAR BARENTON WHICH SEALED OFF AN ESCAPE ROUTE FOR THE GERMANS WHEN THEIR COUNTERTHRUST FAILED.

THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED FOR FIVE DAYS TO DISLODGE CAROTHERS AND HIS MEN WITH ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE AND INFANTRY ATTACKS. EACH NIGHT THE YANKS HAULED SACKS OF GRENADES TO THE FOXHOLES AND TOSSED THEM AT GERMANS CRAWLING UP THE HILL IN THE DARKNESS.

DESPITE PAINFUL PHOSPHORUS BURNS, CAROTHERS CRAWLED LONG DISTANCES UNDER HEAVY FIRE TO MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH HIS OBSERVATION POSTS AND TO ADJUST ARTILLERY FIRE AGAINST THE ENEMY.

WR BANKERS PREWI SECOND 0935 853AEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN FRANCE, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY DROVE FORWARD THREE MORE MILES ON THE APPROACHES TO THE BELFORT GAP TODAY.

FURTHER NORTH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS HAD BEGUN TO SET FIRE TO FRENCH TOWNS IN THE PATH OF LT.GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S ADVANCE.

THE GERMANS WERE SEEN LOOTING AND BURNING ST. DIE, A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER WIHH A PEACETIME POPULATION OF 15,000, WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT HUB IN THE ENEMY'S SUPPLY SYSTEM AND THE MEURTHE RIVER DEFENSE LINE IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

HJ708PEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

NOV 17 1944

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE MARITIME ALPS, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER WAS A GERMAN LIEUTENANT AND HE BROUGHT 75 COMRADES.

LED BY MAJ. RAYMOND HUFFT, 2027 CATIGLIONE ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA., A PARTY OF AIRBORNE TASK FORCE INFANTRY ATTACKED UP HILL 1107 OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF MENTONE, THE SOUTHERNMOST COMMUNITY ON THE LONG SIXTH ARMY GROUP FRONT NEAR THE ITALIAN BORDER.

A TERRIFIC BATTLE DEVELOPED, WITH THE YANKS AND GERMANS MIXING IT AT CLOSE RANGE. THEY WERE USING MACHINEGUNS AND SMALL ARMS AND THE ENEMY WAS GETTING MUCH THE WORSE OF IT. THE BATTLE STARTED AT 11 A.M. AND AT 1 P.M. THE GERMANS ASKED FOR A TRUCE IN ORDER TO CLEAR AWAY 35 DEAD.

DURING A THREE-HOUR ARMISTICE, HUFFT, WHO KILLED AT LEAST THREE GERMANS WITH A CAPTURED ENEMY WEAPON, AND THE GERMANY COMPANY COMMANDER HELD A POWWOW. BOTH WERE SURROUNDED BY WELL-ARMED ENLISTED MEN.

HUFFT CAGILY MENTIONED "WE ARE HAVING STEAK FOR SUPPER. WHY

DON'T YOU GUYS COME OVER AND JOIN US?"

"STEAK, HUH," SAID THE GERMAN, A HUNGRY GLEAM IN HIS EYE.

AT THE END OF THE TRUCE, BOTH SIDES WENT BACK TO THEIR BATTLE-LINES, INCLUDING CORPS. ROBERT HOLMES, OF STOCKTON, CALIF. AND SGT. CHARLES FLICK, HANNIBAL, MO.

A FEW HOURS LATER THE GERMAN LEADER WITH HIS MEN AND A WHITE FLAG IN HIS HAND CAME THROUGH THE LINES TO SURRENDER. THE FIRST THING THEY ASKED WAS "WHERE'RE THOSE STEAKS!"

YOU COULD HAVE KNOCKED OVER HUFFT AND HIS MEN WITH A FRYING PAN.

JR1203AEW

-DASH-

PARIS NOV 16-(AP)-MARQUIS D'AULAN, FRENCH OLYMPIC BOBSLEDDER, WAS KILLED WHILE FLYING WITH THE FRENCH AIRFORCE ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID YESTERDAY.

-DASH-

PARIS, NOV. 16-(AP)-A SHORT OF"IAL "EGRO WHO LEADS A CURIOUS DOUBLE LIFE AS A "EWSPAPERMA" A"D A" OUTSTA"DI"G CO"TEMPORARY MUSICAL CO"DUCTOR HAS BECOME THE FIRST FOREIGNER TO CO"DUCT I" FRA"CE SI"CE LIBERATIO".

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HE IS RUDOLPH DU"BAR, BOR" I" BRITISH GUIA"A, O"E OF THE FEW PEOPLE I" THE E"TERTAI"MENT FIELD WHO PREFERS TO STRETCH HIS AGE UPWARD RATHER THA" DOWNWARD LEST HE BE CO"SIDERED TOO YOU"G. HE IS I" HIS THIRTIES.

DU"BAR PLAYS A CLARI"ET, IS A BRITISH SUBJECT, A"D LIVES I" LO"DO", WHERE HE IS WELL KNOWN AS A CO"DUCTOR OF THE LO"DO" PHILHARMO"IC. HE STUDIED I" "EW YORK A"D BOSTO" A"D IS A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA U"IVERSITY'S MUSIC SCHOOL.

ALO"G WITH MUSIC HE STUDIED JOURNALISM A"D IS CORRESPO"DE"T FOR THE ASSOCIATED "EGRO PRESS OF CHICAGO, WHICH SUPPLIES "EWS TO 300 "EGRO "EWSPAPERS.

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I" THE BATTLE OF BRITAI" A"D AFTERWARD, DU"BAR WAS A FAMILIAR FIGURE AROU"D THE MI"ISTRY OF I"FORMATIO". WITH THE I"VASIO" HE DO""ED A" AMERICAN WAR CORRESPO"DE"T'S U"IFORM AND WORKED WITH ARTILLERY AND TANK DESTROYER OUTFITS I" "ORMA"DY, COVERI"G ACTIVITIE OF "EGRO U"ITS.

HE ARRIVED I" PARIS THE WEEK-E"D OF THE LIBERATIO" I" A COMMA"D CAR.

SU"DAY HE JUMPED FROM TYPEWRITER TO PODIUM

CE MORE A"D LED PARIS' CELEBRATED 90-PIECE PAS-DE-LOUP ORCHESTRA A SYMPHO"IC PROGRAM.

SA-HILLR 1-2"D1530RJ-548PEW

ADD MED. ALLIED AF HQ. (FEDERAL DAMAG

CLIMBING FROM HIS MUSTANG, VOLL WEARILY REMARKED THAT "IT WAS HELLUVA BATTLE."

VOLL SAID HE SPOTTED THE JUNKERS AND CHASED IT ACROSS THE ADRIATIC TO SOUTH OF AVIANO, A GERMAN AIR BASE IN NORTHERN ITALY.

AT THAT MOMENT A FLIGHT OF SEVEN FOCK-WULFS AND FIVE MESSERSCHMITTS CAME IN FOR WHAT THEY THOUGHT WOULD BE AN EASY KILLING.

VOLL IMMEDIATELY CLOSED AND SHOT DOWN THE JUNKERS, THEN TOOK ON THE REST. THE NEXT FEW MINUTES SAW THREE FIGHTERS DESTROYED AND HE SAW TWO OTHERS HEADING FOR THE GROUND WITH THEIR TAILS SHOT OFF.

"BUT I COULDN'T STICK AROUND LONG ENOUGH TO SEE THE CRASHES," SAID VOLL, WHO INCIDENTALLY WAS CELEBRATING TODAY HIS PROMOTION TO A CAPTAINCY. "I WAS MUCH TOO BUSY."

EXAMINATION OF THE FILM FROM HIS GUN CAMERA MAY RESULT IN BOOSTING HIS SCORE.

(EDS: IN 7TH GRAF ABOVE READ: X X OF SEVEN FOCKE-WULFS AND X X X ETC)

HJ808PEW

FIFTH ARMY FRONT, ITALY, FRIDAY, NOV. 17-(AP)-TEN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES WERE AMONG THE DECORATIONS AWARDED TO HEROES OF THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY TODAY BY LT. GEN. MARK CLARK FOR ACTION IN SMASHI THE GOTHIC DEFENSE ZONE.

THESE DECORATIONS WENT TO MAJOR THOMAS L. CUSSANS, (1309 SOUTH SAGINAW) FLINT, MICH.; CAPT. JAMES M. DOYLE, (3707 SOUTH GARFIELD) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; CAPT. WILLIAM B. FULTON, (646 THE ALAMEDA) BERKLEY, CALIF.; TECH. SGT. HERMAN LEDFORD, (30 MAIN ST.) SPARTANBURG, S.C.; STAFF SGT. WILLIAM H. EASTLAND, (16 CARDINAL ST.) PITTSFIELD, MASS.; STAFF SGT. SAM MCGOWAN, BEAUFORT, S.C.; STAFF SGT. WELTON C. WESTFALL, (401 RANDOLPH) POMONA, CALIF.; PFC JACK GREEN, RFD ONE, MORRISVILLE, PA.; PVT. EDWIN LEMKE, WEBSTER CITY, IOWA.

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COL GUSTAV J. BRAUN, WINDHURST DRIVE, ROCHESTER, N.Y., RECEIVED THE OAKLEAF CLUSTER TO THE DSC PREVIOUSLY AWARDED HIM.

LEGIONS OF MERIT WENT TO COL. HENRY S. BLESSE, (144 FUNSTON PLACE), SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; COL. KENNETH F. ERNEST, ST.CLOUD, MINN.; COL. LEWIS M. DIRKMAM, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; COL. LEE R. PIERCE, (44 PRESCOTT ROAD) WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.; COL. GEORGE T. WOOD, (1104 FOREST HILL DRIVE), HIGHPOINT, N.C.; LT. COL. CALEB J. KING, JR., (3449 SUNNYSIDE DRIVE) JACKSONVILLE, FLA.; MASTER SGT. RETEG CLARK, (1316 NORTH BOSTON ST.), TULSA, O. A.; TECH. SGT. HAROLD W. BRANUM, (504 ASHLAND AVE.) ST. PAUL, MINN.; TECH. SGT WHITNEY W. FROST, (10 EAST ENFAULA), NORMAN, OKLA.; T/5 HAROLD C. BANWART, (2002 EAST OAK ST.) ALGONA, IOWA.

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CLUSTERS TO SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED TO STAFF SGT. DOUGLAS M. DICTERSON, ROUTE 8, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; AND T/5 LOUIS L. SCHAFER, (12731 ARDNURE) DETROIT, MICH.

SILVER STARS WENT TO CAPT. FRANCIS J. KENYON (401 WEST 24TH ST.) NEW YORK CITY; CAPT. IAN F. TURNER, WEYMOUTH, MASS.; LT. JAMES R. BLUNT, HOUSTON, TEX.; CAPT. LEO W. BUXTON, EAST LANSING, MICH.; LT. ALVIN I. COLBUS, ALTOONA, PA.; LT. JAMES E. HENDERSON, CAIRO, ILL.; LT. IRVING B. PESETZKY (1188 CRESTON AVE.) BRONX, N.Y.; SECOND LT. JOHN F. MIHOCIK, FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO; FIRST SGT. THOMAS E. ZUKAUSKAS (1315 SOUTH 58TH ST.) PHILADELPHIA, PA.; TECH SGT. ROBERT D. WAGONER, BEAR LAKE, MICH.; STAFF SGT. RALPH D. BAKER (1310 DECATUR ST.) PITTSBURGH, PA.; STAFF SGT. JOHN H. CZUK, SOUTH BEND, IND.; STAFF SGT. LEALEN R. MARTIN, JOPLIN, MO.; STAFF SGT. SALVATORE G. VISELLI, CARTHAGE, N.Y.; SGT. VADEG CASH, MILLPORT, ALA.; SGT. CHESTER S. GUTOWSKI '7417 CLEMENT AVE.) CLEVELAND, OHIO; SGT PAUL N. KEMMLER (701 GAINES AVE.) PITTSBURGH, PA.; SGT. JOHN W. KING (1889 ROMINE AVE.) MCKEESPORT, PA.; SGT. BENJAMIN F. LAMBETH, ROUTE 3, ASHBORO, N.C.; SGT. JAMES B. SUSALLA, EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.; SGT. JAMES R. DEATON, ROUTE 2, AUSTIN, IND.; PFC CLARENCE E. DICKSON, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; PFC JOHEH HOGERHEIDE, KALAMAZOO, MICH.; PFC JOSEPH PUCEK, (359 EAST 71ST ST.) NEW YORK CITY; PFC EDWARD SHADD, HARTFORD, CONN.; PVT G.W. HUFKIN, ROUTE 1, BELZONI, MISS.; PVT. ROBERT D. GERSTENECKER, ROUTE 2, FEDORA, S.D.

30.24 — 20439

ADVANCED U.S. AIR BASE IN CHINA, NOV 16-(AP)-LT. CURTIS W. MAHANNAH, NORTH ENGLISH, IOWA, HAD JUST DOWNED TWO ZEROS AND DAMAGED A THIRD WHEN A JAPANESE PLANE GOT ON THE TAIL OF HIS MUSTANG AND SET IT AFIRE.

MAHANNAH SAW THE FLAMES STREAMING OVER ONE WING AND SMOKE POURING FROM A HOLE NEAR THE WING TANK. HE DUMPED HIS COCKPIT CANOPY AND CLIMBED ONTO THE OTHER WING TO MAKE A PARACHUTE JUMP. THEN HE SAW A ZERO RACING UP FOR ANOTHER PASS.

CONFRONTED WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING STRAFED OR AT BEST LANDING IN ENEMY TERRITORY, THE IOWA CHANGED HIS MIND, GOT BACK IN THE COCKPIT AND DIVED. THE DIVE PUT THE FIRE OUT AND SHOOK OFF THE PURSUER AND MAHANNAH RETURNED TO BASE WITH A DAMAGED PLANE AND TOLD HIS STORY TODAY.

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OTHERS IN THE FIGHT CONFIRMED THE TALE. IT WAS MAHANNAH'S 18TH COMBAT MISSION SINCE HIS ARRIVAL IN CHINA IN SEPTEMBER. HE USED TO WORK FOR THE VEGA AIRCRAFT CORPORATION IN BURBANK, CALIF.

ADD MACARTHUR'S HQ.-CHENGED AS DEATH

~~DEATH~~.

UNITS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY WERE WITHIN SIGHT OF THE VITAL ORMOC ROAD, DOWN WHICH THE NIPPONESE MUST RETREAT INTO ORMOC. THE TROOPERS WERE FROM HALF A MILE TO A MILE EAST OF THE ROAD AT A POINT ABOUT 14 MILES NORTH OF ORMOC. RESISTANCE WAS DESCRIBED AS LIGHT AND SCATTERED BUT THE SUPPLY PROBLEM WAS STAGGERING DUE TO THE ROUGH, SODDEN TERRAIN.

TO THE WEST OF THE CAVALRYMEN, DOUGHBOYS OF THE 24TH DIVISION HAD EXECUTED A SURPRISE WHEELING MOVE THAT VIRTUALLY HAD SEVERED THE ORMOC ROAD TO THE REAR OF THE JAPANESE POSITIONS. THE ENVELOPMENT WAS CARRIED OUT BRILLIANTLY BY A BATTALION COMMANDED BY LT.COL. ROBERT B.SPRAGINS.

THE INFANTRY CUT LOOSE FROM ITS SUPPLY LINE TO SWING WIDE THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SOUTHWEST AND THEN CUT BACK TO WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF THE HIGHWAY. FRED HAMPSON, AP CORRESPONDENT WITH THE 24TH DIVISION, SAID THE MANEUVER PUT THE DOUGHBOYS INTO THE ENEMY'S REAR AREAS. SO FAR WERE THEY FROM THEIR SUPPLY BASE, HE ADDED, THAT THE YANKS FOUGHT FOR FOUR DAYS ON A SINGLE MEAL.

OTHER LIBERATION FORCES CONVERGED ON ORMOC FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH. ELEMENTS OF THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION, ADVANCING ACROSS THE RUGGED CENTRAL PORTION OF THE ISLAND, WERE LESS THAN 14 MILES EAST OF THE PORT

CLOSEST TO ORMOC WERE ADVANCE FORCES OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION, WHICH HAD REPULSED A COUNTERATTACK AT COASTAL BALOGO, ONLY 10 MILES SOUTH OF ORMOC. THEY WERE WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE COASTAL PLAIN STRETCHING NORTHEASTWARD TO ORMOC.

GG148PCW NM

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, LEYTE, P.I., NOV 16 (AP)-SOPPING WET TROOPS, LOOKING DOWN ON THE VITAL ORMOC HIGHWAY, PROBED TODAY FOR JAPANESE EMPLACEMENTS, SOME OF WHICH ARE BEING ABANDONED AS THE JAPANESE GIVE UP THEIR LONG STANDARD PRACTICE OF FIGHTING TO THE DEATH.

SUDDENLY A BLAST OF MACHINE GUN FIRE FROM HIDDEN POSITIONS GREETS THE STALKING AMERICANS. THEY CALL BACK AND CALL FOR MORTAR FIRE OVER THEIR HEADS. THEN THEY CLIMB BACK TO TAKE THE BLASTED PILLBOXES AND BUNKERS.

THIS IS THE WAY THE "BATTLE OF THE BACKBONE" IN WESTERN LEYTE IS BEING FOUGHT. ITS A SLOW METHOD OF ADVANCE BUT IT HAS SAVED HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN LIVES.

UNITS OF DISMOUNTED CAVALRY REPORTED TODAY THEY CAN SEE ORMOC HIGHWAY A HALF MILE TO A MALE AWAY--GOAL OF A CROSS-MOUNTAIN DRIVE TO ANNIHILATE HEAVY JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS.

REPORTS OF INCREASED CONTACTS WITH JAPANESE PATROLS CAME FROM ALL ALONG THE ADVANCED LINES. FORTY-FIVE ENEMY SOLDIERS WERE KILLED YESTERDAY.

MEANWHILE OUR LONG RANGE GUNS BLASTED ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS. A JAPANESE PRISONER REPORTED AN ARTILLERY SALVO SMASHED TWO JAPANESE COMPANIES ADVANCING ALONG THE HIGHWAY.

ON A MUDDY RIDGE WHERE POCKETED JAPANESE GROUPS ARE BEING STRANGLED IN AN ENVELOPING MOVEMENT NEAR MINORO, WE FOUND TROOPS IN THEIR SHIRTSLEEVES, SHIVERING IN THE RAIN.

"WE'VE BEEN LIKE THIS UP IN THESE HILLS FOR FOUR NIGHTS," SAID PFC ROBERT C.MYERS, 5725 CATUEPINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA. "WE HAVE BEEN WET AND GOING WITHOUT SLEEP MOST OF THE TIME."

THE UNSHAVEN MEN LOOKED AS MISERABLE AS THEY FELT, BUT THEY STILL CRACKED JOKES ABOUT FURLOUGHS AND THINGS IN GENERAL. WHEN TOLD THAT RELIEF WAS ON THE WAY THEY WHOOPED AND CHEERED. HOWEVER, SOGGY TROOPS HIGHER IN THE MOUNTAIN HAD NO SUCH LUCK.

DESCRIBING ACTION AGAINST HOGBACK RIDGE, LIEUT.ROBERT INTEMANN OF LIBERTY, N.Y., SAID:

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"WE TRIED THREE TIMES YESTERDAY TO TAKE THE HILL. THE JAPS HAD WELL-HIDDEN PILLBOXES OF LOGS AND DIRT WITH MACHINEGUNS SET FOR DEADLY CROSS FIRE. WE LOST SEVERAL MEN. A FRONTAL ADVANCE WOULD HAVE BEEN SUICIDE. WE RETIRED AND CALLED FOR

MORTARS DURING THE NIGHT.

"IN THE MORNING WE CALLED FOR VOLUNTEERS TO TAKE THE HILL. ALL BUT TWO IN THE PLATOON STEPPED UP. WE MOVED UP THE HILL WITH GRENADES FLYING, BUT AFTER THE MORTARS HAD DESTROYED THEIR CONCEALMENT, THE JAPS RETIRED."

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GG1209PCT

FIRST LEAD EASLEY (180)

BY ELMONT WAITE

WITH U.S. 96TH DIVISION, LEYTE ISLAND, FRIDAY, NOV 17-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.CLAUDIUS M.EASLEY, A TEXAN WHO TURNED PROFESSIONAL ARMY MAN, WAS WOUNDED RECENTLY ON ONE OF HIS NUMEROUS TRIPS TO THE FRONT, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A JAPANESE SNIPER SHOT HIM AS HE WAS TRAMPING VIGOROUSLY THROUGH FRONT LINE POSITIONS. GEN.EASLEY, ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THIS DIVISION WAS THE FIRST GENERAL OFFICER WOUNDED IN THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

HIS SON, MAJ.CLAUDIUS M.EASLEY JR., IS WITH THE SIXTH ARMY ON LEYTE.

THE GENERAL WAS AN INDEFATIGEABLE HIKER AND WAS SPURRED CONSTANTLY BY EAGERNESS TO OBSERVE BATTLE CONDITIONS. ONCE HE RODE A WATER BUFFALO TO THE FRONT WHEN OTHER TRANSPORT FAILED.

GEN.EASLEY ONCE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THEY HAD BETTER WAIT FOR A JEEP TO VISIT THE FRONT, RATHER THAN ATTEMPTING TO ACCOMPANY HIM. HOURS LATER, NEWSMEN SAW HIS VIGOROUS STRIDE APPROACHING. HE HAD WALKED THE ENTIRE DISTANCE.

"SEE WHAT I MEAN?" HE ASKED.

(THE ARMY'S ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT MENTION THE EXTENT OF THE WOUND OR WHAT PART OF THE FRONT THE GENERAL WAS VISITING WHEN HIT. AT LAST REPORTS ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE 96TH WERE PUNCHING WESTWARD ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS IN CENTRAL LEYTE.)

(NO PICKUP)

MM944PPW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, NOV 16 (AP)-ELEMENTS OF THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION PUT A THREE-WAY SQUEEZE ON REMNANTS OF A JAPANESE REGIMENT AROUND LIMON, WHERE THE YANKS ARE DRIVING A CORK INTO THE NORTHERN OPENING OF THE ORMOC CORRIDOR.

ONE OF THE ELEMENTS IS WRITING THE FINAL CHAPTER OF A WEEK OF HOMERIC FIGHTING.

SEVEN DAYS AGO THIS BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.ROBERT B. SPRAGINS, SON OF MAJ.GEN.ROBERT L.SPRAGINS, CUT LOOSE FROM ITS SUPPLY LINE IN AN ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT. IT WAS A MANEUVER REMINISCENT OF GEN.JEB STUART'S CIVIL WAR RAIDS. IT CARRIED THE AMERICANS ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS AND INTO THE JAPANESE REAR AREAS.

THROUGHOUT THE FIGHTING ON BREAKNECK RIDGE THIS UNIT HARASSED THE ENEMY AND RAIDED HIS SUPPLY LINES. FOR THE PAST FOUR DAYS THE BATTALION HAS FOUGHT FURIOUSLY ON ONLY A SINGLE MEAL.

THE BATTALION CLOSED TO WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF THE ORMOC ROAD SOUTH OF LIMON AND AMBUSHED 12 JAPANESE TRUCKS WHICH WERE BOUND FOR LIMON FROM THE ENEMY'S SUPPLY BASE AT ORMOC. THE YANKS CAPTURED FOUR OF THE TRUCKS AND DESTROYED EIGHT.

NOW IT IS FIGHTING TO CROSS THE ROAD AND JOIN ANOTHER UNIT WHICH IS BATTLING ITS WAY TOWARD THE ROAD FROM THE EAST. IT HAS TWO OBJECTIVES--TO CUT THE ROAD AND PARTAKE OF THE OTHER UNIT'S MORE PLENTIFUL LARDER.

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THE BATTALION ALSO HAS SOME WOUNDED TO BE EVACUATED.

AS FOR THE WHOLE 24TH DIVISION, THE COUNT OF ENEMY DEAD WHICH HAD FALLEN BEFORE THE DIVISION'S GUNS WAS 5,630, AS OF NIGHTFALL NOV.15.

GG1231PCW NM

ADD: PEARL HARBOR-(MC MURTRY) XX PERMANENTLY

GREW DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON THE TERMS OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, THE LENGTH OF THE WAR OR WHETHER IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO OCCUP JAPAN.

HE SAID HE WAS RETURNING TO WASHINGTON AFTER CONFERENCES WITH ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ AND OTHER PACIFIC MILITARY COMMANDERS WITH "THE MOST PROFOUND ADMIRATION FOR THE ARMED FORCES AND WHAT I KNOW THEY ARE GOING TO DO ON THE ROAD TO TOKYO."

GREW SAID HE HAD BEEN TRYING TO LEARN A LITTLE OF HOW THINGS ARE GOING IN THE PACIFIC AND HAD SEEN MUCH HERE, INCLUDING DOCKS, SUBMARINES, A CARRIER, A BATTLESHIP AND A NEW HOSPITAL WITH 5,000 BEDS WHERE THE WOUNDED ARE RECEIVING EXCELLENT CARE BY THE NEWEST

SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

GREW REMARKED HE HAD BEEN TAKING LESSONS FROM THAT WELL KNOWN HORSESHOE PLAYER (NIMITZ) AND HAD DISCOVERED THERE IS PSYCHOLOGY TO THE GAME. HE REPORTED THAT NIMITZ NEVER RELAXES AT THE PITS BUT "REALLY PLAYS BRILLIANTLY WHEN THE GOING GETS TOUGH. THAT'S WHEN HE PITCHES RINGERS."

OBVIOUSLY, THE AMBASSADOR WAS LIKENING NIMITZ WAR STRATEGY TO THE GAME OF HORSESHOES.

EW/DV650PCWNM NOV 17 1944

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,NOV.16-(AP)-THE CARRIER SARATOGA, "QUEEN OF THE SEAS" TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY, IS 17 YEARS OLD TODAY.

ALTHOUGH SHE'S A SEVEN-STAR SHIP,DENOTING PARTICIPATION IN SEVEN OPERATIONS FOR WHICH THE NAVY HAS AUTHORIZED BRONZE BATTLE STARS ON SERVICE RIBBONS, "SARA" HAS NEVER BEEN TOUCHED BY AN ENEMY BOMB.

TWICE, HOWEVER, SHE WAS TORPEDOED, BUT RETURNED TO ACTION.

HERE IS THE SARATOGA'S PACIFIC WAR RECORD:

THE GUADALCANAL-TULAGI LANDINGS, AUG.7-9, 1942; CAPTURE AND DEFENSE OF GUADALCANAL, AUG.10, 1942, TO FEB.8, 1943; EASTERN SOLOMONS-STEWART ISLAND, AUGUST.23-25, 1942; TREASURY AND BOUGAINVILLE ISLANDS OPERATIONS OCT.27 TO DEC.15, 1943; GILBERT ISLANDS OPERATION IN NOVEMBER, 1943; OCCUPATION OF ENIWETOK ATOLL, FEB.17 TO MARCH 2, 1943; SABANG RAID, APRIL 4, AND SOERABAJA RAID MAY 5, 1944.

VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER, WHO COMMANDED FIFTH AND THIRD FLEET CARRIER FORCES ON DEVASTATING STRIKES THROUGHOUT THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC, MADE THE FIRST LANDING ON THE SARATOGA'S FLIGHT DECK SHORTLY AFTER THE SHIP WAS COMMISSIONED IN 1927. LATER, HE WAS ONE OF HER NOW-FAMOUS EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

MORE THAN 78,000 LANDINGS HAVE BEEN MADE ON SARA'S 909-FOOT FLIGHT DECK, THE LONGEST IN THE FLEET.

TWO OF THE SHIP'S COMPANY HAVE SERVED HER CONTINUOUSLY SINCE SHE WAS COMMISSIONED. THEY ARE LT. (JG) OSCAR JOHNSON, ENGINEERING OFFICER, NATIVE OF JAMESTOWN,N.Y., AND CHIEF ELECTRICIAN'S MATE FREDERICK L.BLANCHARD, OF LONG BEACH,CALIF.

AFTER THE HORNET WAS SUNK AND THE ENTERPRISE WAS DAMAGED, THE SARATOGA WAS THE ONLY CARRIER OPERATING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AT THE END OF 1942 AND EARLY IN 1943.

DV1044PCW

SOMEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES, (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN EVACUATION HOSPITAL NO.58 ISN'T MUCH TO LOOK AT--BUT INSIDE ITS BULLET AND SHRAPNEL-MARKED WALLS ARMY SURGEONS HAVE AVERAGED 100 OPERATIONS A DAY.

IN ONE 48-HOUR PERIOD, AS BATTLE CASUALTIES STREAMED IN FROM NEARBY FRONT LINES, THE DOCTORS PERFORMED 250 OPERATIONS. THEIR ONLY LETUP WAS A MOMENT FOR A SWALLOW OF COFFEE AND A BITE OF HARD-TACK.

NO.58'S DAYS ARE ABOUT OVER NOW--THE BATTLING IS MOVING AWAY. IT HAS BEEN GOING FULL BLAST SINCE A FEW HOURS AFTER THE YANKS HIT THE BEACHES OF THIS ISLAND.

FIVE OPERATING TABLES ARE CRAMMED INTO A SPACE ABOUT BIG ENOUGH FOR ONE. ASSISTANTS JOSTLE EACH OTHER IN THE CLOSE QUARTERS AS THEY AID THE SURGEONS. THE IMPROVISED LIGHTING SYSTEM GIVES NO MORE ILLUMINATION THAN ONE CAN FIND IN THE AVERAGE LIVING ROOM AT HOME. THERE IS NO PRIVACY. YOU CAN STAND IN THE DUSTY HAALLWAY AND SEE THE SURGEONS PERFORM DELICATE MAJOR OPERATIONS.

NEWLY ARRIVED WOUNDED FROM THE FRONT LAY ON LITTERS ON THE FLOOR. CHAPLAINS OF ALL FAITHS WALK AMONG THEM, PRAYING WITH SOME, CHEERING ALL. NOV 17 1944

IN THE DILAPIDATED PATIO OF THE STUCCO BUILDING IS A LIFE SAVER--THE REFRIGERATOR WITH ITS WHOLE, FRESH BLOOD, ITS PLASMA AND ITS SERUMS.

ON THE BACK PORCH IS AN IMPROVISED SCRUBBING STAND WHERE THE DOCTORS GET RADY FOR OPERATIONS--A STAND BUILT BY THE SURGEONS THEMSELVES.

AMONG THE DOCTORS WHO WORKED WITHOUT RELIEF ON THAT 250-OPERATION 48-HOUR STRETCH WERE:

MAJ. IRVING SHINER, NEW YORK CITY; MAJ.FREDERICK MALOOF, BOSTON; CAPT. JEROME COVEY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; MAJ. CHARLES APPLEBERRY, FLAT RIVER, MO.; LT. RAYMOND ANDERSON, NEHAWKA, NEB.; CAPT. EDWARD GRIFFIN, TOLEDO; CAPT. CHARLES GEORGE, INDIANAPOLIS; CAPT. K.K.JOLMA, GARDENER, MASS.; LT. COL. WILLIAM SIGMUND, DAYTON, OHIO; CAPT. JULIUS GUTOW, FLINT, MICH.; CAPT. JOHN MADDEN, BROOKLYN,

N.Y.; CAPT. NATHANIEL COHEN, NEW YORK CITY; AND CAPT. JEROME COHEN, TROY, N.Y.

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GM-NNO721PCW

BY MARINE CORP.JAMES W.THACKER,JR., OF STAUNTON,VA.,
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC -- PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL WILL ATTAIN AN EVEN HIGHER PLANE AFTER THE WAR, SAYS NAVY SPECIALIST (ATHLETIC 2/C) TOMMY WEST OF PRICHARD,ALA., A MINOR LEAGUE PLAYER AND MANAGER FOR 12 YEARS.

"I'VE SEEN QUITE A FEW BOYS OUT HERE WHO ARE DEFINITELY CLASS AA MATERIAL AND SOME WHO COULD MAKE THEIR WAY IN THE MAJORS," WEST SAID. "THIS NEW BLOOD, COMBINED WITH THAT OF THOSE NOW ACTIVELY CONNECTED WITH THE GAME AND THE FORMER PROS NOW IN THE SERVICE WHO WILL RETURN TO BASEBALL AFTER THE WAR, SHOULD HELP MAKE IT A GREATER GAME THAN EVER BEFORE."

WEST'S OPINION IS SHARED BY MARINE MAJ.ROSCOE (TORCHY) TORRANCE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SEATTLE CLUB OF THE PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE AND MARINE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BILL VEECK, PRESIDENT OF THE MILWAUKEE TEAM OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

WEST, AFFILIATED WITH THE ST.LOUIS CARDINALS, PLAYED AT MONROE,LA., COLUMBUS,GA., HOUSTON,TEX., KNOXVILLE,TENN., ROCHESTER,N.Y., SACRAMENTO,CALIF., AND BIRMINGHAM,ALA. HE MANAGED CLUBS AT UNION SPRINGS IN THE ALABAMA-FLORIDA LEAGUE; GASTON,N.C.; DAYTONA BEACH,FLA.; ASHEVILLE,N.C., AND MOBILE,ALA.

OTHER FORMER PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS SERVING IN THIS AREA INCLUDE, SPECIALIST ATHLETIC FIRST CLASS FRANK S.BISCAN OF LIMA,O., PITCHER, WHO IS CONTRACTED TO THE ST.LOUIS BROWNS; ARMY STAFF SGT.TED CLAWITTER, ULM,ARK., FORMER CATCHER WITH LITTLE ROCK,ARK.; ARMY SGT.HARRY DORISH, SWOYERVILLE,PA., FORMERLY WITH SCRANTON, N.Y., AND CANTON,O., AND ARMY PRIVATE JACK (RED) CLIFTON, DARLINGTON,S.C., FORMERLY WITH GREENSBORO,N.C., AND LOUISVILLE,KY.

CLAWITTER, DORISH AND CLIFTON, THE LATTER TWO PITCHERS, ALL ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE BOSTON RED SOX.

FJ514ACW

BY MORRIS LANDSBERG

ABOARD A U.S. CARRIER OFF LUZON, PHILIPPINES, NOV. 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)--(VIA NAVY RADIO)--THEY CAME IN, PLOPPING DOWN ON THE DECK OF THE CARRIER WITH CLOCKLIKE REGULARITY. THE PILOTS JUMPED FROM THEIR PLANES AND DASHED TO THE READY ROOM. THEY HAD MADE IT!

THEIR FIRST COMBAT MISSION WAS OVER. AND IT HAD BEEN A TOUGH ONE. OBJECTIVE -- MANILA!

THE BOYS TRIED TO BE CALM AND VETERAN LIKE, BUT THAT WAS HARD TO DO. AFTER ALL THEY HAD SPENT MORE THAN EIGHT MONTHS IN ROUTINE TRAINING AND THEIR FIRST MISSION WASN'T WHAT COULD BE CLASSED AS A SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC. THE JAPANESE THREW THE BOOK AT THEM.

THERE WAS ACK-ACK AND BELLIGERENT PLANES, BUT THE RAID WAS CARRIED OUT TO A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION.

DOWN IN THE READY ROOM ENS. HAROLD F. METZGER, 24, OF EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.; LIEUT. WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, 24, CLIFF, NEW MEXICO, AND ENS. WILLIAM J. HASSETT, 21, SOUTH 6TH AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., FORMED AN EXCITED CIRCLE IN AN AISLE BETWEEN ROWS OF LEATHER CHAIRS.

"DID YOU SEE THAT ZEKE?" QUERIED PATTERSON, LOOKING AND ACTING LIKE A FOOTBALL FULLBACK BETWEEN HALVES.

"YEAH," SAID HASSETT, "THE GUYS WERE CHASING HIM."

METZGER SAID HE COULD SEE HIS TRACERS DIGGING INTO THE ZEKE.

SAID HASSETT;

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"I THINK METZGER WAS THE ONE WHO GOT HIM."

LT. BERT ENGLISH, OF SHERIDAN, ARK., AND ENS. EDWARD C.

MOORE, WICHITA, KAS., WERE CREDITED WITH [illegible] TON CARGO SHIP. MOORE WAS FORCES DOWN INTO THE WATER [illegible] FLAK DAMAGE TO HIS PLANE, BUT BOTH HE AND HIS GUNNER, ROBERT L. BICKMIRE, ARM 2/C, OF SAINT MARY'S PA., WERE PICKED UP WITHIN 15 MINUTES BY A DESTROYER AND RETURNED TO THEIR CARRIER.

LT. (JG) JOSEPH WEISHAR OF 1655 WEST FIREWELL AVE., CHICAGO, HIT A MEDIUM SIZE FREIGHTER WITH A 500-POUND BOMB.

A FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT WAS THE TARGET FOR A BOMB AIMED BY ENS. RAYMOND STOKOE, CANTON, OHIO. GG1230PCW NM

MEXICO CITY, NOV. 16-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY THAT THE THREE-MONTH LATIN AMERICAN TOUR OF GEN.MIGUEL HENRIQUEZ GUZMAN, WHO RETURNED YESTERDAY, EMPHASIZED FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE SISTER REPUBLICS.

ATTENTIONS THAT GENERAL HENRIQUEZ GUZMAN RECEIVED, A BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT STATED, "MADE CLEAR THE AMPLE SPIRIT OF FRATERNITY THAT UNITES MEXICO WITH THE OTHER REPUBLICS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

THE GENERAL, COMMANDER OF THE GUARDALAJARA MILITARY ZONE, CONFERRED IMMEDIATELY UPON HIS RETURN WITH WAR SECRETARY LAZARO CARDENAS.
XA1054ACW NM

MEXICO CITY,NOV 16 (AP)-DIEGO MARTINEX BARRIO, WHO LAST NIGHT CALLED A MEETING OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN CORTES HERE FOR JANUARY 10 FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, SAID TODAY HE PLANS TO LEAVE SOON FOR NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

MARTINEZ BARRIO, PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES WHEN THE SPANISH REPUBLIC WAS OVERTHROWN, PLANS TO CONFER WITH SPANISH LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND ALSO MAY DISCUSS POSSIBLE RECOGNITION OF THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT IN EXILE. FRIENDS SAID HE PLANS TO CONFER WITH U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND WITH HEADS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN WASHINGTON.

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REPORTS WERE CURRENT IN REFUGEE CIRCLES THAT JUAN NEGRIN, LAST PREMIER OF REPUBLICAN SPAIN, NOW IN LONDON, ALSO WILL GO TO NEW YORK, PROBABLY EN ROUTE TO MEXICO. THE TWO RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR THE ABSENTE PRESIDENCY OF SPAIN MAY MELT IN NEW YORK.

AMONG SPANISH LEADERS WITH WHOM MARTINEZ BARRIO IS EXPECTED TO CONFE [illegible] JOSE ANTONIO AGUIRRE, BASQUE LEADER.

IN NEW YORK IS [illegible]

MARTINEZ BARRIO ANNOUNCED CONVOCATION OF THE CORTES AFTER A TWO-HOUR SECRET SESSION OF THE PERMANENT COMMISSION OF THAT PARLIAMENTARY BODY. THE MEETING, SECOND WITHIN LESS THAN A WEEK, WAS ATTENDED BY 12 MEMBERS LIVING IN MEXICO.

(EDS: ABOVE START FIRST GRAF READ IT DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIO, ETC.)

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GG1215PCW NM

OTTAWA, NOV 16-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS HAS BEEN AWARDED THE FOLLOWING:

FLYING OFFICER N.GOODWIN, 168 FERNBROOK AVE., WYNCOTE, PA. GOODWIN ALREADY HOLDS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT J.PEDEN, 217 WEST AVE., WAYNE, PA.
BZ33ZAEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV 16-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES TODAY:

KILLED IN ACTION--CORP.GEORGE LICHTENBERGER; MOTHER, MRS.JENNIE LICHTENBERGER, 33 HEMLOCK ST., WARREN, PA.#

OTTAWA, NOV 16-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLYING OFFICER EDWARD JOHN DEEMER, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICEN NOW IS PRESUMED FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES TO BE DEAD. DEEMER'S MOTHER, MR.ANNIE DEEMER, LIVES AT 5083 BERWICK AVE., DETROIT.

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV.16-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY T [illegible] PVT.KENNETH ABBOTT [illegible] GIVIENS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.EDNA S.GIVIEN LIVES AT 75 ROGER AVE., PROVIDENCE, R.I., IS MISSING IN ACTION.

OTTAWA, NOV.16-(AP)-- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNC
TODAY THAT THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE HAS BEEN CONFERRED UPON
GROUP CAPT.A.J.HANCHET-TAYLOR, SOUTHPORT CONN,

OTTAWA, NOV.16-(AP)-- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE
ANNOUNCEDTODAY THAT THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS HAS BEEN AWARI
TO SQUADRON LEADERR F.HURLEY, HALE HAVEN SHORE ROAD, REX, GA.

NEW YORK, NOV 16-(AP)-THEODORE H. WHITE, CORRESPONDENT FOR TIME, LIFE AND FORTUNE MAGAZINES, WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB IN CHUNGKING YESTERDAY, THE CHUNGKING RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC. SPENCER MOOSA, OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WALTER RUNDLE, OF THE UNITED PRESS, AND V. N. SINELNIKOV, OF TASS NEWS AGENCY, WERE ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENTS.
MK1202AEW

NEW YORK, NOV 16-(AP)-ONLY THREE NATIONS IN THE WORLD--RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY--WILL RAISE MORE MONEY THROUGH WAR LOANS THIS YEAR THAN NEW YORK STATE, FREDERICK W.GEHLE, STATE WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, SAID TODAY.

NEW YORK'S QUOTA IN THE SIXTH WAR LOAN IS $4,226,000,000. THE STATI RAISED $4,665,000,000 IN THE FOURTH WAR LOAN AND $5,934,000,000 IN THE FIFTH WAR LOAN THIS YEAR.

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SN901PEW

NEW YORK, NOV 16-(AP)-ANGELO CASTELLI, AN 18-YEAR-OLD ARMY PRIVATE WHO DIED IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC HOLDING OFF A HORDE OF ADVANC-ING JAPANESE, AND WHO HAD HELD THE RANK OF SERGEANT IN A PREVIOUS, UNDER-AGE ENLISTMENT, WILL BE AWARDED A SILVER STAR POSTHUMOUSLY TOMORROW.

HIS YOUNG WIDOW, FRANCES CASTELLI, WILL ACCEPT THE MEDAL.

"HE DIED A PRIVATE," SHE SAID TODAY. "I FELT BADLY ABOUT THAT BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN SO PROUD OF HIS SERGEANT'S RANK."

CASTELLI ENLISTED WHEN HE WAS 16 AND ROSE TO THE RANK OF SERGEANT IN FORT BRAGG, N.C. WHEN HIS YOUTH WAS DISCLOSED, THE 19-YEAR-OLD BRIDE, SAID, ANGELO WAS DISCHARGED DISCONSOLATE BECAUSE HE KNEW HE WOULD HAVE TO "START AT THE BOTTOM AGAIN."

"HE ALWAYS WANTED TO BE A SOLDIER," SHE SAID AT THE NEW YORK SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS WHERE SHE IS EMPLOYED AS A SECRETARY. "HE LOVED MAC ARTHUR AND PATTON AND HE LOVED TO FIGHT. BOY--DID HE HAVE A TEMPER!"

AS A MATTER OF FACT, SHE CONTINUED, GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR UNWITTINGLY PLAYED A MAJOR PART IN THE YOUNG COUPLE'S HIGH-SCHOOL ROMANCE.

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"I WAS SUPPOSED TO WRITE A FIVE MINUTE SPEECH ON GEN. MACARTHUR, AND I JUST DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO WRITE," FRANCES SAID. "BUT ANGELO LOVED MAC ARTHUR AND SO HE WROTE MY SPEECH. IT MADE A BIG HIT. I GOT AN 'A'."

THEY WERE MARRIED LAST DECEMBER 23, AND CHRISTMAS DAY ANGELO LEFT TO GO OVERSEAS. HE WAS KILLED LAST APRIL 24, AN ARMY CITATION REPORTED, AFTER HE VOLUNTARILY HAD EXPOSED HIMSELF TO ENEMY FIRE FOR 20 MINUTES, HOLDING OFF ADVANCING JAPANESE WITH HIS AUTOMATIC RIFLE TO COVER THE WITHDRAWAL OF OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS PLATOON.

MT214PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV. 16-(AP)-CHAIRMAN CONNALLY (D-TEX) OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SAID TODAY HIS GROUP WOULD MEET NEXT WED-NESDAY TO DETERMINE WHEN HEARINGS WOULD BE HELD ON RATIFICATION OF THE AMERICAN-MEXICAN WATER TREATY.

SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, THE TREATY PROVIDES FOR

A DIVISION OF WATERS OF THE RIO GRANDE AND COLORADO RIVER.

HEARINGS WERE POSTPONED SO IT WOULD NOT BECOME A POLITICAL ISSUE DURING THE RECENT ELECTION CAMPAIGN, CONNALLY SAID. IT IS INDICATED THAT BECAUSE OF THE BRIEF TIME REMAINING IN THIS SESSION CONSIDERATION OF THE TREATY GO OVER TO THE NEW CONGRESS STARTING JAN. 3. IT WOULD NOT HAVE TO BE RESUBMITTED, AS WOULD BILLS BEFORE THE EXPIRING CONGRESS.

MEANWHILE, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS DISCLOSED THAT A "SUPPLEMENTAL PROTOCOL" TO THE TREATY HAS BEEN DRAFTED TO CLARIFY ITS ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES. EXACT TERMS OF THE CLARIFICATION CLAUSES WERE NOT MADE PUBLIC, HOWEVER, BECAUSE THEY WERE SENT TO THE SENATE FOR CONSIDERATION WITH THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT. A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID THE PROTOCOL DID NOT MAKE ANY MAJOR CHANGES IN THE TREATY.

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SOME CALIFORNIANS HAVE OBJECTED TO THE TREATY, CONTENDING THAT GRANTING MEXICO A PORTION OF THE COLORADO RIVER'S FLOW WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THEIR STATE. TEXANS HAVE ENDORSED THE TRATY, WHICH PROPOSES CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS ALONG THE RIO GRANDE TO STORE UP WATERS FOR LATER USE ON IRRIGATED FARM LANDS IN THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

GUS46PEW

(ADVANCE)...(WX)...CINCINNATI, O., NOV. 17-(AP)-HAROLD B. BUTLER, BRITISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON, PROPHESIED TO THE FORE GN POLICY ASSOCIATION TODAY A SUCCESSFUL, GREAT-POWER PEACE.

THE DUMBARTON OAKS SECURITY PLAN, HE SAID, "LOOKS LIKE A PRACTICAL ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE THE COMMUNITY OF PEACE-LOVING NATIONS ON WORKABLE, DEMOCRATIC LINES."

"PEACE OR WAR IS MAINLY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MAJOR PO- WERS," HE SAID. "THEY ALONE HAVE THE CAPACITY TO WAGE MODER I WAR, FROM WHICH IT FOLLOWS THEY ALONEHAVE THE CAPACITY TO PREVENT IT."

ASSERTING THE BRITISH, AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS WERE NOT AGGRESSIVE, GREAT PEOPLES TO WORK TOGETHER WHICH WILL DECIDE WHETHER TH NEW OR- GANIZATION GETS GOING AND KEEPS GOING.

ING THE AMERICAN RESPECTS, PAID TO FIELD MARSHAL DILL WHEN IED AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY, THE BRITISH MINISTI SAID, "WE ALL FELT THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAD DONE A GREAT HONOR TO ONE OF OUR LEADERS, AND YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE BRITISH PEOPLE HOLD YOUR GREAT LEADERS IN EQUAL ESTEEM.

"THAT SEEMS TO ME A GOOD AUGURY FOR THE FUTURE, A SYMBOL OF THE FELLOWSHIP WHICH HAS GROWN UP BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS IN THIS TERRIBLE STRUGGLE AND A FORECAST OF THE FELLOWSHIP WHICH WILL BIND THEM TOGETHER FOR PEACE IN THE FUTURE."

(END ADVANCE)

SU1229PEW

BOSTON, NOV. 16-(AP)-AS FAR AS THE NAZI TROOPS WERE CONCERNED "SHE" WAS JUST ANOTHER BELGIAN GIRL ROAMING THE STREETS OF BRUSSELS.

SGT. CHARLES H. LAMBERT JR., OF EAST BOSTON, CAME HOME AND TODAE TOLD HOW, DISGUISED AS A BELGIAN GIRL, HE MOVED FREELY ABOUT THE STREETS OF BELGIUM DURING THE OCCUPATION UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF THE GESTAPO WHO WERE SEARCHING FOR HIM.

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THE AERIAL GUNNER SMILED BROADLY AS HE TOLD ABOUT THE RATHER FETCHING FEMININE ATTIRE WHICH CONSISTED OF A SKIRT, BLOUSE, PEASANT SUSPENDERS AND A BRIGHT 'KERCHIEF WRAPPED AROUND HIS HEAD. HE WORE THE SAME LOW SHOES AND SOCKS SPORTED BY THE BELGIAN DAMSELS.

"AND THEY DIDN'T LOOK HALF BAD," HE LAUGHINGLY REPORTED.

ALMBERT PARACHUTED TO SAFETY ON HIS EIGHTH MISSION WHEN PLANE AND CREW PLUNGED 25,000 FEET TO BELGIAN SOIL.

BEFRIENDED BY THE BELGIAN UNDERGROUND, LAMBERT FINALLY MADE HIS WAY TO BRUSSELS WHERE HE DONNED THE UNFAMILIAR ATTIRE AND STAYED THERE UNTIL LIBERATION BY THE ENGLISH. THEN HE AND THREE OTHERS HITCH HIKED TO PARIS, THEN FLEW TO LONDON AND FROM THERE HOME.

LAMBERT, AN ONLY SON, ENLISTED IN THE AIR CORPS OCT. 28, 1942, AND WENT OVERSEAS IN DECEMBER, 1943. HE WAS LISTED AS MISSING IN THE EARLY SPRING OF THIS YEAR. HE HOLDS A PRESIDENTIAL CITATION AND THE AIR MEDAL, A EUROPEAN THEATER SERVICE RIBBON WITH TWO STARS, AND

ON HIS BLOUSE A BOOT WITH WINGS, SIGNIFYING ESCAPE FROM ENEMY TERRITOR

JR112AEW

ADD SAN FRANCISCO ~~XXX~~ LABORERS

THE LAUREL EXECUTIVE ORDER, ISSUED AFTER THE PUPPET REGIME DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, REQUIRED "CERTAIN PERSONS TO RENDER SUCH LABOR AS MAY BE NEEDED IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC SAFETY, SECURITY AND WELFARE."

GM422PCW

UNDATED ROMULO
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

THE FILIPINO PEOPLE "WILL FIGHT YOU TO THE DEATH," BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO, PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY OF INFORMATION, TOLD THE JAPANESE TODAY IN A BROADCAST OVER THE VOICE OF FREEDOM.

BROADCASTING FROM LEYTE ISLAND, ROMULO URGED THE JAPANESE ARMY AND CIVILIANS "TO OVERTHROW THE MILITARISTS" WHO HAD LED THEM ON A "RUINOUS ADVENTURE."

"WE HAVE TAUGHT YOU, SOLDIERS OF JAPAN," SAID ROMULO, "AND WE WANT TO TELL YOU, PEOPLE OF JAPAN WHO WERE LEFT BEHIND, THAT WE WILL FIGHT YOU TO THE DEATH. WE ARE DEFENDING SOMETHING THAT IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN OUR LIVES. SOME DAY, WHEN YOU GET BACK TO JAPAN--IF YOU EVER DO--YOU WILL REMEMBER MY WORDS. YOU WERE PROBABLY TOLD, AS YOU IN JAPAN ARE BEING TOLD NOW, THAT JAPAN WAS COMING TO THE PHILIPPINES TO FREE US, AND THAT WE WOULD WELCOME YOU WITH OPEN ARMS AND CALL YOU BLESSED.

"THE DEATH OF THOUSANDS OF YOUR COMRADES MUST HAVE TAUGHT YOU BY NOW THAT WE HAVE A DIFFERENT WELCOME TO GIVE YOU HERE. THEY HAVE BEEN FEEDING YOU WITH LIES FROM THE BEGINNING."

YA10AACH NM

UNDATED INTERPRETIVE (370)

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BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

MOSCOW'S SUDDEN ANTI-JAPANESE CAMPAIGN IS GROWING SO POINTED THAT IT MAY HIDE DRAMATIC UNDERCOVER DEVELOPMENTS.

A SOVIET COLONEL GAVE IT SHARP EMPHASIS WEDNESDAY BY RAISING THE GHOST OF JAPAN'S MOST IMPORTANT PRE-PEARL HARBOR DEFEAT -- A SURE WAY OF INFURIATING JAPAN'S WARLORDS.

COL. IVAN TOLCHENEV, SOVIET ARMY VETERAN AND MILITARY AUTHORITY, TOLD A MOSCOW LECTURE AUDIENCE THAT "JAPAN HAS ALSO ATTACKED AND RAIDED THE SOVIET UNION SEVERAL TIMES. WE MAY RECALL THE MONGOLIAN BORDER ACTION BY THE JAPANESE IN 1939, WHEN THEY WERE STRONGLY REBUFFED

HE REFERRED TO THE POCKET-SIZED WAR AT NOMONHAN, ON THE MANCHURIA-OUTER MONGOLIA BORDER. I WAS AN ACCREDITED WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH JAPANESE FORCES WHEN TWO SMALL BUT FULLY EQUIPPED ARMIES FOUGHT ON THE DUSTY MONGOLIAN PRAIRIES FOR THREE MONTHS.

WHEN THE BATTLE ENDED, THE JAPANESE HAD LOST OVER 20,000 MEN, AND SOVIET ARMORED UNITS WERE IN POSITION TO DRIVE DEEP IN MANCHURIA.

THE SOVIET POWER DEMONSTRATED AT NOMONHAN INDUCED THE ARROGANT JAPANESE OVERLORDS TO MOLLIFY THE RUSSIANS, WHOM THEY FORMERLY TAUNTED, IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEIR NORTHERN FLANK FOR THE IMPERIAL STRIKES SOUTHWARD THEY WERE PLANNING.

PRECARIOUS PEACE BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS WAS LEGALIZED BY A NEUTRALITY PACT WHICH, SIGNIFICANTLY, EXPIRES EARLY NEXT YEAR.

AS PART OF THE AGREEMENT, THE CONTROLLED PRESS AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN BOTH COUNTRIES CEASED THEIR ALMOST INCESSANT SNARLING AT EACH OTHER.

COL. TOLCHENEV POINTEDLY MENTIONED THE NOMONHAN AFFAIR, IN A SPEECH HEARD BY JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS, NINE DAYS AFTER PREMIER MARS STALIN HAD BRANDED JAPAN AS AN "AGGRESSOR NATION." THE MOSCOW PRESS RECENTLY HAS DEVOTED CONSIDERABLE SPACE TO DETAIL JAPAN'S HOPELESSNESS IN THIS WAR.

THE COLONEL'S COMBINED TAUNT AND WARNING TO JAPANESE MILITARISTS, OBVIOUSLY MADE WITH GOVERNMENT APPROVAL, DID NOT FULLY INDICATE THE REASON.

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IT IS LIKELY, HOWEVER, THE JAPANESE ALREADY HAVE BEGUN OVERTURES FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE NEUTRALITY PACT. PERHAPS MOSCOW'S PUBLIC STATEMENTS ARE INTENDED AS THE ANSWER.

THEY MAY ALSO BE INTENDED TO WARN JAPAN AGAINST ANY THREATENING MOVES BY HER STILL FORMIDABLE FORCES IN MANCHURIA. FURTHER, THEY COULD BE PART OF A PROGRAM TO RE-KINDLE TRADITIONAL RUSSIAN ANTAGONISM TOWARD THE JAPANESE.

AT ANY RATE, THE MOSCOW UTTERANCES FOLLOW A PATTERN OF GROWING SEVERITY TOO PATENT TO BE MERELY COINCIDENTAL.

JP243APW

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30. 24 — 20447

YANKS HURL NAZIS BACK ALONG WEST FRONT, TANKS ADVANCE TO WITHIN 2 MILES OF SAAR

NOV 18 1944

PATTON'S FORCES CLOSING ON METZ IN BITTER FIGHT

BEALNEAR

First Army Smashes Within Six Miles of Bomb-Ripped Duren.

REPULSE ENEMY ATTACK

11 German Tanks Knocked Out in Effort to Stop U. S. Offensive.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 17.—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's six attacking Allied armies, swelled to a fighting force of 1,250,000 men with a similar number in reserve, ground ahead today on scattered sectors of the 400-mile Western front in their vast Winter push toward Berlin.

The U. S. Third army, loosing its armored might across the Moselle north of embattled Metz for the first time, sent tanks charging five miles east to little more than two miles from the edge of the Saar basin—important source of Germany's war might—as infantry swung north to within a mile of the junction of the German, Luxembourg and French borders.

Third army Doughboys tightened the screws on Metz, pushing to within a mile of the Fortress city at two places on the south and at another on the north, but prisoners said the garrison was preparing a stand to the death with Gestapo guns barring escape roads to the east.

Yanks Gain 3 Miles

The U. S. First army's infantry and tanks to the north churned another two miles into Germany, capturing several towns and rolling up within six miles of bomb-blackened Duren—a point which a front dispatch placed only 28 miles short of the Rhine and 14 miles inside the Reich.

The U. S. Ninth army, now disclosed to be part of Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th army group, in its drive synchronized with the First's turned back a German counterattack northeast of Aachen, knocking out at least 11 of the 45 Tiger and Panther tanks used to lead it.

One thousand prisoners were taken in the first 24 hours of fighting but late reports said the Ninth was striking stiffer resistance, and enemy artillery fire was increasing.

The U. S. Seventh army hammered out gains all along its front on the Third army's southern flank from north of Luneville to south of Bruyers, overrunning at least eight towns.

The French First army, in rapid strides through cold, mountainous country at the southern end of the front, thrust three miles forward to within five miles of Belfort, gateway to the Rhine and Bavaria, and threatened to outflank the outpost town of Montbeliard on the north.

French Take Montbeliard

(Associated Press Correspondent Robert Wilson said in a dispatch from the front that Montbeliard had been captured by French armor and infantry.)

The British Second army in eastern Holland reached the Maas facing the German frontier—no more than five miles away at one point—and broke across the Zig canal, where the enemy had dug in for a stand north of the Maas stronghold of Roermond.

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Hundreds of fighterbombers flashed across the sullen skies, bombing Duren and Julich, vital communication centers for the Germans fighting with their backs to the Roer river on the First and Ninth army fronts. Pilots said both towns now resemble battered St. Lo in France.

Some of the fiercest fighting on the First army front raged in Stolberg, five miles east of Aachen, and two-thirds of the town now was in American hands.

It was disclosed that the First army massed 1,000 big guns for yesterday's attack firing 20 tons a minute for a full hour.

A front dispatch said that Lt Gen. George S. Patton's tanks pierced to Remeling, two miles from the Saar frontier, the closest that his armor yet had come to the Reich.

Infantry, fanning out from the same bridgehead around Koenigsmacher struck north of the tank columns and were nearing two towns within a mile and a half south of the German border where it turns and runs east and west.

One force in a three-mile drive neared Manderen, a mile and a half from this section of the border.

Another force three miles to the west poked forward a mile to Rustroff, the same distance from the border at the point where it joins Luxembourg and France.

Drive on Duren

The U. S. First army advanced to within six miles west of Duren, which would be approximately 14 miles inside the Reich east of Aachen.

(A Berlin radio commentator declared that the first on this second day of its attack had torn a breach in the German line in this area. Duren is 20 miles southwest of Cologne on the Rhine.)

Obeying orders to stand or die, the Germans fighting on the sodden Cologne plain at the gateway to the Ruhr valley threw Tiger tanks into the ranks of the charging U. S. Ninth army a few miles to the north but were beaten back with bloody losses.

These two armies were fighting side by side where the Germans have massed their greatest strength on the edge of the Cologne plain fearing a breakthrough to the Ruhr.

A front dispatch said the enemy hurled his flying bombs in increasing numbers at the American positions. Driving rains and clouds held back Allied air power.

On the Third army's southern flank, the U. S. Seventh army was closing in around flaming St. Die, enemy supply center for the Vosges, region. St. Die at the entrance of St. Marie pass, was set afire by the Germans. Thirty-five miles east of St. Die lie Baravia, and the Rhine.

The French First army on the southern end of the front fought to a point eight miles south of Belfort, another gateway to Bavaria, stretching their gains in two days of attacks to more than seven miles along a 25-mile front.

Yanks Take Gressenich

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army tanks and infantry, unstoppable even in the deep mire and some of the worst weather ever seen in the west, stormed and seized the village of Gressenich, eight miles east of Aachen, in two hours and a half.

Bodies of the defenders strewed the streets and the rubble, a front dispatch said, after the big barrage had hurled exploding steel into German positions at the rate of 20 tons a minute for a full hour, pouring in everything from three-inchers to 240 millimeters.

The Germans had trenches connecting the houses and holes knocked in walls, but they pulled their artillery back on Duren, seven miles east, when the Doughboys threatened to surround it.

Rearguards who refused to surrender died in the collapsing buildings pounded by self-propelled 155's.

The Germans fought back with increasing artillery fire, but Associated Press Correspondent William Smith White said the Germans surprisingly had yet to loose a counterattack despite the menace posed by the First army advance.

Several German villages were overrun but the count of German prisoners was low, with only about 150 taken on one of the hottest sectors of the front.

The First was believed to be less than four miles from the flooded Roer river, greatest natural barrier between the Americans and the Rhine.

Nazi Attacks Repulsed

The Ninth army northeast of Aachen was believed to be only a little farther from the Roer after beating off the tank-led counterblow. They were driving toward Munich.

More tanks and convoys rumbled through the hole in the Siegfried Line—originally battered by the First army—to meet the German attack.

The Ninth, last of four American armies to take the offensive against Hitler's Reich, took the counterblow in stride and pressed on through the mine fields and booby traps, a front dispatch related.

Here again the Germans were obeying orders to fight to the last, and several hundred sullen, tough-fighting troops who filed back to the rear had fought to the last bullet [illegible] their positions until [illegible] were overrun.

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Fighterbombers darted under the clouds, attacking exposed positions, while hundreds of guns roared along the nine-mile front.

The U. S. Third army battled into the suburbs of Metz, where the Germans were throwing up street barricades, but it remained to be seen whether Patton would try to storm the barricade or encircle it and smash on east for the Saar.

British Push Ahead

The British Second Army, drawing steadily nearer Germany north of where the United States First and Ninth are fighting at the edge of the Cologne plain, stretched their gains to as much as 12 miles in three days as the Germans retreated across the Maas.

The British were no more than a mile from Roermond, a main enemy stronghold, and were from eight to ten miles southwest of Venlo, another important center 14 miles north of Roermond.

The British crossed the Zig canal north of Roermond at a point where it joins the Deurne canal, and along which the Germans were digging in to protect their north flank west of the Maas.

Wessem Is Captured

The town of Wessem, on the Maas five miles southwest of Roermond, was seized, as well as Bruggem, three miles north of Roermond. Only rear guards were opposing the advance, which had cleared an area about ten miles square despite sleet, ice, mud and freezing weather.

A front dispatch said the Germans were putting up the strongest fight before Venlo, indicating they consider that a more important gateway to the Reich than Roermond.

In southwestern Holland, British patrols crossed the Maas at a point east of the destroyed Moerdijk bridge, touching off violent enemy artillery reaction.

[The German radio predicted the British would launch a "major attack" in Holland "in a few days."]

New York, Nov. 17 (AP)—The United States First Army has cleared the German city of Stolberg and advanced five miles beyond the town, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe said tonight.

FOE ADMITS BREAK IN AACHEN SECTOR

Ninth Takes Many Prisoners and Turns Back German Counter-blow—Patton's Forces Two Miles From Saar.

London, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—German lines sagged under twin offensives in the Rhineland today as the first United States Army drove forward two miles toward Duren and the Ninth Army bagged long lines of prisoners.

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Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's First Army infantry and armor slashed to a point six miles west of Duren, important industrial town twenty miles west of Cologne, despite sleet and rainstorms.

Germany's western lines rocked to the thunder of hundreds of guns in the Aachen sector, the smash of new armored columns from the Moselle bridgeheads, the weight of increasing attacks in Holland as the Allies made a supreme bid for victory.

Perhaps 2,000,000 men were arrayed in battle on both sides in the critical test of German staying power.

Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army increased the pressure of the attack in its second day north of Aachen, front-line dispatches said, captured several more towns and turned back a Tiger tank counter-attack.

To the south Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton threw new armored forces into the Third Army's battle and bulged the Thionville bridgehead out five more miles to near Manderen, three miles southeast of the corner formed by the French, Luxembourg and German borders. Manderen is only a mile and a half south of the German boundary. Further south the Americans neared Remeling, only two miles from the Saar border.

A German military commentator late in the afternoon said a break had been made in the German lines near Stolberg, and a dispatch from the front said breaks appeared to have been made at seevral places. Stolberg lies six or seven miles east of Aachen, and about the same distance south of Eschweiler.

Long streams of battle-shattered German prisoners lined the roads back to American prison cages.

Flight after flight of Thunderbolt fighterbombers streaked under cloud layers over the front.

To the north the British crossed the Zig Canal, after clearing out a triangle formed by that channel and the Noord and Wessem canals, and virtually closed up to the Maas River bend on a seven-mile front at Roermond in Holland. Here, the German radio declared, a major attack is likely to be launched "in a few days time."

Further south Gen. Patton's thrust was made by armored forces which also poked to Rus

troff, two miles from the point formed by the French, German and Luxembourg borders.

At Metz the Fifth Infantry Division won a few hundreds of yards and fought onto an airfield between Magny and Fort Queuleu, a mile south of the city. The Nineteenth Infantry Division surrounded Fort Gambetta and pushed out to a point less than one mile north of the city.

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Drawing their net tighter about Germans possibly preparing for a siege stand inside Metz, Third Army troops completely surrounded the Verdun fort group just southwest of the city and across the Moselle from the stronghold of Fort Driant. Infantry captured Lorry le Metz, a mile northwest of the city.

The twin offensive of the First and Ninth armies had deepened the five-to-ten-mile wedge in the Siegfried Line by at least one to two miles, with the doughboys now fighting within seven miles of Julich and twenty-eight miles from the Rhine.

Officers disclosed tonight that just before the attack yesterday more than 1,000 guns hurled one of the biggest artillery barrages of the war on the Germans in the First Army sector, smashing enemy positions with twenty tons of bursting steel a minute for one sixty-minute period.

On top of that saturation, Allied bombers laid down 10,000 tons of bombs in less than four hours in one narrow sector.

Germans Fight Doggedly.

But the Germans kept on fighting doggedly, sullenly and resourcefully and in contrast to the Ninth Army front, where many prisoners were taken, only 150 were caught in one of the hottest parts of the First Army front.

At one village captured in the attack the Germans fought from house to house through interconnecting trenches and breaches in the walls. Everywhere the enemy was making highly effective use of mines, mortars and artillery.

The First and Ninth were supported in their jump-off attack yesterday by the greatest air fleet ever to go into a single action in direct aid of ground forces. Nearly 6,000 bombers and fighters blasted at the gateway to the Rhine with 13,000 tons of explosives for five hours yesterday and infantrymen captured hundreds of German stunned by the onslaught.

On the Americans' left flank the British Second Army in Holland capped a twelve-mile advance in three days by capturing Wessem, on the Maas below Roermond in Holland, and Bugenum, three miles north of Roermond. The British virtually reached the Maas on a seven-mile front in this sector facing the German border from three to seven miles farther east.

Highlighting the ever-present danger of a fresh offensive sweep around the Germans' northern flank, Allied patrols slipped across the lower Maas between 's-Hertogenbosch and Moerdijk. German artillery reacted violently.

Pursued by British units mounted in kangeroos—armored vehicles converted into troop carriers—the Germans fell back so rapidly in the flat, canal-broken country near Roermond that the Tommies lost contact.

The Germans were reported withdrawing to their defense lines east of the Maas River.

A field dispatch from the Ninth Army sector said possibly a dozen German towns were captured yesterday in the first day of its attack near Geilenkirchen, while the First Army surged eastward from Aachen in gains that averaged up to two miles in the initial thrust.

The bombs and guns of nearly 6,000 Allied planes, plus a thundering artillery barrage, began the assault which massed the force of two entire armies on a front hardly fifteen miles wide.

Cologne 35 Miles Away.

Fighting on German soil and aimed at the heart of Germany's industrial Rhineland, with Cologne only thirty-five miles away, the two armies apparently caught the enemy off balance while German divisions were preparing an attack on the First Army at Aachen.

While the tank-led troops of the First Army pushed their breach of the Siegfried Line deeper, the Ninth rolled forward through the towns of Immendorf, Floverich, Euchen and Beggendorf, all east of Geilenkirchen, and representing advances of about a mile.

The onslaught of the First and Ninth armies into Germany was marked by a considerable increase in the German use of flying bombs, a front line dispatch said.

To the south, Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army closed in to within a mile and a half of Metz on the north, south and west, by-passing German forts, working into the suburbs and fighting into the hangars of an airfield a mile southwest of the city.

But the Germans apparently were placing their reliance there on a last ditch stand inside the city with its thick stone walls and narrow streets. A prisoner was quoted as saying the Germans were throwing up barricades and stringing the streets with wire, suggesting a stand such as at Aachen.

Deepens Bridgehead.

Above Metz the Third Army deepened its Thionville bridgehead to twelve miles, reaching the vicinity of Monneren, La Croix and Metzervisse, where they would cut the last German railway north out of Metz, and pushing into Ewendorff, four miles from the German border.

Gen. Patton's prisoners in his ten-day drive mounted to 8,396.

Below Metz in the Seventh Army sector, the Germans set afire St. Die, first town in the Vosges pass of Saales, and at least five other villages within an eight-to-ten-mile arc. They looted and ruined in a slow retreat. The Americans had punched to within a mile of St. Die.

The French First Army's armor and infantry slashed three miles off the road to Belport in the pass north of the Swiss frontier. They captured the town of Laire, only eight miles from Belfort, and occupied six other towns.

French Gain Six Miles.

The French had gained six or seven miles in two days in an offensive on a twenty-five-mile front on both sides of the Doubs River.

St. Die was under a gloomy smoke shroud as the Germans dynamited bridges and other installations to stall the push of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch. The Americans could see the villages of Remancourt, La Voivre, Corcieux, Les Cours and La Pecherie aflame.

The new attack of the American First and Ninth armies hit the Germans in front of the Cologne Plain—the road to the Ruhr and Berlin.

The First Army, pouring its tanks and fighting men through wooded hill country southeast of Aachen, was edging ever closer to the Roer River, whose broad muddy valley is a major obstacle.

Paralyzing enemy supply and commmunications systems in preparation for the assault, heavy bombers, fighter bombers and medium bombers of the American and British air forces blasted the Duren-Eschweiler road with 5,000 tons of fragmentation bombs. They attacked fuel and ammunition dumps at Duren, Julich and Heinsberg with 5,000 tons of high explosive, hit gun positions, strafed and bombed trains, trucks and enemy troops.

With the launching of this aerial assault, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower threw his winter offensive into high gear, with six armies hammering for an opening to Berlin in a supreme bid to crush the military might of Germany this year.

For the Nazi High Command the six-army attack meant that the Allied winter offensive it had hoped to throttle by blocking and ruining the Atlantic supply ports was under way.

A dispatch from Supreme Headquarters said that the scant reserves available to the Nazi generals are believed insufficient to back up the long western front against simultaneous Allied assaults in sector after sector.

The Ninth Army pushed off to the north of Aachen on the right flank of the British Second Army, already making rapid strides in Holland toward the Maas River bend. The First Army lunged forward from its old stand east of Aachen, flanking the United States Third Army on the left.

Late reports placed the British within a mile of the Dutch frontier city of Roermond, two miles beyond which lies the German border. To the south the United States Third has virtually ringed Metz, the United States Seventh was fighting doggedly through the Vosges foothills, and the French First drove forward three more miles toward the Belfort Gap near Switzerland.

In what First Army Headquarters described officially as the greatest tactical air support of the war, more than 2,350 United States and R. A. F. heavy bombers from Britain smashed at the enemy with deadening blows directly in front of the attack.

The Ninth Army lashed out north of Aachen on a nine-mile arc between Geilenkirchen and Eschweiler. It swept ahead 2,000 yards to within four miles of the Roer River.

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Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher, with the Ninth, said that German resistance was lighter than expected in the initial stages. Many prisoners appeared too stunned by the deluge of bombs and shells to fight.

Heaviest opposition came in the area of Setterich, about four miles east of Uebach, but many objectives were taken ahead of schedule. Towns that fell in the first few hours were Euchen, five miles northeast of Aachen, and Immendorf, Beggendorf and Floverich, all from two to three miles southeast of Gilenkirchen.

Front-line dispatches from the First Army sector said that first objectives were reached within two hours after the attack was launched. Gains averaging up to two miles were reported.

Of seven Allied armies identified as on the western front, only the Canadian First has not yet been named in action in the present offensive. It last was reported cleaning up the territory south of the Maas on Holland's coast.

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Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army stood only one and one-half miles from Metz on the north and South. From positions on the southeast his troops could command the enemy's escape lane to the east, narrowed yesterday to seven miles.

North of the United States Ninth Army sector the British Second advanced at a pace suggesting the Germans were withdrawing behind the Maas. By yesterday the British were in Horn, a mile and a half west of Roermond, border gateway to the Ruhr.

Nijmegen Bridge Blown Up.

Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers reported last night that German suicide patrols had blown up the important Nijmegen railway bridge, apparently fearing a new northeastward thrust by the British Second Army around the northern end of the Siegfried Line.

An Associated Press field dispatch last night said that the French First Army advanced three miles yesterday along the north bank of the Doubs River, reaching the vicinity of Laire, eight miles southwest of the city of Belfort. Six other towns were captured—Gonvillars, Semondans, Raynans and St. Julien, north of the river, and Bourguignon and Roches-les-Blamont, to the south.

This dispatch said that the Germans had begun to burn French towns in the path of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army, including St. Die, a hub of the enemy's Meurthe River defense line in the Vosges Mountains. The Seventh occupied Rougiville, two and a half miles southwest of St. Die.

winter offensive.

It was formed chiefly from a part of the Ninth USAAF, with fighter-bomber groups drawn from the Ninth's other two tactical air commands. Although it has been flying as an independent command for weeks, its work had to remain anonymous until the whereabouts of the Ninth Army was revealed.

Tactical Air Lineup

Here is the tactical air lineup for the new phase of the war in the west:

Ninth Tactical Air Command, under Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada, of Washington, D. C., supporting Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army.

Nineteenth Tactical Air Command, under Brig. Gen. Otto P. Weyland, of Washington, D. C., supporting Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army.

Each A Complete Unit

Twenty-Ninth Tactical Air Command, under Brig. Gen. Richard A. Nugent, of Spruce Creek, Pa., supporting Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army.

Twelfth Tactical Air Command, under Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, of Winter Park, Fla., supporting Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army.

Nugent was deputy chief of staff for operations in the Ninth Air Force until he took over the 29th TAC. He previously had been chief of operations for the Allied Expeditionary Air Force.

Twelfth TAC—most of which came from the Mediterranean-based Twelfth Air Force—operated under the control of the Ninth Air Force until it was absorbed recently into Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce's new provisional air force which was at the disposal of each general commanding an American army under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Each tactical command is a complete unit, with its own fighter and reconnaissance groups.

Four Armies Have Own Air Units

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 17 (AP)—Each of four American armies driving toward Berlin on the Western Front has its own supporting air unit, it was announced officially today.

The newest of these is the 29th Tactical Air Command which flies in support of the Ninth Army, now participating in the Allies' all-out

make public appearances. A few said they believed Hitler was ill or was in conflict with Himmler.

"Most of them were just as willing to fight for Himmler as for Hitler," declared Capt. Carl J. Wheeldryer of Pierre, S. D. "Many report, however, that Goering has been placed under surveillance by Hitler's agents because he tried to spread a peace movement."

The prisoners taken, for the most part, were warmly dressed. They reported that since retreating inside Germany they have been getting supplies regularly and in good quantity.

The German soldier has been sold on fighting to the last rather than agreeing to unconditional surrender. One of them told Lieut. H. Peter Hart, former assistant manager of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, "We may have lost the battle in the field, but now we are fighting to get a just peace for Germany and for the Fuehrer."

Nazi Prisoners Declare Germany Bars Unconditional Surrender

With the United States Ninth Army, Germany, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Streams of battle-shattered German prisoners of war dotted the roads leading to the rear of American lines today. Several hundred prisoners have been counted at Ninth Army cages already, and more keep pouring in.

The prisoners are a tough-looking lot. They were tough in action, too, but they were beaten down by the doughboys.

Prisoner after prisoner had carried out Hitler's no-retreat order to the bitter end. They stayed in their places until their posts were overrun.

Almost to a man they told their captors they believed Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's report that Hitler was too busy to

Yanks Take Dismal Ruin That Once Was Town

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By DON WHITEHEAD.

Gressenich, Germany, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—This village, a stinking pile of rubble one mile north of Mausbach, was the first town captured by Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's First United States Army in this new attack. The town had been deserted completely by its civilian population, but dead Germans still lie in the streets, along with the carcasses of horses, all killed by artillery shells.

Doughboys who walk about hugging the walls of the houses for protection only make the scene more dismal. For two months this village has been hammered by our artillery. When the shells began to fall, the people abandoned the town.

The doughboys began their assault on Gressenich at 8 A. M. today and by 10:30 they had cleaned out the last enemy sniper.

The unit that captured the village was commanded by Major James Allgood of Dallas, Ore., and the officers under him included Capt. John J. O'Keefe of 1318 Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn, and Lieut. William Klauz of 326 East 78th street, New York.

When Major Allgood's men began the attack, after a mighty aerial and artillery bombardment, fifteen Germans in the trenches put up a white flag and surrendered. Then the house-to-house fighting began.

"We sent up a self-propelled 155mm. gun as a persuader," said Major Randall Bryant of Richmond, Va. "That gun just knocks buildings down when the Germans hole up in them."

The Germans had mortars as well as field guns with which to defend Gressenich. But they realized the doughboys were about to surround the town, so their officers ordered most of the defenders to withdraw during the night and get to Duren as best they could.

We reached the wrecked streets by driving over muddy, roundabout roads with Major William Lange of Greenwich, Conn., as a guide. Smoke was pouring from burning buildings as we entered. Down a dark stairway in a basement we found Major Allgood's command post.

Lieut. Lawrence Langland of Yorkville, Ind., picked up a telephone and spoke to some one. "Tell your boys to be careful," he said. "We've had two jeeps pile up on mines and one man killed. They've got to be careful on these roads."

Mighty Field Artillery Gun Hurls Shells 14 Miles at Nazis

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In an American Gun Pit in Germany, Nov. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Big Attu, a thunder-mouthed giant of the American Field Artillery, hurled more than 50,000 pounds of shells into German positions today as the United States First Army opened its greatest attack since the fall of Aachen.

The 240mm. howitzer threw more tons of metal than any other single weapon.

With vast booms like the measured strokes of a tremendous gong it sent shell after shell on a fourteen-mile arc crashing into enemy artillery emplacements.

Standing behind "Attu" as it bellowed periodically in flame and white smoke clouds, one could see its 360-pound projectiles speed into the sullen skies and disappear—too speedy for the eye to follow for long.

Troops passing up to the front on a nearby road clapped hands to their heads in pain as the concussion from each explosion rang against their eardrums.

Shells Dripped Oil.

Heedless of the noise and blast, its grinning crew fed big oil-dripping shells into the jaw of the thirty-two-ton howitzer like eager and nerveless automatons. This was their day against Hitler. They were making the most of it, glad that every shell they fired landed at last in the country they came 4,000 miles to beat to its knees.

These are the men who kept "Attu" rumbling to a new firing record on this chill and muddy November day—and this is their story:

A group of shivering soldiers huddled in the gunpit an hour before noon, waiting expectantly. By that eletcric sense that preceeds all action, they knew something was impending.

In battalion headquarters their commander, Major A. N. Aldredge of Pensacola, Fla., and his executive officer, Major Bill C. Wainwright of Lawtey, Fla., a fourth cousin of Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan Wainwright of Philippines fame, looked up suddenly. They were ready. An order was given quietly.

The Order.

T/5 Arthur Leher of Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke slowly into his telephone:

"Fire mission."

In the gunpit of Attu at the other end of the phone, Private William O'Connor of 3210 Perry avenue, the Bronx, plucked a cigar out of his mouth and called out:

"Fire mission."

Men snapped to their posts as the battery commander, Lieut. Monroe W. Cadillac of Pontiac, Mich., watched from a hillock a few feet away. As each order came from battalion headquarters, Private John Hopkins, Charleston, W. Va., wrote it down to check against error, and Lieut. Walter K. Sherwood, Bloomfield, N. J., transmitted it to the gun crews.

"Fire mission. . . . Stand by. . . . Battery adjust. . . . Shell-high explosive. . . . Charge four! . . . Fuse-quick. . . . Base deflection—0 0 0. . . . One round at my command!"

Attu, shining with the oil bath given it by Gun Mechanic Sergt. Jack Fowler of Woodruff, S. C., was ready to blast the enemy.

Communications Perfect.

Her men were ready, too. Pvt. Michael Rizzo, 253 Himrod street, Brooklyn, N. Y., wireman and alternate phone operator, had just checked and found all communications perfect.

Muddy-booted soldiers leaped to carry out the firing commands, under the supervision of the chief of the section, Staff Sergt. Anthony J. Gentile, 1168 Wyatt street, the Bronx, New York city.

Gunner Corporal Edwin Reilly, a smiling little Irishman from 2 Gerard Court, Oceanside, L. I., quickly set the gunsight deflection.

Five men in the ammunition pit struggled up with a heavy shell and hoisted it on a carrying tray. They stumbled over to "Attu" and rolled it on a loading ramp. They were Ammunition Corporal Chester Keezer of Chelsea, Mich.; Private Anthony Galella, 2417 McLay avenue, the Bronx, New York city; Pfc. Frank Criscumlo, 2417 Fuller street, the Bronx; Private Edward Fagal of Schenectady, N. Y., and Private Simon Green of Holley River, W. Va.

FLEEING NAZIS DESTROY TOWNS

WIA NI

Continue Scorched Earth Policy as They Withdraw from France.

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, France, Nov. 17—(AP) The U. S. Seventh army smashed ahead for gains all along the front extending from north of Luneville to southeast of Bruyeres today, liberating eight towns.

The towns swept up in the operations were Remoncourt, Domevre, Ancerviller, St. Maurice, Thiaville, Taintrux, Chevry and La Nolle.

The Nazis continued their scorched earth policy, burning Le Paire, Hurbache, St. Marguerite, Saulcy-Sur-Meurthe and St. Leonard as they withdrew before the advancing Seventh.

The Americans drove into Remoncourt, six miles northwest of German-held Blamont, only after overcoming stubborn enemy resistance in this sector. Domevre is two miles southwest of Balmont. Ancerviller and St. Maurice are four and five miles to the south of Blamont, respectively.

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops met light opposition in clearing the village of Thiaville, on the northwest outskirts of Raon

L'Etape.

Further south, the Seventh continued to clean up the area around the communications center of St. Die, seizing Taintrux, two and one-half miles to the southwest, and Chevry, four miles southwest of St. Die.

Gen. Giraud Confident Of Metz Liberation

Twentieth Corps Headquarters, Nov. 7 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud, former Governor of Metz, has expressed confidence the Americans now attacking the fortress city soon will accomplish its liberation.

In a letter which Maj. Gen. Walton H. Walker, 20th Corps commanding general, received today, Giraud said:

"I have learned that the battle of Metz is about to reach its decisive phase. Permit me to tell you of my entire confidence in its success, which I know will soon be yours, in the liberation of the town and country which I know and love. Once more America will have powerfully helped France."

Montbeliard Captured

WITH THE 6TH ARMY GROUP, France, Nov. 18 (Saturday) (AP).—The French 1st Army has captured Montbeliard, six miles from Belfort, in a steady drive toward the gateway to the southern Rhineland.

Montbeliard, a strategic city with a normal population of 14,000, was taken in a drive by infantry and armor which swept up half a dozen or more villages at the approaches to Belfort Gap.

EX-MINISTERS BACK PIERLOT

Allies Win Promise Of Support For Belgian Regime

London, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Brussels radio announced tonight that the Allied mission in Brussels had won a promise from three resigned Belgian Ministers that they would support Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot's Government in its effort to disarm the country's resistance groups and "do everything in their power to maintain order."

This development was interpreted as strengthening the hand of Pierlot's Government, embroiled in a grave crisis by its order to "White Army" members to surrender their arms by Saturday midnight, disband and join the regular army.

Promise Allied Officer

The three former Ministers—Communist Albert Marteaux, and Raymond Dispy and Ferdinand Demany representing the resistance—who had walked out of the Cabinet in opposition to its decision on the Maquis issue yesterday, gave their promise to Maj. Gen. G. W. E. J. Erskine, chief of the Allied mission to Belgium, after a conference this evening.

A communique broadcast after the conference said the former Ministers still opposed the decision, but that they were yielding now "to wishes of the Government and the Allied armies."

To Follow Wishes

"General Erskine asked the Ministers to do everything in their power to avoid acts which might provoke friction with the Allied forces," the communique said. "The Ministers took note of this and agreed to do everything in their power to respect the laws and maintain order. On the question of laying down arms the Ministers will do everything in their power to have this gesture made, in order to follow the wishes of the Government and the Allied armies."

Premier Pierlot's Government, setting a Saturday midnight deadline for 40,000 of the resistance "White Army" to surrender their arms, said today that if any major difficulty arose Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Allied supreme command would take over.

Socialists Back Pierlot

The situation was tense as marchers shouted "resign" in front of Pierlot's home. Deputy Premier Henri Fayat told newsmen that it was "not yet proved" it would be impossible to disarm resistance groups without calling in Allied aid.

Aside from opposition to currency regulations initiated by Pierlot's Government, the resistance groups contend that pro-Axis collaborators still have not been smashed, and object to what they term an attempt to break up their own organizations.

Fayat declared emphatically that the Government "intends to make a thorough purge of collaborationists and has no intention of disbanding or separating patriots who fought bravely" but "the Government, on the other hand, cannot permit unauthorized persons to bear arms." He explained that the Government could not take the forces of the interior into the Belgian army as a solid group, "because then you would get a political army and a force for rebellion."

Disciplinary action already has been taken against Belgian police who failed to obey rigid instructions to prevent a mass meeting of resistance groups last night.

The executive committee of the Socialist party, second largest political organization in the country, is supporting Pierlot's stand.

Referring to tomorrow's midnight deadline, Fayat said that "from that moment it will be no longer a question of the Government's policy, but a question of enforcing the penal law."

BELGIUM PATRIOTS MUST GIVE UP ARMS

GREENE

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17 — (AP) Premier Hubert Pierlot's internally-assailed government, setting a Saturday midnight deadline for 40,000 of the resistance "White Army" to surrender their arms, said today that if any major difficulty arose Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Allied Supreme command would take over.

The situation was tense as marchers shouted "resign" in front of Pierlot's home. Deputy Premier Henri Fayat told newsmen that it was "not yet proved" it would be impossible to disarm resistance groups without calling in Allied aid.

Two Communist ministers, Albert Marteaux and R. Disp, and the resistance minister, Fernand Demany, resigned yesterday over the government's announced intention of incorporating the resistance groups into the army, either individually or collectively.

Aside from opposition to currency regulations initiated by Pierlot's government, the resistance groups contend that pro-Axis collaborators still have not been smashed, and object to what they term an attempt to break up their own organizations.

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EISENHOWER MAY ACT IN BELGIUM

Brussels, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Deputy Premier Henri Fayat told reporters today that if any major difficulty should arise in Belgian governmental affairs the Allied Supreme Commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, "would take over because we are in the line of military communications."

Dissident groups have assailed the government of Premier Hubert Pierlot. Marchers shouted "resign" in front of the Premier's home.

"The Government has taken over the responsibility for civilian affairs, but this is still the military phase for Belgium," Fayat said.

The atmosphere remained tense in Brussels with little more than twenty-four hours to go before the expiration of the Government's deadline for the surrender of weapons held by various Belgian resistance groups, estimated officially to have approximately 40,000 members.

Disciplinary action has already been taken against the Belgian police who failed to obey instructions to prevent demonstrations yesterday and who failed to break up a meeting last night of a resistance group which had been favored by the Government.

Fayat said it was "not yet proved" it would be impossible to disarm members of the resistance groups without calling in Allied aid, but acknowledged some of them will try to hold on to their arms to the last.

Prince Charles accepted the resignation of two communist members of the Cabinet, Albert Marteux and R. Dispy, and the resistance Minister, F. Demany.

BELGIAN PATRIOTS ORDERED TO QUIT

London, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium has ordered members of his country's resistance movements to disband and join the regular Belgian Army by tomorrow or "be prosecuted with the full vigor of the law."

His proclamation, issued yesterday, came in the midst of a turbulent situation marked by demonstrations of crowds near the Houses of Parliament. Two communist ministers, Albert Marteux and R. Dispy, and the resistance minister, F. Demany, resigned in protest to the Government decision to dissolve the "white army."

The proclamation was broadcast at the close of a four-hour Cabinet meeting. Later the Brussels radio said that Major-Gen. W. E. J. Erskine, head of the Allied Supreme Command's military mission in Belgium, had informed the Government that "Allied troops are at its disposal to maintain peace and order."

The Government also prohibited a rally of resistance groups in the capital last night at which Demany was to have spoken.

Resistance leaders have argued that disbanding of the "white army" is unwise now when it is obvious that very large numbers of traitors and collaborators are still abroad.

Anti-Nazi Activities

Bern, Nov. 17 (AP)—Stories of resentment in Germany against Nazi rule reached Switzerland today, but they indicated the ruthless hand of the Gestapo was capable of snuffing out any efforts of popular movements.

Industry was at a standstill in some areas of the Reich, partly because of lack of coal and partly because the Nazi authorities were no longer able to compel workers to remain at their jobs during air alarms, these reports said.

The Basler *Arbeiter Zeitung* said this was especially true in smashed Cologne, where ten people were publicly hanged on one day and 11 on another because they dared openly to question "why should millions of Germans die for Nazi leaders?"

Trouble is brewing elsewhere in the Reich, the paper reported. At Halle, in Westphalia, the Nazi authorities have established barricades around the town and have isolated it from the rest of Germany.

Indications that high feelings were increasing among students cropped up as the *Arbeiter* reported Nazi officials are preparing to begin the treason trial at Berlin for "persons" who participated in student demonstrations in Munich last year.

The newspaper quoted travelers from Germany as reporting that Hitler had submitted to a throat operation during the last week of October and has since been unable to speak. They said his condition was so serious that Heinrich Himmler read Hitler's proclamation Sunday, possibly to prepare the German people for a graver announcement.

NAZIS WRECK SPAN

By Associated Press.

The German High Command said today that a special command of six navy men had completed destruction of the Moerdijik Railway bridge, one of the most important crossings of the Maas River into northern Holland.

Earlier Berlin broadcasts indicated the destruction was carried out by "human minelayers"—swimmers clad in three-ply suits of wool, rubber and canvas who dragged explosives behind them and attached them to the bridge structure.

Several spans of the highway bridge at Moerdijik already had been destroyed by the Germans.

Wanted Clock For Bailing Out To See How Long It Took Him

RUTH COWAN

NOV 18 1944

With the United States First Army, Nov. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Vincent K. Kramer, of Annapolis, Md., had returned from a bombing mission over Germany and was circling his home base with his control rudder damaged.

Lieut. Col. Harold N. Holt, of Philadelphia, Pa., his commanding officer, ordered him to bail out.

"What are you doing?" Colonel Holt demanded over the radio.

"Trying to take the clock out of the instrument board," Kramer replied.

Several minutes later the colonel asked:

"What are you doing now?"

"Tying my flying boots on," came the reply.

Another 360-degree turn and the perspiring colonel exploded:

"Well, what are you doing now?"

"Can't get the clock out, so I'm bailing out."

Then He Landed

The pilot landed safely, one boot tied securely to one foot with a scarf and another to the other foot with a handkerchief.

"I didn't want my feet to get cold," he explained sheepishly.

"Why the clock?" asked the commanding officer.

"I wanted to find out how long it would take me to get down," the pilot said.

HUMAN MINELAYERS

London, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The Nazi propaganda agency, Transocean, declared in a broadcast today that the German military forces are using "human minelayers"—swimmers who drag explosives behind them.

These swimmers, Transocean asserted, wear a protective three-layer suit of wool, rubber and canvas and a camouflage helmet that makes them almost invisible.

"Rubber fins, twenty inches long, are attached to their feet and an air bag carried on the chest aids breathing and keeps the swimmer afloat," the agency said.

HONOR HOSPITAL UNIT

With United States Forces in Holland, Nov. 15 (Delayed) (A. P.). — Twenty-eight bronze stars and certificates of merit were presented today to personnel of the Forty-first Evacuation Hospital, the first such unit to cross

30. 24— 20451

the Normandy Beachhead.

Braving German bombs, the hospital set up its tents at Lemolay, France, June 14, to attend invasion battle casualties. From there it followed close behind American troops advancing through France, Belgium and Holland.

Its surgeons, nurses and G. I. assistants worked long hours beyond regular duty to patch up Americans wounded in such history making battles as St. Lo, the Falaise Gap, the Albert Canal and Aachen. In addition, more than 600 German casualties passed through the hospital at one time.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

—Western Front: 301 miles (from west of Duren).

2—Eastern Front: 304 miles (from north of Warsaw).

3—Hungarian Front. 420 miles (from Budapest area).

4—Italian Front: 557 miles (from southeast of Bologna).

Montgomery Led 1938 Invasion Practice

London, Nov. 17 (AP)—Six years ago, before the war, a small combined operation was carried out as a test by a brigade of infantry which embarked in Portsmouth harbor and went ashore at Stokes Bay.

The soldiers, wearing the "battle dress" of the day—Norfolk jackets, lace-up gaiters and deer stalkers' hats—were under command of a little-known officer, Brig. Bernard Montgomery.

"I like to think," said Lieut. Gen. W. D. Morgan, who told the story, "that Field Marshal Montgomery looks back on those days and derives considerable satisfaction in view of the succesful operation in France."

Minimum Price Set On Hitler Pictures

New York, Nov. 17 (AP)—A Berlin dispatch in the Swedish newspaper *Tigningen* declared that under a new decree pictures of Hitler "may not be sold for less than 45 reichsmark ($11 pre-war rate)."

The dispatch reported today to the Office of War Information, said the measure was taken since offers to sell Hitler pictures "have been particularly numerous during recent weeks."

Buck Private Gets Top Medal For Heroism on Norman Beach

Paris, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Carlton W. Barrett, a modest buck private in the United States Army but a veteran of three invasions, received the Congressional Medal of Honor today at a quiet ceremony at Paris Army zone headquarters.

Private Barrett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Barrett, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., will be 25 years old November 24. He was awarded his country's highest military honor for his action on the Normandy beachhead at St. Laurent-sur-Mer.

His gallantry won the admiration of his comrades in the 18th Infantry Regiment of the First Division, with whom he landed near Oran, fought in Tunisia, landed again in Sicily and finally in Normandy.

Assigned to a headquarters company for intelligence reconnaissance, Private Barrett waded ashore in France with two others on H hour to direct units of the Eighteenth scheduled to hit the beaches three hours later. For more than five hours he helped the wounded, led infantrymen on their missions and ran dispatches up and down the shell-raked beach.

Received Four Wounds.

Just over 5 feet tall and weighing only 125 pounds, Private Barrett was hit in both hips and left leg, and took a piece of shrapnel in his left foot which fractured all the bones. He was sent to a hospital, where he suffered two attacks of malaria while recuperating from his injuries. He was not discharged until October 17.

The citation told how Private Barrett, disregarding personal danger from enemy fire, returned to the surf repeatedly to assist his comrades and save them from drowning. He helped carry wounded to evacuation boats and, despite the hit in his left leg, refused medical attention.

When a group hesitated in crossing an anti-tank ditch covered by enemy machine-gun fire he calmly walked across and the men followed him willingly. When his commanding officer was wounded Barrett bandaged his wounds and unofficially assumed the officer's duties by twice rallying men about to become hysterical.

Uplifted Comrades' Morale.

"His coolness and his dauntless, daring courage while constantly risking his life during a period of many hours had an inestimable effect on his comrades," the citation declared.

Lieut.-Gen. John C. H. Lee presented the medal after Chief of Staff Brig.-Gen. Royal Lord read the citation. Gen. Lee told Barrett he was being returned to Paris headquarters as an acting corporal, but Barrett was not overly impressed.

"I used to help Dad run a grocery store in Saratoga Springs and I'd like to get back there," he said.

He said he had a girl in New York city, but her name was "off the record."

French Journalists Face Check on 4-Year Activity

Licenses Hinge on Their Role During Nazi Occupation

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP).—French journalists must account for all their activities between the day of the French-German armistice in 1940 and the day of liberation four years later in order to acquire licenses, it was disclosed officially today.

This was the principal requirement in a ruling of the Journalists' License Commission, and failure to meet it by any journalist will mean he must seek other means of livelihood.

The commission is composed of a chairman who is a prominent lawyer, three representatives of newspaper proprietors and three representatives of journalists.

For a regular license a journalist must have had three years' experience. Time passed on resistance publications during the occupation will count double. Those with less experience who are full-time journalists now will get provisional licenses.

A ruling of the commission in an individual case may be appealed to a three-member superior board, also composed of representatives of management and employees.

A Woman Speaks In Paris Assembly

Paris, Nov. 17 (AP)—A woman spoke in a Parliamentary tribunal today for the first time in French history, delivering before the new Consultative Assembly a ten-minute denunciation of one of her male colleagues. The member, Jacques Poitou-Duplessy, then was ousted from his seat by a 17-to-6 vote as being insufficiently resistance-minded.

The woman, one of ten in the Assembly, was Mme. Lucie Aubrac, Liberation party member from southern France and a heroine of underground work during the German occupation.

Her target was an old-time Rightist Deputy from Charente, whom she accused of having been among those who voted surrender of their authority to Marshal Petain at Vichy in July, 1940.

Poitou-Duplessy, who represented the Rightist "Republican Federation" group, was the first of the Assembly's members to be ousted.

Joseph Paul-Boncour Loses Out

Paris, Nov. 17 (AP)—Joseph Paul-Boncour, pre-war French Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, today lost out to Vincent Auriol, who had served as a Socialist Deputy before the German occupation, in a contest for the chairmanship of the French Consulative Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee.

RED ARMY TAKES KEY RAIL JUNCTION

Advancing Russians Capture Fuzesabony in Drive for Budapest.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 18. — (AP) Russian troops captured the key Hungarian rail junction of Fuzesabony yesterday, advancing up to four miles on a 65-mile front and hurling the enemy back into Matra and Bukk mountains northeast of besieged Budapest, a Moscow communique announced last night.

The fall of Fuzesabony, 60 miles northeast of the Hungarian capital, gave the Russians control of a 27-mile section of the Budapest-Miskolc trunk railway, which also has been cut 10 miles east of Hatvan, an important junction only 26 miles from the capital.

Hatvan Under Attack

Hatvan was reported under attack from three sides and Moscow announced the seizure of Czany, five miles southeast of Hatvan, and Szambok, nine miles southwest of the terminal of a line running over the mountains into central Slovakia, 38 miles beyond.

Strong Russian tank and infantry forces were fighting their way slowly along invasion paths to Austria and Czechoslovakia in a big flanking maneuver pivoting on Budapest's grimly-defended outskirts. No change was reported in the battle along the fringes of the capital, but Berlin said they were increasing in violence.

At the top end of the front the Russians climbed 1,000 feet up into the Bukk mountains near the Czecho-Slovakian border, seizing the village of Huta in a flanking movement on Miskolc, Hungary's fifty city.

By seizing Huta, five miles southwest of Miskolc, these Alpine units struck to within two miles of the enemy garrison's westward escape route out of Miskolc, which also is being attacked by a Soviet group five miles south of the city.

Southeast of Miskolc other Red army forces crossed the Tisza river at Tiszaluc, capturing the rail station on the west bank within 12 miles of Miskolc.

The Red army group which captured Fuzesabony after a two-day siege also rolled northward three miles through Baklar, only five miles south of the sizeable town of Eger. The latter lies in a valley between the Bukk and Matra mountains.

Cut Vital Railway

To the southwest the Russians fanned out swiftly from Vamosgyork, the point where they cut the Budapest-Miskolc railway anew on Thursday. Driving three miles north they captured Gyongyoshasz, less than two miles south of the seven-way road town of Gyongyos.

The Berlin radio military commentator, Col. Ernst Von Hammer, admitted "a major breach" in German lines was achieved by Russian units advancing on Hatvan, and Moscow disclosed that the important town also was being by-passed by the column which rolled through Zsambok.

This column was striking toward Aszod and Godollo, junction points, 17 and 10 miles northeast of Budapest, which control the routes leading to the Danube above the capital and along the river to Austria.

Capture of the town and rail station of Jaszfenyszaru also put the Russians only five miles southsoutheast of Hatvan.

In Northern Yugoslavia the Germans also reported that the Russians had carried out a number of thrusts from their bridgehead on the west bank of the Danube near Batina, 107 miles south of Budapest, and 33 miles southeast of Pecs, Hungary's eighth city. Moscow has never confirmed this crossing.

In southern Yugoslavia Marshal Tito's headquarters announced that Yugoslav troops driving north from liberated Skoplje had captured Gnjilane, 30 miles north, and Kacanik, 17 miles northwest, in their pursuit of German troops fleeing along a corridor east of the Albanian frontier.

Fifty-two miles above the northern Albanian frontier other Yugoslavia units seized Plevlje in Herzegovina and drove on toward Prijepolje, 15 miles to the east.

Reds Threaten 2 Rail Towns In Hungary

London, Nov. 17 (AP)—Russian troops have pierced the main German defense line ten miles east of Budapest, capturing the rail station of Gyomro, and in a pivot northeast of the besieged capital today threatened the key railway junctions of Godollo and Hatvan.

Far to the northeast other units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army struck to within five miles of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city, now exposed to Red army artillery fire.

Naval Activity In Baltic

Meanwhile, a midnight Soviet war bulletin indicated the Red air force had begun to track down the German fleet hiding in the Baltic. Since the RAF sinking of the Tirpitz the only surface warships left to the Germans are believed trapped there. Torpedo planes of the Red Banner Baltic fleet opened the attack by sinking a 6,000-ton transport in the big Nazi port of Danzig, the war bulletin said.

Move Toward Hatvan

Battling along the roads leading around Budapest to Austria, the Russians yesterday crossed the Budapest-Miskolc railway at Vamosgyork in a 12-mile advance from Jaszbereny and were moving toward Hatvan, Moscow announced last night. Hatvan is a junction of the Budapest-Miskolc line and terminal of the railway running north into central Slovakia, 38 miles beyond.

The threat to Godollo, less than ten miles northeast of Budapest, developed when powerful Soviet tank and infantry forces swept through Dany, less than 11 miles southeast. Godollo governs road and rail routes to Vienna and central Slovakia.

The capture of Vamosgyork, where several trains and ammunition stores were seized, also threatened the entrapment of German and Hungarian forces still clinging to the central section of the Budapest-Miskolc trunk line.

Gyomro Station Captured

In the frontal assault east of Budapest, the Gyomro rail station was captured in a bitterly contested three-mile advance. Gyomro village, a mile to the south and described by Berlin as the southeastern anchor of the Axis defense arc around Budapest, was under violent attack, Berlin reported.

The regular Soviet communique disclosed that Russiar troops, expanding their trans-Tisza river front northeast of Budapest to a 125-mile length, had crossed the upper section of the river at two new points, outflanking the famous wine center of Tokaj and advancing in from the east toward imperiled Miskolc.

Pushing along the Budapest railway south of Miskolc, the Russians took Malyi, five miles from the city.

PLANES ATTACK GERMAN CONVOY

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 17—(AP) A Norway-bound German convoy was attacked by Allied planes tonight

outside Swedish territorial waters north of the Goteborg archipelago, a dispatch to the newspaper Dagensnyheter said.

Eyewitnesses said they saw a ship explode with a terrific crash and great flare of flames, leading them to believe that the vessel was loaded with ammunition.

One plane dropped into the sea. There was intense anti-aircraft fire.

Peasants Get Land in Poland

London, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said last night that 88 per cent of the land designated for distribution among the peasants in liberated Poland has been handed out.

"By the beginning of November more than 40,000 peasants and agricultural workers had obtained land," Moscow said in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor.

WEATHER GROUNDS ALLIED BOMBERS

EUNSON

LONDON, Nov. 17—(AP) More than 50,000 tons of explosives already have cascaded on the Reich this month from the bomb racks of 16,000 Fortresses, Liberators, Lancasters and Halifaxes which await only a break in the weather to pass the 100,000-ton mark.

Britain-based bombers and fighters were grounded today, but American planes from Italy swarmed over southern Germany in a follow-up punch to yesterday's 6,000-plane onslaught.

Seven hundred 15th Air force heavy bombers raided oil plants and other targets in southeastern Germany, Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia, doing most of the bombing by instrument in bad weather. They were escorted by 350 fighters. Flying Fortresses attacked rail yards at Salzburg, in former Austria, a junction of lines between Munich, Vienna and Italy.

Liberators visually attacked the Maribor railyards in northern Yugoslavia on the Vienna-Modena sector, and railway targets were raided in Italy north of placenza, west of Brescia and north and northwest of Bologna.

Yesterday's one-way show saw 3,000 heavy bombers carving paths for six armies heading into Germany with 10,000 tons of bombs landing in one area 15 miles long and 10 miles deep.

Fifty-one planes are missing from the Allied force of 6,050 that went into action yesterday. Flak was light to moderate and the German air force, grounded since Nov. 2, offered no opposition.

Breaks in the undercast over Duren, Eschweiler, Julich and Heinsberg enabled bombardiers to work visually, a great advantage because of the proximity of the targets to Allied ground troops.

Almost every building in these four key towns guarding Germany's front door had become a storehouse for munitions and gasoline or a Nazi billet. Most of the civilians have been evacuated.

MASTER BOMBER DIRECTS ATTACK

London, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force bombers are being led on big attacks by master bombers whose job is to see that everything goes according to plan, is was disclosed today.

While not a new practice, the Air Ministry mentioned the master-bombers officially for the first time in describing yesterday's mass attack on German front line positions near Aachen.

They are manned by picked crews and their main responsibility is finding and marking the targets. They control the attack throughout. If the raiders get scattered and show signs of missing, the master-bombers round them up and "parade" them over the target again in order.

Finally, they drop the last big bombs themselves, then nose down and photograph the results.

SHIP ROBOTS MAY BLAST AMERICA

London, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Reports that the Germans have been fitting up submarines with launching devices capable of directing flying bombs against American cities have been current in London and Stockholm for the last twenty-four hours.

Walter Farr, London Daily Mail correspondent in Stockholm, "broke" the story, but the same report was current in London many hours before it could be published. Mr. Farr said both surface and underwater vessels were being fitted along the Norwegian coast as robot bomb launchers. The London report mentioned only submarines.

Mr. Farr said that he was informed that both the U-boats and surface craft were fitted to fire robot bombs from their decks against such targets as New York, Philadelphia or towns farther inland in America."

8th Air Force Ace German Prisoner

London, Nov. 17 (AP)—Capt. John T. Godfrey, Woonsocket (R. I.) fighter pilot who once told a war bond rally in the United States that Americans wouldn't need motion-picture stars encouraging them to buy bonds if they could see soldiers dying, is now a prisoner of the Germans.

Godfrey has been missing in action for almost three months. He formerly flew as wingman to Capt. Don S. Gentile, the first Eighth Air Force pilot to destroy 30 planes. When he failed to return from a mission over Germany Godfrey had 36 planes to his credit, 18 in the air and 18 on the ground.

His score still remains the highest of any Eighth Air Force fighter pilot.

On Second Tour Of Duty

NOV 18 1944

Godfrey was making his second tour when he was reported missing in action.

"It has definitely been ascertained," an air force spokesman said today, "that Godfrey is a prisoner of war."

Godfrey was taking his outfit on a strafing spree over German airfields August 24 when he shot up four Junkers 88s on the ground. It was the last time his mates saw him.

Godfrey and Gentile, whose home is in Piqua, Ohio, had 57 planes between them when they returned to the States. The Rhode Island boy was 22 years old last May. He enlisted in the RCAF in August, 1941, and transferred after America entered the war.

His plane was always named "Reginald" in honor of his brother, an aircraft technician, lost at sea en route to England.

1,300 Hours Of Combat, Now Pilot Is Retiring

London, Nov. 17 (AP)—After four years of fighting the *Luftwaffe*, Col. Don J. M. Blakeslee is going to retire with 1,300 hours of combat—more than any other American fighter pilot in the European theater of operations.

The Eighth Air Force vacationer is not leaving willingly, however.

"How can they do this to me?" the Fairport Harbor (Ohio) group commander asks. "I just bought a new log book."

There are those who believe Blakeslee's forced retirement coming on the heels of the loss of Col. Hubert Zemke, his old friendly rival, isn't just a coincidence.

Zemke has been reported missing in action after chalking up almost as many combat hours as Blakeslee. The Missoula (Mont.) ace had 26 planes, however, to Blakeslee's 21.

But as a group commander Blakeslee had no peer. He led the Mustangs that escorted the first American bombers over Berlin. He led the fighters that escorted the first Eighth Air Force England-to-Russia shuttle bombing mission. His group was the first to destroy 500 German planes.

BRITISH AIR CHIEF MISSING IN PLANE

KASISCHKE

Sir Trofford Leigh-Mallory Lost Enroute to New Asia Command.

LONDON, Nov. 17 — (AP) Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, the British tactician who provided the aerial umbrella for the Allied invasion of Western Europe and who was to direct the air strategy in a new stepped-up offensive against Japan, has been lost enroute by plane to his new southeast Asia command.

Missing with him is Lady Leigh-Mallory, who was traveling with her husband in a special plane.

The plane has not reached its destination, said an air ministry announcement tonight. It was disclosed that a wide-spread search has yielded no trace of it.

The Air ministry said further details would be announced when they are available, but it was known here that a search had already been conducted along the standard route taken by Leigh-Mallory's plane.

The craft had flown to the Mediterranean area and, after dismissing its escort, continued alone. It was flown by a veteran RAF crew picked personally by the air marshal to accompany him to his new command and work with him there.

The 52-year-old flying knight was enroute to take up under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme commander of the SEAC, a task which he had performed brilliantly under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower here. He was named Allied air commander-in-chief in Southeast Asia on Oct. 15.

Sturdy, full-faced Sir Trafford, who looked like a typical London "city" (Wall Street) man, was responsible for launching the unprecedented tactical air offensive which preceded, accompanied and followed the Western Front D-Day.

He was named air commander-in-chief of the Allied Expeditiona y Air forces when it was constituted at the end of 1943. In that command he controlled history's greatest assembly of air power. Previous to that he was air officer commanding-in-chief, RAF fighter command.

A veteran of World War One, Sir Trafford was in the RAF ever since. He rose to prominence in this war when he took command of one of the RAF's busiest fighter groups in the battle of Britain.

Several Killed As Robot Blows Up British Bus

London, Nov. 17 (AP)—Some soldiers and civilians were killed when a German V-bomb fell recently on the front of a building, blowing to pieces an approaching bus, it was disclosed today. Several bodies were recovered. Only pieces of the bus engine remained in the street.

Two women more than 90 years old were rescued from a nursing home which was hit. Only a few patients were injured.

NAZIS BUILD RAMPS FOR NEW WEAPONS

LONDON, Nov. 17.—(AP) Mysterious constructions, believed to be starting bases for a new German secret weapon, are being erected in the mountains of central Norway, it was reported today.

No details were disclosed, but Allied informants said the whole area had been restricted and that hundreds of foreign laborers were engaged on the work.

Norwegian sources reported that the heavy water plant at Rjukan, where scientists before the war were carrying on experiments with new, powerful explosives, is again being operated by the Germans. It was sabotaged by patriots last year.

These scientists, a Norwegian informant said, had made considerable progress before the war in an attempt to split atoms from heavy water. (Heavy water contains an extra molecule of hydrogen.) Most of them escaped when the Germans occupied the country.

He said that the Germans exported a considerable amount of heavy water to Germany with the object of discovering new explosives. The new blast explosive used in Hitler's V-1 and V-2 weapons, he added, may have been a result of these experiments.

Allied sources reported that despite the severe blockade measures which the Germans imposed in the Rjukan district, Norwegian saboteurs had blown up the cable railway leading to the heavy water plant, and also an ammunition dump.

CHURCHILL ASKS JEWS TO PURGE TERRORIST GANGS

SINGLETON

LONDON, Nov. 17—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill grimly warned the Jews of Palestine and the world today to purge terrorist gangs to protect the future of Zionism.

He denounced the assassination in Cairo of Lord Moyne, British minister resident in the middle east, which has been attributed officially to members of the notorious Jewish Stern gang.

"If our dreams for Zionism are to end in the smoke of the assassin's pistol," he told the House of Commons, "if our labors for the future are to produce a new set of gangsters worthy of Nazi Germany, then many like myself would have to reconsider the position we have maintained so consistently and so long.

"If there is to be any hope of a possible and successful future for Zionism, all these wicked activities must cease and those responsible for them must be destroyed, root and branch."

Describing himself as "a consistent friend of the Jews and a constant architect of their future, he said that, while primary responsibility for curbing terrorism rested with the Palestine authority under the British government, "full success depends on the wholehearted cooperation of the entire Jewish community."

Churchill quoted heads of the Jewish agency in Palestine as urging the Jewish community "to cast out the members of this destructive (Stern) band, to deprive them of all refuge and shelter, to resist their threats, and to render all necessary assistance . . . in the eradication of the terrorism organizations'."

"These are strong words, but we must wait for these words to be translated into deeds," he said as the house cheered. "We must wait to see that not only the leaders but every man, woman and child of the Jewish community does his or her best to bring this terrorism to a speedy end."

Palestine Stern Gang Ouster Asked By Churchill

London, Nov. 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill called upon the Jews of Palestine today to cast out and crush the terrorist Stern gang and warned that continuance of its activities would menace the future of Zionism.

Denouncing the assassination at Cairo of Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister for the Middle East, as a "shameful crime which has shocked the world," the Prime Minister told Commons:

"It has affected none more strongly than those like myself who in the past have been the consistent friends of the Jews and constant architects of their future.

Called Gangsters

"If our dreams for Zionism are to end in the smoke of the assassin's pistol and our labors for its

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future produce only a new set of gangsters worthy of Nazi Germany, many like myself will have to reconsider the position we have maintained so consistently and so long in the past."

Saying that the primary responsibility rested with the Palestine authorities, Churchill said the executive of the Jewish agency already had called upon the community to drive out the members of "this destructive band, to deprive them of all refuge and shelter and to resist their threats and to eradicate their terrorist organization."

"We must wait for those words to be translated into deeds," he said. "Every man, woman and child of the Jewish community must do his or her best to bring this terrorism to an end."

BRITISH SOLDIERS GET 4-WEEK LEAVES

LONDON, Nov. 17 — (AP) A chance of a four-week holiday at home for a small percentage of Britain's fighting men on far-distant battlefronts was held out today by Prime Minister Churchill as a compromise to demands for reduced periods of overseas service.

He disclosed in Commons a plan to grant four weeks of home leave to 80,000 men over a period of a year, bringing back in relays of 6,000 or more a month those who "have borne the main burden of battle in the fighting line, often in the most adverse climatic conditions."

The plan will be applied to those serving in Italy, North and East Africa, the Middle East, Persia-Irak, India and Southeast Asia, subject to the war needs in each theater, with the local commanders empowered to suspend it if necessary.

Churchill said the arrangement would not affect those serving on Europe's Western front, drawing from one member a prompt plea the government keep under review the position of the men and officers in that theater to prevent them from getting into a state of mind of "so near and yet so far."

"Indeed," responded the Prime Minister, "this campaign only opened on June 6 and, though it has been one of great severity, it has not reached a point where we can withdraw anyone from the front even for a short leave period, least of all now that the battle has become general all along the whole front."

He expressed hope, however, that a system could be worked out within a reasonable time to move those troops home for short leaves, depending "on how the great battles go."

More Leave For Tommies

London, Nov. 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today approximately 6,000 fighting men would be brought home each month for visits of about four weeks. The plan does not include those on Europe's Western front. Churchill said that this campaign "has not reached a point where we can withdraw anyone from the front even for a short leave period."

The action appeared to be Churchill's response to pressure within Commons and in the press for reduction in the present period of overseas service in the army.

He declared that even the leave plan would be subject to war needs and could be suspended on the discretion of the commander in chief in each area.

Churchill promised that the problem would be reviewed again after German defeat.

What Moscow Hears

London, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio joined in the speculation over Adolf Hitler's retirement from public activities with a statement today that a famous surgeon, a psychiatrist and a neuropathologist were attending him at Berchtesgaden.

The surgeon was identified as Prof. Sauerbruch, who has long been described as an anti-Nazi and would normally be called to attend Der Fuehrer only in the event of an operation requiring the highest available skill.

Mihailovic Flight In Underwear Told

London, Nov. 17 (AP) — Marshal Tito's Partisans caused Gen. Draja Mihailovic, the Chetnik leader, to flee in hi underwear in order to escape capture at Valjevo, a member of the Yugoslav Government in exile declares.

"Mihailovic apparently was so surprised when Tito's forces entered Valjevo that he didn't have time to put on his trousers," Dr. Troyan Gavrilovic, Yugoslav Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said last night. "He dived out of a window in his underwear and fled into the night."

Ration Cheater Penalized

London, Nov. 17 (AP)—A 45-year-old London woman was sentenced to three months in prison for having drawn double rations since the start of the war, five years ago, under false pretenses. She obtained two identity cards, two ration cards and two sets of clothing coupons. She was found guilty of hundreds of offenses for every time she used a ration book she violated the law.

PAASIKIVI HEADS FINNISH CABINET

Pro-Russian Named Prime Minister To Succeed Castren

Stockholm, Nov. 17 (AP)—J. K. Paasikivi, a leading exponent of Finnish friendship with Russia, was named Prime Minister of Finland today in a cabinet shakeup which saw ten new Ministers named to President Carl Gustaf Mannerheim's cabinet.

The aging Paasikivi, who participated in the negotiations which led to the present armistice between Finland and Russia, succeeds Erhu Castren, who has served as First Minister since the armistice was signed. Paasikivi served as Premier once before, in 1918, and later was Minister to Moscow.

[Soviet organs recently have criticized the Castren regime for its handling of problems arising from the armistice.]

Communist Given Post

Among the ten new Ministers named to the 18-man cabinet at Helsinki was Y. Leino, a Communist, appointed to the assistant communications post.

C. J. A. Enckell remains as Foreign Minister.

Other new members of the Government are:

M. Pekkala, Social Democrat, minister without portfolio.

R. Svento, Social Democrat, Assistant Foreign Minister.

J. Helo (party unlisted), Finance Minister.

U. Kekkonen, Agrarian, Justice.

S. Tuomioja, Progressive, Assistant Finance.

A. Gartz, Swedish party, Trade.

K. Jutila, Agrarian, Supply.

R. Torngren, Swedish party, Social Minister.

PAASIKIVI FORMS FINNISH CABINET

Stockholm, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—J. K. Paasikivi took over as Prime Minister of Finland today in a shake-up of the Cabinet.

A veteran peace envoy who participated in the negotiations that led to the Moscow-Helsinki armistice, Dr. Paasikivi succeeds Erhu Castren as Baron Mannerheim's, first minister. He had also served as Prime Minister before, in 1918, and another time was the Finnish Minister to Moscow.

Ten new ministers were appointed to the eighteen-man Cabinet, including one Communist, Y. Leino, who was made Assistant Minister of Communications. C. J. A. Enckell remains Foreign Minister.

In addition to Mr. Leino, the new members of the Government are M. Pekkala, Social Democrat, Minister-without-Portfolio; R. Svento, Social Democrat, Assistant Foreign Minister; J. Helo (party not listed), Finance Minister; U. Kekkonen, Agrarian, Minister of Justice; S. Tuomioja, Progressive, Assistant Minister of Finance; A. Gartz, Swedish party, Minister of Trade; K. Jutila, Agrarian, Minister of Supply, and R. Torngren, Swedish party, Minister for Social Affairs.

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The Finnish radio announced last Saturday that Dr. Paasikivi had accepted the offer of the Premiership. The Castren regime had been criticized in Moscow for its handling of the Russo-Finnish armistice problems.

SWEDEN EXPELS NAZI TRAVEL CHIEF

Stockholm, Nov. 17 A. P.).—The Swedish Government announced today that Baron von Goessler, head of the German tourist bureau who was arrested two weeks ago as a spy suspect, had been expelled from Sweden.

Von Goessler left by plane for Germany.

The Government also ordered the expulsion of Henning Dalsgaard, Danish journalist who was interned two months ago when he came to Sweden as a "refugee." The Danish press service said Dalsgaard wrote pro-Nazi propaganda articles for Danish newspapers.

These announcements followed by a day the statement by DNB, official German news agency, that Dr. Hans Thomsen, German Minister to Stockholm, had been recalled to Berlin for a report. It is believed here that he will return to Stockholm in about a week.

ALLIED TROOPS CLOSE ON FAENZA BEFORE BOLOGNA

ROME, Nov. 17 — (AP) British and Indian troops, closing on the highway center of Faenza southeast of Bologna, occupied the road junction of Modigliana nine miles south of the city without a fight. They also gained up to a mile the past 24 hours along route 9 from Forli, it was announced tonight.

Alternate rain and hail storms and temperature in the low twenties virtually stalled other Allied forces on the Italian front, including American troops in the mountains south of Bologna.

Bowing to British-Indian pressure, the Germans withdrew from Modigliana secretly after having defended it fiercely for a week. Allied troops who burst into the town yesterday were surprised to find it deserted, with only mines and booby traps to dispute their advance.

British units which fought across the Montone river at Forli pushed about two and a half miles northwest of that city against light resistance from Nazi rearguards. Forli itself was under heavy fire from enemy field guns.

All along the Montone river north of Forli the Germans resisted bitterly. At the farthest point of advance in that area British patrols were reported just over a mile from San Pancrazio, on a crossing of the Montone nine miles north of Forli and six miles southwest of Ravenna.

In the mountains south of route 9 between Forli and Faenza, British troops crossed the Bolzanino river. After consolidating high ground north of Petrignone they advanced to within rifle shot of the village of Castiglione. There the Nazis appeared to be holding in considerable strength.

Below Ravenna the Germans, taking their usual advantage of all natural defenses, blew a hole in the bank of the Fiumi Uniti, a canalized stream formed by the junction of the Montone and Ronco rivers, and flooded a large area near the Adriatic coast.

The Mediterranean air forces flew about 2,400 sorties yesterday, including attacks by escorted heavy bombers on targets in Southern Germany and Austria. Twenty-nine Allied planes were missing, against 10 enemy craft destroyed in all operations.

Foe Quits Italy Road Junction

Rome, Nov. 17 (AP)—Fifth Army troops have occupied Modigliana, important road junction nine miles south of the Bologna-Rimini highway town of Faenza, in the wake of a surprise German withdrawal after a week-long vigorous defense, Allied headquarters announced today.

Several previous Allied assaults on the town had been thrown back.

When British and Indian troops moved in yesterday they found the Germans had left the town thoroughly mined and booby-trapped.

Coccolia Cleared

Six miles north of captured Forli, Eighth Army units, moving cautiously toward the Montone river, cleared Coccolia and reached a point within 2,000 yards of San Pancrazio.

Other troops pushed about two and a half miles west of Forli against comparatively light resistance from German rear guards.

In the Adriatic coastal sector the Germans blew a gap in the banks of the Fiumi Uniti, flooding large tracts of land east of Highway 16 and making maneuvers there virtually impossible.

Town Captured

British troops yesterday were reported within five miles of Faenza in the region of San Martino di Villafranca, north of the Bologna-Rimini road, while to the south they captured the town of Petrignone.

Intermittent rain and hail interfered with operations on the Fifth Army sector below Bologna in the area adjacent to the Bologna-Florence highway.

Brenner Pass Power Plant Pounded By Allies

Mediterranean Allied Air Force Headquarters, Rome, Nov. 17 (AP).

Bent on closing the Brenner Pass permanently to enemy supplies, a large formation of Mitchell bombers from the 321st group this week raided a huge transformer station at Ala and photographs showed today that every bomb hit the target area.

Ala is on the main north-south rail line, and reports indicated 60 per cent. of the traffic over the Brenner Pass was powered by electricity.

Destruction of the transformer station would reduce by more than half the amount of supplies the Germans could bring in.

The operation celebrated the 600th mission of the 321st group.

Col. Agan Heads Fighter Group

Rome, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Col. Arthur C. Agan, of San Antonio, Tex., has been named commander of the First Fighter group, the United States Army Air Force's oldest fighter outfit.

Col. Agan, who has been overseas since April, 1942, when he went to England with the United States Eighth Air Force, succeeds Col. Robert Richard, who will take another assignment.

Col. Agan had been assistant operations officer of the Allied Mediterranean Air Force. He was a University of Texas student before entering the air force, in 1936. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for outstanding achievement in southern France during the invasion operations.

2 Cardinals Reported Prisoners Of Fascists

At the Italian Frontier, Nov. 17 (AP)—Cardinals Alfredo Ildefonso Schuster, of Milan, and Maurilio Fossati, of Turin, are reported to be house prisoners of the Fascists, who now are engaged in an anti-clerical campaign designed to divide Italians and turn them against the Allies.

Reliable information from Italy said that these two prelates have been closely guarded and although permitted to attend to their cathedral duties, are otherwise prisoners despite denials from the Fascist press.

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WHEELER TAKES STILWELL'S POST IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

GRUMICH

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 17—(AP) Appointment of Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler to succeed Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell as deputy commander of the Allied Southeast Asia command was announced today along with completion of a new set of British commanders from European theaters to direct the Allied land, sea and air efforts.

Gen. Wheeler was principal administrative officer under the theater commander, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, and will continue to serve in that capacity. He heads the American section of this headquarters and, as senior American officer here, handles lend-lease to all Allies in this theater.

The new command has been completed with arrival of Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese from the Eighth army in Italy to succeed Sir George Giffard as commander-in-chief of the old Eleventh army group, which he is reorganizing as the Allied land forces of Southeast Asia.

As commander-in-chief of the Allied land forces in Southeast Asia, Gen. Leese heads all Allied troops in India and Burma, including Americans and Chinese successfully pushing toward the Ledo road through the vicinity of Bhamo under Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, commander-in-chief of U. S. forces in the Burma-India theater.

The new air commander-in-chief under Mountbatten, Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, arrived several weeks ago, succeeding Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse.

The Eastern fleet command was taken over last Summer by Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser of the British home fleet from Sir James Somerv...

Gen. Wheeler, of the class of 1911 at West Point, is 59. He served first in Panama, was with Capt. Douglas MacArthur at Vera Cruz in 1914 and commanded the fourth engineers of the Fourth division in the First World War. He left the United States in 1941 to push supplies to Russia and China by way or Iran and Iraq and India.

Stilwell Post To Wheeler

Colombo, Ceylon, Nov. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler has been designated to succeed Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell as deputy commander of the Allied Southeast Asia Command and will continue as its principal administrative officer under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, it was announced today.

As the general commanding the United States Army section of the Southeast Asia Command headquarters, and as the senior American officer in the command, he is in charge of lend-lease to all Allies in this theater.

CHINESE TROOPS ISOLATE BHAMO

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 17—(AP) Chinese troops of the 36th division isolated the Japanese stronghold and Burma road feeder junction of Bhamo and scored other gains in the North Burma offensive to clear a land route to China, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command announced today.

Striking from east of Bhamo, the Chinese advanced southwestward across two main roads and reached the Irrawaddy river, "completely cutting off the last Japanese route to the south," the Allied daily bulletin announced. Other Chinese forces already had crossed the Irrawaddy in a drive to Shwegu from northwest of Bhamo, and thus the town was surrounded.

Other units of the 36th division advanced two miles westward after cutting the road from Bhamo to Nam Kham, 40 miles southeast of Bhamo and 20 miles short of the Burma road.

In a further general extension of control south of Bhamo, Chinese units, which two days ago cut a main road leading southwestward From Bhamo, extended patrol activity in three directions, the communique said.

On the extreme western flank of the Allied north Burma drive British troops of the 36th division made minor gains in the Pinwe area, in the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway corridor south of Mawlu and north of Uaba junction.

In northwestern Burma Fifth Indian division troops pushed on east of captured Kalemyo to Taungu, on the west bank of the Myttha river, in their drive on the Chindwin river town of Kalewa. East African forces which captured Kalemyo fought Japanese in a resistance pocket six miles northeast of the town.

JAPANESE FORCES TAKE ISHAN NEAR FALLEN LIUCHOW

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Nov. 17 (AP)—Japanese forces captured the walled city of Ishan, 43 miles northwest of fallen Liuchow, and pushed up the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway in an apparent thrust toward Kweichow province and the provisional capital of Chungking, the Chinese High command announced today.

A military spokesman denied rumors that Chinese authorities had ordered evacuation of non-essential civilians from Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province, some 140 miles northwest of Ishan.

Some observers expressed belief that the Japanese intended to invade Kweichow, while others held that the drive to Ishan was merely a feint and that the invaders actually planned to link with their forces in French Indo-China via Yungning (Nanning). Word that the Japanese were pushing on beyond Ishan was viewed with anxiety in both quarters.

By advancing on to Kweiyang and capturing that provincial capital the invaders would cut the Burma road at a point about 200 miles from Chungking.

Fighting was reported at a point less than 10 miles from Hsincheng, 40 miles southwest of Liuchow, while enemy forces driving northwestward from the former big American air base at Kweilin had advanced some 30 miles to within 10 miles of Lungsheng.

The Chinese spokesman observed that the Japanese were showing no great eagerness to close the gap between their forces which invaded Kwangsi province southward from Hunan and those which struck westward from the Canton area.

The gap extends from Liuchow to a point about 18 miles to the south. It's closing would give the Japanese a line bisecting China from Hong Kong to Manchuria.

The spokesman discounted rumors that Japanese forces in Indo-China had crossed the border into China.

JAPS SEIZE ISHAN; CHUNGKING IN PERIL

Chungking, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The Japanese have captured Ishan, forty-three miles northwest of fallen Liuchow, the Chinese announced today, and have driven on northwestward in a menacing thrust toward Kweichow province and Chungking.

The enemy was said to be advancing toward Hyaiyuanchen, fifty miles up the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway from Liuchow. The drive would also protect the flank of a southward turn on the invasion toward Yungning (Nanning) and a linkup with Japanese forces in French Indo-China.

There was fighting also less than ten miles from Hsincheng, forty miles southwest of Liuchow. In the offensive northwest of fallen Kweilin, in northeastern Kwangsi, the Japanese drove to within ten miles of Lungsheng, forty miles northwest of Kweilin.

PHILIPPINE SEA BATTLE DECISIVE, NAVY ANNOUNCES

Communique Gives Detailed Picture of Tactics Used to Defeat Japs.

48 SHIPS BLASTED

Navy Identifies Six U. S. Vessels Lost During Furious Engagements.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—(AP) Auditing books on the battle of the Philippines, the Navy wrote down this credit balance today: Assured supply and reinforcement for General MacArthur: Fewer casualties for the future.

The recapitulation, in a communique of nearly 3,000 words, also gave the general strategic picture of how the Japanese were punched off balance by weeks of preliminary feints and strikes by task forces over thousands of miles of island-dotted ocean.

Gives Picture of Battle

It gave the most detailed picture yet of the tactics with which Admiral William F. Halsey of the Third fleet and Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid of the Seventh defeated three armadas, totaling more than 63 warships, which hit from three ways at once.

The confirmed count of Nipponese vessels sunk, probably sunk, or hit in damaging fashion was reported at 48 plus an "undetermined number" of destroyers. The tabulation did not take into account the victims of General MacArthur's land based bombers, which built the total up past 60.

The Navy identified six American ships lost in the series of furious engagements beginning October 23: The light carrier Princeton, named previously; two escort carriers—the Saint Lo and the Gambier Bay; two destroyers—the Johnston and Hoel; one destroyer Escort—the Samuel B. Roberts. Other losses were reported as "a few lesser craft."

No mention was made of personnel losses in the sinkings, or in the damaging of various other ships. Losses on the Princeton were reported as relatively light at the time she was named.

At least one submarine also was lost, the communique reported, but only after attacking, with a sister submarine, three heavy cruisers as a strong Jap force headed into Philippine waters from the South China sea. The two submarines sent four torpedoes into each of the cruisers, the Navy said, leaving two of them sinking and the third heavily damaged.

Submarine Destroyed

While pursuing other units of the enemy fleet, one of the submarines ran o. a reef and had to be destroyed after all of the crew was removed to safety.

On the score of damage to American vessels, the Navy had this to say:

"The Japanese are still wondering what hit them. It is impossible, therefore, to identify the composition of our naval forces or to describe the damage—other than losses—suffered by us.

"All damage, however, was remediable and some of the United States ships hurt in the fight are already back on duty."

The list of Japanese ships sunk, probably sunk or damaged by naval forces agreed substantially with earlier accounts:

Sunk—Two battleships, four carriers, six heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, an undetermined number of destroyers: Total 14 plus the destroyers.

So damaged that they may have sunk—One battleship, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, seven destroyers; total 13.

Damaged—Six battleships, four heavy cruisers, one light cruiser, 10 destroyers; total 21.

The communique indicated that the greater part of the damage to the American fleet came in a gallant battle against long odds when the middle prong of the Japanese force, badly battered but pushing determinedly on, came out through San Bernadino strait.

That force, of four battleships, seven cruisers and nine destroyers, pounced on an American force of escort carriers and destroyers protecting landings on Leyte.

Admiral Halsey's main force by that time was far north cleaning up the Japanese fleet that hit from that direction.

The American escort carriers, converted merchantmen, retired at their limited top speed.

"Japanese marksmanship was poor and American seamanship excellent," the communique said in reporting light early damage to the American ships.

And the light American force made the price high, with two heavy Japanese cruisers and one—perhaps two—destroyers sunk.

U. S. Carrier Sunk

But the greater speed and firepower of the attacking Japanese began to tell their story. One of the American carriers was sunk. Two destroyers and a destroyer escort "courageously charged the Japanese battleships and went down under the enemy's heavy shells."

The American remnant had been maneuvered into position for the kill, with the enemy's heavy guns working from practical point-blank range only 12,000 yards away, when the Japanese admiral suddenly hauled away, threw a final harmless spread of torpedoes, and retired.

Reconstructing the scene on the Japanese flagship, the Navy figured he must have learned of the destruction of the southern Japanese prong which tried Surigao Strait, and the rout of the northern force.

By that time Admiral Halsey had detached heavies from the pursuit in the north and they were bearing down. There also was a battleship force, Kincaid's Seventh, in Leyte gulf.

"He had to get back through San Bernadino Strait or face annihilation," the Navy said of the Japanese commander.

He lost heavily anyway, the resume reported, with one destroyer caught by Halsey's relief fleet, and carrier planes probably sinking two cruisers in the Sibuyan sea next morning.

Maintains Flow of Supplies

"The victory not only made possible," the Navy added, "the continuing supply of men and munitions to General Douglas MacArthur's successful invasion forces, but by its magnitude can conservatively be said to have greatly reduced future casualties in both men and water-borne equipment."

The United States forces protecting the landing of troops on Leyte were the target for three Japanese naval groups, totalling — without considering submarines — nine battleships, four carriers, thirteen heavy cruisers and seven light cruisers, together with more than 30 destroyers.

Despite the results achieved against this force, the Navy cautioned against over-optimism.

"We must not allow ourselves to feel that this victory effectively prevented any reinforcement of the Jap forces on Leyte and Samar, because he can still, by the very nature of the geography of the islands continue his reinforcements at an increasingly diminishing rate," the Navy said.

"He cannot, however, prevent our own reinforcement and supply of General MacArthur and his gallant troops."

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2d Philippines Battle Cost U. S. Six Ships, Navy Reports

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—The navy reported today on the Philippines battle which cost the Japanese more than 60 warships and said that some damaged American craft already have returned to duty.

Summing up the October 22-27 battle in the longest naval communique of the war, the department identified six American ships lost in action, including the light carrier Princeton. This sinking had been announced previously.

The five other ships named were two escort carriers—the Saint Lo and Gambier Bay; two destroyers—the Johnston and Hoel; one destroyer escort—the Samuel B. Roberts.

"A fewer lesser craft" also were reported lost.

Jap Losses Listed

"Against this," the communique said, "the Japanese definitely lost two battleships, four carriers, six heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and an undetermined number of destroyers. These ships were seen to go down.

"So severely damaged that they may have sunk before reaching port, and in any event removed from action for from one to perhaps six months, were one Japanese battleship, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and seven destroyers. In addition, damaging hits were noted on six battleships, four heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and ten destroyers."

The text of the communique follows:

Based on reports—necessarily incomplete due to the necessity of radio silence for certain fleet units and the impossibility of having some officers in attendance at evaluation conferences because of continuing operations of fleet units—the following information is now available on the second battle of the Philippines:

I

A series of naval engagements and, in terms of victory, ones which may turn out to be among the decisive battles of modern times, were won by our forces against a three-pronged attack by the Japanese in an attempt to prevent our landings in the Philippine Islands.

The fact is known. Progress of the three-day battle which began October 23 was promptly reported to the American public as far as military security permitted.

Japs Still At a Loss

It is now possible to give a chronological and diagrammatic review of the second battle of the Philippines, which left the United States fleet in command of the eastern approaches to the Philippines, providing support for General MacArthur's invading forces and maintaining without interruption the seaborne supply lines pouring men and munitions into the combat area.

The Japanese are still wondering what hit them. It is impossible, therefore, to identify the composition of our naval forces or to describe the damage—other than losses—suffered by us in the three-day fight. All damage, however, was remediable and some of the United States ships hurt in the fight are already back on duty.

We lost one light carrier, the U. S. S. Princeton; two escort carriers, the U. S. S. Saint Lo and U. S. S. Gambier Bay; two destroyers, the U S. S. Johnston and U. S. S. Hoel, and one destroyer escort, the U. S. S. Samuel B. Roberts, and a few lesser craft.

Against this, the Japanese definitely lost two battleships, four carriers, six heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and an undetermined number of destroyers. These ships were seen to go down.

So severely damaged that they may have sunk before reaching port, and in any event removed from action for from one to perhaps six months, were one Japanese battleship, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and seven destroyers. In addition, damaging hits were noted on six battleships, four heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and ten destroyers.

Reduces Future Casualties

The victory not only made possible the continuing supply of men and munitions to Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur's successful invasion forces but by its magnitude can conservatively be said to have greatly reduced future casualties in both men and waterborne equipment.

Like all battles, this one did not just happen. The engagements, in one of which surface ships slugged it out against each other, and in which the far-ranging carrier-borne United States aircraft both intercepted and pursued enemy ships with conspicuous success, were preceded by a series of other actions which fall into a definite, strategic pattern when reviewed in order.

II

Preliminaries to the showdown battle can be said to have opened with the landings on Peleliu and Morotai, southwest of the Philippines, on September 15. These landings in themselves were preceded by a two-week series of feints and thrusts by Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier task force of the Third Fleet, which kept the Japanese forces off balance while whittling down their aerial strength by some 900 planes.

These successes indicated the feasibility of advancing the date for the invasion of the Philippines, and the date of October 20 was set by General MacArthur in consultation with Admiral Nimitz and approved by the high command.

Enemy Kept Confused

However, a great deal of hard, tough work had to be accomplished first. As much damage as possible

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had to be inflicted upon the enemy over the widest available area guarding the Philippines. Additionally, by hitting the Japanese hard, and again and again, the enemy was to be confused, and kept confused, as to the utlimate objective of our far-ranging forces.

On October 9, surface forces bombarded Marcus Island, and on the following day a carrier task force struck at Okinawa, in the Nansei Shoto group, about 1,500 miles to the westward. The Japanese defenders were caught off base each time, losing 82 planes at Okinawa and 46 ships, not counting 11 probably destroyed.

Luzon Attacked

On October 11, while the enemy was still trying to figure out what had hit him to the northward, the airplanes of one carrier group swept over the northern part of Luzon, main island of the Philippine Commonwealth, while the other carrier forces were refueling.

That strike cost the Japanese ten to 15 airplanes destroyed on the ground. Enemy opposition was inconsequential.

Three times, in as many days, the United States forces had struck at three different and widely separated strongholds of the enemy. On the fourth day, October 12, a fleet appeared in the enemy's own back yard, off the island of Formosa, from which the aerial attack against the Philippines had been launched by the Japanese nearly three years before.

Our objectives were the 25 to 30 first-class military airfields on Formosa, the airplanes based there, and, of course, any other military establishments on shore and the enemy shipping in the harbors.

Mischief At Formosa

Our fleet maneuvered in the vicinity of Formosa for three days, October 12, 13 and 14. Fifty-five enemy vessels of all kinds were certainly destroyed and 32 were probably sunk, while approximately 396 airplanes were destroyed in the air or on the ground. On the last day, and on October 16, Formosa was additionally the target of United States Army B-29's, flying from China.

The effrontery of the attack on Formosa from the sea provoked the Japanese into immediate counteraction. Strong units of bomber and torpedo planes swept down from the islands of the Empire, to be met and broken up by fighters from our carriers.

Two Japanese planes which forced their way through found targets in a couple of United States medium-sized ships, which were damaged by torpedoes but which successfully retired to the eastward.

Jap Boldness Lies

Now comes one of the most fantastic chapters of the war. The Japanese aviators who managed to reach home reported an amazing victory, and Tokyo was quick to claim—for the fifth or sixth time—that the naval strength of the United States had been rendered puny. But this time the Japanese believed their own propaganda, that at least 15 carriers had been sunk and varying quantities of other warships.

A task force of the Japanese Navy was sighted leaving the Empire to give the American fleet its *coup de grace*, but when the astonished pilots of the enemy scouting force saw the size of the healthy opposition deploying to receive them, the Japanese expedition wheeled and ran back to the safer waters of the Empire.

Admiral Halsey ironically observed that his ships sunk by Jap radio announcement had been salvaged, and were "retiring at high speed toward the Japanese fleet."

Beginning At Luzon

On October 14, our carrier planes began working over the Philippine Island of Luzon, and the lesser islands of the archipelago to the south and east, in order to come into immediate support of the amphibious forces approaching for the invasion.

Only about 85 enemy planes were bagged in the sweeps over approximatley 100 airfields up to the time our carriers, both the large and fast ones and the smaller escort ships, converged in support of the landings of the United States amphibious forces on Leyte. The strategy had succeeded, and the landings were effected by General MacArthur's forces in complete surprise.

III

The invasion of the Philippines employed a grand-scale use of all arms of modern warfare; land and amphibious forces, surface and subsurface ships, and, of course, a tremendous air coverage.

A look at the chart will show the confusion of islands upon whose perimeter the initial assault was made. They form a maze of channels, of which the two providing the best egress to the Pacific are San Bernardino Strait in the north, between Luzon and Samar islands, and Surigao Strait in the south, between Leyte and Mindanao.

One of the precautions our forces took against a Japanese incursion from the westward was to post submarines on the opposite side of the archipelago. Early on the morning of October 23, before daylight, two of our submarines flashed the word to the invasion forces that a strong Japanese fleet was headed northeastward from the South China Sea into Philippine waters—and characteristically reported, also, that they were moving in to attack.

They sent four torpedoes in each of three heavy cruisers, two of which were reported to have been left sinking and the third heavily damaged. The enemy forces scattered, and in the pursuit one of our submarines ran on a reef in the middle of the restricted channel and had to be destroyed, after all of the crew was removed to safety.

Cruiser Damaged

Later that day other contacts with the enemy were reported in Mindoro Strait, south of Luzon, and off the mouth of Manila Bay, where the reporting submarine badly damaged another heavy cruiser, which managed, however, to limp into the bay.

Thus alerted, the carrier forces immediately extended their patrol searches westward over the Visayan Sea and the Sulu Sea. On Tuesday, October 24, two large enemy fleets were seen making their way eastward.

One, in the Sulu Sea, was obviously headed for Mindanao Sea and its exit into the Pacific, Surigao Strait. It consisted of two battleships, Fuso and Yamashiro; two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and eight or ten destroyers.

Our carrier planes attacked and inflicted some damage on the battleships, one of the cruisers and two of the destroyers, but the enemy continued doggedly on the way to the strait, at whose mouth, where it debouched into Leyte Gulf, a surprise reception committee was being assembled.

5 Battle Wagons In One

The larger enemy force of the central prong of attack was initially composed of five battleships, the modern Yamato and Musashi, and the Nagato, Kongo and Haruna. In support were seven heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and from 13 to 15 destroyers. This task force was also engaged as it steamed through the Sibuyan Sea by the carrier force of the Third Fleet.

One of the Japanese battleships and two of the cruisers were heavily damaged and most of the other vessels in the group received hits. After engaging in a running battle, the Japanese turned back upon their course as if decided not to attempt to force San Bernardino Strait.

While these carrier strikes were being made against the two enemy fleets, our own ships and landing forces were being subjected to a very heavy air attack by hundreds of land-based planes darting out from the Philippines' 100 or more airfields. During these attacks the Princeton was hit and set on fire, and so damaged that the carrier had to be destroyed.

New Jap Forces Appear

Among the attacking Japanese planes was one group of carrier-based aircraft which flew in from the north, so search groups were dispatched from the Third Fleet to track them down.

At 3.40 in the afternoon of that same Tuesday, October 24, two enemy forces were detected coming down from the northern tip of Luzon to join battle.

They included two battleships, the Ise and Hyuga; four carriers, including one large ship of the Zuikaku class; a heavy cruiser, three light cruisers and six destroyers. The Third Fleet, upon receipt of this information, turned to meet the oncoming enemy.

IV

The United States forces aiding and protecting the landing on Leyte were now the target for three converging Japanese groups totaling, without estimating submarines, nine battleships, four carriers, 13 heavy cruisers and seven light cruisers, and 30-odd destroyers. The stage was set.

Shortly after midnight our PT boats off the southern approaches to Surigao Strait detected and reported the approach of the enemy's southern force, the one that had been battered but not deterred. The PTs reported that two of their torpedoes had probably struck as many ships, but still the enemy came on.

Three hours later United States destroyers on picket duty in the strait discovered the Japanese coming through in two columns, making about 20 knots.

The destroyers attacked, and almost simultaneously the battleships and cruisers stationed at the mouth of the strait opened fire. The enemy was caught in narrow waters, and caught in the fire, too, of five battleships he had accounted as lost in the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor—the West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, California and Pennsylvania—all modernized and more powerful than ever.

Navy Turn Back

The Japanese columns slowed indecisively to 12 knots and then, as shell after shell from the American vessels found their marks, the enemy tried to reverse course and escape. Of the two battleships, two heavy cruisers and two light, and ten destroyers, all were sunk except one battleship, one or two cruisers, and perhaps half the destroyers. The next day our aviators discovered the battleship and a fugitive cruiser, badly crippled, and finished them off.

Our losses in the entire action were one PT boat sunk and one destroyer damaged.

While the southern prong of the Japanese attack was being obliterated by surface action, the northernmost had been located from the air during the night—and it promptly swung from a southeasterly course to a northerly one. Hot pursuit resulted in a new contact early in the morning of the 25th.

Few Jap Planes On Deck

The Japanese carriers had few planes on their decks—they had sent their aircraft out against our ships the day before, and the planes apparently had to refuel on Luzon before returning to their mother ships. Indeed, the Japanese airplanes came in to rejoin their carriers while the United States bombers and torpedo planes were sending three of the four ships to the bottom and making the deck of the fourth no fit landing place for anything.

Twenty-one of the homing Japanese airplanes were intercepted and destroyed by the fighter-cover of the United States forces.

Not only did the aerial assault sink three of the four carriers and damage the fourth, but two of the

Japanese destroyers were sent down. The enemy force turned and made their way toward Japan, with some of our ships crowding on all steam to catch them—the remainder of the Third Fleet units turned south at full speed for a reason about to be made clear.

Our cruisers and destroyers quickly overtook the surviving but crippled Japanese carrier and sent it down without effort. During the night, one of our submarines intercepted a damaged cruiser and finished it off with torpedoes.

Why Halsey Diverted Attack

What had caused Admiral Halsey to divert part of his force southward was the report that a group of our escort carriers operating in support of the landings on Leyte was being threatened by superior enemy forces. The anti-submarine patrol of this group of six escort carriers and seven destroyers and destroyer escorts had detected in Wednesday's dawn an approaching Japanese force of four battleships, seven cruisers and nine destroyers.

These were apparently the surviving elements of the enemy task force which had been attacked from the air in the Sibuyan Sea and forced to flee westward. During the night the group had traversed San Bernardino Strait.

The escort carriers, silhouetted against the dawn, came under heavy fire from the Japanese force which, in the western gloom and with the Philippine hills providing further concealment, possessed every advantage of position and firing power. The carriers, converted merchantmen, headed off to the eastward into the east wind at the top of their limited speed, launching aircraft to attack the enemy. But the enemy's superior speed and gun power swiftly told.

Japs Poor Shots

The Japanese continued to close in, hauling around to the northward and forcing this carrier group to head southward, under continuous fire from the enemy's 16-inch, 14-inch and 8-inch shells.

Japanese marksmanship was poor, and American seamanship excellent, however, and although frequently straddled, our ships were not heavily hit during the first part of the engagement.

By 9 o'clock, though, despite a sustained air attack on the enemy and the best efforts of the destroyer support with smoke screens and forays against the Japanese, the carriers began to take considerable punishment.

One of them was sunk. Two destroyers and a destroyer escort which courageously charged the Japanese battleships went down under the enemy's heavy shells. Nevertheless, the Japanese paid an exhorbitant price for their success, such as it was. Two of their heavy cruisers were sunk, and one — perhaps two — of their destroyers went down under the concentrated counterattack from surface and air.

Still the enemy pressed his advantage, and by 9.20 the carrier group had been jockeyed into a situation with the Japanese, only 12,000 yards distant, and in position for the kill.

Why Japs Withdrew

Then, suddenly, the enemy ships hauled away, gradually widening the distance, and to the astonishment of the battered American forces, broke off the battle with a final and harmless spread of torpedoes before steaming over the northern horizon at high speed, trailing oil from pierced hulls as they fled.

What happened can be reconstructed from the events already reviewed. The Japanese admiral, with a costly local victory in sight, received word of the destruction of the southern force in Surigao Strait and the utter rout of the northern force with the destruction of its carriers. He had to get back through San Bernardino Strait, or face annihilation.

Further, though the Jap may not have known it, we had a battleship and cruiser force—a part of the Seventh Fleet—in the Gulf for the purpose of protecting the transports and landing craft from any enemy force attempting to destroy them. This was the force which so completely defeated the Japanese southern force before daylight in the southern part of Leyte Gulf, almost annihilating it—and which was still available—almost unscathed—to prevent the entrance of the central force.

Jap Destroyer Caught

The vanguard of the returning Third Fleet units caught one straggling enemy destroyer before it reached the strait and sank it. Early the next day air groups from our carriers ranged over the Sibuyan Sea and continued attacks on the fugitives, probably sinking one heavy cruiser and a light cruiser.

Back at the scene of the attack on the carriers, the Japanese continued to harass the American ships with land-based planes, resulting in the sinking of a second of the CVE's, but the second battle of the Philippines was over and decisively won. The enemy fleet had sustained losses and damage which materially weakened their over-all naval and air strength against the final drive of the United States forces against the empire.

Can Still Reinforce Self

We must not, however, allow ourselves to feel that this victory effectively prevented any reinforcement of the Jap forces on Leyte and Samar, because he can still, by the very nature of the geography of the islands which afford protection and hiding places for short, fast transportation runs, continue his reinforcements at an increasingly diminishing rate.

He cannot, however, prevent our own reinforcement and supply of General MacArthur and his gallant troops. Our naval and air forces will continue to insure the control of these sea approaches to the Philippines and the effective support and supply of our troops.

The Third Fleet was under command of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., USN, during the operations, and the Seventh Fleet was under command of Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, USN.

JAP BATTLE LOSSES PUT AT OVER 60 SHIPS

Navy's Official Report on Philippine Clash Lists Six American Vessels Sunk by Foe.

NOV 18 1944

Washington, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The Navy reported today on the Philippines battle which cost the Japanese more than sixty warships.

The communique said in part:

"The Japanese are still wondering what hit them. It is impossible, therefore, to identify the composition of our naval forces or to describe the damage —other than losses— suffered by us in the three-day fight. All damage, however, was remediable and some of the United States ships hurt in the fight are already back on duty.

"We lost one light cruiser, the U. S. S. Princeton, two escort carriers, the U. S. S. Saint Lo and U. S. S. Gambier Bay, two destroyers, the U. S. S. Johnston and U. S. S. Hoel, and one destroyer escort, the U. S. S. Samuel B. Roberts and a few lesser craft.

"Against this, the Japanese definitely lost two battleships, four carriers, six heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and an undetermined number of destroyers. These ships were seen to go down. So severely damaged that they may have sunk before reaching port, and in any event removed from action for from one to perhaps six months, were one Japanese battleship, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and seven destroyers. In addition, damaging hits were noted on six battleships, four heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and ten destroyers."

"The victory not only made possible the continuing supply of men and munitions to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's succesful invasion forces, but by its magnitude can conservatively be said to have greatly reduced future casualties in both men and water-borne equipment."

U. S. Ship Losses In Sea Battle

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—These are the ships reported by the navy as lost in the Philippines naval battle (nothing has been announced as to the fate of the skippers or other personnel):

LIGHT CARRIER PRINCETON—Converted from a 10,000-ton cruiser hull, built at the Camden (N. J.) yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company and commissioned in 1943. The name of the commander has not been announced.

ESCORT CARRIER GAMBIER BAY—Completed December, 1943, at Kaiser Shipbuilding Company, Vancouver, Wash. Capt. Walter Vieweg, Elmira, N. Y.

ESCORT CARRIER SAINT LO—Built by Kaiser and commissioned October, 1943. Capt. Francis J. McKenna, 7661 Gleneagles, Norfolk, Virginia.

DESTROYER HOEL—Built by Bethlehem Steel Company, San Francisco, commissioned July, 1943. Commander Leon S. Kintenberger, 130 Spa avenue, Annapolis, Md.

DESTROYER JOHNSTON—Built by Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Company, Seattle, Wash., commissioned October, 1943. Commander Ernest E. Evans, Tulsa, Okla.

DESTROYER ESCORT SAMUEL B. ROBERTS — Brown Shipbuilding Company, Houston, Texas, commissioned April, 1944. Lieut. Com. Robert W. Copeland, Tacoma, Washington.

Ship Toll At Manila Revised Upward

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 17 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, revising previous figures upward, announced that Third Fleet carrier planes sank a cruiser, four destroyers and 11 cargo vessels and oil tankers in their November 12 raid on Manila.

The light cruiser previously reported as damaged was known to have sunk, Nimitz said in a communique yesterday. Returning pilots also originally reported only two destroyers sunk and said the merchantmen were either destroyed or left blazing.

Drydock Torpedoed

Four torpedoes also were sent into a floating drydock, believed to be the 500-foot Admiral Dewey, which the Americans scuttled before Manila's fall. The Japanese evidently raised it.

The Pacific commander reported a series of aerial strikes from Haha and Iwo islands, in the Bonin and Volcano groups, to by-passed islands in the northern Palaus. A bomb hit was scored on a small cargo vessel at Iwo and a possible hit was made on a medium-sized merchantman at Haha. The latter island is some 650 miles south of Tokyo.

Ground installations in the Palaus were attacked heavily by land-based Liberators which also sank several barges and other small craft.

Grew Warns Of Any Jap Peace Bid

...et Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 17 (AP)—"Japanese militarism is a cancer," Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan told a press conference here yesterday, and "our job is to cut out the cancer completely and permanently, no matter how tough or long the fight."

Grew came to Hawaii as a State Department representative to confer with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander.

Warns Of Offers

He told newsmen the United States may expect a compromise peace offer from the Japanese as soon as their leaders realize their position is hopeless. Of this he warned:

"If the bait is accepted we may be certain our sons and grandsons will be fighting this war over again."

Yanks Cut Ormoc Highway, Trap Japanese Regiment

NOV 18

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Saturday, Nov. 18—(AP) Rain-drenched doughboys straddled Ormoc highway with a strong road block a mile south of Limon today, trapping remnants of a Japanese regiment, as elements of the U. S. 32nd Division were thrown into the battle of Leyte for the first time.

A headquarters communique announced completion of a double envelopment movement by two units of the 24th Division, cutting the highway below Limon, four miles from Pinamopoan at the northern end of Ormoc corridor.

Supply Columns Blasted

Japanese supply columns attempting to break through to Limon were destroyed, the communique said. The inference was also that enemy forces caught in the gap were cut off from escape, except by small, scattered bands.

The 32nd Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. William H. Gill of Denver, Colo., sent units into the battle line north of Limon. Already they have driven a deep wedge into isolated enemy strong-points.

East of Ormoc road, action in mountain fighting around the Mt. Minoro-Badian area was limited to mopping up of enemy pockets by the dismounted First Cavalry and elements of the 24th Division.

Several suicide charges by enemy parties were wiped out, while American artillery continued to pound Japanese positions throughout the corridor.

The American 7th Division repulsed an enemy attack at Tabgas, 11 miles south of Ormoc, the final goal of the current Yank squeeze. This is the third assault smashed by the 7th on the coastal road leading to Ormoc, including the repulsion of a landing attempt.

Leyte-based fighter planes attacked enemy small craft on the west coast and bombed shore installations south of Ormoc.

Approximately 30 Japanese planes attacked American ground installations in the Dulag area, near the island's east coast. They were intercepted by Yank patrols and 15 were shot down in aerial combat, with three more falling to anti-aircraft fire.

"Our losses were negligible," the communique said.

YANKS CAPTURE CONTROL OF KEY RIDGE ON LEYTE

Sweep Down Breakneck Hill to Within 1000 Yards of Jap-held Limon.

BRIG.-GEN. EASLEY WOUNDED

Five Enemy Warships and Eleven Merchant Vessels Now Listed as Sunk in Raid on Manila.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 17 (A. P.).

30.24— 20457

—Stubbornly defended, shell-blasted Limon, key to the Ormoc road, was within grasp of weather-beaten units of the Twenty-fourth United States Division today as they took virtual control of dominating Breakneck Ridge. The American units coming down the slopes of the ridge from the west had advanced to within 1,000 yards of the Ormoc valley village, a frontline dispatch announced.

Other American units on the east were held up by Japanese strongly intrenched in ravines and gullies.

Another Twenty-fourth Division force is behind the Japanese on the Ormoc Road, two and a half miles south of Limon, but has not been able to cut the road entirely because of heavy Japanese concentrations on a hillside commanding the highway. The Japanese have not been able to use the road either, because the Americans are keeping it under continual motar and machine-gun fire.

Air Force Blasts Foe.

With American long-range artillery hammering all the twenty-six-mile corridor that remains to the Japanese, and American flyers ranging the skies overhead, enemy dead mounted steadily. The rains were slowing the action, though, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced. The artillery continued its havoc throughout the corridor, and Japanese aerial activity was negligible, the general added.

American fighter planes, bombing and strafing the Ormoc Japanese supply area, sank thirty barges lying with their ramps touching the shore, apparently unloaded. At Valencia, half way up the road from Ormoc to the Japanese forward elements along the horseshoe bend south of Limon, the airmen destroyed dozens of trucks in a motor pool.

Brig.-Gen. Easley Wounded.

A Japanese sniper, meanwhile, wounded Brig.-Gen. Claudius M. Easley, assistant commander of the Ninety-sixth Division. Gen. Easley, a colorful Texan, was tramping through frontline positions when he was struck. He was the first American general officer to be wounded in this campaign.

Gen. MacArthur announced the complete occupation of tiny Pegun Island in the Mapia group just northwest of New Guinea, thus eliminating a Japanese observation post from which the enemy had been able to observe operations along the American bombing route to the Philippines. Bras Island, also in the Mapia group, is being mopped up, Gen. MacArthur said.

ISLAND OF PEGUN CLEARED OF JAPS

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Occupation of Pegun Island in the Mapia group northwest of New Guinea, invaded by a small American force Wednesday, has been completed, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The communique said that the Yanks were eliminating the remnants of a small Japanese garrison on Bras Island, also in the Mapia group, after going ashore there yesterday.

Invasion of the Mapia Islands, Gen. MacArthur said, is to eliminate Japanese coast watchers which have been able to keep a close watch on American aerial operations, especially from Biak on the northwest coast of New Guinea.

Filipino Girls Entertain GIs On Leyte

With 49th Fighter Group, Philippines, Nov. 16 (AP—Delayed)—Two talented Filipino girls today gave American combat forces in the Philippines their first professional-type camp show.

Marina Sablad, 20-year-old soprano, brought down the house with "Indian Summer." Next time, said Pianist Trinidad Laceras, the Yanks will hear "Shoo Shoo Baby" and "Milkman, Keep Those Bottles Quiet."

And, Mayor Paulo Jaro announced proudly, "Next week we're goin gto bring out a full chorus."

Patches Rushed To M'Arthur

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—The army can do things in a hurry.

General McArthur wanted shoulder patches for the Philippine army.

He cabled Washington October 26. The requisition was telephoned to the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot October 27. Negotiations started at once with manufacturers.

The next night two New Jersey plants started work after removing other embroidery jobs from machines and rethreading. Several thousand yards of twill was required.

All day Sunday, October 29 the mills hummed, and on into the week. The first of the patches was trucked to the Newark airport November 1 and given No. 1 priority west. Three days later the entire order was cleared.

Australia Unopposed To Tribune Publication

Canberra, Australia, Nov. 17 (AP). Australia does not propose to cancel a permit granted the Chicago *Tribune* to publish a newspaper here for United States troops, although the *Tribune* had criticized the British Empire generally, and Australia particularly, for what it termed leaving the Philippines fighting to the Americans, the House of Representatives was told today.

Francis M. Forde, Acting Prime Minister, giving that reply to a questioner, added that when permission was granted recently for the *Tribune* to issue a newspaper here similar permits already had been granted several other United States publicaitons.

He said the matter was referred in September to General MacArthur, who had recommended approval of the *Tribune's* application, among others.

Venezuelan Plot Nipped

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 17 (AP). The Venezuelan Government said today that a military rebellion plot had been discovered in Caracas Sunday. A small group of non-commissioned officers was implicated in the plot, which was nipped in the bud, the Government said.

Mexicans To Greet Cuban Public Employes

Mexico City, Nov. 17 (AP)—Tomas Gamba and Eduardo Canas Abril, leaders of the Confederation of Public Employes of Cuba, will be given a royal reception when they arrive here Saturday as guests of the syndicate of employes of the local Administration and the federation of Government employes.

Ceremonies planned in their honor include musical selections, a parade of troops and a gathering of some 7,000 Government employes.

They will be lodged in one of Mexico's better hotels and will attend Monday's festivities celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Mexican Revolution.

24 LOST AS U-BOAT SINKS ICELANDIC SHIP

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Nov. 17 (AP)—Iceland's largest passenger ship, the 1,542-ton Godafoss, has been sunk by a German U-boat in Icelandic waters with loss of twenty-four lives, it was announced today.

Among the victims were Dr. and Mrs. Fridgeir Olason and their three children, ranging in age from five months to seven years. Dr. Alason did post-graduate work in the United States and Canada and received a degree from Harvard last spring.

Other victims were the wife and 3-year-old son of Capt. William G. Downey of New York. They were returning to the United States after Captain Downey's transfer to the European theatre following two years service here.

CANADIAN FLIER KILLED

Previously Reported Missing—Sister Living Here

OTTAWA, Nov. 17 (AP)—Warrant Officer John Brian deCourcy O'Grady, previously reported missing in action, is now presumed to be dead, a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list disclosed today. His sister, Miss Helen O'Grady, resides at 45 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.

Among others listed were:

Dead

MAYALL, Pvt. CHARLES; sister, Mrs. Harriet Jones, Middletown, Conn.

Wounded

McLAUGHLIN, Pvt. GEORGE FRANCIS; mother, Mrs. Ella McLaughlin, 612 Bramhall Ave., Jersey City.

O'NEILL, Pvt. DANIEL JOHN; mother, Mrs. Mary O'Neill, 1072 Lexington Ave., New York.

Leyte Governor Denies Collaboration With Japs

By Elmont Waite

NOV 18 1944

Commonwealth Capital, Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 17 (AP)—Bernardo Torres, Governor of Leyte province under Japanese rule, protested before a board of inquiry today that he was innocent of collaborating with the enemy.

Gesturing dramatically, he presented a letter purportedly written by the American commander at the time Japanese overran Leyte in 1942, advising Torres that "prompt obedience to the Japanese army and their orders is absolutely necessary."

"For Good Of People"

Torres said he remained Governor under enemy domination in an effort "to maintain a Government here that would guide our people, protect our people."

Torres cases was one of four heard today. Approximately 180 others accused of collaboration are awaiting trial and more are being jailed daily.

Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, chairman of the board, said it would recommend to President Sergio Osmena within 48 hours whether Torres and others investigated should be freed or detained for Cort trial.

The letter Torres presented was dated May 20, 1942. It was purportedly signed by Col. T. M. Cornell, then in command of American headquarters for Leyte and Samar.

Said To Avoid Conflict

The letter said "all conflict with Jap forces must be avoided." It suggested "that you exert every effort to insure peaceful occupation of your province."

It said the surrender had been ordered by the American commandant but "I assure you, I and all my fellow-American officers do not desire this result, but are acting ni good faith for what we believe to be the best interests of the Filipino people."

Roosevelt Rooter Forced to Flee

Mexico City, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Senora Maria Lowcell, first woman to join the Central American "exile colony" in Mexico, said today that she had to leave El Salvador as the indirect result of a parade celebrating the re-election of President Roosevelt

The parade, which she organized on November 8, developed into a demonstration against the administration of Salvadorean President Osmin Aguirre Salinas, Senora Lowcell said. She sought refuge in the Mexican embassy in San Salvador to escape arrest.

Set For Heavy Air Attacks, Japs Say

San Francisco, Nov. 17 (AP)—Japan is preparing for "large-scale enemy air assaults," the Tokyo radio disclosed today.

A "liason council to cope with air-raid disasters" is to be established in the Japanese Home Ministry, the announcement said, to "solidify the defense structure within the homeland in view of the inevitability of large-scale enemy air assaults."

The broadcast to the Japanese people, recorded here, said the action was decided at a four-hour meeting of the Japanese Cabinet with Premier Kuniaki Koiso today.

Raids Prompt Action

Apparently heavy damage inflicted by American planes on Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands, October 10 as a prelude to the Philippines invasion, prompted the Cabinet action as well as numerous reconnaissance flights over the main Japanese islands by B-29s.

None of the reconnaissance flights have ever been confirmed by American sources.

The same broadcast announced the Cabinet approved a report from Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata on a budget for the next fiscal year.

Attack Reported

Earlier, the Japanese reported an attack on a Japanese patrol ship by "three enemy vessels" west of the Bonin Islands and a raid by American bombers and fighters on the Labuan sector of northwestern Borneo.

The attack on the patrol ship, the radio said, took place Wednesday (Japanese time) and reports of "enemy activity" preceded the fight. The Bonins are 610 miles southeast of Tokyo.

Domei described the patrol ship as "a small craft of only 100 tons," but claimed it opposed the attacking vessels in three engagements over eight hours, inflicting "severe damage" on two of the enemy "before they fled."

Damaged, Japs Admit

The broadcast admitted the patrol ship emerged from the action "with a hole made by an enemy shell" and with several members of the crew killed or wounded.

In the Borneo raid, the Japanese radio claimed Japanese "units" had shot down eight of "about 40" American Liberators and P-38 planes. The raid took place yesterday morning (Borneo time).

In another broadcast Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information, was quoted as saying the Japanese Government on November 15 had decided to allow prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japan to send radiograms home.

(Only recently the Japanese Government agreed to receive messages for prisoners from their homes.)

FRENCH COUNT IN SPAIN

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—(AP) The Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne reported arrested in France this week, is in Madrid, the Spanish radio said tonight in a broadcast reported by the FCC. The Count had been reported by the Paris radio to have been wounded and taken prisoner by French Partisans. The Paris broadcast the Spanish broadcast denied this.

NOV 18 1944

'Great Turn' In War Forecast By Koiso

New York, Nov. 17 (AP)—Premier Kuniaki Koiso told a Japanese audience today, said the Tokyo radio, that the Axis could expect "a favorable development" and "a great turn" in the war, although at the same time admitting the war situation is "very serious."

The "favorable development" will result from the "brilliant victories" of Japanese forces and the "gallant fight" of the Germans, Koiso was quoted as saying in a Japanese Domei agency dispatch. The broadcast, beamed to Pacific areas, was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Koiso spoke at a feast tendered in Tokyo to the puppet Premier Ba Maw of Burma. He said:

"I wish to affirm at this time that Japan will share life and death together with Burma, and indeed all the countries of East Asia, in order to destroy the evil ambitions of Britain and the United States who are seeking to reenslave these countries and also in order to bring about a permanent peace between Japan and Burma and the various countries of greater East Asia."

Ba Maw responded, said Domei, by voicing his faith in eventual victory, "whether it takes a day or a year or a hundred years."

FOUR YEARS AGO IN WAR THEATER

By Associated Press.

Nov. 17, 1940—Gen Charles de Gaulle announced that Port Gentil, second city of the French African Colony of Gabon, had surrendered and the entire territory was under his command.

ARGENTINE PLAN REJECTED BY U. S.

Request to Hold Meeting of Western Hemisphere Nations Opposed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—(AP) The United States has informed the other Latin American republics that it is opposed to Argentina's request to hold a foreign ministers meeting to thrash out that nation's diplomatic isolation.

The American views were expressed, it was learned today, in a note circulated to all the embassies of Western hemisphere nations in Washington, except Argentina.

The United States' document was in close agreement with a note distributed a few days ago by Mexico. The Mexican note recommended that the Argentine proposal to the Pan-American union be turned down and that foreign ministries in the hemisphere spend more time deciding how to deal with the ticklish Argentine problem.

As a result, Latin diplomats here expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to hold a meeting of foreign ministers on the Argentine question this year, and extremely unlikely that any conference can be called until 1945.

The United States, paralleling the Mexican views, held that United Nations problems and the war are far more important and must be considered before Argentina's case. The way was left open for a foreign ministers meeting on world security plans and the American document indicated that the Argentine situation could be discussed incidentally to such a conference.

However, it was made quite clear that this government does not believe that Argentina should be among those invited to participate on an equal status.

A third document, from Chile, has also been dispatched. The Chilean view tends to favor acceptance of the Argentine proposal but states that Chile would be ready to follow the decision of the rest of the American republics.

None of the other countries in the hemisphere have formally presented their opinions as yet.

'Neighbors' Divided On Argentina's Plea

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—A split in opinion appears to have developed among the Latin-American nations on Argentina's request for a conference of Foreign Ministers.

So far only Mexico has formally expressed its views in a memorandum to the other nations. It recommended that the Argentine proposal for discussion of that nation's political quarantine be turned down. Other Central American republics are known to lean toward Mexico's viewpoint.

Some Ask Early Session

Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador spoke for a meeting the day the Argentine request was presented to their representatives at the Pan-American Union, however, and several of the South American countries feel that the conference should be held, and soon.

The fundamental difference in ideas is over how to hold a meeting without placing Argentina in a position to maneuver recognition from the nations which have refused diplomatic relations with the regime of President Edelmiro Farrell.

Impatience Growing

Also the feeling appears general that Argentina should not be allowed to participate in talks on world security which the other republics, all members of the United and Associated Nations, want to hold.

Impatience is developing among those American republics which favor a conference because of a series of Argentine moves apparently aimed at intimidating neighboring countries on the one hand, and, on the other, convincing the rest of the hemisphere that the Argentine Government intends to clean out Axis influence and restore constitutionality.

Examples Given

Argentina's sudden 50 per cent slash of wheat exports to Bolivia comes in the first category. In the second is the Government's decision to study revival of political parties and measures against Axis newspapers.

So far the only formula suggested on the technique of a meeting which might receive general agreement has been to hold a conference without Argentina on Dumoarton Oaks peace plans, then, during discussions of Western Hemisphere security, Argentina could be invited to present her case.

HURLEY SEEN NEW ENVOY TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 — (AP) Appointment of trouble shooter Patrick J. Hurley as American ambassador to China appeared a strong likelihood tonight.

Both Chinese and American diplomats expressed the opinion that Maj. Gen. Hurley might be able to unravel some of the gravely tangled lines of Chinese-American relations.

He has been handling many of the duties of ambassador in Chungking since last August as personal emissary of President Roosevelt.

The President said today that he had picked a successor to Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss, who resigned at the time General Joseph W. Stilwell was recalled.

The name will probably be sent to the Senate for confirmation as soon as Chungking goes through the formality of declaring the appointment persona grata.

Hurley is poppular both with Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek and with American army officers in China, many of whom have thus far found difficulties in establishing smooth relations with the Chinese.

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Nazis Hold 200 Claiming To Be Citizens of U. S.

State Department Says They Are Being Denied Legal Rights

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Some 200 persons claiming United States citizenship are being held in a German camp without recourse to their right to the protective interest of the Swiss government.

The State Department, disclosing this today, said an effort is being made to learn the names of the 200 and to arrange for their transfer to an internment camp where they would be accorded full rights under "existing international agreements and practices."

The camp in which they are held is at a place called Bergen Belsen, near Hanover, the department said. It added that the German government has not allowed either Swiss representatives or International Red Cross delegates to visit there.

"In order that the department may assemble as much information as possible in the matter," the department's announcement said "persons having information indicating that specific individuals with valid claims to American citizenship are detained at Bergen Belsen are requested to provide the department with such information as they may possess."

Man Races Bomber

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—From the Pacific comes a story by Marine Correspondent Theron Rice of a race between a man and a bomber.

Said Sergeant Theron, formerly of the Washington *Evening Star*:

"The bomber won by fractions of a second.

"It all began when Lieut. Chester Ruffin, of Moorhead, Miss., a former track star at Perkinston (Miss.) Junior College, declared he could beat a Ventura medium bomber in a race of no more than 100 yards. Lieut. Com. Elwyn L. Christman, of San Diego, Cal., accepted the challenge.

"Although Lieutenant Ruffin led most of the way, the momentum gained by the plane pushed it across the finish line 35 feet ahead. The bomber's time was 9.7 seconds, Lieutenant Ruffin's 9.95 seconds."

PRESIDENT PLANS PARIS VISIT LATER

Washington, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt made clear today that his projected meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin would take priority over his hope of visiting Paris.

He indicated also that the meeting might be at some point far removed from the French capital.

Mr. Roosevelt told his news conference he hoped some day to accept an invitation from Gen. Charles de Gaulle to visit Paris.

In answer to the question concerning his progress toward the meeting Mr. Roosevelt had said he had made no progress yet, although all three of the Allied leaders want to see each other.

The President was an hour and five minutes late to his conference. He explained his delay by saying he was keeping abreast of military developments in Europe. Asked for any news on the drive in western Europe, Mr. Roosevelt replied only that it was in progress.

At the State Department, a message from Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov expressed the belief that continued cooperation between the United States and Russia would be a most important factor in creating a lasting peace, the message in response to congratulations on the recent anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

Carlson Wins Promotion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Evans F. Carlson, marine officer of "Carlson's Raider" fame, has been promoted to colonel. Carlson, who led marines in a raid on the Japanese in Makin Island in December, 1942, has been decorated for that feat as well as for his services at Guadalcanal, Tarawa and Saipan. A lieutenant colonel at the time, Colonel Carlson was wounded in the Saipan campaign earlier this year.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,074 casualties in the European area. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

FDR Urges Quick Action on Law For Military Training of Youth

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 — (AP) President Roosevelt said today he hoped the new Congress will enact this winter legislation for compulsory, one-year government training for young Americans.

In a news conference discussion, he indicated he had in mind a more general program, however, than the year of peacetime military training which some are advocating to establish a trained army reserve.

Would Benefit Youth

Mr. Roosevelt said the degree of military training would be up to the legislators. But he went on to speak of the physical benefits derived by those who served in the Civilian Conservation corps, the desirability of teaching people to brush their teeth and keep clean, and asked, should we, for instance, teach girls cooking?

The question of peacetime military training seems certain to bring prolonged controversy in the new Congress which takes office in January.

Archbishops and bishops of the Catholic church in the United States voiced opposition at a meeting here Thursday to "immediate passage" of such a measure. They urged that action be withheld until the end of the war when the new law in the Army and Navy return and the post-war international situation can be seen in clearer focus.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America also has gone on record in favor of postponing the question until after the war. The American Federation of Teachers' Commission on Educational Reconstruction (AFL) recently adopted a resolution opposing "hasty or ill-considered action" on the question.

The question was raised at Mr. Roosevelt's conference by a reporter who asked whether he thought Congress should enact a compulsory training law.

The President said he hoped so, that he had been for it right along.

As the discussion went along, these were some of the President's observations:

It was appalling the number of men turned down in the draft because of physical defects.

It was important to teach men to live with other men.

As for the military aspects, cooking might be military and it might not, and so might carpentry.

Anyhow, there were lots of things boys could do for their country.

Youth Between 18 and 23

In general, he remarked, he thought that between the ages of 18 and 23 one year of service should be given to the government. By this age spread, he said, individual cases could be adjusted to family circumstances.

A reporter said there had been suggestions that establishing a military reserve might be handled through the National Guard with three months annual training spread over several years.

It won't work, Mr. Roosevelt replied flatly.

Asked whether the National Guard would continue if Congress enacted a peacetime universal training law, he said he did not know, that it would depend on Congress.

Universal peacetime military training has been endorsed by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and by General George C. Marshall, army Chief of Staff, and already has the support of a sizeable group in Congress. Several measures to put it into effect are pending at the Capitol.

Senate May Delay Oil Hearing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman, said today that hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Anglo-American oil agreement may be deferred until January. The agreement looks to establishment of an international petroleum commission for development of petroleum resources for international trade.

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Inflation Fears Cause Delay in Reconversion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 — (AP) Fear that the wholesale dropping of production controls might cause ruptures in the price ceiling structure after V-day in Europe is slowing preparations for the reconversion of industry.

This snag was disclosed by War Production board sources at the height of a new administration drive to fight what it terms public complacency by deemphasizing civilian activity.

If Germany collapsed tomorrow, it was stated, WPB probably could not revoke all the 350 orders which earlier were declared due for the scrap heap. Some of the controls have been found closely linked to price orders which will continue after Hitler's fall.

In any case, business is not likely to get WPB's detailed blueprint for reconversion until the German collapse is imminent and certain. Top officials now lean to the belief that too much talk about peacetime planning leads to letdowns in the war effort.

Tempering the upsurge of official concern over manpower and war production problems, a war manpower official asserted "there is definitely no manpower crisis."

Most of the arms and supply shortages which led Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes yesterday to threaten complete suspension of "the resumption of production of civilian supplies," are caused by increases in military demands and other factors, the WMC authority said.

"The manpower situation has not worsened in the last two months," he asserted. "We are having trouble, however, keeping up with the turnover of workers. We find that our manpower troubles grow out of our military successes."

Washington's difficulty with the home-front problem was attributed to "an atmosphere of necessary uncertainty" by William Y. Elliott, WPB vice chairman for civilian supply, in a speech in Boston today. It is complicated, he said, by the step-up in armament schedules required by the fact that the war in the Pacific "has gone ahead of schedule."

Inflationary fears entered the reconversion picture when WPB took its V-E day program to the Office of Price Administration and other government agencies for approval.

OPA pointed out that some WPB orders limit production to a handful of the types of a product made before the war. Price ceilings cover only the permitted types. If such an order were wiped out, a manufacturer could merely add a gadget to his product and have something technically new outside of price control.

Possible quality deterioration is feared by both WPB and OPA. Rayon hosiery for instance, is made to rigid WPB specifications. If these were lifted, officials fear some mills might be tempted to cut quality corners.

General agreement has developed that WPB must move with caution, and in the questionable cases should not act until some other safeguards can be erected.

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Du Pont To Provide Navy Ordnance Plant

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—The navy has entered into an agreement with the du Pont Corporation, Wilmington, Del., for construction and operation of a $1,000,000 naval ordnance plant at Dresden, N. Y.

In making the announcement today, the Navy Department said that construction is to start immediately. The plant is expected to employ 100 people.

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—A call for Republicans to "carry the torch of leadership" for a strong international peace organization was sounded today by Senator Austin (R., Vt.).

The Republicans, as a party, Austin said, have evidence in their 1944 platform, in the campaign of their Presidential nominee, and in their vote on the Connally resolution, that they have "shed isolationism" as a policy.

GOP Urged To Help In Planning Peace

Resolution Cited

He referred to passage, 85 to 5, of a resolution putting the Senate on record as favoring United States participation in an organization of nations to preserve future peace.

"We ought to be able to contribute something constructive to the formulation of the peace organization that will grow out of the Dumbarton Oaks discussions," Austin said.

Meanwhile, Chairman Connally (D., Texas) said the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would meet Wednesday to discuss plans for hearings, probably in the spring, if the final shape of the organization has been determined.

Still Considered

Still under consideration and apparently up to President Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill to work out, is the question whether one of the four big powers should be entitled to vote in cases in which it might be accused of aggression.

The Soviet representative at Dumbarton Oaks reportedly opposed disqualification in such a case.

Austin believes the Republicans in the Senate would be freer than the Democrats to advance airtight control by the council.

Discusses Veto Power

"Some of us already believe that no state, however great, should be above the law," he said. "If the veto power remains in any one of the four permanent members of the council, an aggressor state could be placed above the law, if it could vote on a question raised by its aggression."

Should a Democrat speak out too freely in such a case, Austin believes it might leave the impression in foreign governments that the Administration "is fixed in its idea," and thus make negotiations more difficult.

Wallace Return To Cabinet Is Predicted

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—Associates sizing up the future of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace suggested today that he might want to backtrack into the Cabinet.

They are pretty well agreed that Wallace's political and Vice-Presidential careers won't terminate together next January 20 and that the former Agriculture Secretary will continue in public life instead of going back to his farm journal or Iowa cornfields.

What Of Plans For 1948?

But their opinions differ as to whether Wallace has an eye on 1948 and the political toga of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Some who have been closely identified with him say he may have hopes of growing into Presidential timber within the next four years. They reason that he might like to go back into the Cabinet or take some other high post that would give him an opportunity to keep his name before the public.

Senator Ellender (D., La.), who sometimes plays handball with Wallace, said he thought the retiring Vice-President is not setting his sights on '48.

Foresees His Retention

Ellender confessed, though, that "I was afraid to bring it up" during a "long talk with him yesterday." He added:

"My guess, and it's purely a guess, is that he is going to be retained for some high Government position.

"I doubt if he would go back to the Agriculture Department. Too many headaches. I doubt if he would like labor. He might consider commerce—he loves figures. Or while the war is on he might be some kind of roving ambassador for the President. He is shrewd, a good observer and has a hefty mind."

Although President Roosevelt gave Wallace a less-than-vigorous indorsement at the Democratic National Convention and he lost out for renomination, he campaigned vigorously for the Democratic team.

One Incident Recalled

On at least one occasion, speaking from the same platform as Truman in New York city, the Vice-President heard cries of "Wallace for '48."

Whether they put ideas in his head, he just isn't telling anybody on Capitol Hill. He has no Senatorial cronies to whom he might disclose his intentions with complete candor, but one man who knows him well predicted that "there are going to be plenty more Wallace speeches."

House Rules Are Being Copyrighted

Washington, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—For the fourth time since 1918 Chairman Cannon (D.-Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee is revising the House rules of procedure.

The new volume will carry a personal copyright—the first time Mr. Cannon believes, that a Government-printed document has done so. He says that the rule book saves many hours of debate on procedure.

BRETTON WOODS PLAN DEBATED AT BUSINESS PARLEY

RYE, N. Y., Nov. 17—(AP) The American delegation's attitude toward the monetary proposals adopted at Bretton Woods was represented as being an open question today as the international business conference received the report of its panel on currency relations.

The American viewpoint on the World Stabilization fund and the international reconstruction bank had been awaited by the conference delegates as giving some indication of how business in this country felt regarding these plans.

Henry F. Grady, San Francisco shipping executive and chairman of the American delegation, explained the delegation's failure to take a stand on Bretton Woods by telling the conference that "as a business group, we must take into consideration what may be the views of the important groups in the United States now studying this matter."

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "the American Bankers' association, the National Foreign Trade council and the New York State Bankers' association are all studying this matter. We feel it would be presumptuous for us to take a position without having the benefit of the studies of these groups."

He said that although the delegation did not declare itself "that does not mean we are against anything that happened at Bretton Woods."

Grady's statement was precipitated by the action of the conference in adopting unanimously a motion offered by the British which presented their view that the reconstruction bank "would be an encouragement to sound international investment in the postwar period by giving protection to both borrower and lender."

This was generally interpreted as lending conference approval to the British view, but the American delegation later explained it had voted for the motion merely to place the British viewpoint in the report of the conference, but not to endorse the stand.

The panel on currency relations reported that it was general feeling of the discussions that "the world should keep gold as a monetary metal and use it as a constituent part of the postwar monetary system.

"That system might depart in certain particulars from the older forms of the gold standard but should eventually be characterized by stable parities between currencies and by the freedom of international payments.

"It was fully recognized that a stable exchange relationship between the U. S. dollar and the pound sterling is an essential condition of international monetary stabilization," the report said. This was in reference to the "key currency" plan advocated by some American bankers in which the pound would be stabilized in relation to the dollar before an attempt would be made to fix other currency rates. It is far different from the Bretton Woods Stabilization plan in which all currencies would be fixed at one time.

The report of the panel on private investment was highlighted by a recommendation that "comprehensive tax treaties be concluded between friendly countries, equitably defining the taxing sphere of each, and implemented by clear and simple legislation in each country."

ELECTION OFFICIAL DENIES ROOSEVELT USED PROFANITY

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 17—(AP) A Democratic election official who said he stood only two feet away from President Roosevelt when he voted on election day denied today that the President used profane language when the voting machine jammed.

Four other polls workers—three Republicans and another Democrat—either said they heard no profanity or nothing at all.

They had been asked to comment on a news magazine's (Time) story, quoting the President as saying, "the goddamned thing won't work."

Officials of Time, Inc., in New York, said in a statement that "they had published a quotation on the President's profanity in the voting booth on the statement of their reporter who was about five feet away when the President was trying to manipulate the lever."

"At least five or six other reporters," the statement continued, "were a foot or two nearer and reported hearing the same remark as did several newsreel cameramen.

"As a group of reporters was leaving the hall behind the President a newsreel technician who had been standing just outside the booth about a foot away, inquired of them, 'did you hear tha. goodammit crack the President made when the machine wouldn't work?'

"The reporters agreed that they heard the remark upon which the five election officials do not now agree among themselves. In their stories that night from Poughkeepsie most of the reporters toned down the exact remark so that their copy read 'blankety-blank' or '——'."

Thomas L. Leonard, the Democratic election official who denied that the President used profane language said he was tending the voting machine and was from more than two feet away.

The President talked to him through the curtain, Leonard said, and he quoted him as saying, "Tom, what's the matter with this thing? It doesn't work. Oh, it's all right now."

"He did not use any profane language at any time," Leonard said, and added, "I doubt if the spectators who were further away could hear what he said to me."

Mrs. Reta Lasher, Republican gatekeeper, commented, "all he said was that the machine did not work."

Miss Mildred M. Todd, Democratic inspector, and Mrs. George Upright and Mrs. Douglas Crapser, Republican inspectors, all said they did not hear the President say anything.

The Glendale (Calif.) Ministerial Association announced last night that it had sent the President a letter asking him to apologize to his "constituents" for what it called "shocking profanity."

The letter said the ministers prayed that the President would "feel contrition and seek forgiveness."

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NO SETTLEMENT SEEN IN BOSTON TRUCK STRIKE

BOSTON, Nov. 17—(AP) A work stoppage by members of local 25, of the AFL Teamsters union, appeared no nearer settlement tonight as "holidaying" members refused to go back to work.

Local President John M. Sullivan said that he was under summons to the National War Labor Board.

Spokesmen for the "holidaying" truck drivers said that they would not return to work until the union officers agreed to abide by the union constitution.

They charged in an open mass meeting that President Sullivan had announced he was "in for the duration" when they protested his failure to receive nominations of officers at a meeting last Sunday, which they said was the date set by the union constitution for opening of the triennial elections.

Later, the truckman said, they appointed a committee of 14 men to discuss the matter with Sullivan. As soon as these men called upon the union officers for action, the spokesman said, Patrick H. Jennings, international representative, suspended them from union membership.

Members of the union divided into two factions today, as several hundred working for a group of Cambridge Trucking companies, called for immediate cessation of the work stoppage, although they said they still wanted to have the officers forced to call an election and restore the suspended 14 to membership.

Sullivan's announcement that he was under summons to appear before the War Labor board came at the end of a meeting in the Gardner auditorium at the State house, at which Sullivan said he had told the "three or four hundred" men present that he would be glad to "sit down and settle this thing if they would arrange for a bigger meeting."

"I told these fellows that they represented only a small part of the membership," Sullivan added in a statement to reporters.

Meanwhile Gov. Saltonstall said that he could call out the state Guard to help transport food and other necessities if an "extreme emergency arose.

"I hope it will not be necessary," the Governor added in a statement he issued after conferring with military and civilian officials.

The "holidaying" truckmen denied that perishables or urgent military cargoes were being delayed by their stoppage.

Several, who declined to be quoted by name, told of having worked during the night loading trucks and driving them with urgent cargoes.

One said he and two other men "went immediately" to a truck terminal when they received a call that three trucks were ready to move with loads of ammunition for the army.

Leroy Lewis, one of the suspended drivers told newsmen: "We have nothing to hide. We want an election as the constitution of the union calls for. If the United States can hold an election with 130 million people, why can't the Local 25, with 6,000 or 7,000 members?"

Power of Big 3 Called Decisive In World Peace

Butler, British Minister, Says Only Large Nations Can Bar Future Wars

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17 (AP).—Harold B. Butler, British Minister to Washington, said today that war and peace depends ultimately on the large nations because they alone can wage war effectively and "they alone are capable of preventing others from waging war."

In an address prepared for a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association held in conjunction with "The Cincinnati Enquirer" and radio station WLW, Mr. Butler said that the League of Nations fell down because its "blueprint was never converted into a working model" and because it was based on the principle that all countries should have equal votes.

"But it is a great mistake to suppose that because all nations have equal rights they are therefore equally important and equally effective as factors for keeping the peace," he said. "They are not."

"Unless we face this fact squarely, unless we are realistic enough to admit that peace or war ultimately depends on the large powers, not the small powers, we shall again build our castle of peace in the clouds instead of on solid ground; and if we do that, it will some day vanish into thin air."

Agreement among the United States, the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union and China, Mr. Butler asserted, is "absolutely vital, if any kind of organization for the maintenance of peace is to operate effectively." He said the Dumbarton Oaks conference was a good beginning.

Mr. Butler said that the governments of the American, British and Russian people must be the "senior partners in the new peace organization."

"It is the will of these three great peoples to work together which will decide whether the new organization gets going and keeps going," Mr. Butler continued. "That means, the will of the man in the street and the man on the farm, of the woman in the kitchen or the office or factory. If they make up their minds that there will be co-operation between them and their partners in the peace enterprise, then their governments will really work hard to bring that co-operation about."

MONTGOMERY'S BROTHER PAYS VISIT TO ATLANTA

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ATLANTA, Nov. 17—(AP) Chaplain Colin R. Montgomery, brother of Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery, came here today to thank a group of Atlanta Sunday school boys who prayed for the British commander during the battle of El Alamein.

Chaplain Montgomery flew here from Charleston in an army plane. He came to America on the first British hospital ship to bring American wounded to Charleston.

He said Marshal Montgomery wrote him that of all the thousands of letters he received after the El Alamein victory, the one that touched him most was the letter from Atlanta telling of prayers for victory and the safety of the Marshal by members of the Capital View Methodist church class.

The marshal prized the letter so highly he sent it to the chaplain for safekeeping.

$675 Of War Bonds Burned By Club Of 27 Plane Workers

Miami, Fla., Nov. 17 (AP)—The nation's debt to 27 war-bond owners went up in smoke today when members of the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation's "Bond Fire Club" voluntarily tossed $675 worth of certificates into a blaze.

Pretty girls in slacks and their masculine war plant coworkers whooped merrily as the flames licked crisp new $675, E certificates from their fingers.

Red-headed Marge Ensley brushed the charred bits from her hands and nodded with satisfaction.

"It's a swell idea. I hope it catches fire all over the country," she said.

Hopes Idea Will Spread

The idea for the "Bond Fire Club" originated amid the clatter of rivet guns and drop hammers of the assembly line by "spontaneous combustion," said Edward Vines, civilian inspector for the navy.

"I thought maybe he'd think it crazy when I mentioned it to Harold Harrison, production foreman, but he liked the idea," Vines said. Then he added, "others did, too."

The result was the founding of the country's first "Bond Fire Club," which Vines hopes will have chapters in every part of the nation.

In Memory Of War Heroes

In dedicating their bonds to the fire "as a gift to the people of the United States" today, the 27 charter members made this pledge:

"By renouncing the potential future material luxuries represented by the value of the bond, a real gesture of appreciation can be made in remembrance of the many noble acts and heroic sacrifices of others who have thus dedicated themselves to the civilization of humanity."

Each member of the "Bond Fire Club" earns the right to consign a bond to the fire by purchasing a replacement of like value.

A Treasury Department spokesman said there was no legal prohibition against the burning of war bonds.

He indicated that the department would not formally encourage such eliminations.

Brazil To Be Big U. S. Market

Miami, Fla., Nov. 17 (AP)—Brazil will furnish the largest post-war market in Latin America for United States merchandise, said Cyril Winton Nave, vice-president and general manager of the Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia, who arrived from Rio de Janeiro last night.

HERO HAD CLOSE CALL

Miami Beach, Fla., Nov. 17 (A. P.). — Mississippi's one - man army, Lieut. Van T. Barfoot, is living on borrowed time, but he's enjoying every minute of it.

The tall, shy officer won the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award, for capturing seventeen Germans, killing seven others, wiping out two machine gun nests and knocking out an enemy tank, single-handed. He admits he isn't anxious to get back into combat.

Today at the Miami Beach A. A. F. Redistribution Station, he disclosed other skirmishes in which he cheated death by a narrow margin.

At Anzio, Lieut. Barfoot, then a staff sergeant, was marching a Jerry prisoner ahead of him. "The moon was shining bright," he recalled. "But when I felt a pistol in my back and heard a Jerry bark at me, I began to give my heart to God."

He squeezed the trigger of his tommy gun, felling the German in front of him, then whirled around and got the enemy at his back.

"I first met Hitler in Munich," he said. "Later at the outdoor festivals at the Templehof Field in Germany, I was able to get the first talking picture ever made of him. I had the opportunity to talk with him several times after that. They were conversations in which I had no part at all. He talked constantly and always in exaggerated, demonstrative fashion.

"Later I met Mussolini and found that instead of ranting as Hitler did, he asked question after question. He seemed to have the greatest curiosity of any man I've ever met."

YANK DESCRIBES HITLER'S RANTING

Miami, Fla., Nov. 17 (A. P.).— The first news reel photographer ever to make a sound motion picture of Adolf Hitler said today that Der Fuehrer rants and raves but that Benito Mussolini asks questions.

John S. Connally, news reel director for the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, described his experiences as European director for an American news reel company.

reported, difficulty was being encountered in wording this agreement in formal language so that it will be expressed satisfactorily to all.

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Knox declared that the final result would be an international aviation body with some regulation of the amount of flying which should be done, leaving wide latitude for initiative and development and a plan for avoiding cutthroat competition by putting a floor under rates and fares.

SURVIVAL OF PAC IS RECOMMENDED

CIO Board Votes For Continuing Its Political Unit

Chicago, Nov. 17 (AP)—The CIO Political Action Committee, which Chairman Sidney Hillman said would be able "to do a much more effective job" in the 1946 elections, won a recommendation of "full confidence" today from the CIO executive board, but its continued existence depends upon approval by the national convention next week.

The board recommended to the convention that the PAC be continued and that the present officers headed by Hillman be kept in their jobs.

"Combated Isolationism"

The board's action was announced at a joint press conference with Hillman and CIO President Philip Murray. The latter said the board action constituted a vote of "full confidence" in the PAC's work.

Hillman asserted his committee, in the recent national election, "had combated isolationism and other reactionary forces tied up with isolationism" and had made "a very great contribution to that defeat."

He said one of the PAC's major objectives would be to continue to emphasize registering and voting as a civic responsibility, and both Hillman and Murray asserted there had been "no mandatory assessments" on CIO members for support of the committee.

Funds Being Thawed Out

PAC funds totaling $225,000, frozen by election laws during the campaign, are being thawed out.

Air Delegates' Hope For Pact Remain High

Chicago, Nov. 17 (AP)—Hopes that three proposals for regulating future air traffic between nations could be merged for a successful conclusion to the International Civil Aviation Conference held firm today despite reports of new delays in drafting a document to reconcile British, Canadian and American views.

Although one official said that the initial presentation of the compromise—some conferees refer to it as an adjustment—would be made this week, another official in the same delegation took a less optimistic view and said it might not be possible to act so soon.

Quick Action Predicted

Others, however, felt that the drafting job could be finished and submitted to the 54-nation meeting at a hastily summoned plenary session before the day ends.

The job is one of writing in language acceptable to the three leading delegations a description of the middle course toward a world aviation authority on which the British, Canadians and Americans have agreed in principle.

The British and Canadians, determined to have some sort of economic controls—regulation of the business itself—faced a United States delegation convinced there should be no such controls at this time, and willing to grant a world agency powers only in the administration of technical standards and procedures.

General Agreement

Both views have been eased off toward a middle course, it is reported, and general agreement has been achieved on each of the problems. As the situation was last

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Hillman reported, and will be used for educational activities.

Murray told reporters "PAC is not a third party, it is a thoroughly independent movement which will seek election of candidates for public offices who are fair and disposed to be friendly to the common people regardless of party."

The National Citizens Political Committee, Murray said, would decide for itself, at a Chicago meeting November 25, whether to continue operations. This group, active in the election, was set up independently of the CIO because the Smith-Connally Act bars direct contributions from labor organizations to campaign funds.

Army To Double B-29 Output, Says Knudsen

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, director of the Air Technical Service Command with headquarters at Dayton, Ohio, said today the army is aiming "to double its production of B-29 bombers in the next three months."

Describing the Superfortress as "worth its weight in gold," General Knudsen said at a press conference at the Glenn L. Martin-Nebraska Company plant where the giant bomber is built that the production of B-29's must be intensified because "it is the quickest and best means to smash Japan."

General Knudsen, who in peacetime is a top executive of the General Motors Corporation, thumped the table with his fist when he said: "We need more B-29's than ever before. . . . Just as the B17's and the B-24's wrecked German production from the air, so must the B-29's wreck Japanese production."

Hometown's No. 1 Auto Tag Sent To Bradley

Moberly, Mo., Nov. 17 (AP)—City officials are sending city car license No. 1 for 1945 to Gen. Omar N. Bradley with the hope that before it is outdated it will go into Berlin on the general's jeep.

Dr. F. L. McCormick, Mayor, gave up his claim to the No. 1 sticker so it could be sent to the general, a native of Moberly.

Italian War Prisoners' Spaghetti Withheld

Omaha, Nov. 17 (AP)—There was no spaghetti today for several hundred Italian prisoners of war here who refused to work at army installations.

A restricted diet put into effect when the work stoppage continued does not include their favorite dish, the Seventh Service Command disclosed. Previously the Italians had been consuming "more than the usual amount" of spaghetti, the army said.

The restrictive diet is being carried out under supervision of army medical officers so that it does not constitute a threat to the health of the prisoners of war, the army said. The dispute began when Italians employed at Fort Crook, near here, objected to "certain working conditions" and thereafter spread to all army installations here at which they had been working, it was added.

Whole Blood Shipment

San Francisco, Nov. 17 (AP)—The first shipment of whole blood destined to save the lives of front-line fighters has left by plane for the Philippines.

Eighty pints packed in five boxes inaugurated the new whole blood service yesterday, made possible by fast transit and special refrigerating devices. Previously, less-potent plasma was the only transfusion material available to the central Pacific forces.

LONDON--FIRST ADD BLAKESLEE (TOP ON AYE) X X X PLANES.

BLAKESLEE, SIX FEET TALL, JOINED THE CANADIAN AIRFORCE AND CAME TO ENGLAND EARLY IN 1941.

AFTER 200 HOURS WITH THE RAF THEY TRIED TO GROUND HIM FOR A REST, BUT BLAKESLEE REBELLED AND TOOK COMMAND OF ONE OF THE FAMOUS EAGLE SQUADRONS.

HE TRANSFERRED TO THE AMERICAN AIRFORCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1942, AND BECAME COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH FIGHTER GROUP IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR.

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THE OUTFIT HAD ABOUT 100 PLANES AND HAD BEEN FLYING SPITFIRES AND THUNDERBOLTS WHEN BLAKESLEE TOOK OVER. HE ASKED FOR MUSTANGS AND GOT THEM FROM MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. KEPNER, CHIEF F EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND.

ADD LONDON - (CHERCHER) XXX EAST

ADACS, TWO MILES EAST OF VAMOSGYORK, AND KARACSOND, SIX MILES ON THE NORTHEAST, ALSO WERE TAKEN AS THE RUSSIANS RAPIDLY BEGAN HURLING THE GERMANS FROM THE 22-MILE RAIL SECTION BETWEEN VAMOSGYORK AND FALLEN FUZESABONY.

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IN TOPPLING FUZESABONY THE RUSSIANS KILLED 1,000 GERMANS AND HUNGARIS AND CAPTURED 500, MOSCOW'S MIDNIGHT SUPPLEMENTAL BULLETIN SAID, AND ALSO KNOCKED OUT 13 GERMAN TANKS AND MOBILE GUNS AND CAPTURED LARGE QUANTITIES OF EQUIPMENT.

RED AIR FORCE PLANES, TAKING TO THE AIR OVER HUNGARY IN IMPROVING WEATHER, BAGGED 36 PLANES DURING THE DAY, IT SAID. #

"GENERAL, I GIVE YOU MY WORD I'LL HAVE 'EM ON OPERATION IN 24 HOURS," SAID BLAKESLEE. HE DID.

DURING MARCH THE GROUP DESTROYED 158 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND THE FIERY COLONEL SAID:

"I'M EITHER GOING TO HAVE THE BEST DAMN GROUP IN THE ETO OR THERE WON'T BE ANYBODY LEFT BUT ME. ON APRIL 30 WE'RE GOING TO HAVE A PARTY AND CELEBRATE THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR 500TH JERRY."

THEY HAD THE PARTY WITH SEVEN PLANES TO SPARE.

BLAKESLEE'S GROUP PRODUCED THREE OF THE GREATEST FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE WAR. THERE WAS MAJ. DON S. GENTILE FROM PIQUA, OHIO, THE FIRST MAN TO DESTROY 30 GERMAN PLANES. MAJ. DUANE W. BEESON OF BOISE, IDAHO, HAD 23 JERRIES WHEN HE WAS CAPTURED. CAPT. JOHN T. GODFREY OF WOONSOCKET, R.I., WAS IN THE GROUP AND HIS RECORD OF 36 PLANES STILL TOPS THIS THEATER, EVEN THOUGH GODFREY HAS BEEN A PRISONER SINCE AUGUST AND UNABLE TO DEFEND HIS LAURELS.

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BLAKESLEE WAS HOME FOR A SHORT VACATION DURING SEPTEMBER BUT RETURNED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE, FEARING SOMEONE MIGHT INVENT A NEW JOB THAT WOULD KEEP HIM FROM FLYING. HE FLEW A FEW MORE MISSIONS AND THEN GOT THE BAD NEWS.

ONCE GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WAS ABOUT TO PIN A SECOND DSC ON BLAKESLEE TO GO WITH HIS TWO SILVER STARS, FOUR AIR MEDALS, ONE BRITISH AND SEVEN AMERICAN DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES.

EISENHOWER WAS JUST DOING THE HONORS WHEN GEN. KEPNER REMARKED, "YOU KNOW DON LIVES IN CONSTANT FEAR THAT SOME SO AND SO IS GOING TO STOP HIM FLYING."

AND SOME SO AND SO FINALLY DID.

HJ9 15PEW

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

LONDON, NOV 17-(AP)-MORE THAN 3,500 BOMBERS, THE GREATEST AIR FLEET EVER TO GO INTO A SINGLE ACTION IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF AN ARMY, BLASTED THE APPROACHES TO THE RHINE FOR FIVE HOURS YESTERDAY IN OPENING GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S WINTER OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN WESTWALL TROOPS AND DEFENSES IN FRONT OF THREE ALLIED ARMIES WERE BOMBARDED WITH MORE THAN 13,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AND FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THAT BEFORE NIGHTFALL HUNDREDS OF STUNNED NAZI PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN.

WHILE THE WEATHER WAS NOT ALTOGETHER FAVORABLE, THE ATTACK WAS DESCRIBED AS MORE EFFECTIVE AND BETTER CONCENTRATED IN PLACES THAN AT EITHER CAEN OR SAINT LO, WHERE SIMILAR CARPET BOMBINGS TOUCHED OFF SPECTACULAR LAND OFFENSIVES.

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APPROXIMATELY 2,400 AMERICAN AND BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS, IN TWO SEPARATE MASS ATTACKS, LAID MORE THAN 11,000 TONS OF FRAGMENTATION AND ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS INTO AN "L" SHAPED AREA 15 MILES LONG AND 10 MILES DEEP NORTHEAST OF AACHEN.

HUNDREDS OF MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS WHICH BUZZED IN AND OUT OVER THE BATTLELINES LIKE BEES ADDED TO THE TOTALS.

TOGETHER THEY HAMMERED A HUGE ARC AROUND THE GEILENKIRCHEN SECTOR, RAIDING AT LEAST 12 GERMAN TOWNS, MILES OF HIGHWAYS ALONG WHICH ENEMY TROOPS WERE DUG IN, DOZENS OF GUN POSITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES.

MOST OF THE BOMBERS DROPPED 260-POUND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS RATHER THAN MISSLES OF HEAVIER WEIGHTS SO AS NOT TO CRATER THE GROUND AND IMPEDE THE ADVANCE OF TROOPS.

SOME OF THE ESCORTING FIGHTERS STRAFED ENEMY TRANSPORT IN THE FRANKFURT AND GIESEN REGIONS, DESTROYING 20 LOCOMOTIVES, 92 RAILWAY CARS AND THREE TRUCKS.

THE MASSIVE ATTACKS WENT UNCHALLENGED BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE. OUT OF ALL THE U.S. EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCE PLANES PARTICIPATING, FIVE HEAVY BOMBERS AND 12 FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED MISSING. RAF LOSSES WERE NOT ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY.

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE BOMBERS FROM ITALY, WHICH GAVE AN ASSIST TO THE WESTERN DRIVE YESTERDAY WITH AN ATTACK ON RAILWAY YARDS AT MUNICH, WERE REPORTED OVER THE LOWER DANUBE-REGION AGAIN TODAY.

BZ854AEW

LONDON, NOV 17-(AP)-THE JAPANESE SAVED THEIR OWN NATIONALS FROM A SINKING TRANSPORT OFF SINGAPORE IN SEPTEMBER BUT LEFT 1,300 BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR TO DIE IN THE SEA, WAR SECRETARY SIR JAMES GRIGG TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE CREWS WHICH TORPEDOED THE TRANSPORT RISKED THEIR LIVES TO SAVE THE PRISONERS, BUT A MAJORITY DROWNED, HE SAID. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SURVIVORS HAVE ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

"THANKS TO THE AMERICANS, NEARLY ALL THE RESCUED MEN ARE RECOVERING FROM THEIR TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES," SAID SIR JAMES.

THE PRISONERS WERE THE SURVIVORS OF A JAPANESE RAILROAD BUILDING PROJECT IN SIAM AND BURMA, WHERE DISEASE AND LIVING CONDITIONS WERE REPORTED "TERRIBLE" AND AT LEAST ONE IN FIVE DIED.

"WE HAVE ASKED THE PROTECTING POWER (SWITZERLAND) TO MAKE THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE PROTEST," THE WAR SECRETARY SAID. "IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE JAPANESE SHOULD KNOW THAT WE KNOW HOW THEY HAVE BEEN BEHAVING AND THAT WE INTEND TO HOLD THEM RESPONSIBLE."

BZ747AEW

30.24 — 20463

.. LONDON, NOV 17-(AP)-SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, THE SOCIAL SECURITY PLANNER, DOESN'T LIKE RASPBERRIES--THE KIND SOMETIMES SPELLED "RAZZBERRY"--HE TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

JUST RECENTLY SEATED IN PARLIAMENT, HE ASKED THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER FOR AN OPINION ON SETTING UP CAPITAL ISSUES TO DEVELOP LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

SIR WILLIAM COMPLAINED TO COMMONS THAT THE NEGATIVE REPLY HE RECEIVED "WAS DESCRIBED BY A YOUNG AND RATHER VULGAR FRIEND OF MINE AS A RASPBERRY FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER RASPBERRY."

"I FIND THAT DIET NOT VERY SATISFYING" HE ADDED.

MT949AEW

ADD SHAEF -(BEAUMEARS) XXX DAYS

THE LONGEST ADVANCE TOWARD THE CITY WAS SCORED ON THE NORTH, WHERE THE DOUGHBOYS OF THE 95TH WERE LESS THAN A MILE AWAY AFTER SURROUNDING FORT GAMBETTA. THEY ALSO TOOK LORRY-LES-METZ, A MILE NORTHWEST OF THE CITY.

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THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION, AFTER ADVANCING OVER 100 HARD-WON YARDS, WAS UNDER A MILE AWAY ON THE SOUTH AT AN AIRFIELD AND BETWEEN MAGNY AND FORT QUELEU.

THE FIFTH ALSO SURROUNDED THE VERDUN FORT GROUP SOME THREE MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, DESPITE HARASSING FIRE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISCLOSED THAT TANKS WERE RANGING AS FAR AS EIGHT MILES EAST OF THE KOENIGSMACHER CROSSING IN THE VICINITY OF LACROIS, LITTLE MORE THAN SIX MILES WEST OF THE SAAR FRONTIER.

IT ALSO REPORTED THAT THE 90TH DIVISION HAD SWUNG NEARLY FIVE MILES SOUTH OF KOENIGSMACHER AND CAPTURED STUCKHANGE. (THIS WOULD INDICATE THAT THE BRIDGEHEAD NOW IS FIVE TO EIGHT MILES DEEP AND AS MUCH AS 12 MILES WIDE.)

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE GERMAN 48TH INFANTRY DIVISION, RIDDLED IN NORMANDY AND REBUILT, AGAIN HAD BEEN REDUCED TO SUCH AN EXTENT IT NO LONGER WAS OPERATIVE ON THIS FRONT. THE TOTAL OF PRISONERS ROSE TO 8,396 WITH THE CAPTURE OF 1,248 YESTERDAY.

(THE GERMANS SAID THE THIRD ARMY ALSO WAS THRUSTING OUT ON ITS RIGHT FLANK AND WAS THREE MILES FROM THE GERMAN BASE OF FALQUEMONT, LITTLE MORE THAN 10 MILES SOUTH OF THE SAAR FRONTIER.)

ADD ANTI-GUN PITCHER -(BOYLE) RA W.VA.

GRABBING THE FUSE, FORREST LYNN, 704 IRVING ST., ALLENTOWN, PA., HANDED IT OVER TO PVT. JOSEPH NEMERGUT, 11 WIGWAM LANE, STRATFORD, CONN., WHO FIXED IT TO THE SHELL WITH THE HELP OF PVT. ARCHIBALD CLEARWATER OF CATSKILL, N.Y.

EIGHT SOLDIERS SMOOTHLY PLACED THE 12-FOOT STEEL RAMMER STAFF AGAINST THE BASE OF THE SHELL AND MUSCLED IT INTO PLACE. THEY WERE THE FIVE AMMUNITION CREW MEN AND THREE PRIVATES--MATTHEW RAPAZ, 2652 WEST CORTLAND ST., CHICAGO, ILL.; MEL MERIMAN, ROCK ISLAND, ILL., AND SAUL J.RITTER, 250 EAST GREENHILL ROAD, BRONX, N.Y.

SWINGING UP A LIMP, WHITE, 88-POUND POWDER BAG, PVT. JOHN MC DONALD OI ROCHESTER, N.Y., AND PVT. TROVILLA FRANC (CORRECT) OF HARRISONBURG, VA., HEFTED IT ON THE LOADING TRAY AS IF IT WERE A SACK OF POTATOES. THEY STEPPED BACK AND THE POWDER WAS RAMMED HOME. CLEARWATER AND NEMERGUT SLAMMED SHUT THE GUN BREECH AND CLEARWATER INSERTED THE FIRE MECHANISM BLOCK WITH A PRIMER TO IGNITE THE GUNPOWDER.

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"ELEVATE!" SHOUTED GENTILE.

PFC. IRVING AREAR OF 220 KINGSTON AVE. (TOWN NOT GIVEN) SET THE ELEVATION AND RELEASED THE BRAKE. IMMEDIATELY PVT. JOSEPH HABUSH, 3040 WEST 16TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WITH PVT. JOSEPH KRYZANIAK OF 30 MARION AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y., STANDING BY TO RELIEVE HIM, SPUN A LARGE WHEEL THAT CRANKED OLD "ATTU'S" FORMIDABLE MUZZLE SKYWARD. GENTILE BENT AND MADE THE FINAL DELICATE ADJUSTMENT WITH A GUNNER'S QUADRANT AT THE OTHER END OF THE HUGE BARREL. HE TURNED AND SHOUTED TO LT. SHERWOOD:

"NUMBER ONE READY, SIR."

SHERWOOD RELAYED THE INFORMATION TO THE PHONE OPERATOR WHO FLASHED IT TO THE BATTALION HEADQUARTERS. SECONDS LATER BACK CAME AN ORDER:

"FIRE!" CALLED LT. SHERWOOD.

PVT. RAREAZ JERKED THE ROPE LANYARD SHARPLY AND "ATTU" CAME TO LIFE WITH A TREMENDOUS, EARTH-JARRING EXPLOSION.

HER FIRST SHELL SHUTTLED AWAY ON A 14-MILE JOURNEY OF RUIN.

"NOW THEY KNOW WHAT IT'S ABOUT," SAID PVT. RIZZO, AND THE OTHER CREWMEN GRINNED AS THEY PEELED OFF OVERCOATS AND WARMED UP TO THEIR

WORK. THEY KEPT "ATTU" GROWLING ALL DAY.

"WE DON'T HAVE ANY MORALE PROBLEM AS LONG AS OLD 'ATTU' KEEPS BARKING," SAID LT. WHALEY, ADDING THAT SHE HAD FIRED MORE THAN 700 ROUNDS SINCE LANDING IN EUROPE ABOUT 21 DAYS AFTER THE INVASION BEGAN.

"WE'VE BEEN THROUGH FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND--AND WE WANT TO GET THROUGH GERMANY JUST AS QUICK AS WE CAN," SAID GENTILE. "WE WANT TO GET THIS WAR OVER WITH. WE ARE READY TO FIRE NIGHT AND DAY UNTIL IT IS."

"FIRE MISSION!" CALLED LT. SHERWOOD. "STAND BY!"

NOV 181944

GH 20AEW

ST. DIE. ADD WITH U-S. 7TH (GIANT) XX ST-DIE

YANKS ENTERING LA NOLLE, ONE AND A QUARTER MILES SOUTHWEST OF CORCIEUX, ENCOUNTERED NO OPPOSITION.

ADVANCING GROUND FORCES RECEIVED SUPPORT FROM THUNDERBOLTS OF THE TWELFTH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, WHICH FLEW 363 SORTIES TODAY AFTER NEARLY THREE WEEKS OF POOR FLYING WEATHER.

PS1020PEW

ADD U-S-FCES-IN HOLLAND -(BANKER) XX TIME

BRONZE STAR RECIPIENTS INCLUDED:

LT.COL.GEORGE R.BENTON OF FREMONT, N.C.; LT.COL.VANBUREN O. HAMMETT, 1936 LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; CAPT.WILLIAM A. GREENE OF OXFORD, MASS.; LTS.CLARA M.DULEY, 3275 WIGHTMAN STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; NELL L.FOUNTAIN OF LAKELAND, FLA., MARGITH HEIDE, 737 53RD STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; AND BETTY HINDMAN, REDDING, CALIF.; STAFF SGT.MARION ALLEN OF ORANGEBURG, N.Y.; T/3 LAWRENCE STANEK OF FORT DODGE, IOWA; T/4 GEORGE CAMERON OF CRANSTON, R.I.; T/4 WILLARD ROUK OF BONNE TERRE, MO.; AND T/4 RALPH COOK OF OLIVET, S.D.

THE RECIPIENTS OF THE CERTIFICATES OF MERIT INCLUDED CAPTS. HERBERT HUTT, ALEXANDRIA, VA.; MILES GULLICKSON, IRONWOOD, MICH.; STEFAN FAJANS, 1016 LINCOLN ST., ANN ARBOR, MICH.; LTS.WILLIAM IVEY, GRAHAM, N.C.; AGNES ALLEN, TRIMBLE, TENN.; WINIFRED BRIGGS, AUSTIN, TEX.; ELIZABETH HOGAN, SAGINAW, MICH.; MARGARET DENTON, ALGOOD, TENN.; FIRST SGT.MICHAEL TELEHANY, CORNING, N.Y.; STAFF SGTS.JOHN CAPUTO, PATTON, PA.; JOHN KISH, DANBURY, CONN.; T/3 WILLIAM MC DUFF, PAWTUCKET, R.I.; SGT.MANUEL COSTA, FALL RIVER, MASS.; T/5 DONALD WILLSEY, RICH HILL, MO.; T/5 GEORGE GRAUEL, OGILVIE, MINN., AND PVT.JOSEPH MICELI, 713 PACIFIC ST., OMAHA, NEB.

B1155AEW

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ADD PARIS XXX OUSTED

PARLIAMENTARIANS WHO VOTED FOR PETAIN WERE NOT BARRED FROM THE ASSEMBLY AS SUCH, ON CONDITION THAT THEY COULD PROVE SUBSEQUENT RESISTANCE SYMPATHIES.

THE ASSEMBLY IS SUBSTITUTING FOR THE REGULAR SENATE AND CHAMBER DEPUTIES UNTIL FRANCE'S 2,000,000 WAR PRISONERS AND DEPORTEES CAN RETURN FOR A GENERAL ELECTION. IT WAS FORMED BY ALLOTTING BLOCKS OF SEATS BY LAW TO DIFFERENT POLITICAL GROUPS, WHICH THEN NAMED THEIR REPRESENTATIVES.

DY859PEW

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV 16-(DELAYED) -(AP)-PVT.FRED HUTCHESON, OF 2687 MCALLISTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, HAS A SPECIAL REASON FOR HOPING THIS SLAM-BANG OFFENSIVE CARRIES TO BERLIN.

HIS MOTHER AND SISTER WERE THERE WHEN THE U.S.ENTERED THE WAR. HE HAS NOT HEARD FROM THEM SINCE. NOV 181944

THE YOUNG SOLDIER--HE ASSUMED THE NAME OF HUTCHESON--WAS BORN IN BERLIN AND WENT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1938. HE SAW HIS FIRST ACTION TODAY AFTER ASSIGNMENT FROM A REPLACEMENT GROUP.

ONE OF THE YOUNGEST VETERANS IN THE ACTION TODAY WAS TANK GUNNER T-5 WILLIS F.WEAVER, RFD 1, JOHNSTOWN, PA., WHO IS ONLY 19 BUT HAS ALREADY FOUGHT IN FRANCE, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

ANOTHER VETERAN, WHO HAS HAD THREE TANKS SHOT OUT FROM UNDER HIM, WAS T-4 FRANCIS W.BAKER, 308 LANWELLAND AVE., OLDEN, PA.

LT.JOE V.ROBERTSON, 815 NORTH SIX ST., FORT SMITH, ARK., LED AN ATTACK COLUMN AGAINST THE GERMAN DEFENSES.

PVT.EARL MCMULLEN, 1412 WEST 14TH ST., SIOUX, IOWA, WAS IN HIS FIRST BATTLE.

"THIS IS MY FIRST BATTLE AND I SURE DON'T WANT IT TO BE MY LAST," HE SAID, "BUT I DON'T FEEL NERVOUS A BIT. MAYBE THAT WILL COME LATER ON WHEN THE HEAT'S REALLY ON."

KK602AEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN ABOUT AN HOUR AFTER THE U.S. NINTH ARMY LAUNCHED ITS OFFENSIVE TODAY NORTH OF AACHEN AND ONLY A FEW MINUTES AFTER TANKS AND INFANTRY DISAPPEARED INTO THE TOWN OF FLOVERICH A LONG GRAY GREEN LINE OF PRISONERS STARTED BACK TOWARD THE AMERICAN LINES.

"LOOK AT THOSE GUYS COMING OUT WITH THEIR HANDS UP--THEY'VE HAD ENOUGH," DECLARED CAPT. WESSLAY WRIGHT, 17 SUSSEX AVE., BRONXVILLE, N.Y., A BATTERY COMMANDER WHO HAD COME UP TO WATCH HIS GUNS IN ACTION.

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PVT. EARL MCOULLEN, 1412 WEST 14TH ST., SIOUX CITY, IOWA, COMMENTED: "THIS IS MY FIRST BATTLE AND I SURE DON'T WANT IT TO BE MY LAST, BUT I DON'T FEEL NERVOUS A BIT. MAY BE HAT WILL COME LATER WHEN THE HEAT'S REALLY ON."

ONE OF THE YOUNGEST VETERANS TO GO INTO ACTION TODAY WAS TANK GUNNER WILLIS F.WEAVER, R.F.D. 7, JOHNSTOWN, PA., WHO IS ONLY 19 BUT WHO HAS FOUGHT IN FRANCE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND NOW GERMANY.

30.24— 20465

ANOTHER VETERAN WHO HAS HAD THREE TANKS SHOT OUT FROM UNDER HIM HIT THE GERMAN DEFENSES TODAY IN HIS FOURTH. HE WAS FRANCIS W. BAKER, 308 LLANWELLYN AVE., GLEN OLDEN, PA. LEADING ONE ATTACK COLUMN WAS 2ND LT. JOE V.ROBERTS, 815 NORTH 36TH ST., FT. SMITH, ARK.

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PVT. FRED HUTCHESON, 2687 MCALLISTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., HAD A SPECIAL REASON FOR HOPING THE ATTACK CARRIES STRAIGHT THROUGH TO BERLIN.

"MY MOTHER AND SISTER WERE IN BERLIN IN 1941 AND I HAVEN'T HEARD FROM THEM SINCE," HE SAID. "GOD KNOWS WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THEM." HUTCHESON--HE CHANGED HIS NAME--WAS BORN IN BERLIN AND CAME TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1938. HE WAS SEEING HIS FIRST ACTION TODAY.

GH952AEW

TWENTY-NINTH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND HEADQUARTERS,HOLLAND, NOV. 16-(DELAYED)(AP)-THE CENSOR TODAY TOOK THE WRAPS OFF THE NEW TACTICAL AIR COMMAND WHICH HAS BEEN SECRETLY BLASTING AWAY AT THE GERMANS FOR TWO MONTHS--THE 29TH TAC ORGANIZED TO GIVE AIR SUPPORT TO LT. GEN. WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S NINTH ARMY.

THE 29TH IS WELL EQUIPPED WITH SQUADRONS OF THUNDERBOLTS, MUSTANGS AND LIGHTNINGS TO FULFILL DIVEBOMBING, STRAFING AND PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE NEEDS OF THE NINTH. IT IS HEADED BY 41-YEAR-OLD BRIG. GEN. RICHARD E.NUGENT, GARDEN CITY, N.Y., OPERATIONS CHIEF OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE DURING THE NORMANDY INVASION. NUGENT IS A NATIVE OF ALTOONA, PA., AND WAS AN OBSERVER IN ENGLAND DURING THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

NUGENT'S STAFF INCLUDES BRIG. GEN. BURTON M.HOVEY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR ADMINISTRATION. COL. DYKE MEYER, KIRKWOOD, MO., IS DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR OPERATIONS.

TA1158PEW

WITH THE NINTH U.S.ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WAR IS A MAN'S JOB, BUT YOU CAN'T CONVINCE RED CROSS WORKERS RUTH GRAY OF OLD TOWN, ME., AND JANE HIBBARD OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., THAT IT IS.

IGNORING GERMAN SHELL BURSTS DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE ALLIED ATTACK TODAY, THEY DROVE UP TO AN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION COMMAND POST AND PROCEEDED TO HAND OUT DOUGHNUTS TO THE BUSY GI'S.

WE151AEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN HOLLAND, NOV.7-(AP)-ROTTERDAM, ONCE A PROUD COMMERCIAL CITY, IS ONLY ONE OF THE MANY PLACES IN HOLLAND WHERE GERMAN DEMOLITION SQUADS WERE SO THOROUGH THAT YEARS AND UNTOLD SUMS OF MONEY MAY BE REQUIRED TO RESTORE CONDITIONS TO NORMAL.

ROTTERDAM RESIDENTS WERE COMPELLED TO SIT BACK IN SILENT FURY WHILE THE NAZIS DESTROYED THE HARBOR WHICH ONCE WAS AMONG THE BUSIEST IN EUROPE AND THE FOUNDATION OF DUTCH SECURITY.

EVEN TODAY THERE ARE FEW DETAILS ON THE EXACT EXTENT OF DAMAGE.

THE HUGE DRYDOCK CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP TO 30,000 TONS WAS SUNK SQUARE ACROSS ONE OF THE MAIN PORTIONS OF THE HARBOR AT MAASHAVEN.

THOUSANDS OF BARGES WHICH FORMERLY PLIED THE RHINE RIVER DEEP INTO GERMAN TERRITORY WERE FILLED WITH MACHINERY RIPPED FROM MAJOR FACTORIES AND TAKEN TO THE SHIP CANALS AND SUNK.

WAREHOUSES FIRST WERE STRIPPED BARE OF ALL COMMODITIES AD THEN DEMOLISHED SO EXPERTLY THAT WHILE THEY MAY APPEAR INTACT FROM THE OUTSIDE THEY ACTUALLY ARE MERE HOLLOW SHELLS UNSUITABLE FOR STORING ANYTHING.

PS104PEW

HAWKINS

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, FRANCE, NOV 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-STORMING A STRONGHOLD LIKE METZ GETS COMPLICATED WHEN YOU HAVE THE ENEMY LOOKING DOWN YOUR NECK FROM A FLANK AND THE REAR AS THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT HAS TODAY.

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WE ARE IN THE LAST TOWN ON THE ROAD TO METZ FROM THE SOUTHWEST. FROM HERE YOU ARE AWARE OF TWO HILLS RISING TO THE WESTWARD. AFTER YOU GET INTO THE CROWDED UP VILLAGE, CPT.JACK S.GERRIE, OF RIPON, WIS., EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE FIRST BATTALION, EXPLAINS MATTER OF FACTLY THAT THEY ARE TOPPED BY FORTS SOMMY AND ST.BLAISE AND CONSTITUTE THE VERDUN GROUP OF METZ DEFENSES.

THEY ARE ONLY ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF AWAY. ST.BLAISE MOUNTS THE HEFTY GUNS WHICH GAVE AUGNY A ROUGH COMBING A FEW HOURS EARLIER.

ADDED TO THIS HAZARD, AND FROM THE REAR, WERE THE GUNS OF FORT DRIANT, ABOUT TWO AND A HALF MILES WESTWARD ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER.

THE THIRD BATTALION UNDER LT.COL.WILLIAM H.BIRDSONG, OF MAYERSVILLE MISS., IS DOING A GOOD JOB CONTAINING THE VERDUN FORTS BUT THEY HAVE WALLS 20 TO 30 INCHES THICK, MOATS, POWER-OPERATED GUN CASEMENTS AND OTHER MODERN EQUIPMENT.

OFF TO THE WEST AMONG THE BATTERED BUILDINGS OF AN AIRFIELD ABOUT A MILE SOUTHWEST OF THE CITY'S EDGE YOU COULD SEE OCCASIONAL SMALL ARMS EXCHANGES AS CAPT.HERBERT WILLIAMS, A YOUNG KENTUCKIAN (~~EDS:-HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE.~~) LED HIS COMPANY OF THE FIRST BATTALION IN CLOSE QUARTER FIGHTING.

MAJ.HERMAN SCHELL, 1ST BATTALION COMMANDER, OF BATTLE CREEK, MICH., WAS FARTHER FORWARD DIRECTING HIS SEGMENT, WHICH WAS NOT ONLY MEETING FIRE FROM FORTS TO THE WEST AND SOUTH, BUT BUCKING 88-S FROM NEAR OR IN FORT ST.PRIVAT, ON THE CITY'S EDGE A MILE AND A HALF NORTHEAST.

JUST TO THE EAST, MAJ.JOHN T.RUSSEL, OF CHILLICOTHE, ILL., HAD HIS SECOND BATTALION MORE THAN BUSY CLEANING OUT A CROSSROADS AT ST.AUGNEW, A MILE SOUTH OF ST.PRIVAT AND WORKING WITH THE 10TH REGIMENT TO MOP UP THE STUBBORN RESISTANCE IN MARLY, A MILE AND A HALF SOUTH OF METZ.

COL.CHARLES W.YUILL, OF VANDERBILT, MICH., AS COMMANDER OF THE 11TH, MAY WELL BE THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER TO GET CREDIT FOR SUCCESSFULLY STORMING METZ.

NOV 181944

KK55RAEW

BY LEW HAWKINS

AUGNY, FRANCE, NOV 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PEOPLE DUCK INTO THE DARNDEST PLACES WHEN THE ARTILLERY BANGS.

LTS.EMORY L.BRINSON, OF SYLVANIA, GA., AND ROBERT GRAY, OF ROCKWELL CITY, IOWA, WERE OUT TODAY LOOKING FOR AN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION POST AT THE NORTH EDGE OF AUGNY WHEN AMERICAN TANKS BEGAN FIRING OVER THEIR HEADS. THEY DUCKED INTO THE DOORWAY OF A BIG, SOD-COVERED CRETE

PILLBOX.

JUST AS THEY WERE ABOUT TO GO IN, THEY HEARD SOUNDS INSIDE. THEY WERE AHEAD OF THE INFANTRY. THEY KNEW IT COULD NOT BE YANKS. THE LIEUTENANTS AND THEIR COMRADES, SGT.CLAREMONT DAHLSENG, OF STARBUCK, MINN., AND PFC ANDREW KONEFAL, OF ROCKFALL, CONN., RETREATED TO THE NEAREST HOUSE.

AFTER THE ARTILLERY HAD SUBSIDED, THEY SUMMONED COMBAT ENGINEERS WHO SET OFF CHARGES AGAINST THE PILLBOX ENTRANCE, KILLING THREE GERMANS AND FORCING THE SURRENDER OF 27 OTHERS.

BY [redacted]ANT
WIT[redacted].S.SEVENTH ARMY NEAR ST.DIE, FRANCE, NOV 17-(AP)-
EARLY TH[redacted]EK, ST.DIE, WHICH IS ABOUT 39 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRASBOURG, BORE ONLY A FEW WAR SCARS AND CONTAINED APPROXIMATELY 40,000 CIVILIANS AND UPWARDS OF ONE GERMAN DIVISION.

TODAY, ST.DIE IS JUST A SMOLDERING SKELETON DEVOID OF LIFE. THE GERMANS HAD ORDERED THE CIVILIANS TO LEAVE AND THEN THEY FIRED THE TOWN BEFORE EVACUATING. ST.DIE, LIKE SO MANY OTHER FRENCH TOWNS, WAS A VICTIM OF THE GERMANS' SCORCHED EARTH POLICY.

THE GERMAN REASONS FOR FIRING TOWNS HAS PUZZLED THE AMERICANS. THE GERMANS MAY HAVE HAD THE HOPE OF DELAYING THE SEVENTH ARMY BY DENYING THEM BUILDINGS AS WINTER QUARTERS.

IF THAT WAS THE REASON, THE SCORCHED EARTH POLICY FAILED BECAUSE THE AMERICANS WERE EQUIPPED TO CARRY ON THEIR OFFENSIVE WITHOUT USING BUILDINGS. BESIDES, THE YANKS HAVE NO INTENTION OF PAUSING LONG IN ANY FRENCH TOWNS ENROUTE TO GERMANY.

TO REACH THE VICINITY OF ST.DIE, WE PASSED THROUGH SEVERAL TOWNS FROM WHICH THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO. SOME WERE ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY ARTILLERY AND BOMBS. OTHERS ARE BADLY SCARRED, BUT THE FRENCH INHABITANTS ARE PATCHING THE REMAINS IN AN EFFORT TO REHABILITATE THEMSELVES AS BEST THEY CAN UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE GERMANS DESTROYED BRIDGES AND INSTALLATIONS BEFORE LEAVING BUT AMERICAN ENGINEERS IMPROVISED SO QUICKLY THERE WAS LITTLE DELAY IN THE OFFENSIVE.

ALONG THE ROADS, THE FRENCH FARMERS WERE DIGGING BEETS AND POTATOES, IGNORING THE POSSIBILITY THAT THEY MIGHT JAB THEIR SHOVELS INTO GERMAN MINES.

NOV 18 1944

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, NOV 17-(AP)-A CAPTURED GERMA[redacted]D TODAY THAT THE NAZI COMMANDER AT METZ WAS PREPARING THE FO[redacted]SS CITY FOR A LAST DITCH BATTLE AND GESTAPO GUNS WERE PREVENTING ITS EVACUATION.

TANK TRAPS ARE BEING DUG AND THE STREETS ARE STRUNG WITH WIRE AND BLOCKED WITH BARRIERS, THE PRISONER REPORTED, INDICATING THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER BLOODY STAND SIMILAR TO THAT BY THE NAZI GARRISON AT BREST.

IF THE METZ COMMANDER CAN COMPEL ALL-OUT RESISTANCE THE FIGHT FOR THE CITY, WITH ITS FORMIDABLE DEFENSES, COULD BE PRO-LONGED FOR WEEKS. THIS WOULD MAKE NECESSARY THE WRECKING OF THE CITY TO ATTAIN ITS CAPTURE.

BZ754AEW

30.24 — 20467

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

METZ AIRPORT, FRANCE, NOV. 17-(AP)-STREET FIGHTING WITHOUT STREETS IS SLOWLY CLEARING THE GERMANS FROM THE FRINGE OF BUILDINGS AROUND TH AIRPORT, BUT IT IS SLOW, DANGEROUS GOING AGAINST AN ENEMY WHO KNOWS HOW TO FIRE HIS WEAPONS EVEN THOUGH HE HAS LITTLE TASTE FOR IN-FIGHTING.

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"WHEN WE GET AT THEM THEY GIVE UP QUICKLY, BUT THEY GIVE UU HELL WHILE WE ARE TRYING TO CLOSE WITH THEM," SAID PFC GENE LAVELLE OF 953 AMHERST ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

"THE FELLOWS WE'VE BEEN CAPTURING ARE MAINLY OLDER MEN WHO HAD BEEN RUSHED INTO THE LINE, BUT THEY'RE WELL EQUIPPED WITH WEAPONS, NEW UNIFORMS AND SUPPLIES AND THEY KEEP SHOOTING UNTIL WE GET CLOSE," AGREED PFC PAUL M.LEA OF 5803 UNION ST., CHICAGO.

ELEMENTS OF THE FIFTH DIVISION'S 11TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BEGAN A NORTHEASTWARD PUSH AGAINST THE ARC OF HANGARS AND AIRPORT BUILDINGS ALONG THE NORTHERN EDGE OF FRESCATY AIRFIELD EARLY TODAY FROM A FARM A MILE NORTHWEST OF AUGNY.

WHEN WE CAME UP TO A COMMAND POST IN A WRECKED BUILDING ABOUT 14 DOUGHBOYS HAD CLEARED HALF A DOZEN BIG BUILDINGS, PROGRESSING SOME 80(YARDS AND TAKING SEVERAL DOZEN PRISONERS.

THE FIRST THING THE AMERICANS RAN INTO AFTER LEAVING THE FARM AND STARTING ACROSS AN OPEN FIELD TOWARD THE WOODS FRINGING THE AIRFIELD WAS A BATTERY OF SIX DUG-IN 75 MM GUNS WHICH HELD THEM AT BAY WITH POINT BLANK FIRE UNTIL OUR ARTILLERY COULD BEAT THEM ENOUGH SO THE INFANTRYMEN COULD CLOSE IN.

THEN THEY SHOVED ON INTO THE WOODS AND FOUND THEMSELVES EXPOSED TO

FIRE FROM ACROSS THE NORTHERN END OF THE LANDING GROUND BY 20 MM CANNONS, 88S AND MACHINE GUNS. WHILE THIS CAME IN FROM THE RIGHT THERE WAS SMALL ARMS FIRE FROM THE GERMANS DIRECTLY AHEAD AND SNIPING FROM MORE ENEMY FORCES IN THE WOODS.

AGAIN THERE WAS WORK FOR MORTARS AND ARTILLERY AND "THOSE FELLOWS ON THOSE GUNS REALLY DID GREAT WORK AND GAVE US A CHANCE TO GET ALONG WITH THE JOB," SAID CAPT.ROBERT H.WILLIAMS, FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER FROM HENDERSON, KY., WHOSE UNIT L D OFF THE ATTACK.

SEEKING BATTALION COMMANDER MAJ.HERMAN SCHELL OF BATTLE CREEK, MICH., WE MOVED UP PAST SHELL-SCARRED GRAY BRICK HANGARS BUILT WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS AND CAME TO THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. ITS UPPER FLOORS WERE TORN TO PIECES AND PARTIALLY BURNED BY OUR SHELL FIRE, BUT THE COMMODIOUS BASEMENT WAS PACKED WITH CASES OF AMMUNITION.

THERE WE FOUND THAT THE MAJOR WAS A COUPLE OF HUNDRED YARDS FARTHE ON IN A FRONT LINE DUGOUT WITH CAPT.FORREST RALEY OF ANCHORAGE, KY., WHOSE "C" COMPANY HAD TAKEN OVER A SPEARHEAD POSITION.

RALEY'S RUNNER, CORP.CHARLES DOLCH OF LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., TOLD HOW "C" COMPANY CLEANED OUT THE BUILDING WE WERE IN AT 11 A.M., TAKING 16 PRISONERS WITHOUT HAVING TO KILL ONE DESPITE ALL THE TROUBLE IN GETTING THERE.

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"THEY WERE MOSTLY OLD AND WE HEARD THEY HAD BEEN ON MILITARY POLIC JOBS BEFORE BEING RUSHED INTO THE LINES," DOLCH SAID.

FROM THE COMMAND ROOM LT.HAROLD BRYANT OF 872 RIVER ST., TROY, N.Y., DIRECTED A HEAVY MORTAR PLATOON WHICH WAS PASTING THE NEXT BUILDING AHEAD OF THE DOUGHBOYS. LT.HAROLD J.TAYLOR OF GREEN BAY, WIS., A QUIET YOUNG FELLOW NOT LONG OUT OF ST.NORBERT COLLEGE, WAITED TO LEAD HIS "A" COMPANY.

A FEW WRECKED AND BURNED PLANES WERE SCATTERED ON THE OPEN LANDING GROUNDS, WHICH WERE A GREEN DESERTED NO MAN'S LAND ACROSS WHICH THE AMERICANS' 57 MM ANTI-TANK GUNS POURED POINT BLANK FIRE INTO THE HANGARS ON THE NORTHWESTERN EDGE OF THE FIELD.

MANY MORE PLANES--ABOUT 20--WERE IN THE WOODS AROUND THE EDGES OF THE FIELD, WHICH OBVIOUSLY WAS AN IMPORTANT ONE TO THE GERMANS.

THESE MEN UP HERE FIGHTING THE BATTLE OF METZ ARE DIRTY, UNSHAVEN AND TIRED AS ONLY FRONTLINE TROOPS CAN GET, BUT ALL SEEMED CONFIDENT THEY WOULD BE IN METZ BEFORE TOO LONG, ALTHOUGH NONE WAS UNDERESTIMATING THE OBSTACLES.

NOV 18 1944

WE1216AEW

PARIS, NOV.17-(AP)-DISSENSION AMONG EXILED ANTI-FRANCO SPANIARDS AROSE TONIGHT WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE LEFT-WING SPANISH NATIONAL UNION THAT IT WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN ANY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PRESENT SPANISH REGIME AND THAT "VIOLENCE MUST BE ANSWERED BY VIOLENCE."

MIGUEL MAURA, CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN LEADER, OPENED CONVERSATIONS THIS WEEK WITH JOSE ANTONIO DE SAN GRONIZ, SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO ROME VISITING IN PARIS, ABOUT POSSIBLE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE FRANCO REGIME IN ORDER TO EFFECT SOME COMPROMISE THAT WOULD AVERT A POSSIBLE RESUMPTION OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR. MAURA HAD SAID THAT HE SPOKE FOR ALL ANTI-FRANCO GROUPS EXCEPT THE COMMUNISTS.

JULIO HERNANDEZ, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL UNION'S NORTHERN ZONE, TONIGHT ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT HIS ORGANIZATION "HAD NOT BEEN CONSULTED AND HOLDS THAT SPANIARDS SHOULD NOT DEAL WITH THE OPPRESSORS.

"THE ONLY COURSE AGAINST THOSE WHO SET THEMSELVES UP BY VIOLENCE IS VIOLENCE ITSELF," THE STATEMENT ADDED.

ADD STOCKHOLM-XA WEER

SWEDISH PRESS DISPATCHES SAID THE MINISTER WOULD REPORT ON THE SWEDISH PROTEST AGAINST A GERMAN DECLARATION WHICH MADE THE BALTIC SEA AND THE GULF OF BOTHNIA WAR ZONES. INFORMED QUARTERS HERE TOOK THE VIEW THAT THOMSEN WOULD REPORT ALSO ON SWEDISH AGITATION FOR ORGANIZATION OF A VOLUNTEER CORPS TO ASSIST IN CLEARING THE NAZIS FROM NORWAY.

MT1056AEW

MADRID, NOV.17-(AP)-SPANISH NEWSPAPERS TODAY ASSERTED EDITORIALLY THAT SPAIN HAS THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE BY VIRTUE OF HAVING KEPT THE PEACE DURING THE WORLD CONFLICT.

MODIFYING A PREVIOUS STAND, THE PRESS SAID THE CONFERENCE SHOULD BE DIVIDEND INTO TWO SECTIONS: THE FIRST FOR THE DISCUSSION OF THE VICTORS' TERMS TO THE VANQUISHED, AND THE SECOND TO PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE WORLD.

TODAY'S EDITORIALS WERE PUBLISHED, THE PAPERS SAID, TO CLARIFY "MISCONCEPTIONS" ABROAD OVER GEN.FRANCO'S RECENT BID FOR A PLACE AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PS1012PEW

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ROME--FIRST BRENNER PASS (TOP A77) X X X 321ST GROUP.

CAPT. JACK D. MAYO, 206 THIRD AVE., NORTH FRANKLIN, TENN., TOOK THE BOMBERS OVER THE TARGET.

"WE WERE SANDWICHED BETWEEN TWO HEAVY BARRAGES OF FLAK, BUT WE WENT THROUGH AN OPENING IN THE MIDDLE AND DIDN'T GET A SCRATCH," SAI LT. COL. PAUL T. COOPER, 530 PARK AVE., RIVER FOREST, ILL., WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE MISSION.

THE 321ST GROUP, COMMANDED BY COL. RICHARD H. SMITH, BELLE MEADE PARK, NASHVILLE, TENN., WAS THE FIRST MEDIUM BOMBER UNIT TO ATTACK THE ITALIAN MAINLAND AND THE FIRST TO OPERATE FROM A BASE IN ITALY.

HJ9 20PEW

30. 24— 20469

BY SID FEDER

NOV 18 1944

ROME, NOV. 17—(AP)— SGT. TOM MCRAE, OF THE ARMY NEWSPAP STARS AND STRIPES, A POLICE REPORTER FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION IN CIVILIAN LIFE, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR BY THE 91ST DIVISION. BUT THE MAN TALKING LEAST ABOUT IT IS TOM MCRAE.

THE AWARD WAS MADE FOR "EXCELLENCY IN ACTION" SOME TIME AGO, BUT NOT EVEN THE STARS AND STRIPES WOULD HAVE KNOWN ABOUT IT X IF SGT. JACK FOISIE, A FRONTLINE REPORTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HAD NOT COME ACROSS THE CITATION AND WIRED HIS EDITOR, SGT. DAVE GOLDING OF NEW YORK.

EVEN THEN MCRAE, WHO WON THE AWARD ON HIS FIRST TRIP TO THE FRONT, REFUSED TO TELL WHAT IT WAS FOR. IT TURNS OUT HE HAD BEEN UNDE SHELLFIRE WITH THE INFANTRY FOR THREE STRAIGHT WEEKS DURING THE BREAK-THROUGH OF THE MIDDLE GOTHIC LINE IN SEPTEMBER TO GET A STORY FOR THE SOLDIER NEWSPAPER.

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HE DID NOT HAVE TO BE THERE, BUT [redacted] HE HAD ASKED FOR A FRONTLINE REPORTER'S ASSIGNMENT AFTER A YEAR AS NEWS EDITOR OF STARS AND STRIPES EDITIONS IN ALGIERS AND NAPLES, AND HE FIGURED THAT WAS THE BEST PLACE TO BE TO GET THE STORY.

VATICAN CITY, NOV.18-(AP)-THE VATICAN ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF MONSIGNOR RALPH L.HAYES, FORMER RECTOR OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE IN ROME, AS BISHOP OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

MONSIGNOR MATTHEW F.BRADY, BISHOP OF BURLINGTON, VT., WAS TRANSFERRED TO CATHEDRAL CHURCH, MANCHESTER, N.H.

MONSIGNOR EUGENE J.MCGUINNESS, BISHOP OF RALEIGH, N.C., WAS NAMED TITULAR BISHOP OF ILIO AND APPOINTED COADJUTOR, WITH THE RIGHT OF SUCCESSION, TO MONSIGNOR FRANCIS J.KELLEY, BISHOP OF OKLAHOMA CITY AND TULSA.

B1147AEW

(ADVANCE) COLOMBO FIRST ADD GENERAL WHEELER (TOP AYE) XXX THIS THEATER.

WHEELER, A GRADUATE OF THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY IN 1911, IS A HEARTY, BLACKHAIRED AND MUSTACHED SOLDIER OF 59. HE SERVED IN MEXICO IN 1914 WITH DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR, THEN A CAPTAIN. AS A COLONEL IN WORLD WAR I HE COMMANDED THE 4TH ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH DIVISION IN FRANCE.

BETWEEN WARS GEN. WHEELER WORKED ON RIVERS AND HARBORS IN THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA. HE LEFT THE UNITED STATES IN OCTOBER, 1941, WITH A MISSION TO PUSH SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA AND CHINA BY WAY OF IRAN, IRAQ AND INDIA, BY SEA, RAIL, MOTOR AND AIR.

HE WAS COMMANDING GENERAL IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER FROM MARCH, 1942, UNTIL OCTOBER, 1943, WHEN HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE NEWLY FORMED SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND, WHERE HIS DUTY WAS TO PASS ON REQUIREMENTS OF ALL MILITARY AND NAVAL AIR FORCES UNDER LORD MOUNTBATTEN.

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HIS HOME IS AT 2022 COLIMBIA ROAD N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. HE HAS ONE DAUGHTER, MARGARET, A CIVILIAN IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE OVERSEAS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY,

A26FX

HQ. MACARTHUR'S HQ. -(MCDANIEL) VX SAID

OTHER AMERICAN UNITS CONSOLIDATED POSITIONS FROM MT.MINORO TO MT.MAMBAN, ALONG THE CREST OF THE RANGE LOOKING DOWN ON THE ORMOC ROAD FROM THE EAST.

AT THE SAME TIME LONG-RANGE COMBAT AND RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS WORKED THEIR WAY ALONG THE MUDDY MOUNTAIN TRAILS, CLEARING OUT SCATTERED ENEMY PARTIES.

GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID IN HIS COMMUNIQUE THAT AMERICAN LONG-RANGE ARTILLERY "CONTINUES ITS HAVOC THROUGHOUT THE CORRIDOR." JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY, HE SAID, WAS NEGLIGIBLE.

JAMES HUTCHESON, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE WERE ABANDONING STRONG POSITIONS IN REAR AREAS INSTEAD OF FIGHTING TO THE DEATH.

WW-JP1246APW

FIRST LEAD MAPIAS

BY MURLIN SPENCER

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, NOV.17-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES ARE CLEANING UP THE REMNANTS OF JAPANESE TROOPS IN THE MAPIA ISLANDS NORTHWEST OF NEW GUINEA TODAY.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED PEGUN, FIRST OF THE MAPIAS INVADED, HAS BEEN COMPLETELY OCCUPIED. NOV 181944

THE AMERICANS MOVED AGAINST THE MAPIA GROUP WEDNESDAY, HITTING PEGUN WITH PREINVASION AERIAL AND SURFACE BOMBARDMENT. THEN WITH PEGUN CONQUERED MACARTHUR'S MEN MOVED TO ADJOINING BRAS ISLAND YESTERDAY.

MACARTHUR ALSO REPORTED AMEPICAN AIR ATTACKS ON SANDAKAN IN BORNEO AND SHIPPING TO THE NORTHWEST WHERE ONE COASTAL VESSEL WAS SUNK AND TWO OTHERS DAMAGED.

TWO JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED AMERICAN POSITIONS ON MOROTAI IN THE MOLUCCAS, CAUSING MINOR DAMAGE.

THE INVASION OF THE MAPIA ETC., PICKING UP LAST GRAF PREVIOUS.

WW439APW NM

NOV 181944

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES,SATURDAY,NOV. 18 (AP)-CAPTURE OF STRATEGIC LIMON, WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE BLOCKED ACCESS TO THEIR RETREAT ROAD TO ORMOC, APPEARED IMMINENT TODAY AFTER RAIN DRENCHED AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS FOUGHT WITHIN 1,00 YARDS OF THE BITTERLY CONTESTED VILLAGE OF LEYTE ISLAND.

ONE AMERICAN FORCE, ELEMENTS OF THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION, APPROACHED LIMON FROM THE WEST AND WAS WITHIN ABOUT HALF A MILE OF THE TOWN, REPORTED AP CORRESPONDENT FRED HAMPSON. HE IS WITH THE 24TH DIVISION.

OTHER UNITS ADVANCING ON THE EASTERN SIDE, HOWEVER, WERE HELD UP BY STUBBORNLY RESISTING JAPANESE ENTRENCHED IN RAVINES AND GULLIES.

APPARENTLY THE YANKS HAD VIRTUAL CONTROL OF BREAKNECK RIDGE, SCENE OF BITTER FIGHTING FOR MANY DAYS. LIMON LIES IN A VALLEY SOUTH OF THE RIDGE.

THE JAPANESE POSITION IN LIMON WAS FURTHER ENDANGERED BY A FLANKING MOVE WHICH PLACED AMERICAN TROOPS IN THEIR REAR, TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF LIMON. THIS FORCE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO CUT THE HIGHWAY, HAMPSON SAID, BECAUSE OF HEAVY ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS ON A COMMANDING HILLSIDE.

AMERICAN HEAVY ARTILLERY KEPT THE ORMOC ROAD AND CORRIDOR UNDER FIRE AND LIBERATION FORCES TO THE EAST AND SOUTH OF ORMOC CONTINUED TO TIGHTEN THEIR ENVELOPMENT OF THE ENEMY'S ESCAPE PORT. HEAVY TROPICAL RAINS RESTRICTED OPERATIONS.

OCCUPATION OF THE MAPIA ISLANDS, OFF THE COAST OF NORTHWEST NEW GUINEA, PROCEEDED SATISFACTORILY. GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THAT PEGUN, THE FIRST OF THE ISLAND GROUP TO BE INVADED WEDNESDAY, HAD BEEN COMPLETELY OCCUPIED. HIS FORCES THEN SPILLED OVER TO ADJOINING BRAS ISLAND, WHERE ENEMY REMNANTS WERE BEING ELIMINATED.

PURPOSE OF THE MAPIA INVASION IS TO REMOVE ENEMY OBSERVERS WHO HAVE KEPT A CLOSE WATCH ON ALLIED AERIAL OPERATIONS. THE ISLANDS ARE UNIMPORTANT EXCEPT AS OBSERVATION OUTPOSTS. NOV 181944

GG153PCW NM

30.24 — 20471

BY MURLIN SPENCER
GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, NOV 18-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY PERMITTED MENTION FOR THE FIRST TIME OF A FIFTH DIVISION NOW ON LEYTE ISLAND--THE 32ND, VETERAN OF SOME OF THE TOUGHEST OF ALL THE TOUGH BATTLES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC JUNGLES.

THIS "RED ARROW" DIVISION, COMPOSED MOSTLY OF WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN MEN, WAS ANNOUNCED AS BEING IN ACTION ON THE ORMOC ROAD, WHERE IT HAD ALREADY MADE SOME ADVANCES.

THROWING IN OF THE RED ARROW DIVISION ADDED TO THE AMERICAN FORCES A UNIT WHICH WON ITS FIRST BATTLE FLAGS OF WORLD WAR II IN THE FANTASTIC PAPUAN CAMPAIGN WHEN THE ENTIRE DIVISION WAS FLOWN OVER THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS TO WIPE OUT A LARGE JAPANESE FORCE AT BUNA IN SOME OF THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING OF THE WAR UP TO THAT TIME.

LATER, THE DIVISION MOVED AGAINST THE JAPANESE AT SAIDOR, BUT FOUND THE GOING THERE COMPARATIVELY EASY. AT AITAPE, HOWEVER, IT AGAIN MET THE JAPANESE HEAD-ON AS THE ENEMY ATTEMPTED TO BREAK OUT OF THE NOW-FAMOUS WEWAK TRAP.

EVEN ON THE WAY TO THE PHILIPPINES, THE DIVISION MET TROUBLE. JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED SOME OF THE TRANSPORT SHIPS, BUT THERE WERE NO LOSSES.

THE DIVISION HAS BEEN OVERSEAS FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS, ALTHOUGH MUCH OF ITS PERSONNEL HAS BEEN CHANGED DURING THAT PERIOD.

FORMERLY LED BY MAJ.GEN.EDWIN F.HARDING, IT IS NOW COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM H.GILL, OF DENVER, COLO.

SF/X7PPW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH 24TH DIVISION NEAR BREAKNECK RIDGE, LEYTE, NOV.17-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS OF THE BATTLE WEARY 24TH DIVISION, WITH PRACTICALY ALL OF FIERCELY-CONTESTED BREAKNECK RIDGE IN THEIR POSSESSION, ADVANCED SOUTHWARD TO WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF STRATEGIC LIMON VILLAGE TODAY.

SOME JAPANESE ON THE RIDGE AREA ARE STILL HOLDING OUT STUBBORNLY. THE AMERICANS ON THE WEST SIEE MAEE STEADY PROGRESS TOWARD LIMON, BUT THOSE ON THE EAST SIDE WERE HELD UP BY ENTRENCHED JAPANESE IN RAVINES AND GULLIES.

MEANWHILE OTHER UNITS FLANKED THE JAPANESE ON THE ORMOC ROAD, TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF LIMON AND ARE KEEPING THE ROAD UNDER CONTINUOUS MORTAR FIRE. HOWEVER, THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO COMPLETELY CUT THE ROAD BECAUSE OF HEAVY JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS ON THE HILLSIDE COMMANDING THE HIGHWAY.

IN EFFECT, THE JAPANESE CANNOT USE THE ROAD, BUT SO FAR THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO CONTROL IT.

ONE OF THESE AMERICAN UNITS FIGHTING ITS WAY TOWARD THE ROAD RAN INTO A CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE AT A ROADBLOCK. THE JAPANESE WERE WIPED OUT.

WW706APW NM

BY RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ

NOV 18 1944

AT A LEYTE AIRBASE, SATURDAY, NOV. 18-(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS TODAY SHOT DOWN 15 OF 30 JAPANESE PLANES WHICH ROARED OVER LEYTE GULF TO ATTACK INSTALLATIONS IN THE DULAG AREA, AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BROUGHT DOWN THREE MORE.

THAT BOOSTED THE TOTAL OF JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED IN THE PHILIPPINES BY ARMY AND CARRIER-BASED FLIERS SO FAR IN NOVEMBER TO 785---431 ON THE GROUND, 354 IN THE AIR. DURING THE SAME PERIOD THE JAPANESE HAVE DOWNED 38 AMERICAN AIRCRAFT, COMMUNIQUES REPORTED.

FOUR LIGHTNING-FLYING YANK PILOTS SHOT DOWN SEVEN OF THE JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED TODAY, AND SENT THREE MORE WINGING WEST WITH HOLES IN THEIR WINGS.

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SECOND LT.CHEATHAM W.GUPTON, 1413 JAMES ST., DURHAM,N.C., BOWNED TWO JAPANESE PLANES TO BRING HIS PERSONAL VICTORIES TO FOUR, ALL SCORED IN LESS THAN THREE WEEKS IN THE PHILIPPINES. LT.WARREN D.CURTON, SPRING CITY, TENN., DOWNED ONE--HIS THIRD.

THE VICTORIES BOOSTED THE TOTAL FOR THE FLYING KNIGHTS SQUADRON TO 250, MAKING THEM THE LEADING TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTER SQUADRON IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THEY ALSO SENT THE TOTAL SCORES FOR THE 49TH FIGHTER GROUP, THE AMERICANS' TOPSCORING OUTFIT, TO 566, OF WHICH 78 HAVE BEEN RECORDED SINCE THEY ARRIVED IN THE PHILIPPINES LESS THAN THREE WEEKS AGO.

HEADQUARTERS,ALASKAN DEPARTMENT,NOV 17 (AP)-TWO OFFICERS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL FOR ACTS OF HEROISM DURING THE ATTU CAMPAIGN, ALASKAN DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ON MAY 29, 1943, 2ND LT.WILLIAM F.HAMMER, COAST ARTILLERY, OF MANSFIELD, O., PUT AN ENEMY POSITION OUT OF ACTION.

NOV 18 1944

ON JUNE 6, 1943, 1ST LT.WALTER E.BEEBE, ENGINEER OFFICER, OF ROCKY RIVER, O., DISCOVERED A GROUP OF JAPS ATTEMPTING TO WITHDRAW FROM A CAVE AND PINNED THEM DOWN WITH RIFLE FIRE WHILE ANOTHER MAN WENT FOR AID.

OTTAWA, NOV. 17--(AP)--FLT. LT. HARRY MCCORMICK HUDSON, SON OF H. M. HUDSON, 126 FERN ST., W., TAMPA, FLA., FORMERLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, IS NOW PRESUMED TO BE DEAD, A ~~NEWW~~ ROYAL CANADIAN AIRFORCE CASUALTY LIST DISCLOSED TODAY.

NOV 18 1944

MB/CP/108A

WASHINGTON, NOV 17-(AP)-THE WASHINGTON POST EDITORIALLY TODAY DEFENDED THE IRISH GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT OF ASYLUM, BUT PREDICTED EIRE "WHEN THE TIME COMES" WILL COOPERATE FULLY WITH THE ALLIES "IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF JUSTICE."

HER BELATED OBTAINING OF SOVEREIGNTY PERHAPS MADE EIRE RELUCTANT TO ACQUIESCE IN ANY DEMAND WHICH MIGHT RESTRICT HER FREEDOM OF DECISION, THE POST SAID, ADDING THE LIMITED IRISH ASSURANCE RESPECTING WAR CRIMINALS MIGHT HAVE MORE VALUE THAN OUTRIGHT PLEDGES OF GOVERNMENTS, SUCH AS SPAIN, "WHOSE NEUTRALITY HAS BEEN NO MORE THAN DIPLOMATIC FICTION."

THE WASHINGTON STAR SAID THAT IN THE OPINION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, "HITLER AND COMPANY ARE NOT MERE REVOLUTIONARY AGITATORS BUT MURDERERS WITH BLOOD UPON THEIR HANDS WHO DESERVE NO SANCTUARY," AND ADDED:

"IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER EIRE, PORTUGAL AND THE OTHER NEUTRALS AND NONBELLIGERENTS ENTERTAIN SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME VIEW. IF THEY DO NOT, THEN THE QUESTION IS LIKELY TO BECOME AN EXTREMELY MISCHIEVOUS AND DELICATE ONE IN THE MONTHS AHEAD."

SU1231PEW

WASHINGTO NOV.17-(AP)-RELEASE OF 1,000 SOLDIERS TO INDUSTRIAL JOBS TO HELP EASE THE CRITICAL MUNITIONS SITUATION WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE ARMY.

THE MEN WILL GO TO WORK IN FOUNDRIES AND FORGE SHOPS ON HEAVY ARTILL ARTILLERY AMMUNITION, TANKS AND MILITARY TRUCKS.

"SPEEDING UP OF OUR PRESENT OFFENSIVES IN EUROPE AND THE PACIFIC DEPENDS ON AN IMMEDIATE INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF THESE ITEMS" THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID.

THE MEN RELEASED WILL BE THOSE WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. NONE WILL BE FROM AN INFANTRY UNIT OR ONE WHO IS ALERTED FOR OVERSEAS DUTY. ALL MUST BE 30 YEARS OLD OR OLDER AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE JOB MUST BE VOLUNTARY.

THE MEN WILL BE DIRECTED TO SHOPS AT THE TOP OF THE PRIORITY LIST. THE RELEASED SOLDIERS WILL BE SUBJECT TO RECALL IF THEY DISCONTINUE WORK IN APPROVED PLANTS OR IF THE MANPOWER SITUATION CHANGES FOR THE BETTER.

FR204PEW

BOSTON, NOV 17-(AP)-THE PILOT, OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON, TODAY URGED ENTERTAINERS NOT TO MAKE "OUR MEN IN UNIFORM" LAUGH "AT THE WRONG THINGS."

IN AN EDITORIAL TITLED "AN OPEN LETTER TO A RADIO STAR," THE PILOT OFFERS RADIO STAR BOB HOPE ITS "ADMIRATION AND A HEART-FELT THANK YOU" FOR "HIS SACRIFICES IN BEHALF OF THE MEN WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR ALL FOR US."

BUT, THERE'S ANOTHER CONSIDERATION, THE PILOT ADDS, DECLARING:

"HIS 'GAGS', HIS PUNS, HIS SLY LEERS AT THE DECENCIES WHICH KEEP THE WORLD FROM FALLING APART, POP WITH THE MECHANICAL STACCATO OF CORN JUMPING FROM THE VENDOR'S WIRE BASKET.

"X X X SOME OF THE MEN WHO HEAR THE COMEDIAN'S ARTFUL FILTH, WHOSE MINDS RECUR TO IT AFTERWARDS, WHO ACT OUT ITS INNUENDOS, ARE GOING TO DIE. THE CHURCH HAS NO INVOCATION AGAINST SUDDEN DEATH. BUT SHE DOES HAVE AN INCESSANT AND VERY EARNEST PRAYER AGAINST 'A SUDDEN AND UNPROVIDED DEATH'.

"DOES IT MEAN NOTHING TO MR. HOPE THAT SOME SOLDIERS, BECAUSE OF 'MORALE BUILDING' PROGRAMS MAY FACE THEIR GOD UNPREPARED FOR THE RECKONING?"

THE PILOT ADDED THAT "IN POPULAR ESTIMATE HOPE IS REGARDED AS A SUPERB SPORTSMAN, A PEERLESS 'GOOD FELLOW', A SINCERE FRIEND OF THE SERVICE MEN.

"IF THIS BELIEF IS CORRECT, BOB HOPE -- AND A FEW OTHERS -- WILL THINK THIS MATTER OVER," THE PILOT ADDS.

"ARE THEY BEING FAIR TO OUR MEN IN UNIFORM?

"IT IS GOOD TO MAKE THEM LAUGH - BUT NOT AT THE WRONG THINGS, NOT AT THE LOYALTIES WHICH, WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE, ARE PRECISELY THE VALUES WE ARE FIGHTING TO SAVE."

SAN DIEGO,CALIF.,NOV.17-(AP)-MORE THAN 3,500 VETERANS OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION--THE LARGEST CONTINGENT OF LEATHERNECKS TO RETURN FROM THE PACIFIC WARFARE--ARRIVED IN SAN DIEGO TODAY ABOARD A TRANSPORT.

NOV 18 1944

THE MARINES CAME FROM THE PALAU ISLANDS CAMPAIGN, AND FROM EARLIER OPERATIONS AT GUADALCANAL AND NEW BRITAIN. MANY HAD BEEN OVERSEAS 31 MONTHS.

NOV 18 1944

THE FIRST MAN TO COME DOWN THE GANGPLANK, PVT. ELIAS ABBOTT, 24, SON OF MR. AND MRS. MIKE ABBOTT, (BOX 64) WEST NEWTON, PENN., WAS GREETED BY BRIG. GEN. ARCHIE F. HOWARD, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE MARINE CORPS BASE. MANY OF THE RETURNING MARINES HAD SERVED UNDER THE GENERAL ON GUADALCANAL AND NEW BRITAIN.

SCORES OF MARINE WOMEN WERE ON THE DOCK TO CHEER A WELCOME TO THE VETERANS, AND FOR MANY IT WAS THEIR FIRST SIGHT OF A WOMAN

30.24— 20473

MARINE. SENIOR MARINE OFFICER ABOARD WAS LT. COL. RAYMOND D. DAVIS, GOGGINS, GA.

THE 3,492 ENLISTED MEN AND 59 OFFICERS WERE TAKEN TO THE WEST COAST RECLASSIFICATION AND REDISTRIBUTION CENTER AT THE BASE, WHERE THEY WILL DRAW NEW CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT AND AWAIT 30-DAY FURLOUGHS.

PVT. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, 35, (34 FOURTH AVE.) MONTGOMERY, W. VA., ONE OF THE FIRST TO COME OFF THE SHIP, DISCLOSED HIS ONLY PLANS CONCERNED MARRIAGE. HE SAID HIS PLANS WERE COMPLETE AND THAT HIS BRIDE WOULD BE MISS ERNESTINE DEIBEL, (3423 E STREET N.W.) WASHINGTON, D.C.

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XZ1212ACW

NOV 18 1944

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DV1045PCW

NOV 18 1944

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STOCKLEY, FRESH FROM 19 YEARS IN HIS MAJESTY'S CONSULAR SERVICE IN CHINA, ADDED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE POST-INTELLIGENCER, THAT IT WAS HIS PERSONAL BELIEF THAT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, FORMER AMERICAN COMMANDER IN CHINA, AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WERE BASED ON THE AMERICAN COMMANDERS CONTINUAL AND VIGOROUS PROTESTS AGAINST GRAFT IN HIGH PLACES IN CHINA.

"THE FRIENDS OF CHINA HAVE DRAWN PICTURES COLORED WITH WISHFUL

Patton Drives Into Germany, Fights in Metz; British Strike Nazis in ...orth a Surprise Blow

COMBINED FORCES RIP ENEMY LINES IN GREAT BATTLE

Allies Drive Deep Salient Toward Roer River Near Geilenkirchen.

SMASH INTO METZ

Fighters, Bombers Support Ground Troops in All-Out Offensive.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sunday, Nov. 19.—(AP) One British and two American armies were smashing their way toward the heart of the Rhineland today in one of the greatest battles of the war against German resistance stiffened by desperation.

The American Ninth and British Second armies, in a collaboration so close that it was described here as "a blended operation," had driven a deep salient toward the river Roer between Geilenkirchen and Aachen.

On their right flank, southeast of Aachen, the American First army was making slow but steady progress against the grimmest sort of enemy opposition.

This three-army attack on a front some 30 miles wide developed into one of the war's biggest drives.

Farther south the American Third army also had invaded the Reich and had fought into the French fortress city of Metz. The American Seventh and French First armies recorded good gains in the Vosges and Belfort regions.

It was the great Rhineland drive, however, that held the spotlight.

The best weather since the start of the Western front offensive enabled both strategic and tactical air forces to give their strongest support yet to the ground forces. Ninth air force Lightnings and Thunderbolts attacked as close as 200 yards ahead of the troops in bitter fighting east of Aachen.

Fighterbombers intervened in at least one tank battle in that area, striking German armor at such close range that the pilots reported seeing the grass wilt before the muzzle-fire of the tank guns.

The Allied troops, wheeling into Germany after their descent from the north, spread over the Geilenkirchen area, cut the main road to the north, captured Niederheide, reached the outskirts of Prummern, two miles east of Geilenkirchen, and captured Puffendorf, 4 1-2 miles southeast of Geilenkirchen in what was described as "blended operations" by British and Americans.

Yanks Make New Gains

To the southeast of Aachen American First army forces made new gains up to a kilometer against heavy artillery and mortar fire in the Wurselen area and up to two kilometers around Stolberg, while in the Hurtgen forest other First army troops advanced slowly through minefields and barbed wire.

To the south, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third army swept into the Reich in force and began house-to-house warfare inside the fortress city of Metz in France. The break across the border was made near Perl, near where the territories of France, Luxembourg and Germany meet and it carried Third army units a mile inside Germany. They are pointed toward the Saar basin.

Still farther south the French First army smashed deep into the Belfort Gap after taking the strong point of Montbeliard, where 7,000 Germans were captured, and enemy dispositions were upset along a 25-mile sector.

The French tonight were reported to have reached Delle, 10 miles southeast of Belfort on the Swiss frontier. They are less than five miles from Belfort southwest of that city.

The American Seventh army in gains up to 20 miles captured the Muerthe river town of Raon Le Tape, continued pressure at St. Die, and saw nine villages—Moyenmoutier, La Hollande, Etival, Marzelay, Tetedesan-Roche, Gratin, Rabache, Remenix, and La Planchette — go up in flames as the Germans applied the scorched earth policy before retiring.

While the drive through the Aachen gateway obviously was the biggest of the Allied pushes, the potential menace of the others is a problem to the hard-pressed Germans who can leave no part of the long front from the North Sea to the border of Switzerland unguarded against the avalanche of pressure.

Nazis Hit Back

The Germans lunged back with counterattacks against the Ninth and First armies and at other points, but all their efforts were beaten back.

It was on the Ninth army front that observers said the Nazis were evidently forcing a show-down fight. Up to the line protecting Germany's coal-mining center, the Nazis were bringing all the artillery, tanks and other equipment they could muster.

British troops in the Venlo sector sped up their advance toward the Maas as the Germans, now holding only a narrow strip along the river, apparently were pulling out. The Second tactical Air force bombed a bridge at Venlo and other escape spans from the area, and latest reports from the front said land forces were racing toward Helden, eight miles southwest of Venlo.

The Third army mechanized cavalry which crossed into Germany from the Thionville sector tonight had occupied Perl and Oberperl, and according to a front dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Lewis Hawkins had pressed on to Sehndorf, a mile and a half inside Germany.

Yanks Enter Lamstroff

Other Third army forces driving squarely eastward from the Thionville region still were on French soil, but entered Lamstroff, a half-mile west of the border, also took Halstroff and Ritzing, and were attacking Waldweistroff tonight. According to Hawkins, this force pushed from two to three miles ahead along a 10-mile front.

Four hundred Mustangs and Thunderbolts of the Eighth Air force flew into southern Germany, attacking oil installations and other objectives in the Munich area, and elsewhere shot down 20 enemy planes in combat and destroyed or damaged 17 others, including jet planes, on the ground at Leipheim airfield.

The Ninth Air force flew 1,450 sorties, by far the greatest number of any day since the start of the offensive.

In one case Thunderbolts released American infantrymen pinned down by fire from mortars 200 yards away by attacking a German position. Fighter-bombers reported knocking out at least eight tanks, and the day's operations cost the Ninth Air force 16 planes.

U. S. 3d Army 1 to 3 Miles From the Saar

Enters Germany in Force Near Luxemburg Line.

9th Gains 1 to 2 Miles

French Push Deep Into the Belfort Gap

British Ring Bastion on Simpson's Left Flank, Seize Helden in Holland

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The British 2d Army jumped into the battle inside Germany today alongside the United States 1st and 9th Armies. Lieutenant General George S. Patton's 3d Army, in a new invasion of Germany, crossed the border in force while his tanks and infantry fought street by street into Metz.

In a day of whirlwind blows along 175 miles of the 400-mile front the French 1st Army smashed deep into the Belfort Gap, on the historic invasion highway to southwestern Germany, and the American 7th Army, just to the north, launched attacks on a thirty-mile front that drove two to three miles deeper into the Vosges Mountains, guarding the southern Rhineland.

British Seize Helden

From north to south, this was how General Dwight D. Eisenhower's winter offensive was bearing down with the greatest blows since Normandy on the hard-pressed German army:

1. The British 2d Army broke across the Zig Canal defenses and seized Helden, only seven and a half miles from the Germans' Maas River stronghold of Venlo, in southeastern Holland, threatening any enemy stand west of the river. Venlo is two miles from the German border.

2. Seventeen miles south of this front, the British 2d for the first time went over to the attack on the left flank of the American 9th Army, encircling Geilenkirchen in a surprise drive that swept around the city on both sides in gains up to about two miles. Geilenkirchen is a fortified German city twelve miles northwest of Aachen.

3. The United States 9th, just to the south, slugged a mile or two closer to the Roer River barrier to Cologne in a battle which a front dispatch said the Germans called a "war of survival," spending lives and tanks recklessly to prevent a break-through.

Three Towns Overrun

The 9th overran at least three towns—Puffendorf, nine miles inside Germany and six miles from the enemy Roer River base of Julich; Mariadorf, seven miles northeast of Aachen on the road to Julich, and Wurselen, two miles northeast of Aachen. It was estimated that thirty-five enemy tanks had been knocked out in two days' fighting.

4. The American 1st Army, pushing steadily into a maze of pillboxes, wire entanglements, mine fields and tank traps, hammered back a counter-attack near Stolberg, five miles east of Aachen.

5. The United States 3d Army drove a mile and a half into Germany, capturing the frontier town of Perl and Ober-Perl and reaching Sehndorf, near the junction of the German and Luxemburg borders. To the southeast, armored forces pushed along a ten-mile front to within one to three miles of the frontier of the Saar industrial basin, driving freely through the old Maginot line fortifications.

Tanks Drive Into Metz

Tanks joined infantry fighting

30.24— 20473

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DV1045PCW

NOV 18 1944

30·24 — 20475

U.S. THIRD AND BRITISH PUSH ACROSS BORDER

Americans Battle Foe in Streets of Metz—Nazis Fight Fiercely in Aachen Zone—1,250,000 Men in Allied Drive.

London, Nov. 18 (A. P.).—British Second Army troops have struck the enemy flank in Germany thirteen miles above the American sector at Aachen, a front dispatch disclosed tonight, while to the south infantrymen of the American Third Army fought house-to-house inside Metz.

The British Second and the American Ninth and First armies, forming a solid assault arc, hammered out slow gains today against fanatical resistance on the broadening and lengthening Aachen sector.

Disclosure that troops under the British command were fighting in Germany was only one highlight in a series of sensational advances along a 400-mile western front turned into flaming battle by six Allied armies of 1,250,000 men.

Besides battling into Metz—never taken by frontal assault in modern history—the Third Army invaded Germany at a new point near Luxembourg and opened a fifteen-mile-broad attack toward the Reich's northern Saar.

Latest Third Army Gains.

Lewis Hawkins, an Associated Press correspondent with the Third Army, said that those Americans fought another mile into Germany today, closed the Metz escape gap with gunfire after storming into the city and pushed to within from two to three miles of the Saar border on a ten-mile front.

The French at the lower end of the front drove to within sight of Belfort and the strategic gap to southwestern Germany. North of the French sector, the American Seventh Army advanced from two to three miles toward Strasbourg along a thirty-mile front.

British Second Army troops in southeastern Holland scored two major crossings of the Zig Canal, last water barrier before the Maas (Meuse) River bend and the Venlo gateway to Germany.

The British attack in Germany, synchronized with the American offensive, virtually isolated Geilenkirchen, thirteen miles north of Aachen, by advances past the town on both the north and south. The British cut the road from Geilenkirchen to Heinsberg farther north. They also smashed forward nearly two miles in an advance south of the town toward Prummern, two miles east of Geilenkirchen. Three hundred prisoners were taken.

Ninth Advances Slowly.

The American Ninth Army, meanwhile, reported slow but steady gains today in the arc east of Aachen, and the First Army also drove forward against strongly-entrenched Germans.

The Germans were throwing tanks and troops into attempts, reckless to cost, to stem the American advance, fighting for every inch of ground. The greatest advance by the First Army in three days of fighting has been only two and one-half miles, a front dispatch said, but there are indications the Germans have been badly shaken by terrific artillery and air bombardment, and have suffered heavy losses.

Berlin pictured the assault in the Aachen sector as lengthening. The American wedge has been thrust now to within twenty-five miles of the Rhine.

Gen. Patton's army sent mechanized cavalry patrols over the German border near Perl, inside the German border near the junction of the Luxembourg and French frontiers and about five miles northeast of the Saar itself.

Infantry crossed the Moselle bridge into Metz from the north during the night, while other patrols from the south also penetrated the city, where the Germans have been preparing a stiff defense in the streets and the thick stone walls of the houses.

Tank-supported American infantry fought forward house to house inside Metz today, a front-line dispatch said. Streams of American infantrymen flowed around the ancient fortress still manned by motley German defenders stimulated by fanatical S. S. troops. The Yanks fought their way past the long-beleaguered Frescaty Airport and up Nescaty street well inside the inner circle of ancient fortresses.

Mechanized cavalry patrols drove across the German border near Perl, at the corner of the Luxembourg, French and German borders.

At the same time Gen. Patton's new push developed a thrust fifteen miles to the southeast toward the Saar border, and armor newly thrown into the offensive advanced four miles to near Bouzonville, twenty miles northwest of Saarbrucken, chief industrial center of the German valley.

Slightly to the north other armored forces pushed near Filstroff in a three-mile advance to a point but two miles from the German border and only nine miles west of Saarlouis.

On the extreme southern end of the Allied line tanks of the French First Army, smashing into Belfort Gap, overran the fortified town of Montbeliard and took Hericourt, five miles from the city of Belfort, in gains of three to four miles on a thirteen-mile front. Belfort was now within the range of artillery.

North of the French the American Seventh Army lunged forward in a general assault which gained two to three miles all along a thirty-mile front pointed at Strasbourg on the Rhine. The Seventh Army closed in on Blamont, Badonviller and St. Die. Blamont is forty miles due west of Strassbourg.

Fighter-bombers, supporting the ground operations on all sectors of the front, bombed and strafed the enemy from Duren in the Aachen area to Colmar and Mulhouse in the south, hitting fortified towns, gun positions, strong points and other defense positions, as well as front line troops, rail transportation targets and supply dumps.

The German high command said the American First and Ninth armies had attacked as many as 42 times in single sectors. The Nazi communique declared 122 American tanks were shot up in the first two days of the battle.

The Germans apparently were fighting most fiercely near Wurselen, northeast of Aachen. First Army men to the southeast knocked out 10 Nazis pillboxes and repulsed a counterattack near Stolberg.

Bombers Give Support

United States Lightnings and Thunderbolts struck German troops and gunposts in the closest support of the attack yet permitted by weather, and dropped fragmentation bombs on Germans still holding part of Stolberg.

French tanks overran the fortified town of Montbeliard and took Hericourt in gains of three to four miles on a 13-mile front.

The French troops then drove on within sight of Belfort in a series of heavy armored punches beyond Hericourt. The French Moroccan Goumier and FFI warriors met what a general described as only medium resistance. Germans were being captured in large numbers, ragged and hungry.

Another Push For Belfort

Beside pushing up on Belfort from the southwest beyond Hericourt, the French reached within five miles of the city from the south, beyond Montbeliard. On the right flank, other French units struck as far as Delle, near the Swiss frontier.

North of the French the American Seventh Army closed in on Blamont, Badonviller and St. Die. Blamont is 40 miles west of Strasbourg.

At the northern end of the Allied line the British Second Army in its sweep through the Maas river bulge captured Beringen, two and a half miles southeast of Meijel. The British were rapidly developing the threat to Venlo, nine miles to the east.

Farther south the British mopped up remaining pockets of enemy troops and completed their firm hold on the Maas front facing Roermond.

The spectacular advance in the mountains in the south gave the Allies control of the Blamont plateau and a possible entry into the Strasbourg plain.

Seventh Army Gains

In its drive along a front from north of Luneville to south of Bruyers, the United States Seventh Army captured Remoncourt, Domevre, Ancerviller, St. Maurice, Thiaville Taintrux, Chevry and La Nolle, Domevre is two mlies southwest of Blamont.

A front-line dispatch said the Nazis continued their scorched earth policy, burning Le Paire, Hurbache, St. Marguerite, Saulcy-sur-Meurthe and St. Leonard as they withdrew before the advancing Americans.

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into the fortress of Metz from the south, patrols stabbed into the fortress from the north, most of its outer ring of forts were surrounded or threatened, and the route of escape east was narrowed to a mile, which was closed by artillery fire.

6. The American 7th Army, hard on the 3d's right flank, seized at least eight towns in its new push, which carried to within three to six miles of the Vosges passes which lead to the Rhine.

7. The French 1st Army, with tanks dealing heavy blows, fought to within sight of Belfort and swung sharply on its right flank in a six-mile gain at the Swiss frontier that sent the Germans into hurried retreat and left large forces surrounded.

The French general staff announced that the 1st Army Corps had captured thirteen towns in the Belfort Gap area. Approximately 7,000 Germans were taken prisoner during the twenty-four-hour period when the French captured Montbeliard.

The French made new crossings of the Doubs River at Audincourt and Abbevillers, upsetting the defense arrangements of German troops along that twenty-five-mile front. For the first time, air support of the French advance came exclusively from a French air force.

British Surprise Foe

The entry of Lieutenant General Miles C. Dempsey's 2d Army into the struggle on the edge of the Cologne plain apparently caught the enemy by surprise, because the British scored good gains despite the mud and an elaborate trench system.

One column was nearing Prummern, two miles east of Geilenkirchen and six miles inside Germany, going into battle under a heavy artillery barrage. Typhoons, blasting with rockets at enemy lines and gun positions, ranged ahead.

Another column cutting around north of Geilenkirchen severed the highway leading north of Heinsberg, taking 300 prisoners. Other British troops turned on Geilenkirchen itself in a one-mile drive which took them within striking distance of the city.

These attacks were closely synchronized with those of the United States 9th Army and the 1st which, despite the fury of the German defenses, drove new dents into the powerful fortifications east of Aachen guarding the way to the Rhine.

A front dispatch said the Germans were expending men and tanks so prodigiously that at the present rate their armies might be bled white and make the pres-ent battle the decisive one of the war.

Crater Hill Is Taken

A counter-attack was beaten back at Stolberg, and four miles northwest at Wurselen the 1st Army knocked out ten pillboxes. American infantry eight miles east of Aachen near Gressenich seized Crater Hill in a half-mile advance after the height had been hammered by artillery and dive-bombers.

The 3d Army sent tanks into Germany for the first time. They were operating around the frontier German village of Perl, above Koenigsmacher. Ten miles each of the Koenigsmacher bridgehead across the Moselle in the same general area, tanks were poking within a mile of the border in the Remeling sector and were ranging nearly ten miles south to near Bouzonville, three miles from the border.

The 7th Army broadened the assault lines southeast of Metz with attacks along a thirty-mile front, from Luneville, near the 3d Army lines, southward to beyond Bruyeres, well into the Vosges. Among the towns captured yesterday were Remoncourt, fifteen miles due east of Nancy, and Domevre and Ancerville, seven miles southeast of Remoncourt.

On the south, the forces of Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch closed to within two and a half miles of St. Die on the southwest with the capture of Taintrux. St. Die controls one of the Vosges passes, but it lies on the east bank of the formidable Meurthe River.

[A front dispatch reported that St. Die had been burned and dynamited by the Germans.]

German commentators said the direction of this concerted drive was not Cologne at all, but had turned northward toward the lower reaches of the Rhine, the Ruhr Valley, and was threatening to cut behind the German positions facing the British in eastern Holland.

Air Arm Scourges Enemy

The first good break in the weather since the Americans went over to the attack turned loose swarms of fighters and fighter-bombers, which scourged troops and gun points.

Support was so close at times that once fighter-bombers snarled down and dropped fragmentation bombs on a corner of Stolberg, five miles east of Aachen, although the Americans actually hold two thirds of the town.

One counterattack was beaten back at Stolberg, and four miles northwest at Wurselen, the First knocked out ten pillboxes.

Ramming against defenses which the Germans had plenty of time to prepare, infantry, eight miles east of Aachen, near Gressenich, seized "Crater Hill" in a half-mile advance after the height had been hammered by artillery and dive bombers.

BITTER-END FIGHT PUT UP BY NAZIS

Enemy Sells Ground Dearly On Western Front

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris Nov. 18 (AP)—Eleven days of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's winter offensive showed today that, whether or not Hitler is at the helm in Germany, enemy soldiers reso-

lutely are obeying his instructions to resist to the end.

In no case has the enemy given up an inch of territory without fighting to the last.

German opposition is fiercest in the battle area east of Aachen, where strongpoints guard the approaches to the plain of Cologne and the Rhine Valley.

At all other points along the long front from Holland to Switzerland, the Germans have clung stubbornly to their positions and Allied gains have been made only after the grimmest of fighting.

Germans Resigned To Losses

The German high command apparently is resigned to seeing unit after unit destroyed in the defense of German soil in the hope that the battle will prove so costly to the Allies that they never will reach Berlin, but themselves will reach the German level of exhaustion.

Uniformed combatants of the Volks militia have been incorporated in German formations, but battalions of "the people's army" have yet to appear in battle.

The Germans, however, apparently have pitted nearly all available regular army strength on the Western front in or just behind the front lines to form a solid human wall of defense.

No World's Record

While this battle may take weeks of the heaviest fighting of the war to decide, the lavish manner in which the enemy high command is expending troops and tanks may bleed him white and make this the decisive blow in the west.

In that event, the battle would be followed by a swift, decisive breakthrough.

A United States First Army front dispatch said the greatest advance made in three days of fighting there had been four kilometers (about 2½ miles) despite the heavy aerial and artillery barrage at the outset which shook the Germans badly.

Surveying the well-prepared positions, protected by barbed wire, pillboxes, antitank defenses and heavy minefields, that lay ahead, a United States First Army staff officer declared:

"There'll be no world records made getting through this stuff."

Bronx Lieutenant Wins Silver Star

With the Thirtieth Infantry Division on the Western Front, Nov. 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Lieut. Wallis G. Nash, of 2100 East Tremont avenue, New York, has been awarded the Silver Star for keeping vigil at a German minefield to warn fellow soldiers after a mine had blown off one of his feet.

With the Sixth Army Group in France, Nov. 18 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops rolled up gains totaling two miles and captured the key town of Raon-l'Etape on the Meurthe river today as French troops hammered within four miles of Belfort in a large-scale advance rapidly assuming the proportions of a breakthrough.

NAZIS STRIKE BACK AT NINTH

Use "Major Forces" To Halt Strong U. S. Attack

By J. W. GALLAGHER

With United States Ninth Army at Puffendorf, Germany, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Germans threw "major forces," including armored units, against the Ninth Army today in an effort to halt the grinding and bruising advance which gobbled up three more German towns after American artillery broke the back of German counterattacks with some of the greatest barrages of the war.

The whole front throbbed with the thunder of thousands of shells as the artillery took over the task of trying to force a major crack in the German defenses guarding the vital Ruhr.

In its gains of one to two miles, the Ninth captured Puffendorf, six miles west of the enemy rail center of Julich; Mariadorf, seven miles northeast of Aachen on the road to Julich, and Wurselen, two miles northeast of Aachen. The Ninth now is nine miles inside Germany east of Geilenkirchen.

Nazis Forcing Showodwn

Clearing weather allowed maximum air effort and during every moment of the day scores of fighters and bombers dove and twisted over the German lines through some of the heaviest flak seen on this front.

It now is apparent that the Germans are forcing a showdown battle in this coal-mining heart of the Reich. They sent in their crack Ninth Armored Division just northeast of Puffendorf and brought up great quantities of artillery and anti-aircraft guns. They have placed dugin Mark VI tanks along the line in Russian style.

A German counterattack was beaten off at Immendorf, 2½ miles east of Geilenkirchen, with American ground forces destroying nearly a score of tanks while planes hit 15 more today.

Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson is meeting force with force and for every gun brought up on the German side, the Ninth Army brings up two an dthrows in hundreds of planes for good measure.

Brogan Digs Deep

Corporal Patrick Brogan, of Buffalo, N. Y., and I dug deep into a soggy slag heap from which we were watching the advance when the Germans cut loose on our perch with several 105 shells.

We saw one quick American barrage set fire to Apweiler, east of Geilenkirchen and leav its church steeple twisting drunkenly in the air. There is scarcely one church spire intact on either side of the line because both sides believe they are used as artillery observation posts.

On the mud-covered floor of what once was some German Frau's kitchen, Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Frocht, of Reading, Pa., air support omcer, had a radio phone in each hand, calling out targets to planes circling above and waiting a chance to go in.

"Melted Away"

One American infantry unit in operation for the first time took its objective right on schedule, gathering in nearly 300 German prisoners in a comparatively small action.

"It's our first day in action, but the boys are making it good," Lieut. Col. Charles Hoy, of Washington, D. C., said.

American GIs worked in perfect harmony with British tankers in taking the objective which has been expected to be one of the toughest. "We have been married to the British for just a few days, but it's going off perfectly," was the way Hoy put it.

The Germans counterattacked at dawn today near Immendorf, but almost before it started, the Nazi infantry was pinned down and virtually destroyed by an artillery barrage from the American side.

"They just sort of melted away," Major George Frazer, Bellemead Park, Nashville, Tenn., said.

5 SAD SACKS 'TAKE' METZ

Jeepload Of Wire-Stringers Get In And Live To Get Out

By KENNETH L. DIXON

On the outskirts of Metz, Nov. 18 (AP)—Quite a few people got to the outskirts of Metz today and some American infantrymen gradually are moving farther into the city in a house-to-house fight, but five guys actually got to the heart of Europe's most famous fortress city and got back to tell about it.

They did it by mistake.

Two jeeploads of the 11th Infantry Regiment's communications crew were trying to find the advance command post in order to string wire. The front jeep, driven by Pfc. Eugene S. Tyler, of Alton, Ill., also carried Staff Sergeant Frank Kotch, of Chester, Pa., the wire chief, and Corporal Paul Keown, of Louisville, Ky. Private Henry A. Cardese, of Rochester, Pa., was driving the second jeep, accompanied by Private Harold Bellomy, of War, W. Va.

They Missed The Left Turn

Because of artillery crossfire from the encircled but uncaptured fortresses outside Metz, they roared wide open down the main road leading to Metz. They were supposed to make a left turn at the city's edge, but somehow they missed it and went highballing right down to the main part of the city.

They passed the city limits sign which said "Metz," but Tyler grinningly admited later he thought maybe that was just over enthusiasm on the part of the erstwhile Metz Chamber of Commerce. They sped merrily on nearly two miles further, by-passing dumfounded German defenders who later in the day managed to halt whole infantry units.

Then The Nazis Wake Up

When mortar shells shoelaced the street, Tyler began to think "something must be wrong." Then the Germans realized these must be Yanks and began to let go with small arms fire.

"Well, what do you know," snorted Keown suddenly. "We're here all alone. What say we take the town ourselves?"

"The hell with that," Tyler barked, realizing their situation and turning around with rapidity unusual even for a jeep. The second vehicle followed him out of town.

"It's a nice-looking town," said Bellomy later as the shells crashed around the command post where they had taken refuge. "I'd like to see more of it."

"We will," said Tyler, "but not alone."

USE GLASS TUBE TO SAVE LIMBS

Army Doctors Reveal New War-time Surgery.

Somewhere in Belgium, Nov. 18 (A. P.).—A young Canadian doctor in a casualty clearing station near this front has announced the discovery of a new method of surgery expected to save the arms and legs of many wounded soldiers.

Working with Capt. Ken Wilson of Ottawa, Major W. T. Mustard of Toronto inserted glass tubing to bridge shattered arteries temporarily and maintain a blood supply in wounded limbs that normally would have to be amputated.

"The use of glass tubes to replace arteries has been demonstrated in animals," the Major said, "but as far as we know this is the first time it has been done in humans."

Dr. Mustard said the procedure already had saved the shell-shattered legs of a Canadian private and a British captain. The first operation was performed on a prisoner of war but the blood clotted in the tube and the leg had to be amputated. Heparin solved the problem of clotting.

"The operation placing a glass tube in the artery can be performed in half an hour," the major said.

"Men we get here close to the front line are the worst cases, nearly dead through loss of blood. The operation must be simple and easy."

The wounded captain was the first to have the operation successfully performed on him.

"He had lost so much blood," Major Mustard said, "his foot was cold and white. We put in the tubes and the blood started to flow. We left the tubes in until the captain was in condition to stand an operation. We removed the tubes, replaced the shattered piece of artery with a graft from a vein."

Belgian Compromise In Sight

Brussels, Nov. 18 (AP)—Possible grounds for a compromise between Belgian resistance organizations and the Pierlot Government in their dispute over the disarming of the resistance forces were presented today in orders issued by both sides.

The Government, instead of prohibiting public assemblies throughout the country as had been indicated previously, forbade displays of arms at such meetings and reminded demonstrators they must stay outside restricted zones as fixed by town and local officials.

Move Toward Conciliation

From the other side, the National Union of Resistance Groups orders its members to deliver their weapons to their superior officers to be handed over later to "Allied miliitary authorities."

Since some resistance elements had demanded that they retain their arms until all collaboration suspects had been jailed, the national union's decision represents a considerable move in the direction of conciliation.

Deadline Set By Pierlot

Premier Pierlot has set midnight tonight as the deadline for the patriot forces to turn in their arms and has warned that if the Government encounters any major difficulty in enforcing the order, Allied military forces would take over.

The Socialist party has scheduled a rally to protest the order for tomorrow.

In Liege yesterday 6,000 persons demonstrated against the order, and fights occurred between the police and the crowd.

Washington Watches Belgium

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—Authorities here believe that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will act with speed and power to maintain order in Belgium if threatening political disputes produce open violence.

The General's first responsibility as Allied commander in chief is to prevent any kind of outbreak from interfering with the storming of Germany's inner fortress. He has plenty of authority under agreements with the Belgian Government, though naturally he would prefer not to divert forces from the main job.

While the direct war aspects of the Belgian trouble command first attention here, there is intense diplomatic interest also in the power and purpose of Communist groups there and France as well.

As Clue To Russ Policy

It is considered possible that the experiences of liberated Belgium and France may furnish unmistakable evidence of the extent to which Western European Communists are playing a Moscow policy line, and also some indications of Russian policy toward the countries of Western Europe.

The question has come into focus in Belgium over a Government order to the resistance "White Army" to surrender its arms.

Two Communist Cabinet members and a representative of the resistance movement in the Cabinet resigned over the issue, which also involved incorporation of resistance groups into the regular army.

Contrasted With France

The situation differs from that which evolved in France in that all of Belgium is still a combat zone, with one whole wing of the Allied offensive into Germany dependent on getting supplies into Antwerp and through the country to the battle line. It also varies in that the Belgian Government, which is exercising civil authority under the supreme command of Eisenhower, has full international acceptance.

France largely is outside the combat area. The Government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle is recognized by the Allies only as a provisional regime.

There the issue arose over de Gaulle's order for resistance forces to give up their arms, and Communist demands for permission for Maurice Thorez, one of their leaders, to return from Moscow. Thorez had been barred from France as an army deserter. When de Gaulle pardoned him, opposition to the disarmament order melted.

Point Of Diplomatic Interest

A point of main diplomatic interest appears to be whether the Russians will accept without protest the creation of a Western European bloc under British domination and including initially France, Belgium and Holland, drawn together by their common interest in suppressing German aggression.

That move came into full swing during the recent visit of Prime Minister Churchill to France. The Moscow invitation for a visit by de Gaulle followed soon afterward and is being closely watched in that connection.

Thread Of Suspicion

Throughout the whole thing runs the thread of suspicion which is discernible in every phase of European diplomacy at present—the suspicion shared by Communist Russia and capitalist Britain that they cannot quite trust each other yet.

Much of Russia's diplomacy in Eastern Europe has been very clearly based on her uncertainties about western capitalism.

Pierlot Faces Defiance

Brussels, Nov. 18 (AP)—A Socialist party rally to protest a Government order to members of the Belgian resistance movement to turn in their arms is scheduled for tomorrow despite the announced intention of Premier Hubert Pierlot's regime to prohibit such demonstrations.

A decree prohibiting public assemblages was to be issued later today.

At Liege yesterday about 6,000 persons demonstrated against the order for disarming of members of the "White Army," and fist fights occurred between the police and the crowd.

Premier Pierlot has set midnight tonight as the deadline for patriots to turn in their arms and has warned that if the Government encounters any major difficulty in enforcing the order Allied military forces will take over.

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Street Named Eisenhower

Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 18 (AP)—Avenue des Hortensais, one of the Belgian capital's most important thoroughfares, will be renamed Avenue de Eisenhower, it was announced today.

FRENCH FIGHT IN PACIFIC

PARIS, Nov. 18—(AP) French naval units already are participating in the Pacific war against Japan, the Navy ministry announced tonight, naming the 1,969-ton sloops Savorgnan De Brazza and La Grandiere as among French vessels in the Far East.

AGREEMENT ON CAPTIVES

Russia to Take Over Nationals Seized on Western Front

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP)—An agreement with the Russian Government providing that the Russian military delegation will assume charge of Russian citizens freed by the Allies' advance, many of them deserters from the German forces, was announced today by the French Provisional Government.

The Russian military delegation will decide ways and means of eventually repatriating the Russians, most of whom have been sent to a camp near Marseille.

12,000 French Children Moved To Switzerland

Paris, Nov. 18 (AP)—Approximately 12,000 children, who had been moved from western France to Lorraine for safety before the Allies' Normandy landings, have been moved again—to Switzerland—the French Ministry of Prisoners and Deportees reported today.

The transfer was made because the French First and American Seventh armies may overrun Lorraine.

NAZI SABOTEURS TROUBLE PARIS

40,000 Germans Reported Hiding in City.

London, Nov. 18 A. P.).—A Nazi resistance movement inside France, the core of which is made up of 40,000 Germans hiding out in Paris, was reported today by a reliable French source. Thousands of French collaborationists, still at large despite roundups by the French Forces of the Interior, were declared to be actively aiding the Germans in espionage and sabotage.

The French source, who cannot be identified by name, said the Germans had parachuted small arms and food in recent days to bands of German saboteurs based in forests.

Although the sabotage in the Paris area has been on a small scale, the thousands of Germans who have evaded capture and discarded their uniforms for civilian clothes offer a great threat to the Allies, he said.

Hispano Works Attacked.

"Most of the sabotage," he related, "has been confined to electric cables and pipelines. One band of Germans armed only with small arms attempted a raid recently on the Hispano works outside of Paris, but was driven off."

French secret service agents were reported to have discovered several German radio transmitters in France.

The German radio declared today that the automobile accident November 10 in which French Finance Minister Aime Lepercq was fatally injured was due to sabotage.

The broadcast said two persons had been attacked on the streets of Paris and two others had been shot in Thonon.

Berlin reported that Paris restaurants had been ordered to close at 8 P. M., and people were banned from the streets at 9 P. M.

REDS NEARING DANUBE-ROAD

Smash 4 Miles Through Lines In Move To Ring Budapest

London, *Sunday*, Nov. 19 (AP)—Russian tanks and infantry smashed four miles through German lines 15 miles northeast of Budapest yesterday, in a powerful encircling movement which swept to within 19 miles of the Vienna high road runinng along the Danube river north of the besieged Hungarian capital, Moscow announced last night.

Hatvan, German key to all Axis defenses east of Budapest, and the intermediate junctions of Aszod and Godollo on a 26-mile front between Hatvan and Budapest, were under Soviet artillery fire and threatened with imminent capture.

Three Miles From Hatvan

One Soviet column struck to within three miles northeast of Hatvan with the seizure of Hort as other Soviet groups attacked from the east and south.

A midnight supplement said these troops, in cutting the important highway between Hatvin and Gyongyos, 13 miles to the northeast, killed 800 Germans at Hort, an captured a supply column of war material, including three self-propelled guns and 22 field guns and 18 mortars.

Soviet units also encircled and wiped out 500 German tommy-gunners who had arrived in an armored train at the front, the supplement said.

Fives miles southwest of Hatvan another column rolled through Tura in a by-passing blow at Aszod, six miles beyond, and a third mechanized group overran the village of Valko, only 15 miles northeast of the capital and within seven miles of Godollo junction.

The third column threatened to break through to the Danube's banks just above the capital, a maneuver which would surround the eastern half of Budapest on the left bank of the Danube and at the same time put the Russians astride roads leading to Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Hatvan, one of the main junctions through which the Germans have been rushing reinforcements into Budapest, already was largely neutralized as a supply corridor by the Russians.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's units gained all along a 60-mile front extending from captured Valko near the capital to within three miles of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city now imperilled by Red army troops attacking on three sides.

With jthe capture of Kistoka the Russians moving up the Sajo river valley were within three miles of Miskolc on the southeast, and with the seizure of Hernadnemeti they were seven miles on the east.

Berlin also said Red army troops had broken into Diosgyor, on a main highway three miles west of Miskolc, after climbing through the Bukk mountains, claiming these units were "wiped out in fierce fighting."

The German military commentator, Col. Alfred Von Olberg, said the Russian offensive between Miskolc and Budapest was "gaining in momentum hourly as the Russians attempt to storm Budapest, racing against time."

Steadily hurling the Germans back into the Bukk and Matra mountains between Miskolc and Hatvan the Russian communique disclosed that the Red army now has seized a 50-mile section of the Budapest-Miskolc trunk railway, and swept on northward toward the Czechoslovakian border.

Eger, a mountain town between the Matra and Bukk ranges, was threatened by a Soviet column that captured Andornak, two and one-half miles to the south, after moving up the road from fallen Fuzesabony, taken Friday.

To the southwest other Red army troops cleared the Germans from the 22-mile section of railway between Fuzesabony and Vomosgyork by seizing a number of villages, including Kerecsend, three miles northwest of Fuzesabony, Kapolna and Kal rail station, seven miles west of Fuzesabony, and Detk, eight miles southeast of Gyongyos.

FOE FALLS BACK NEAR BUDAPEST

Red Drive Puts Three Rail Centers in Danger.

Moscow, Nov. 18 (A. P.).—Nazi defenders on a battle line stretching northeast from besieged Budapest gave ground again today in the face of a sustained Russian flanking maneuver that pressed the enemy deeper into the Matra and Bukk mountains on the Slovakian frontier.

The Russian drive imperiled three important Hungarian rail towns — Eger, Miskolc and Hatvan.

The valley town of Eger is on a secondary communications route barely four miles from a Russian column that stormed through Maklar after the captu yesterday of Fuzesabony on t Budapest - Miskolc Railway. Th advance gave the Red Army c trol of a twenty-seven-mile se tion of that vital line.

A Sovient salient menacing Miskolc was widened with the capture of Tisza Luc, twelve miles tc the southeast.

Seizure of Karacsond, midway between Fuzesabony and Hatvan, put the Russians within five miles of Gyoengoes, another enemy base in the foothills of the Matra Mountains.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky claimed no decision yet in the fierce tank battle being waged for Hatvan, twenty-six miles northeast of the Hungarian capital. The gains during yesterday's fighting were mainly beyond the middle stretch of the Budapest-Mikolc trunk line.

Hatvan, terminal of a main line running north into Slovakia, was reported under attack from three sides. The Russians announced seizure of Csany, five miles southeast and Zsambok, nine miles southwest.

No Change Nearer Budapest

The Russians reported no change in the battle along the fringes of Budapest and likewise maintained silence about the Danube bridgehead south of the capital.

The Russian and German air forces yesterday fought stubbornly for control of the air over Hungary. Most of 46 German planes Moscow reported destroyed on the eastern front were shot down over the Hungarian battlegrounds.

The Russian communique said the Germans made counterattacks against the extreme western flank of Mallinovsky's Second Ukraine Army, but added that they were broken up by veteran Russian fighters.

De Gaulle Accepts Russ Bid

Moscow, Nov. 18 (AP)—The news agency Tass announced today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle had accepted a Soviet invitation to visit Moscow and establish personal contact with the Russian leaders. He is expected shortly.

1,500 OTHER U. S. RAIDERS RANGE REICH

Luftwaffe Tries In Vain To Guard Rocket Bombs' Oil Depots

London, Nov. 18 (AP)—Eighty-six German planes were shot down or destroyed on the ground today by 400 hard-hitting American fighter pilots, who hung up the second largest strafing mission on record—1,200 air miles to Munich and back.

Fifteen hundred other American fighters attacked bridges, factories, roads and German infantrymen falling back before General Eisenhower's great offensive, while 1,000 Allied bombers pounded gasoline stores in western and southern Germany.

Raiders Return To Ruhr

Tonight RAF Lancasters went back to the Ruhr after other British bombers hit Munster during the day. The target for tonight was the important synthetic oil plant at Wanne-Eickel.

German pilots came up to fight today for the first time since November 2, in a vain effort to guard oil stores vital to Nazi rocket bomb attacks on England.

The *Luftwaffe* lost 25 planes shot down and another 61 on the ground.

30 Nazi Jet Planes Destroyed

Thirty of the planes destroyed were jet-propelled ME-262s. Most of the strafing was done from fence height at Lechfield airdrome, near Munich; at Leipheim, near Augsburg, and Mengen, north of Lake Constance.

Oil storage tanks and parked railway fuel cars were left burning at Langenseebold, near Hanau and Weissenhorn, near Ulm. South of Ludwigshafen, sure-shooting Yanks blew up 22 locomotives, 50 oil tank cars and 200 other railway cars.

Eleven of 16 American pilots who failed to return are believed to have landed in friendly territory.

Luftwaffe Rises To Attack

Over Frankfurt and Neustadt, south of Regensburg, a region rich with oil and gasoline stores, the *Luftwaffe* came up to attack in formations ranging from 10 to 30.

Near Frankfurt, a large formation of Focke-Wulf 190's swooped down on a Thunderbolt outfit, the 56th Fighter Group, led by Major Harold E. Comstock, of Fresno, California.

The two formations closed in on each other at 8,000 feet, whirling in an aerial circus of dog fighting over many miles before 13 Nazi pilots were shot down and the rest limped for home.

About 500 RAF Halifaxes, escorted by 200 Spitfires and Mustangs, attacked rail-and-water communications at Munster, in western Germany.

Targets In Vienna Area

Liberators and Fortresses of the United States 15th Air Force punched another hole in rocket bomb supplies when 650 Italian-based heavies raided oil targets near Vienna and their 300-plane fighter escort dropped down and strafed four German airfields in northeastern Italy.

Mustang-escorted Liberators hit at airfields at Udine, near-by Aviano at the head of the Adriatic, Villafranca, ten miles southwest of Verona, and Vicenza, 27 miles northeast of Verona. Crewmen reported only scattered anti-aircraft fire and no aerial defense of these fields, on which fighters were believed to have been based for attacks on American bombing formations flying to German targets.

Lightning-escorted Fortresses ran into thick anti-aircraft fire over the Vienna area, where clouds hid the results of the bombing attack.

Today's fighter sweep was the longest since 8th Air Force pilots strafed airfields east of Berlin last spring. Targets for today were mainly oil dumps and oil-bearing railroad cars.

Air Support On Battle Fronts

United States Ninth Air Force fighters with 200-pound fragmentation bombs tucked under their wings ripped in ahead of the American First Army, giving close support to tanks and infantry pushing toward the Rhine.

French and American soldiers only five miles from Belfort were supported by 350 fighter-bombers of the 12th Tactical Air Command, whose attacks sent shadows racing across the snowy Vosges range.

Thirty locomotives and four tanks were reported destroyed by 19th Tactical Air Command planes bombing enemy communications east of Metz.

Nugent Takes Over 29th TAC

Brig. Gen. Richard E. Nugent, of Garden City, N. Y., took over the newly formed 29th Tactical Air Command which will support the United States Ninth Army.

When the scores from today's sweep are tallied up, they will bring United States Strategi Air Forces fighter claims of va kinds to a total of nearly 50 for the past nine and a half mont

Munster, Vi aa Areas Bombed

London, Nov. 18 (AP) — Heavy bombers and fighters, flying from bases in both England d Italy, attacked enemy targets unster and the Vienna area t nd destroyed at least 35 Naz

Approximately 500 F eavy bombers, escorted by than 200 fighters, attacked rail ards at Munster while 400 Must gs and Thunderbolts of the United States Eight Air Force on a long-range fighter mission to Munich shot

straffing mission. [illegible] down at least 15 Nazi planes and destroyed 20 on the ground.

Heavy Flak Over Vienna

Italian-based American heavy bombers and fighters of the 15th Air Force attacked targets in the Vienna area through clouds. In addition the bombers attacked four enemy airfields in northeast Italy. Heavy flak was encountered over Vienna, returning pilots said.

Mustang-escorted Liberators of the 15th Air Force hit airfields at Udine and Aviano at the head of the Adriatic, Villa Franca, 10 miles southwest of Verona, and Vicenza 27 miles northeast of Verona. Crewmen encountered only scattered flak and no aerial opposition.

Bad weather grounded British based heavy bombers again yesterday and last night, but United States Ninth Air Force medium and fighter bombers based in France flew more than 500 sorties against fortified German cities and ground defenses along the American sectors of the western front.

Mustangs destroyed eighteen Nazi planes on the ground. Two Stuka dive bombers were shot down near Worms.

Ninth losses for all operations were eleven planes.

More than 700 bombers and 350 fighters of the United States Fifteenth Air Force in Italy attacked targets in Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia for the third straight day. Fifteen heavy bombers and ten fighters were lost.

PLAN REGENCY IN YUGOSLAVIA

Tito's Committee And London Group Reported In Accord

London, Nov. 18 (AP)—Marshal Tito's National Committee of Liberation and the exiled Yugoslav Government in London were reported tonight to have agreed to establish a regency in Yugoslavia in the near future, with a plebiscite to be held after the war to determine whether King Peter returns to his throne.

Marshal Tito himself was reported to have been chosen to be premier of a new Yugoslav Government of 28 members representing both the National Liberation movement and the exiled regime. Dr. Ivan Subasic, Premier of the London Government, is expected to be one of the three regents.

Minister For Each Province

According to this report, a minister of state will be named for each of the six Yugoslav provinces, somewhat corresponding to the pre-war governors. Apparently Tito and Subasic in their recent negotiations—which resulted in complete agreement on the future administrative machinery for Yugoslavia—considered it wise to provide for representatives of Serbia, Croatia, Hercegovina, Montenegro, Slovenia and Bosnia with high status.

Well-informed quarters say the new Yugoslav setup might be announced in two weeks.

Tito already is in Moscow, and Subasic is expected to arrive momentarily. It seemed likely that the announcement would come from Moscow after Tito and Subasic have talked with Premier Marshal Stalin.

Britain Backs King

The two years of crises which have dogged the exiled Yugoslav Government appeared to have reached an end. Since Subasic became Premier he has had many talks with Tito.

Both Britain and Russia played prominent roles in bringing about their agreement. Britain has made no bones about backing King Peter. And, likewise, Russia has backed Tito, but both saw the urgent need for bringing the two factions together so that a unified democratic government could be established.

It is noteworthy that Moscow has never attacked King Peter.

"If the people want me back they will say so," King Peter said recently. "If they don't want a king, then I will fill any capacity available that will be to the good interests of my country and my people. They come first."

Germans Admit Quitting Tirana

London, Nov. 18—German troops have abandoned Tirana, Albanian capital across the Adriatic sea from the heel of Italy, after a fierce street battle with Partisan units which temporarily encircled the Axis garrison, the Nazi news agency DNB announced tonight.

A Yugoslav communique broadcast by Marshal Tito's headquarters said the battle inside the capital lasted several days.

DNB referred to German "rearguards" which were said to have broken out of an encirclement, fleeing northward along the road to Scutari. Both the Berlin and Yugoslav versions of the Albanian front said the Germans still held the port of Durazzo, 20 miles west of Tiarana; Scutari, 55 miles on the north, and Kukes, 58 miles to the northeast.

The German retreat from Tirana is being harried constantly by the Partisan National Army of Liberation, the Yugoslav communique said.

Nazis Give Up Albanian Capital

London, Nov. 18 (A. P.).—DNB, the German official news agency, said tonight that the Germans had evacuated Tirana, the capital of Albania.

Earlier the Free Yugoslav Radio had reported fierce fighting inside Tirana between Patriots and Germans.

Norwegians Reported Forced From Homes

London, Nov. 18 (AP)—Thousands of Norwegian men, women and children, driven from their homes in the far north of Norway, are wandering over snowbound roads in a temperature of 20 degrees below freezing

A Norwegian Government spokesman said the forced exodus was supervised by the Germans in an effort to "concoct a story of a panic flight from the Bolsheviks."

"The evacuation," the spokesman said, "is being called voluntary, but all men workers were ordered to go with the German troops when they retreat before the Russians. Live stock is shot and food stocks are removed or destroyed."

BACK TO NORWAY

London, Nov. 18 (A. P.).—The first member of the Norwegian Government to return to Norway, Minister of Justice Terje Wold, has arrived at Kirkenes.

BRITISH DOWN FLYING BOMBS

Nazis Are Erecting New Bases in Norway.

London, Nov. 18 (A. P.).—Direct hits on several flying bombs before they got inland were scored by coastal anti-aircraft gunners as the Germans launched a small-scale attack from the North Sea during the night.

Allied informants said last night that the Germans are erecting mysterious structures in the mountains of central Norway, possibly as bases for a new secret weapon. The Germans were said to have restricted the entire district and put hundreds of foreign laborers to work on the projects.

Jersey Bomber Scores

Bloomfield School Plane Fells Nazi on First Mission

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP).—High school students in Bloomfield, N. J., will be glad to know their P-51 Mustang, The Bengal Lance, licked a Nazi today on its first mission.

Flying his first trip over Germany and firing his first shot at the enemy, Lieutenant Frank W. Stilwell jr., of Prospect Plains, N. J., pilot of the Mustang that Bloomfield High School contributed to the war, shot down a Messerschmitt-109.

"I sure am happy for those kids that bought my plane," Stilwell said. "I tried hard to get that Jerry for them."

U-Boat Seized by British Now Sails as Foe of Nazis

Captured Intact, Is Scores Well in New Guise

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP).—In case the Germans are still wondering what happened to their submarine U-570 back in August, 1941, they are not going to like this.

The sleek new vessel, fitted out with all the latest secret equipment, was captured by the British and sent out under the flag of the Royal Navy to hunt down more Nazi submarines.

It had several successful engagements, destroyed one sister U-boat and scored hits on several other ships, the Admiralty disclosed today.

The U-570, renamed the Graph, was captured after a depth charge attack by a Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command patrolling from Iceland. The submarine surfaced and ran up a white flag, which subsequently was found to be the captain's shirt.

The vessel had suffered little damage and no essential alterations were necessary, but a picked British crew had to undergo special training to handle it.

Nazi Ace Killed in Action

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP).—The German radio said tonight that Lieutenant Anton Haffner, Nazi ace credited with 204 air victories, had been killed in action.

Says Hitler Cannot Sleep

London, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Ankara radio reported today one trouble with Hitler is that he cannot sleep. The broadcast, quoting German and neutral sources, said the Fuehrer had suffered "a complete nervous breakdown consisting of insomnia, mental fatigue and general weakness."

Winant in London.

London, Nov. 18 (A. P.).—United States Ambasador John Winant returned to London by air today after consultations with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

HINT FOE DOWNED LEIGH-MALLORY

London, Nov. 18 (A. P.).—The R. A. F. plane carrying Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory and his party to India, reported missing last night, may have been the victim of an enemy long-range fighter, according to speculation here today. Sir Trafford was en route to take up his new post as Allied air commander in chief in southeast Asia.

An Air Ministry announcement said that a widespread search had yielded no trace of his unescorted plane. Missing with him is his wife, Lady Leigh-Mallory.

The 52-year old British tactician, who as air-commander in chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Forces provided the aerial umbrella for the western Europe invasion, flew with an escort to the Mediterranean area. From there he continued alone in a plane flown by a veteran R. A. F. crew.

It was known in London that searching aircraft swept the normal route to Asia without success.

Sir Trafford, who had been in the R. A. F. ever since the first world war, was named on October 19 to the top air post in Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's southeast Asia command with headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon.

Britain To Let World Know Full Cost Of Her War Effort

London, Nov. 18 (AP)—Great Britain is going to shake off that traditional reserve and tell the world in figures how great its war effort has been.

Prime Minister Churchill promised it.

The disclosure should have a definite dollars and cents trade value to Britain and its industry, even if that may not be the motive.

Both newspapers and hard-hit manufacturers have been complaining more and more of late that Europe and the United States don't realize what sacrifices in money and loss of trade the British have suffered in their all-out war effort.

White Paper To Detail Facts

For a lot of Britons feel their own trumpets haven't been blown loudly enough.

Churchill implied that security reasons had held up publication of the war effort figures but said that a White Paper would detail them soon.

Certainly such a report would say Britain converted all the assets available in the United States to buy war material before lend-lease became operative, and that the British got out of the export trade markets in deference to lend-lease.

Would Cancel Lend-Lease Debt

Just as certainly that story will be used in a campaign to obtain cancellation of British lend-lease balances owed the United States when the war ends.

The seeds of that campaign have been germinating in a number of places recently, with Lord Keynes one of the most intensive and effective gardeners.

There can be anticipated, too, a corollary claim—not only did Great Britain suffer financially fighting, but she held a fort with flesh and blood and a toll of death until the United States could complete her armaments.

Developments on both sides of the Atlantic appeared to be shaping toward a favorable attitude on financial settlements, although British commentators acknowledged they expected some opposition in the American Middle West.

Finns To Observe Armistice: Paasikivi

Stockholm, Nov. 18 (AP)—Finnish Premier Juho K. Paasikivi said today the program of his newly-installed Government would be to observe the armistice terms with Russia "scrupulously and to effect better relations with the Soviet Union."

In an interview at Helsinki with a correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Tidningen*, Paasikivi added that "it would be better to wish me luck rather than to congratulate me."

Planes Blast German Convoy

Stockholm, Nov 18 (A. P.).—Allied planes attacked a northbound German convoy along Sweden's west coast last night, causing one ship to explode, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported today.

In a dispatch broadcast by the German radio and picked up by the Associated Press DNB, the German official news agency, said that the German hospital ship Tuebingen was sunk by four British fighter-bombers in the Adriatic Sea today.

POLES CAPTURE ITALIAN TOWN

Fight Off Two Counterattacks To Hold Mountain Hamlet

Rome, Nov. 18 (AP)—Polish troops of the British Eighth Army, battling forward more than a half mile through the snow in the mountains before the Po plain, have seized Monte Fortino, five miles south of the highway town of Faenza, a prime objective, Allied headquarters said today.

Monte Fortino fell only after a sharp struggle, and then the Poles were forced to fight off two German counterattacks to maintain their hold on the mountain hamlet.

Held Outside Faenza

Farther north but still south of the No. 9 highway leading from the Adriatic coast to Bologna, other forces were within four miles of Faenza, but they were held up by strong enemy resistance.

Slightly east of these forces, British tanks and infantry striking toward the highway from the village of Villagrappa ran into Germans strongly intrenched and supported by tanks and considerable artillery.

Tanks Clear Outpost

Along the Adriatic, where patrols were active in the flooded lowlands, tanks cleared the enemy from an outpost at Molinaccio, 3,000 yards west of the Ravenna airport and three and a half miles south of that town itself.

German planes dropped incendiaries on the captured Bologna highway town of Forli, but little military damage was reported.

Patrols ranged aggressively along the United States Fifth Army front

to the west in the area south of Bologna, but communications were so paralyzed by the weather that some sectors still were being supplied by rubber boats.

TOWN IN ITALY TAKEN BY POLES

Rome, Nov. 18 (A. P.).—Monte Fortino, five miles south of Faenza, has been captured by Polish troops in the Eighth Army drive on that important communications center on the Bologna-Rimini road, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Allied troops took the town yesterday in a 1,000-yard advance against the bitterest German resistance and then threw back two heavy counter-attacks.

Other troops pushed to within four miles of Faenza, encountering stiff opposition.

British infantry and tanks moving northwest of the village of Villagrappa were heavily engaged by the Germans at a road fork 300 yards southeast of Fugna. The Germans in the area were strongly entrenched and backed up by tanks and artillery.

Troops on the Adriatic sector were active in patrol operations. Molinaccio, less than two miles west of the Ravenna Airport and three and a half miles south of Ravenna, was cleared by tanks and artillery. German planes bombed Forli by night, but little military damage was caused.

Colonel, Lieutenant Married In Florence

On the United States Fifth Army Front in Italy, Nov. 18 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Frank Fairfield, of Newton, Mass., tank battalion commander in the Fifth Army's First Armored Division, and Second Lieutenant Waneta Manley, of Claremont, N. H., of the 94th Evacuation Hospital, were married today at the Methodist Church in Florence.

Col. Lee Pierce, of White Plains, N. Y., commanding officer of the 94th, gave away the bride, who wore a strictly non-military white satin dress received from home earlier this week.

The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Captain James B. Ansley, of Kerens, Texas.

Lieutentant Colonel James S. Zimmerman, of Wytheville, Va., was best man. First Lieutenant Alvina Mickels, of Panama, Iowa, was maid of honor. All the bride's attendants, including First Lieutenant Alice Hestad, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Second Lieutenant Lucille Hellpap, of Milwaukee, Wis., are with the 94th Evacuation Hospital.

Persons Entering Athens Must Check Guns Outside

Patrols Set Up as Communists Mark 26th Birthday

ATHENS, Nov. 18 (AP)—Roads entering Athens were covered by patrols today and persons seeking entry into the city were required to check their weapons like hats at a theater as the Leftist E. A. M. prepared to celebrate tomorrow the twenty-sixth birthday of the Greek Communist party.

The tension which had been mounting all week, however, abated somewhat as Major General R. M. Scobie, British commander in Greece, agreed at the request of Premier George Papandreou, to provide assistance with British troops in curbing violence if necessary.

A recent Cabinet crisis was largely due to increased tension as the Dec. 10 deadline for surrender of illegal arms approaches and to reports that the E. A. M. intended to bring in large armed formations from the mountains and outlying suburbs.

Malta To Drop Guard

Malta, Nov. 18 (AP)—Malta's home guard will go off active duty December 11, Lieut. Col. D. C. Campbell announced today.

Moroccan Journalists Protest Ban On Comment

Algiers, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Moroccan Journalists Union has made a vigorous protest against a Government ban on comment on disorders by a crowd of 15,000 which protested the food situation in Casablanca last Saturday.

A state of siege in Casablanca was proclaimed by the resident general of Morocco when crowds of women entered the municipal building.

All Moroccan newspapers joined the union in declaring the Government order a violation of freedom of the press and in agreeing to put the facts before the union of the National French Press, the Minister of Information and the French National Resistance Committee.

Chinese Extend Wedge In Burma

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Nov. 18 (AP)—Some of the Chinese troops who sealed off the Japanese garrison in Bhamo drove on southeastward toward Nam Kham and the Burma Road today in the Allied drive to clear a land route to China.

The Chinese both lengthened and widened the wedge driven into Japanese positions along the road to Nam Kham, the Allied communique said.

[A Chinese communique issued in Chungking said the Chinese had won control of all but three miles of the first 13 miles of the road to Nam Kham, which is 40 miles southeast of Bhamo. The Burma Road is 20 miles past Nam Kham.

[The Chinese consolidated their positions in the ring around Bhamo and prepared for a drive on the stronghold itself, Chungking said. The encircled Japanese were reported holding positions three miles long and two miles wide.]

In the center of the Allied three-pronged north Burma drive other Chinese troops expanded in three directions their holdings around Shwegu, on the south bank of the Irrawaddy.

Chinese Expand Wedge In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 18 (AP)—Chinese troops have expanded the wedge driven into Japanese positions along the Namhkam road southeast of Bhamo in the North Burma drive to clear a land route to China, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command announced today.

Striking from east of Bhamo, the Chinese advanced southwestward across two main roads and reached the Irrawaddy river, cutting off the last Japanese routes to the south out of Bhamo.

On the Chindwin front Allied troops pushed southward from Kalemyo for more than 10 miles toward Mandalay.

BURMESE PATRIOTS LOOT JAP TRUCKS

MYITKYINA, Burma, Nov. 16—(Delayed)—(AP) Three powerful clans of Burmese Kachin and Shan tribesmen have been roving through north and central Burma for more than a year, looting and hi-jacking Japanese supply trucks and wiping out small Japanese garrisons for their arms and ammunition.

Persistent but mysterious reports of sabotage far behind the Japanese lines in north Burma for the past eight months now have been accredited to this colorful bandit force. These three armed and mobile columns of fierce mountain and jungle fighters are neither an Allied nor a pro-Japanese force, but an independent army fighting for the rights of its people in Japanese-occupied Burma.

One of the guerrilla bands which has been active in the area north of Mandalay has been identified as "Maung Chine and his 300 thieves." It has been operating in the fashion of the bandits of the old west in the United States, swooping down on isolated Japanese supply trucks, killing the drivers and guards and retiring to mountain hideouts with the loot.

The three bands were formed more than 18 months ago after the Japanese moved into northeastern Burma, strangled trade and demanded all the food in the neighborhood. Robbed and handicapped by Japanese restrictions, desperate Chinese living in Burma across the border from China joined forces with the Burmese mountain tribesmen and began picking off single Japanese with their rifles.

The bands became larger and stronger and they ambushed larger groups of Japanese and soon became well armed.

It is reported they enter Japanese-occupied villages disguised as farmers, stay several days, and, at a given signal, literally shoot up the settlements and slip away into the jungles with food and valuables and arms and ammunition for new recruits.

JAP PUSH AIMS AT BURMA ROAD

Advance Toward Kweichow Might Nullify Allied Plan

Chungking, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Japanese, led by a skilled general, struck nearly 13 miles closer today to Kweichow province in a drive believed designed to snap the Burma road at Kweiyang and nullify the land-supply route the Allies are fighting to reopen to China.

Competent quarters estimated that Gen. Shunroku Hata had assembled 250,000 troops in South China for this campaign, which threaten to bring the war to Chungking's front yard and wrest from the American air force its Superfortress bases in western China.

Drive Along Railway

The Chinese high command announced that the Japanese were within a few miles of Hwaiyuanchen, 13 miles west of Ishan—captured yesterday—on the railway leading northwest from fallen Liuchow into Kweichow and its capital, Kweiyang.

It is at Kweiyang that the Burma road, winding up out of the wilderness in Yunnan province, turns almost due northward to Chungking, 210 miles from Kweiyang.

Chinese quarters, taking for granted that the Japanese conquerors of Hankow had embarked on a long-delayed master plan to knock China out of the war, declared that China never was more in need of help than now.

Wedemeyer Offers Plan

Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, revealed that he had made recommendations to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for "simple, and I hope sound" dispositions to meet the moves of the enemy.

Wedemeyer said Hata, whom he styled a "very able commander," might push southward from Liuchow to join Japanese forces in French Indo-China, strike for Kweiyang or drive on Chengtu, in Szechwan province.

Although the Japanese threat and its potential effects on Chungking were the principal topics of conversation in all quarters, Wedemeyer told a press conference he felt "our problems are not insurmountable."

The prospective opening of the Burma-Ledo road, he said, would enable China to receive heavy guns and other equipment which cannot be freighted in by air.

Flyers Join In Battle

As the general spoke, his air forces were flying into the battle northwest of Liuchow, strafing and bombing supply lines and troop concentrations and inflicting heavy casualties, a communique reported.

In the advance on Hwaiyuanchen, the high command said, the Japanese reached the east bank of the Lung river which cuts through the outskirts of the railway town.

The war bulletin reported that the Japanese suffered heavy losses in a three-hour artillery duel, with the contending forces firing on each other across the river.

Report Advance Checked

Forty miles west-southwest of Liuchow, the Chinese said, the Japanese had been unable to advance on Hsincheng.

[The Japanese last were reported nine and a half miles south and 15 miles east of the town.]

The high command admitted the loss yesterday of Lungeheng, 40 miles northwest of Kweilin. The Japanese in that sector were moving to protect the north flank of their corridor leading into Kwangsi province from Hunan province.

Gen. Wedemeyer, Chiang Confer

Chungking, Nov. 18 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in the China theater, said today he had made recommendations to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for dispositions—"simple and I hope sound"—to meet the enemy's capabilities in China.

He told a press conference possible enemy moves included a push from captured Liuchow in Kwangsi province southward for a link with Japanese forces in French Indo-China; a strike westward through the Liuchow corridor to Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province, or a drive on Chengtu, which, with China's wartime capital, Chungking, is in adjoining Szechwan.

Calls Jap Chief Able

General Wedemeyer described Gen. Shunroku Hata, commander of Japanese forces in China, as "a very able commander."

"I've been here over two weeks, delving into various problems, and I still have the feeling our problems are not insurmountable," he said.

General Wedemeyer said that he had conferred several times with Chiang. He said he hoped the recent reference by Premier Stalin to Japan as an aggressive nation could be interpreted in a way "favorable to our situation here."

Mum On Report

Asked about a Chinese press report that the first Russian supplies since 1942 had arrived in Chungking, Wedemeyer commented that he had not seen it. A Chinese reporter interjected that this account referred to medicines, to which Wedemeyer replied that "medicines are war supplies—and very important, too."

Wedemeyer said the prospective opening of the Ledo road and the reopening of the Burma road would enable the Chinese to receive heavy equipment which could not be brought in by air.

"The Japanese situation in northern Burma is deteriorating," he said, "and when Bhamo falls it will be definitely precarious. I am very optimistic about operations in Burma, which will make a definite contribution to this theater, and to the whole position in the Far East."

Nelson, Chiang Discuss Chinese WPB Plans

Chungking, Nov. 18 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek discussed today with Donald M. Nelson steps through which speedily tangible results might be obtained from the newly established Chinese War Production Board.

Nelson, accompanied by a group of American production men, returned to Chungking yesterday on his mission to set the wheels of China's war production in motion. He said today both he and the generalissimo were in full agreement on further measures to be taken.

Before seeing Chiang, Nelson had a long talk with Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's representative in Chungking. Later he said in a statement that he had brought with him "a number of practical American production men to work with the Chinese industrial managers in overcoming production difficulties, and they have already begun their work."

AMERICAN TROOPS TIGHTEN HOLD ON BATTERED LIMON

Japanese Repulsed in Effort to Reinforce Trapped Forces.

7 PLANES DOWNED

Big Battle Rages at Northern End of Ormoc Corridor on Leyte.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Nov. 19—(AP) American infantrymen closed tighter today on the shell-battered fortress town of Limon, at the northern end of Leyte island's Ormoc corridor, against stubbornly resisting Japanese who were cut off from fresh supplies.

Yank fighters and antiaircraft guns, meanwhile, shot down their 500th Japanese plane of the Leyte

campaign, bagging seven of 15 attackers on the east coast.

777 Jap Planes Destroyed

(A total of 777 Japanese planes have been destroyed by army and carrier-based planes and ack-ack in the Philippines thus far in November, an unofficial count shows.)

Elements of the 24th and 32nd divisions "further compressed" the Japanese forces at Limon, four miles by road from Carigara bay, today's communique said.

A road block, established south of the town by units of the 24th, was tightened, and "all enemy attempts to run supply trucks through to the trapped First division troops has failed."

Remnants of at least a Japanese regiment, it was estimated, are within the squeeze being contracted by American forces probing the town from the north and the road block. Some Japanese tanks reached the trapped forces before the block was tightened.

Several hundred Japanese forces were found entrenched in Limon by advance American units who first believed it had been abandoned. The enemy held strong positions in the mountain community, which they had transferred into a fortress aided by defensible terrain, despite persistent American artillery bombardment. Apparently, the Nipponese intended to hold out as long as possible, while forces farther south on Ormoc highway rushed defenses for future battles.

Through a breach in lowering storm clouds, American reconnaissance planes yesterday caught a fleeting glimpse of an enemy motorized column moving northward toward the Limon sector. For several days, they have seen little evidence that the Nipponese were attempting to move supplies from Ormoc to their advance forces.

Reports from the American front, however, did not mention any enemy attempt to organize a concentrated effort to break through Yank envelopment.

Elements of the 24th and 32nd division "further compressed" the Japanese forces at Limon, today's communique reported.

A road block south of the town, established by units of the 24th, has been strengthened.

"All enemy attempts to run supply trucks through to the trapped First division troops has failed."

Elements of the U. S. 96th division, pushing west of Dagami—in central Leyte valley—continue to eliminate Japanese positions in the foothills of Mt. Lobi.

Activity elsewhere was limited to patrolling, the communique said.

American heavy and medium bombers attacked enemy rear installations at Ormoc and the nearby northward town of Linao, causing explosions and fires.

Fighters, roaring in low-level attacks, strafed enemy shipping in Ormoc bay, destroying two small transports.

Seven of 15 Japanese planes were shot down during a raid by fighters and divebombers on Tacloban and Dayug airfields.

"We lost one fighter and sustained minor ground damage."

Anti-aircraft fire shot down the 500th Japanese pilot bagged since the landing on Leyte.

Yanks Enter Limon

Frontline reports said Americans probing into Limon, encountered strong Japanese forces dug in the artillery-battered town.

Tanks sent to reinforce the Japanese defenders braved a roadblock set up by enveloping 24th division troops two and one-half miles south of Limon. Some of them got through negotiating the road which snakes along ridges and valleys to Ormoc, enemy base 20 airline miles below Limon.

Fred Hampson, Associated Press correspondent on the 24th division front, said there was little doubt that the Japanese are fighting desperately to hold the Limon area at any cost while Gen. Tokoyuki Yamashita, enemy Philippine commander, prepares rearward positions to meet the full American might.

The enemy's major stand, Hampson said, probably will be in the rugged region where a road to port Palompon, on the west coast, branches off the Ormoc road.

[The Japanese-controlled Manila radio broadcast to Nipponese troops on Leyte the message they are "shouldering the destiny of the Japanese Empire," and reminded them of their "determination to annihilate the Americans by launching death-defying attacks."]

Aircraft Pound Islands

Meanwhile American aircraft struck at neighboring Philippine islands, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported yesterday, dropping 62 tons of bombs on Bacolod airdrome on Negros and hitting Lahug Field on Cebu. Parked enemy planes were destroyed and at least six interceptors shot down.

Heavy bombers hammered three enemy airdromes at Davao, Mindanao Island, with 120 tons of explosives. The airfield at Zamboanga also was attacked.

Other Allied aircraft ranged over Celebes and several Dutch East Indies islands, wrecking Japanese airfield installations and sinking or damaging five coastal vessels off Boetong Island.

Japanese Tanks

Break Ormoc Road Block

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 18 (AP)—Japanese tanks, large and small, broke through an American road block to reinforce troops stubborning resisting the advance of the United States 24th Division against the important Ormoc road village of Limon, it was revealed today.

American patrols penetrating the outskirts of Limon near the northern terminus of the Ormoc highway believed the Japanese had withdrawn from the village after a terrific artillery barrage. When the main body of troops pressed against the city they met strong Japanese opposition.

Japanese Entrenched

Fred Hampson, Associated Press war correspondent with the 24th Division, said Limon is held by hundreds of well dug-in Nipponese soldiers with all types of weapons except heavy artillery.

Yesterday afternoon, he reported, a Japanese light tank ran a gantlet of American fire to get through a roadblock two-and-a-half miles south of Limon and into the village. Later six large tanks tried the same trick, but three were turned back.

Hampson's dispatch did not indicate what happened to the other three and it can be assumed they, too, got through.

Major Stand Expected

The correspondent added that the Japanese evidently intend to hold the vale below hotly-contested Breakneck Ridge overlooking Limon as long as possible and at any cost until the greater portion of their Ormoc forces can consolidate their positions for a major stand, possibly in a hilly region where the road branches from the Ormoc highway and runs to the west coast of Leyte peninsula.

On the north, east and south, American troops broke up the enemy's desperate moves without losing a foot of ground. In some cases they even advanced slowly in the face of the Japanese efforts.

The most important of these advances was the completion of an envelopment movement by units of the 24th Infantry south of [illegible] four miles from Pinamo[illegible]

Driving T[illegible]

Units o[illegible] the enem[illegible] reached [illegible] route th[illegible] were battered by driving tropical rains en route, made their way through seemingly bottomless mud and continued advancing in some cases when their food ran out.

The American forces near Limon received help from fresh troops, veterans of the "Red Arrow" 32d Division, who learned about jungle fighting at Buna and Aitape. General MacArthur's communique, mentioning the 32d for the first time, said it had driven a deep wedge into isolated Japanese strong points north of Limon.

In the Mount Minoro and Badian areas east of the Ormoc road, other units of the Twenty-fourth and of the First Cavalry were reported to have repulsed several suicidal counter-attacks. Terrain in this area is extremely rugged, but artillery brought to bear on the hilltop positions aided the painful advance of the infantry and cavalry.

Another enemy attack was repulsed by the veteran Seventh Division in the area south of Romoc on the coastal road. This fight surged around the village of Tabgas, eleven miles below Ormoc. The Seventh had previously repulsed two other counter-attacks, one an amphibious landing, in its advance up the highway.

Even in the air, the Japanese made more desperation moves. Some thirty enemy aircraft risked American anti-aircraft and fighter patrols to swoop over the Dulag area, on the east coast. Intercepting American fighters shot down fifteen, and anti-aircraft gunners destroyed three others.

American planes attacked small craft off the west coast of Leyte and bombed shore positions south of Ormoc, in the sector from which the counter-attacks against the Seventh have been coming.

Weather continued to hamper both aerial and land activities. Heavy rains bogged supply roads and interferred with aircraft.

Yanks Push Back Japs On Mapia

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 18 (AP)—Remnants of the Japanese defenders of Bras Island, in the Mapia group, 145 miles northeast of Biak, off New Guinea, are being driven into the northern part of the island, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Americans are consolidating their positions on Pegun, first of the Mapia Islands taken in a move to eliminate Japanese aerial watchers, who have been observing operations of American bombers taking off from the important airdrome at Biak.

Destruction of six Japanese planes and probably th[illegible]e others out of a force of 13 which tried to intercept American planes operating in the Cebu-Negros Islands area of the Philippines, was also reported.

Two parked Japanese planes were destroyed and fires started at a Cebu airfield, while American heavy bombers dropped 120 tons of explosives on three airdromes at Davao, on Mindanao Island, in the Philippines. Runways were left unserviceable. Three Japanese planes made a feeble effort to intercept the Americans.

Manilans Starving, Filipino Student Says

By Alva N. Dopking

With the Seventh Division, Leyte, P. I., Oct. 28 (AP—Delayed)—Residents of Manila are starving, with 85 per cent of them subsisting on sweet potato leaves, a 24-year-old former Filipino college student said today.

The youth, who worked as a messenger for an American officer before the Japanese took Manila, cannot be identified for security reasons. This is how he pictured Manila as it is today:

The Japanese have tried to unite the Filipino churches by combining the Protestant, "Aglipayan" (Filipino sect which withdrew from the Catholic fold) and Orthodox Catholic Church in an effort to give the impression that religious groups are giving united backing to Nippon's greater East Asia program.

Naval Base Rebuilt

Most puppet Government officials are regarded by the Filipinos as pro-Americans doing Japan's bidding as a means of relieving the pressure on their countrymen. The Japanese have forced the Filipinos to recondition all American airfields on Luzon and have rebuilt the Cavite naval base which their bombs destroyed two-and-a-half years ago.

Newspapers and radio station have been taken over for propagandad purposes with Camito Osias as the "Dr. Goebbels" of the Philippines.

Forced To Work On Field

Before the former college student was released by the Japanese he was forced to work on Nichols Field, but when the Japanese found he was befriending American prisoners, they took him to another concentration camp.

Later he became ill and was released on condition he swear to fight for Japan if called upon.

He said the Japanese tried to sell the Filipinos on the idea of a puppet republic, but when an "independence celebration" was held a year ago the Japanese had to force the Filipinos to participate in a parade.

P-T'S DEFEAT

JAP MIDGETS

American Craft Victors In First Clash Off Leyte

An Advanced P-T Base, Leyte Nov. 17 (AP—Delayed)—American P-T boats at last have met their Japanese counterpart, and in a sea battle of the midgets have given the enemy a thrashing he never will forget.

The encounter took place last night between the island of Cebu and the town of Ormoc, Japanese port of entry on Leyte island, when three enemy P-T boats undertook to escort four supply-laden barges into Ormoc.

The action that followed was witnessed by Staff Sergeant Henry McLemore, former columnist and sports writer, of Daytona Beach, Fla., from an American P-T.

Saw Jap P-T Blow Up

"We were out shooting barges ourselves," he said. "In the distance we saw Little Joe, a P-T commanded by Lieut. (j.g.) Don McKillin, of Buffalo, N. Y., make a sweet starboard run on the enemy convoy.

"The first Jap P-T blew up almost in Little Joe's face. Two of the four barges burst into flames and sank. Then McKillin went after the other two Japanese P-T's, which left their escorts and lit out for Cebu as fast as they could run.

"The whole show didn't last more than 20 minutes. McKillin closed in to 60 yards, firing every gun he had. One of the Japs turned, apparently when he saw he couldn't get away, and tried to make a ramming run.

Aflame From End To End

"He came within 40 yards (of McKillin's boat) and then seemed to burst aflame from bow to fantail in one great whoosh. Then he sank. Little Joe got out of there fast. It was hot as hell."

Lieutenant McKillin was proud of his gunners. They kept shooting straight through it all, while the Japanese gunners were ducking.

McLemore said he could tell the Japanese gunners were dodging because their fire went up in the air like ack-ack when they bent low to escape bullets from the American P-T.

'Attack' Repelled; Yanks Bag Horse, 2 Chickens

Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 18 (AP)—The 96th Infantry Division was awaiting an almost certain Japanese counterattack. Wired flares were strung around the perimeter so that any intruder would illuminate the area and become a good target for grenade throwers.

Suddenly a flare went off. Two grenades hit the spot.

The bag—a dead horse and two chickens.

Philippine Raids

London, Nov. 18 (AP)—The German Transocean agency said in a Tokyo dispatch today that 20 American bombers attacked the port of Davao, in the Philippines, yesterday, while 25 others raided Legaspi, in the southern part of Luzon Island.

A Reuters dispatch from Leyte said unescorted American Liberators rained 120 tons of bombs on various airfields on the island of Mindanao, on which Davao is located. This dispatch did not give the time of the attack.

New Philippines Landings Soon Called Likely

By John M. Hightower

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—Powerful new seaborne invasions of the enemy-held Philippine islands appear probable in the near future.

The probability grows out of information disclosed in an official navy summary of the recent great victory over the Japanese fleet, "which may turn out to be among the decisive battles of modern times," the navy says.

The same communique indicates the possibility of American landings in islands north of the Philippines to sever the island-guarded route over which the enemy even yet is pouring reinforcements south in a desperate effort to check Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Leyte and Samar campaigns aimed at the eventual conquest of Luzon.

Key To Domination

Luzon is the key to domination of that area of the Pacific. Recapture of bases which MacArthur lost in the first weeks of the war under overwhelming enemy pressure will both slash the Japanese Empire in half and provided a starting point for whatever new drives west to China and north to Japan are in the making.

The navy communique, issued late yesterday to bring the October 23-27 battle of the Philippines up to date, still did not give an estimate of damage suffered by American ships because it said "the Japanese are still wondering what hit them."

On the other hand, the communique brought out that all the damage suffered by ships other than the six American combat vessels actually sunk was capable of re-

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pair.

"Some of the United States ships hurt in the fight are already back on duty," the navy disclosed.

Total Japanese losses were put at 48 ships sunk or damaged, plus an "undetermined number of destroyers," which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had previously fixed at 10 for a grand total of 58 enemy vessels either destroyed or in some degree injured in the attack. General MacArthur's land-based bombers accounted for some other, to boost the total past 60.

The American ships lost were identified as the light carrier Princeton, the escort carriers St. Lo and Gambier Bay, the destroyers Johnston and Hoel and the destroyer escort Samuel B. Roberts. A few small craft were also officially identified or counted as fleet casualties.

Two Conclusions

The navy drew two overall conclusions as to the effects of the battle on the Philippines campaign:

1. There is no prospect that the enemy can now "prevent our own reinforcement and supply of General MacArthur and his gallant troops."

2. The Japanese will continue to reinforce their units on Leyte and Samar despite the crippling of their fleet, because the location of the islands affords protection and hiding places for short, fast transportation runs. But the reinforcements must move in at an increasingly diminishing rate.

Baffled Tokyo Command

The full story of the battle showed a carefully worked out plan of attack preliminary to the Philippines action which gave MacArthur the benefit of great surprise in the landings on Leyte. These actions running back to October 9 cost the Japanese a total of 115 to 125 ships sunk, 56 probably sunk or heavily damaged, 21 damaged and almost 600 airplanes destroyed.

They also baffled the Tokyo command. The communique brought out it was suffering from the loss of 900 planes and other damage inflicted by Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier task force of the Third Fleet in the operations which led up to the landings on Peleliu and Moratai, southwest of the Philippines, on September 15.

Three-Pronged Assault Planned

The pattern of the great battle itself turned out simply. The Japanese planned a three-pronged assault to entrap the American forces guarding the operations at Leyte and then to smash the beachhead itself by devastating naval bombardment. Authorities concede that the strategical conception of the attack was good, but the communique makes clear that these points principally cost the enemy the victory:

They were outfought in the air and on the surface by American forces even when they outnumbered the American forces by terrific odds.

They were evidently outnumbered over the whole area, although the number of American ships participating was not given.

They proved inferior in the tactical execution of their plan and particularly in gunnery and seamanship.

'Unidentified' U. S. Planes Fired On

Fleet Headquarters, Honolulu, Nov. 18 (AP)—American planes which failed to identify themselves caused Oahu Island to have its second longest air-raid alert of the war and brought some of the island's anti-aircraft into action shortly before midnight last night. No planes were shot down.

Anti-aircraft batteries fired intermittently for nearly 30 minutes beginning shortly after sirens howled at 10.57 P. M. The all-clear was sounded at 12.36 A. M.

Guns Open Fire

Army officials said the approach of "unidentified planes which later proved to be friendly" set off the alarm.

The planes, when discovered several miles off the island, failed to identify themselves after several signals had been given. Anti-aircraft guns then opened defensive fire on the course of the planes flying in a heavy cover of clouds.

The longest previous air-raid alarm occurred in March, 1942, when a lone, unidentified plane dropped a bomb harmlessly in one of Honolulu's outlying districts. Oahu's last previous alert was caused September 30 by unidentified planes which later proved to be friendly.

Jap Force Trapped Itself, Tennessee's Skipper Says

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 18 (AP). A skipper of one of the United States' elderly battleships blames the Japanese defeat in Surigao Straits—when eight enemy vessels came through and eight were sunk—on the incredible cooperation of the Japanese commander in bringing his ships exactly where the Americans thought he would bring them.

The American skipper, Capt. John B. Heffernan, of Washington, Ind., was in command of the old battleship Tennessee, one of the six which sank the enemy fleet, with the aid of smaller vessels, in only 15 minutes.

Trapped Itself, In Effect

The Japanese force, in effect, trapped itself, he said yesterday in an interview. "If we'd told them just what to do we couldn't have improved on their disposition. It was as easy as playing a game on a board."

For days, he said, the American fleet had been lying east of the straits which separate Leyte from the Mindanao and Dinagat islands. The Japanese must have known how big it was and where it was, because their observation planes had been over it almost constantly.

Nevertheless, the Japanese commander obligingly brought his fleet in from the Sulu Sea; put his two battleships in front as they entered the narrow waters of the strait.

All Ships In Firing Position

All the American battleships—the Tennessee, the West Virginia, the Maryland, the Mississippi, the California and the old fleet flagship, the Pennsylvania—were in firing position. Only the two Japanese battleships—none of the supporting cruisers and destroyers—were within range. They were bottled up in the straits behind each other—and the Americans were the cross of the T famous in naval strategy during the whole age of steam.

Thus almost all of the American guns could fire—many of them for the first time in their long history—against enemy naval vessels.

"Murder In First Degree"

"It was murder in the first degree," said Commander S. P. Smith, of Washington, D. C., who was the Tennessee's executive officer.

The Tennessee, Heffernan said, fired 13 salvos from its 14-inch guns and scored hits with 12 of them—a total of 69 shells from its forward batteries and three more salvoes from its afterguns as the battle line turned.

Other ships did as well or better. The West Virginia got 90 16-inch shells away.

Jap Ship Believed The Fuso

The Tennessee concentrated on the leading Japanese battle wagon, identified tentatively as the Fuso. Although not claiming exclusive credit for sinking her, the captain said his ship was able to send shells toward other Japanese battleships in the 15-minute battle.

"It was the most remarkable fireworks I ever saw," he said.

When dawn broke, Admiral Oldendorf took his cruisers in close, found all the Japanese ships apparently abandoned and finished sinking them—two battleships, two heavy cruisers and four destroyers.

Another Group Nearby

Captain Heffernan disclosed names of other commanders. Matching Admiral Oldendorf's cruiser force was another cruiser group, northeast of the main battle. This included an Australian cruiser (identified by Australian sources as the damaged Australia), commanded by Rear Admiral R. S. Berkey.

Rear Admiral G. L. Weyler was identified by Heflernan as being aboard the Mississippi; Rear Admiral T. D. Ruddock, aboard the West Virginia, and Rear Admiral T. E. Chandler, aboard the Tennessee.

Australian Drought 'National Disaster'

Sydney, Australia, Nov. 18 (AP)—William Scully, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, said today that a current drought, especially severe in New South Wales, amounted to a "national disaster" which might cut Australian food exports to Britain.

Shipmasters said dust scum patches were sighted hundreds of miles at sea. A dust bowl was reported in the making as violent winds swept away thousands of acres of topsoil.

MILITARISTIC IDEA DENIED

C. H. Gueth

Argentina Says 'Pre-Constription' Is For Health

Buenos Aires, Nov. 18 (AP)—Argentina's plan for "pre-conscription" military training beginning at the age of 12 for both boys and girls is aimed at improving youth health standards rather than the formation of "infantile battalions," a special communique said tonight.

The statement was issued by the Government Press and Propaganda Department because, it was said, some interpretations misrepresented the real objective of the measure announced yesterday.

"There is absolutely no intention to incorporate children in barracks, units, garrisons or other military groups at the age of 12," the statements said. "Neither is there any question of creating infantile battalions."

Explanation Given

The new plan, the department said, would merely permit unification of uncoordinated systems of physical education now in effect in private and public secondary schools, and provide a program "which takes into consideration the physical and moral welfare of the child, and offers appropriate physical exercise, including rifle practice of the same kind which students of public high school now conduct after the third year."

The new military statute probably will be put into effect early next year. As outlined by the Vice-President and War Minister, Col. Juan Peron, it is divided into three periods, per-conscription until the age of 20, conscription then for a minimum of one year and a maximum of two, after which all males would be subject to post-conscription duties until the age of 50.

Women To Serve

Organization of a women's auxiliary service, a radical innovation here, is planned for women who have been trained from the age of 12 to 20.

"We do not believe a State can function with such a lack of preparedness as would be represented by handing men their arms at the moment of going to war," Peron said.

Instead of having a conscription period of two, three or four years service, "as in other countries," Peron said the installation of the new plan might enable Argentina to proceed on the present limit of one year.

A separate air force will be set up, he said, and the promotion of youthful officers accelerated because "we seek to have generals of the same age as those of the fost advanced armies of the world."

Rank Of General Planned

The statute creates a peace-time rank of general of the army, equivalent to a United States lieutenant general, which formerly was held only in time of war. The commander in chief of the army will be accorded this rank.

New regulations will bring an exemption of the military service to one sector of the population—young husbands.

"Married youths in the army constitute a serious problem for themselves, for their families, and for the service," Peron said.

Argentina To Train Youths At 12

Buenos Aires, Nov. 18 (AP)—Argentina is preparing to put into effect a new armed forces statute requiring all citizens of both sexes to begin training for national defense at the age of 12.

The program for girls of 12 to 20 presumably will take the form of athletics and improvement of health standards, while organization of an army auxiliary service is contemplated to absorb women.

Reviewing efforts being made to modernize the Argentine army on the basis of wartime experience, Vice-President Juan Peron announced yesterday that the new statute divides citizens' military service into pre-conscription, beginning at 12, conscription at 20, with service for two years, and post-conscription membership in the organized reserve.

At a press conference, Peron also announced establishment of an independent air force, separate from army and navy command, and creation of the rank of general of the army.

War A "National Matter"

The Vice-President told newsmen that "war today is not a purely military activity," but a national matter.

"To contemplate preparation of the national defense around the army, therefore, is merely to solve part of the problem," he said. "Today it is not a question of preparing the army for war but preparing the nation for war. To proceed in any other manner would be to deceive ourselves."

Peron emphasized that the complexity of modern arms and combat methods made it difficult to train conscripts adequately during the one year of service now required. He said the pre-conscription program of training in such fundamentals as athletics was decided upon in preference to extending the service term to two, three or four years.

Argentine Recognition Is Proposed By Panama

Panama, Panama, Nov. 18 (AP)—Panama has proposed that the American nations recognize the present Government of Argentina prior to any conference of western hemisphere foreign ministers as suggested by Argentina, it was learned here tonight.

The Foreign Minister here declined to comment on the report and no details of the proposal were revealed. It is known, however, that the proposal has been transmitted already to the other American Governments.

It was regarded here as significant that a small nation such as Panama should tender a formal proposal on the Argentine question, and as indicating a continent-wide interest in the preservation of the Pan-American front.

V-2 Viewed As Forerunner Of Peace Uses For Rocket

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—The V-2 vengeance weapon heralds the beginning of the rocket power age, say industrial designers and interplanetary experts.

For peace, engineers believe, the first benefit from V-2 will be the application of its principle, in the form and development of the thermal-jet engine, or turbo-jet, to power aircraft for long-range transportation.

Predicts 1,000-Mile Range

For war, A. N. Low, former president of the British Interplanetary Society, predicts eventual fighting at a range of 1,000 miles, with the course of rockets controlled by electrical instruments.

The British experimented with military rockets before the Germans developed the V-2, according to Low, and "it is most unfortunate that the rockets are not traveling in the other direction."

But going east or west, here is a picture of the V-2, as Martial and Scull, industrial designers, see it, and some glances at its predecessor, the V-1.

The V-2 is a "true rocket"—a projectile without wings; the V-1 robot bomb is a plane powered by a jet.

Cross-Section Described

A cross-section of the V-2, from all available information, shows a firing pin and detonator; a one-ton high explosive head; a nine-ton fuel compartment, divided into two tanks, one for fuel and the other for the oxidizer, possibly compressed nitrogen, or a pump, to force the fuel into the nozzle; a "servo-mechanism and gyro," to balance the projectile in flight; directional fins; a cooling device; the nozzle; the motor and the jet.

It weighs about 13½ tons and is 30 to 50 feet long.

There may be more than one detonator. This, or the possibility that the projectile may have also a time fuse, could account for the fact that none of the V-2's that have reached England have been duds.

The method of bringing the fuel fast enough into the burning chamber presents a problem, the engineers say. It could be accomplished by using compressed nitrogen to force the fuel into the nozzle, or a pump powered by compressed nitrogen or some other means.

The shape of the fins could vary and it is possible that no fin at all is used, though the experience with rockets in the United States has shown that fins are preferable.

The motor may consist of a single jet but Martial and Scull believe it quite possible that a multiple jet is used.

However, they say, the general

design of the rocket will remain along these lines.

On land the rocket could be launched in two ways, from a stationary ramp or one mounted on railroad tracks. The launching apparatus would consist of an incline, about 45 degrees, depending on the distance the projectile is to travel, according to the industrial designers.

May Start From Barges

They point, however, to the possibility that the V-2's are being launched from barges along the German or Dutch coast. If they were launched from land the fire from the exhaust would scorch the earth in an area large enough to be easily detected by reconnaissance planes searching for the launching sites, unless they came from sunken pits. On a barge the fire could be shot into the water.

Reports that the Germans have been fitting up U-boats and surface craft to fire flying bombs with possible intentions against eastern American cities have just been received from Walter Farr, London *Daily Mail* correspondent in Stockholm.

The V-2 is reported to reach a velocity of 5,000 feet per second, or about 3,500 miles an hour, at the upper thin air level of its trajectory. It is estimated that it attains a height of 40 to 50 miles.

The friction of the air on the metal jacket produces such intense heat that at night the rocket resembles a ball of fire, or a comet with the exhaust gas appearing as the tail.

On its earthbound mission of indiscriminate destruction, the rocket gains more momentum. There is no noise, no warning, for it travels faster than sound. It plows into the earth to a depth of about 40 feet before it explodes, its speed being faster than the action of the detonator. There follows a double rumble sound, as of an earthquake.

Because of its deep crater, which reduces the blast, the V-2 is less effective than the V-1, a slower missile that "lands" instead of penetrating.

Germans Report Dane Nazi Assassinated

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—Capt. Johan Stahl, identified as the "pacemaker of Danish national socialism," was shot and killed Friday afternoon by unknown assassins in Copenhagen, Danish capital, the German radio announced today.

"Pedestrians suddenly heard shots fired out of a streetcar and they saw a man dashing out of the streetcar," the broadcast said. "Then a younger man jumped out of the streetcar firing three to four shots against a man lying in the street. The assassin then jumped on a bicycle which probably had been held in readiness for him and disappeared."

U-Boat Warfare Return Promised

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, supreme commander of the German navy, said today a German U-boat warfare would be revived.

A wireless dispatch of DNB, German news agency, recorded by the FCC said Doenitz, addressing armament workers in a German harbor town, declared that "if today the U-boat arm shows only occasional successes, the enemy may rest assured that one day this phase will end and the grip at his throat will be increased."

Koiso Cabinet Ready For 'Decisive Battle'

San Francisco, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Cabinet of Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso of Japan is now ready for the "decisive battle," the Tokyo radio, quoting the newspaper *Asahi*, said today.

The broadcast, beamed to Italy and recorded here, said that the Cabinet "from the time of its formation, has set out to adjust all its functions, and now its preparations to create a wartime government have been all completed, and there remains only the prompt carrying t of its policies."

Ozawa Named To Naval Staff, Japs Say

San Francisco, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Japanese Domei agency reported via Radio Tokyo today the appointment of Vice Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa as vice-chief of the Nippon naval general staff.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, also reported the naming of Vice-Admiral Ryutaro Shibuya as chief of naval construction headquarters.

Ozawa was chief of staff of the combined fleet in 1937. He became commander in chief of a fleet in 1942, a year after he was named president of the naval war college.

Shibuya formerly served as chief of the Hiroshima and the Kure naval arsenals.

Japs Report Sinking Of Two U. S. Subs

The Tokyo radio today claimed that two American submarines were sunk by Japanese aerial and surface units. One of the submersibles was said to have been sunk from the air in the "Pacific area" while destruction of the second submarine was credited to Nipponese surface units.

The broadcast, recorded by the FCC was not confirmed by any United States source.

Canada's Parliament Meets Amid Conscription Debate

BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY
Associated Press Foreign Staff

Canada's parliament, after five years of war and with victory in sight, meets this week amid great public debate over the effectiveness of the conscription policy under which her army has been built.

Prime Minister MacKenzie King has the situation under control for the present, at least, but the country remains split wide open and it is plainly up to him to prove his policy is right.

The Prime Minister, "in the public interest," advanced the meeting of parliament from Jan. 31 to Nov. 22 so that the problem could have an airing, and there is talk that a general election may be held.

Canada's overseas army is a volunteer army. Conscripts may not be sent abroad unless they wish it. Draftees who do not volunteer are put in a home defense army, which has averaged approximately 70,000 men.

Around these men, derisively called "Zombies" (in Haitian voodooism Zombies are reanimated corpses lacking souls) there has raged a bitter argument between English-speaking and French-speaking Canada. With the government on the French-speaking side.

King's policy was shaped with an eye to the French-speaking province of Quebec, comprising almost one-third of Canada's population, with an historic tradition of opposition to fighting in overseas wars. King believed that if the army could be raised on his compromise formula and French Canada could be kept happy, the country's over-all war effort would benefit. This was based on an acute awareness of French Canada's history and traditions, on her nationalistic outlook, and, in particular, on her deep-rooted opposition to conscription. The very word, in Quebec, has a special meaning bringing a reflex reaction, dating to the time when the French Canadians were the only Canadians.

Actually, French Canadians are proud of their war effort, and French Canadians have fought and died every bit as valorously as their English-speaking compatriots.

Cabinet Crisis

The lid was kept on this boiling pot with relative ease during the early years of the war. But with the invasion of France, the mounting casualties and the need of reinforcements, the issue developed into a full-blown cabinet crisis.

Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, after an extended trip among the Canadian forces abroad, reported a need for reinforcements and pronounced his steadfast conviction that the voluntary system is no longer sufficient. He found supporters in the cabinet, but a majority sided with King and Ralston resigned.

The astute Mr. King pulled a rabbit out of the hat and announced that Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, the man who had built the Canadian army and probably the most popular soldier in all Canada, would take Ralston's place.

King thus solved the cabinet crisis as such, but the issue remained. McNaughton declared himself in favor of the voluntary system and said reinforcement figures showed "that we can safely count on some short period yet before there is danger of the situation becoming acute." But still much dissatisfaction was expressed in English-speaking Canada.

Resentment In Army

Furthermore, dispatches from the Canadian forces at the front indicated a rising resentment. Reports, however, poorly founded, spread that the home army would be mustered out first.

In this situation King addressed the nation by radio.

Catholics See Peril to World Peace League

Bishops Say Guilty Nation Must Not Get Power to Veto Penalties on Itself

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Catholic bishops of the United States called today for an international peace organization founded on moral law and repudiating power politics.

They said in a statement that the security council planned at Dumbarton Oaks "must not be an instrument for imperialistic domination by a few powerful nations."

"It must not allow any nation to sit in judgment in its own case."

The Soviet Union has been insisting that major powers should sit and vote with the council, even if themselves accused of aggression. This would permit a major power to veto international collective action against itself since it is proposed that no action be taken without a unanimous decision by the major powers.

Without mentioning any nation by name, the bishops gave this expression on their views on membership in the international organization:

"We hold that if there is to be a genuine and lasting world peace the international organization should demand as a condition of membership that every nation guarantee in law and respect in fact the innate rights of men, families and minority groups in their civil and religious life."

The statement, adopted at the annual meeting of the American hierarchy, called, too, for a world court whose "authority should not be merely advisory but strictly judicial." It urged that the court have the right to "demand" execution of its judgments.

The statement, signed in the name of the Catholic bishops of this country by the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference follows:

We have met the challenge of war. Shall we meet the challenge of peace?

This is the question uppermost in the minds of men everywhere who in suffering and hardship have stood out against ruthless aggression. The men of our armed forces, the masses of our citizens, our leaders, all want to be true to our heroes who have given so much, some even their lives, in this war for freedom. They want to be true, as well, to future generations on whom we have been forced to place a heavy burden as the price for their freedom. Honestly, earnestly we want to garner from the sacrifices, hardships and losses which have gone into this war, the full fruits of victory, in a good peace. The foremost problem in post-war planning is how to secure for ourselves and all the world a just and lasting peace.

Recently representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China at Dumbarton Oaks formulated and presented to their governments broad tentative proposals for an international organization for "the maintenance of peace and security and the creation of conditions which make for peace." These proposals have been given to the public for full study and discussion by peoples of all countries. Our own Secretary of State has expressed the hope that leaders of our national thought and opinion will discuss them in the spirit of constructive effort.

FREEDOM FROM HATRED, GREED

Public opinion in our country can exert a tremendous influence in making the peace and determining the manner of international collaboration for its maintenance. If public opinion is indifferent or uninformed, we shall run the risk of a bad peace and perhaps return to the tragedy of "power politics," which in the past divided nations and sowed the seeds of war. If public opinion is alert and informed, we can have a lasting peace and security. It is imperative that all our citizens recognize their responsibility in the making and maintenance of the peace. They must inform themselves on the issues and form their judgments in the light of sound reason and our Christian democratic traditions. They must free themselves from hatred, from distrust, from the spirit of mere expediency, from national greed and from indifference to right in the use of might, and they must form their judgments on the basis of stern objective realities.

This war came largely from bad education. It was not brought on by primitives or unlettered peoples. The contemporary philosophy which asserts the right of aggression is the creation of scholars. Discarding moral principles and crowding God out of human life, scholars produced the monstrous philosophies which, embodied in political and social systems, enslave human reason and destroy the consciousness of innate human rights and duties. In these systems the notion of the common good is utterly distorted; it is no longer conceived as the consequence of the common enjoyment of rights and the common discharge of duties, but the creation of the caprice of a dictator or a group or a party. The gilded dreams of a new era, which these systems heralded, have proved to be a hideous nightmare. If we are to have a just and lasting peace, it must be the creation of a sane realism, which has a clear vision of the moral law, a reverent acknowledgment of God, its author, and a recognition of the oneness of the human race underlying all national distinctions.

ATLANTIC CHARTER WITHOUT EQUIVOCATIONS

We have no confidence in a peace which does not carry into effect, without reservations or equivocations, the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We feel, too, that it should provide assistance for prostrate nations in reconstructing their economic, social and political institutions. If justice is compromised, if unreasonable concessions are made to might, grievances will rankle in the bosom of aggrieved nations to endanger the peace of the world. If prostrate nations are not assisted in giving to their peoples fair economic opportunities they will become the arena of civil strife and turmoil. No international organization will be able to maintain a peace which is unfair and unjust.

There is an international community of nations. God himself has made the nations interdependent for their full life and growth. It is not, therefore, a question of creating an international community but of organizing it. To do this we must repudiate absolutely the tragic fallacies of "power politics" with its balance of power, spheres of influence in a system of puppet governments and the resort to war as a means of settling international difficulties.

MIGHT MUST YIELD TO LAW

After the last world war an attempt was made to organize the international community. It failed, not because its objective was mistaken but because of inherent defects in its charter and, more especially, perhaps, because the nations were not disposed to recognize their duty to work together for the common good of the world. International law must govern international relations. Might must be subordinated to law. An international institution, based on the recognition of an objective moral obligation and not on the binding force of covenant alone, is needed for the preservation of a just peace and the promotion of international co-operation for the common good of the international community. The common good of every nation is inseparably connected with the common good of the international community.

The international institution must be universal. It must seek to include, with due regard to basic equality of all rights, all the nations, large and small, strong and weak. Its constitution must be democratic. While

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it is reasonable to set up a security council with limited membership, this council must not be an instrument for imperialistic domination by a few powerful nations. Before it every nation must stand on its rights and not on its power. It must not allow any nation to sit in judgment in its own case. Frankly, it must recognize that for nations as well as individuals life is not static. It must, therefore, provide in its charter for the revision of treaties in the interest of justice and the common good of the international community as well as for the recognition of a people's coming of age in the family of nations.

STRONG NATIONS MUST HELP WEAK

The function of the international organization must be the maintenance of international peace and security, the promotion of international co-operation and the adoption of common policies for the solution of common economic, social and other humanitarian problems. In the maintenance of peace it is reasonable that the organization have at its disposal resources for coercing outlaw nations even by military measures.

In fostering and promoting international co-operation it must seek to guarantee to the weak and poor nations economic opportunities which are necessary to give their peoples reasonable standards of living, and it must seek to prevent selfish monopolistic control of raw materials which are needed for the economic stability of other nations. Effective international co-operation lays definite duties on favored nations. No nation may view with unconcern conditions that permit millions of workers in any country to be without the opportunity to secure from their labor adequate family support. Nations rich in natural resources must remember that ownership of property never dispenses from the social obligations of stewardship. Nations gifted with inventive and productive genius are obligated to serve the reasonable needs of other nations. Nations should open, under effective guaranties, world lanes of commerce and world avenues of communication to all law-abiding countries. Protective national legislation for legitimate national economic interests must not impede the flow of international commerce and the right social function of international exchange.

TEETH FOR WORLD COURT

In the international organization there should be a world court to which justiciable disputes among nations must be submitted. Its authority should not be merely advisory but strictly judicial. A condition for the right functioning of this court is the proper development and codification of international law. Competent international authority must enact into positive law the principles of the moral law in their international references, and to these will be added positive treaty provisions and the charter and legislation of the international organization.

The world court should be empowered to render decisions in cases submitted to it either by any party in interest or by the international organization. It must have authority to refer its decisions to the international organization for execution. It would be useless to set up a world court and either deny it the right to demand the execution of its decisions or make the execution of them subject to the discretion of the international organization. Nations which refuse to submit their international disputes which constitute a threat to the peace of the common good of the international community should be treated by the international organization as outlaw nations. Moreover, obligatory arbitration of international disputes which threaten world peace would mark a signal advance in international relations.

INSIST ON INNATE RIGHTS OF MAN

The international organization must never violate the rightful sovereignty of nations. Sovereignty is a right which comes from the juridical personality of a nation and which the international organization must safeguard and defend. However, national sovereignty may not be interested as absolving a nation from its obligations in the international community. Moreover, even within the state, national sovereignty is limited by the innate rights of men and families. Since civil authority does not confer these God-given rights, it may not violate them.

The ideology of a nation in its internal life is a concern of the international community. To reject this principle is tantamount to maintaining that the violation of the innate rights of men in a country by its own government has no relation to world peace. Just at this moment, in the interest of world peace, our nation is exerting itself to root out some ideologies which violate human rights in the countries we are liberating. We hold that if there is to be a genuine and lasting world peace, the international organization should demand as a condition of membership that every nation guarantee in law and respect in fact the innate rights of men, families and minority groups in their civil and religious life. Surely our generation should know that tyranny in any nation menaces world peace. A nation which refuses to accord to its own people the full enjoyment of innate human rights cannot be relied upon to co-operate in the international community for the maintenance of a peace which is based on the recognition of national freedom. Such a nation will pursue its own selfish international policies, while paying lip service to international co-operation

FREE MEN, FREE NATIONS

We have it within our power to introduce a new era, the era for which peoples have been longing through the centuries, the era in which nations will live together in justice and charity. It is a Christian hope we want to realize, the hope of a world at peace, a world of sovereign states co-operating in assuring all men the full enjoyment of their rights, a world of free men and free nations with their freedom secured under law. War may come, but if our hope is realized it will be a war of punishment meted out to outlaw nations. Through all the sufferings and sacrifices of this war we have remembered and we recall today the words of our Chief Executive, written at its beginning: "We shall win this war and in victory we shall seek not vengeance but the establishment of an international order in which the spirit of Christ shall rule the hearts of men and of nations."

Signed by the members of the administrative board, N. C. W. C., in the names of the bishops of the United States.

EDWARD MOONEY,
Archbishop of Detroit.
SAMUEL A. STRITCH,
Archbishop of Chicago.
FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN,
Archbishop of New York.
JOHN T. M'NICHOLAS,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.
JOHN GREGORY MURRAY,
Archbishop of St. Paul.
JOHN J. MITTY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.
JOSEPH F. RUMMEL,
Archbishop of New Orleans.
JOHN F. NOLL,
Bishop of Fort Wayne.
KARL J. ALTER,
Bishop of Toledo.
JAMES H. RYAN,
Bishop of Omaha.

TORPEDOED WAR PRISONERS CITED

U. S. Veterans Who Escaped from Jap Prison Ship Honored.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—(AP) Forty-five veterans of the early days of fighting in the Philippines, who escaped from a torpedoed Japanese prison ship, have been cited for heroism or awarded the Purple Heart.

The War department announced tonight that the officers and men, among 83 survivors who escaped when the Japanese ship sank and then were taken off the enemy-held Philippines by an American submarine, received their awards in a special ceremony here. The men were being shipped from the Davao prison camp when the torpedoing occurred.

They were among 750 American prisoners on the ship. The fate of the others is unknown.

The citations and the purple hearts were given Lt. Gen. Thomas [illegible] Handy, deputy chief of staff, who expressed the gratitude of the Army and the country to the men who fought the holding action on Bataan and in the southern Philippines when the Japanese were winning.

In addition to the 45 men, Colonel John H. McGee, an infantry officer from Minot, N. D., who had escaped from another Japanese prison ship, was awarded the Legion of Merit. McGee trekked through jungle to join with the other group. The citation said that "his indomitable courage was a major factor in the care of the survivors, and through his efforts, they were successfully evacuated to American control."

U. S. ALSO AGAINST ARGENTINA'S PLEA

Washington, Nov. 18 (A. P.)— Prospects for a Pan-A[illegible] conference this yea[illegible] explosive Argentine issue faded today with disclosure of the United States' position against such a move.

Mexico already had informed the remainder of the American republics on its view that the Argentine request for a foreign ministers' meeting to air its role in hemisphere affairs should not be accepted.

The United States followed with a document distributed to the other governments showing its agreement with the Mexican policy.

Both countries expressed their favor for a hemisphere conference on Dumbarton Oaks world security plans, but without inviting Argentina on an equal status with the other republics.

Most of the other countries have remained officially silent on Argentina's request for a conference.

Chile is understood to favor the Argentina proposal

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 18 (A. P.)— The War Department announced today the names of 2,039 casualties in the United States Army. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

U. S. Shortens Black List Of Latin American Firms

160 Names Removed; 84 Added in Other Parts of World

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).— The United States today took 160 names off the black list of Axis and Axis affiliated firms in Latin America, in apparent preparation for return to more normal commerce.

The list for Argentina was the only one which had more additions than deletion in the Western Hemisphere.

Eighty-four additional companies in the rest of the world were added to the group with which American business men cannot deal and sixty-two were removed.

The list tended to carry out the American policy of continuing restrictive measures against companies in neutral European countries and in Argentina, while loosening up on the other American republics in accordance with the progress of the war.

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MacLeish Asks Vigilance To Keep Press Freedom

Library of Congress Exhibits Books Once Banned

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).— Eternal vigilance is nowhere more necessary than in defense of freedom of the press, Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, declared today.

"It must be fought for and won in every new generation against the new enemies which in every generation beset it," he said in a statement signalizing the opening of a "freedom of the press" exhibition at the library.

"American history has seen numerous attempts, recently as well as in the past, to force libraries and bookstores to remove certain publications from circulation. Such practices are fatal to a free library system, to a free circulation of knowledge and of ideas and, therefore, to a free culture."

The library put on display, as typical of books which have been subject to censorship in the United States, these works:

"The Merchant of Venice," once banned from Buffalo high schools.

"Candide," once barred by United States customs as obscene.

"Tom Sawyer," once excluded from the children's room in the Brooklyn Public Library.

"Aurora Leigh," composed, according to contemporary Boston opinion, the library said, of "the hysterical indecencies of a disordered mind."

Carl Vitz, president of the American Library Association, said other libraries in the country would hold similar exhibitions.

1,580 Women Marines To Go To Pacific Posts

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—Approximately 1,500 enlisted women marines and 80 marine officers will be assigned to units of the Fleet Marine Force on Oahu and the Marine Corps Air Station at Ewa, it was announced today.

The Marine Corps said it was completing its plans for assignment of women marines to Hawaii and that the first contingent of officers had been ordered there by air early next month.

These include Major Marion Wing, Brookline, Mass., and First Lieutenant Dorothy C. McGinnis, Chicago, Ill., commanding officer and adjutant, respectively, of a group to be stationed at Pearl Harbor; First Lieutenant Ruby V. Bishop, Boydton, Va., battalion quartermaster, and Second Lieutenant Pearl M. Martin, Oakland, Cal., recreation officer.

Roosevelt Says He Hopes To Visit Latin America

Washington, Nov 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt today told seven Latin-American women journalists that he hoped after the war to be able to visit Latin-American countries as far south of Chile.

The President received the journalists in his office before they had tea with Mrs. Roosevelt at the White Hose as the first Washington event of a tour of the mid-West and eastern part of the United States.

Overseas GI To Get 12 Christmas Parcels

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—Santa has an average of 12 Christmas packages for every GI Joe overseas.

More than 82,000,000 gift parcels have been cleared for shipment to army and navy men aboard or on the high seas, Postmaster General Walker said today.

SPAR Recruiting Ends Thursday

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—General recruitment of SPARs ends next Thursday simultaneously with the second anniversary of authorization for women reserves of the United States Coast Guard.

Only replacements or women for special needs will be taken into the service after Thanksgiving Day, the Coast Guard said today. There are nearly 10,000 SPARs now.

Palm Beach (Fla.) recruit training will end after the December 16 class finishes school of six weeks. Current courses will be completed.

After January 6 the United States Coast Guard training station at Manhattan Beach will train any new SPARs.

Early in 1945 about 200 SPARs will begin duty in Hawaii, where Lieut. Margaret Moon, of Muskegon, Mich., is making ready for them now. Later approximately 300 will go to Alaska.

'Whale of Fight' Forecast Over Youth Training

Gurney Fears Roosevelt's Plan Will 'Dilute' His Compulsory Service Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Congress provided a preview of heavy battling over compulsory military training today, with Senator Chan Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota, promising "a whale of a fight if they try to dilute it."

The real fight won't come off until after the first of the year. Then, when the new Congress meets, legislative committees will tackle the issue of whether to order a year's military training in peace-time for every physically fit American youth.

A new suggestion from President Roosevelt for compulsory "government" training touched off pro and con pyrotechnics in advance.

"He's figuring on vocational training," remarked Senator Gurney, author of a bill for a year's compulsory military service. "I'm going to have a lot to say on this subject. We've got to have the proper kind of training to keep the country strong.

"That's the purpose of my bill, and the onyl thing that would justify passage of legislation of that kind. There'll be a whale of a fight if they try to dilute it."

Mr. Roosevelt indicated at a news conference yesterday that he had in mind something broader than mere military instruction; that he might like to see it linked with physical and vocational education. In general, he said, young people somewhere between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three should give a year's service to the government.

One of those applauding Mr. Roosevelt's idea was Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado. Like Mr. Gurney, a member of the Senate Military Committee, Mr. Johnson said:

"I'd fix it, if I had the say-so, so that we might give youth a year's training in high school or college, so that any military training would be co-ordinated with education. A reserve enlisted corps could be formed, along lines of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

"I'd even put the age limit down to seventeen to get them in the reserves earlier, when they are more flexible."

"Future wars will be won," he said, "by marching science and marching resources, directed by skilled technicians, and ont by the number of marching men."

Morgenthau To Tell What It Costs For War

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, will tell the nation Monday night what it costs to finance a war.

The Treasury announced tonight that Morgenthau will reveal "startling" figures in an address over the Mutual network from 9 to 9.15 P. M., Eastern War Time.

The talk, to be delivered in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, will be a feature of the New York War Finance Committee's Sixth War Loan inaugural dinner.

Key's Banner Back on View

Flag Which Inspired the National Anthem Is Out of War Storage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—The orginal Star-Spangled Banner, stored in secrecy away from Washington for many months as a wartime precaution, is again on view at the Smithsonian Institution.

The banner which flew over Fort McHenry, Baltimore, in 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the national anthem, was one of many historical objects which had been moved to safer places soon after the war broke out. Morse's original telegraph instrument also is again in exhibition.

1,708,238 War Houses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—The National Housing Agency reported today that 22,154 war housing units were completed in September, bringing to 1,708,238 the number of accommodations completed since July, 1940. At the end of September 96,094 units were under construction and 66,432 more were scheduled to be started.

WPB To Create Dozen New Advisory Groups

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—The War Production Board today announced it would create 12 new labor advisory committees soon.

This will make a total of 31 such committees. Their principal purpose is to familiarize labor groups with WPB programs and to offer recommendations for increasing military production.

They also will be asked for suggestions to speed reconversion after the defeat of Germany.

The new committees will represent the following fields: building materials, construction machinery, electrical machinery, farm equipment, furniture, office machinery, plumbing and heating, rubber products, transportation equipment, general industrial equipment, general electrical appliances and nonerrous mining and mill products.

FDR Committee Discloses Big Rise in Living Costs

Labor Leaders Use 30 Per Cent Increase to Demand Pay Boosts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—(AP) President Roosevelt's special committee to investigate the wartime rise in living costs reported today that for the bulk of wage earners it amounts to 29 to 30 per cent.

Rejecting union labor claims that the rise is about 44 per cent, Chairman William H. Davis, with two industry members concurring "in the main," concluded that 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 percentage points should be added to the 25.5 per cent increase shown by the bureau of labor statistics index as of last Sept. 15.

Labor Seeks Wage Boosts

The two labor members, though not agreeing with Davis' conclusions, pointed to them, nevertheless, as support for AFL and CIO arguments that wage controls should be eased.

In a letter to the President, George Meany of the AFL proposed specifically that the "Little Steel" formula be relaxed to permit wage increases of 30 per cent above the January, 1941, level. The formula limits general wage increases to 15 per cent above that base date.

Davis' report emphasized that the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) index did not undertake to be all inclusive, but was aimed to measure the prices of supplies going to make up the family budget of big city dwellers with an average income of $1,524, based on a 1934-36 survey.

He expressed the opinion that for those with low incomes the increase in living costs had been higher than 30 per cent but praised the technical competence and care of those preparing the BLS.

"No substantial criticism of the BLS methods has survived the searching studies presented to this committee," he said.

It might be well, Davis concluded, to make periodic broader studies than are included in the BLS statistics but he said that was a matter for study by the budget bureau and others.

And he recommended that some name other than "cost of living" index be chosen for the BLS figure—a recommendation on which labor and industry members agreed.

The report is expected to weigh importantly in the President's consideration of labor's demands for a change in the Little Steel formula, but the major report on that issue is yet to come.

The War Labor board currently is working on a general report on wage policies growing out of demands by the CIO United Steel workers and other CIO unions for increases above the limits of the Little Steel policy. This will deal with wages in relation to living costs, maintenance of future purchasing power and other factors but will not make recommendations. It is expected to be several weeks at a minimum before it reaches the White House.

Davis Accepts Report

Davis accepted, in preparing his report, most of the findings by a technical committee headed by Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, director of research of the National Bureau of Economic research.

Mitchell's group agreed that there was some substance to the labor argument that the BLS index failed to reflect quality deterioration, disappearance of cheaper consumption items, declines in special sales and increased under-reporting of prices actually charged.

It was on the basis of such "hidden increases" that Davis concluded 3 to 4 percentage points should be added to the BLS index. Saying there was evidence the increase had been greater in small cities than in large, he said another 1-2 percentage point should be added if the index was to reflect costs of workers in both small and large communities.

The special committee to study the wartime increase in living costs was appointed on Oct. 22, 1943. A day earlier, a group of labor leaders had taken to the White House a protest that the BLS index failed by far to show the true rise in living costs.

President Roosevelt asked Davis, who is chairman of the War Labor board, to head a committee "to look into the question and try to answer and make clear how the index figure is arrived at, whether any changes should be made in its component parts, or other improvements."

As finally formed, the committee included Davis, Horace B. Horton and George K. Batt as industry members, and Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL, and R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Automobile workers, as labor members.

The final result was three separate reports aggregating some 60,000 words.

Security Board Favors Wider Job Insurance

Would Cover Places With Only One Employee; Pay More for Longer Time

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—The Social Security Board recommended today the extension of unemployment insurance to employees in establishments having as few as one employee. The board also recommended lengthening benefits to twenty-six weeks and an increase to $25 in maximum weekly benefits.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, suggested that the various states study their laws with a view to providing "adequate protection during reconversion to workers who become unemployed." All state legislatures meet in 1945 except those of Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia.

In twenty-four states, unemployment insurance coverage now is limited to establishments of eight or more employees. In fourteen states coverage is restricted to establishments with two or more employees. Only thirteen states cover single employees.

Mr. Altmeyer estimated that protection is denied to 3,000,000 workers because they work for small firms. Another 15,000,000 workers are not protected because their kinds of employment are not covered.

The present length of benefits now varies from fourteen to twenty weeks. Weekly maximum benefits range from $15 to $22. Minimums go down to $2.

In New York maximum benefits are $18 a week for twenty weeks. The state law covers establishments with four or more employees for at least fifteen days a year.

Agricultural and governmental workers and those engaged exclusively in charitable, educational, religious or scientific activities are not covered.

Mr. Altmeyer recommended that "every state which feels capable of doing so" amend its laws to include agricultural workers. He also favored the inclusion of state and local governmental employees.

When the 1945 state legislative sessions convene, Mr. Altmeyer reported, more than $6,000,000,000 will have accumulated in state unemployment funds.

"There seems general agreement," Mr. Altmeyer remarked, "that these funds are more than sufficient to withstand the reconversion period; that they are sufficient for a more adequate program in the immediate post-war period."

Mr. Altmeyer also recommended raising of the maximum on the amount of public assistance payable, especially for aid to dependent children. In many states, he said, the maximums are too low to provide the minimum essentials of living.

WOULD EXPAND PEPPER'S PLAN

A. F. L. Spokesman Favors Change in Controls.

Washington, Nov. 18 (A. P.).—An A. F. of L. spokesman today indorsed the Pepper 65-cent wage-floor resolution, but advocated a more "realistic" removal of controls from monthly incomes of $200 or less for family heads. Lewis G. Hines, legislative representative of the A. F. of L., told a Senate subcommittee studying the resolution that he was expressing the views of A. F. of L. President William Green.

Under his suggestion, employers would be permitted to raise salaries or wages to the $200 ($150 for unmarried persons) level without approval of the War Labor Board. The general 40-cents-an-hour wage minimum of the wage-hour act would be retained.

The pending resolution, introduced by Senator Pepper (D. Fla.), would inform the WLB that Congress considers straight time hourly wages of less than 65 cents an hour to be substandard.

"The adoption of this measure will tend to mitigate the gross inequalities together with their resultant hardships that the rigid application of the Little Steel formula has brought about," Mr. Hines said.

"The Little Steel formula, considered as a rationally just measure against inflation, is dead. Originally conceived to balance wages against the cost of living, it was doomed to failure from the start. And why? Simply because the price of food, clothing, rent, house furnishings, &c., had increased more than 15 per cent when the workers were informed by the President's hold-the-line order of April, 1942, that they could receive no more than a 15 per cent hourly increase."

Other Groups Indorse Plan.

The Pepper resolution was indorsed by Broaddus Mitchell of the A. F. of L. garment workers' union, Charles I. Stengle of the American Federation of Government employees and Donald Sands of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

Indorsing the resolution on behalf of the Commercial Telegraphers' union (A. F. of L.), Henry G. Steinbrenner, deputy international president, testified:

"The Western Union Telegraph Company, now virtually a monopoly in the telegraph field, in spite of excessive overtime, and with total wage increases of from 20 to 24½ per cent within the past four years is paying an approximate average of 67 cents per hour ($26.80 per week) to all employees, exclusive of walking and bicycle messengers.

"Exclusive of overtime, many of these employees receive around 50 cents per hour."

J. L. Lemtie, representing the Tobacco Workers' International union, said some workers in that industry receive as little as 50 cents an hour. He attributed the current cigarette shortage in part to a shortage of help.

WAR BOND DRIVE TO START MONDAY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—(AP) What promises to be the most vigorous of all the war bond drives will start Monday with the theme that the war's not over and many bloody battles are ahead.

Treasury officials said six million volunteer workers have been lined up to fight "the complacency of many over-optimistic persons who conclude from our successes in Europe and the Pacific that our two wars are almost won."

Preparations for the Sixth War Loan have been the most elaborate yet. The goal is 14 billion dollars, of which 5 billion is the quota for individuals. The closing date is Dec. 16.

President Roosevelt will give the "go" signal in a talk over all radio networks Sunday night at 10 o'clock, Eastern War Time.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower has appealed to the American peo-

ple "on behalf of your sons, brothers, husbands and friends" to oversubscribe the loan.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau has said all groups cooperating in the job of salesmanship are showing "amazing enthusiasm" and that the volunteer workers understand the critical nature of this particular drive.

Morgenthau already has expressed the conviction that there will have to be a Seventh War loan after this one.

The slogan of the volunteers is: "My thinking, my money and my time will stay in this war to the finish."

Borrowing has been the chief means of financing the war. Federal Reserve authorities reported today that taxation has provided only a little more than one-third of the government's cash requirements in the last five years.

Reorganization Urged In Diplomatic Service

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Under Secretary of Commerce, today advocated reorganization of the United States diplomatic service to include economic counselors serving with the rank of minister.

Expressing the belief that after the war diplomatic and political considerations would be based on the United States' success in the economic field, he said:

"We can have the best policies which human intelligence can devise, but unless these policies are executed by well-equipped, fully staffed organizations, our intentions and our policies will be of minor value."

Taylor spoke at a conference of post-war planning of manufacturing sponsored by the New York chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

Cooper And Hancock To Address N. A. M.

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—Kent Cooper, executive director and general manager of the Associated Press, and John M. Hancock, co-author of the Baruch-Hancock report, will be among the principal speakers at the 49th annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers here next month.

The conference, titled the War and Reconversion Congress of American Industry, will be held December 6 to 8.

The N. A. M. said that Cooper, long an advocate of world-news freedom, would discuss "A Free Press in a Free World" on December 8. Hancock, whose report is the basis for reconversion legislation, will speak December 6 on the topic "Guns to Butter" at the session devoted to "Industry's Vision of America."

Nomination Of Porter To FCC Is Protested

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Socialist party national executive committee said today it had protested the nomination of Paul A. Porter, Democratic national committee publicity director, as a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Porter's nomination to the FCC has been made by President Roosevelt and is before the Senate for approval.

In a telegram to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.), chairman of the Interstate Commerce committee, the Socialist party committee said the protest was based on the "manifest impropriety of elevation of the publicity manager in a bitter political campaign and also former counsel for a network to a commission controlling radio and other communications."

Took Part In Campaign; Quits NMU Post As Alien

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—Ferdinand C. Smith has resigned as national secretary of the National Maritime Union (CIO) because he is an alien and held the office in violation of the union's constitution, Joseph Curran, NMU president, announced today.

Curran said that Smith, a Negro, had entered the country from the West Indies in 1918, and filed his intention to become a citizen but never received his final papers.

A statement, which Curran said was approved unanimously by the union's national council, declared that "reactionary newspapers had launched an attack on Smith's status as a citizen and a leader of his union" when the NMU sent him on a speaking tour during the recent election campaign.

Two Uses For Surplus Engines Are Suggested

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—Representatives of 16 Diesel engine manufacturing concerns and of 26 engineering schools proposed today that part of an estimated billion dollars' worth expected to be surplus property at the end of the war be donated or sold to technical schools to advance studies of such power plants.

It was also suggested that the Surplus Property Administrator consider lend-leasing some of the engines, ranging from 75 to 6,000 horsepower, to Russia, China and other war-ravaged nations for use in rehabilitating electric plants. Many of the larger Diesels, built to power ships, are suitable for such purposes, it was explained.

11 Men Rescued By Coast Guard Near Cape Cod

Breeches Buoy Used After Storm Sinks Barge and Drives a Tug Aground

BOSTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Coast Guardsmen rescued eleven men and a twelfth saved himself during a howling northeast storm off Sandwich, on Cape Cod, Friday, when a barge foundered and a tug, attempting a rescue, was driven hard aground.

The story of the rescues was made public today by Coast Guard headquarters.

The two-man barge crew was picked up by patrol boats. Nine of the ten men aboard the tug were saved by a breeches buoy, which was shot out by a beach crew from the Sandwich station. One man was plunged into the water when the breeches buoy line snapped, but was hauled out quickly. All were treated at the Sandwich station for immersion and exposure.

The barge went down despite an all-night fight by her crew to keep her afloat after she sprang a leak. She was filled with coal. Friday morning her skipper, Lawrence Kydd, of New Bedford, called for help and three patrol boats and the tug stood by to rescue. Ules Hines, of Matawan, N. J., "donkey man" on the barge, leaped overboard and was picked up. Kydd went down when a lifeboat overturned, but was saved after floundering in the water for a few minutes.

Meanwhile, the skipper of the tug, Oliver Givens, of Flushing, N. Y., discovered his wheel was not responding. Helpless before the wind, his craft was washed ashore and went firmly aground. The beach party went into action with the breeches buoy shooting a line across the tug.

Skipper Givens fell into the pounding surf when the hawser snapped as the tug lurched, but Coast Guardsman Donald H. Ward, of Portland, Me., plunged in and dragged him to the beach.

Others taken from the tug included chief engineer Robert Marnell, of Ozone Park, Queens, who carried the ship's mascot, a dog named Jock, ashore with him.

Medal-Winning Sgt. Kelly Has New Family Home

Mother Leaves Pittsburgh Alley for Modern Apartment

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18 (AP).—Sergeant Charles E. Kelly, famed Congressional Medal of Honor winner, will not have to return to the cramped alley home in which he was reared, "Mom" Kelley has moved.

"Mom" moved into a five-room apartment in a three-story red brick building in north side's "Dutchtown," the same neighborhood in which she raised her seven service sons.

Here "Mom" has a separate kitchen and living room instead of the two-in-one she had in the old homestead—a large bright kitchen complete with all modern equipment.

The living room is freshly papered in pink and blue with sparkling new furniture to match.

Nazi War Captive Sentenced.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 18 (A. P.).—Helmut Franz, a German prisoner of war at Fort du Pont stockade, was sentenced to three months in prison after a general court-martial on charges of manslaughter in the death of Anton Haecher on September 15. Haecher, also a prisoner of war, died following a quarrel with Franz.

TO DEBATE WORLD NEWS EXCHANGE

Morgantown, W. Va., Nov. 18 (A. P.).—The United States has decided to open discussions with other nations looking toward international agreements on world freedom of news exchange, it was disclosed today. Washington thus would make the first move by any government in history toward achieving a working basis for guaranteeing unhindered interchange of independent news in order to promote better understanding among all nations.

The disclosure was made by Paul Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press and chief of the Washington Bureau, in remarks prepared for a luncheon meeting of the West Virginia State Newspaper Council. He said the American Government's aim to undertake exploratory talks with other countries was outlined to him by Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, who authorized making it public here today.

"I believe it is possible," Mr. Miller added, "that the subject of international news freedom will appear on the agenda of the United Nations conference which American officials hope will be held early in 1945.

"This is the conference projected to follow up the Dumbarton Oaks meetings where a plan of world organization was worked out by the representatives of the United States, Russia, Britain and China. However, if the subject isn't fitted into that agenda, it will be brought up for international discussions otherwise. The important thing is that the Government is planning steps, however tentative, that could start the world ball rolling."

Ford Proposes Seniority Plan For Veterans

Asks U.A.W. for Right to Hire Ex-Fighters at Any Time, Despite Other Lay-Offs

DETROIT, Nov. 18 (AP).—The Ford Motor Company would be permitted to hire honorably discharged war veterans "at any time even when there are other employees of the company who have been laid off," under a proposal submitted by the company today to the United Automobile Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The company also proposed that its contract with the union include a stipulation that "in case of either temporary or permanent layoffs, veterans of Word War II, either able or disabled, may in the discretion of the company, be by-passed without regard to the seniority rights of other employers."

Other proposals would grant to re-employed veterans who entered the armed services prior to Jan. 1, 1942, seniority dating from the day they were inducted into the services. Those who entered the armed services after Jan. 1, 1942 would be granted seniority dating from Jan. 1, 1942.

The stipulations would apply to a war veteran hired by the company within one year from the date of his discharge or within ninety days after recoving from a physical disability resulting from his military service, whichever period is longer.

The company announced today that a plan for bonus vacation allowances for reinstated veterans, suggested by Henry Ford 2d, executive vice-president of the company, had been approved by the regional War Labor Board.

It calls for payment to an estimated 2,500 veterans who already have returned to work at the Ford plants of approximately $80,000 in vacation pay immediately. When all veterans have returned the company estimates it will have paid them approximately $3,000,000 in vacation pay.

Under previous regulations returning veterans would have had to work at least a year before qualifying for vacation with pay.

PRODUCTION OFF, SAYS KING

Admiral And Morgenthau Speak At Exhibit

Chicago, Nov. 18 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King, navy commander in chief, said tonight the speed of our advance in both war theaters has created new production problems for the navy.

In an address at the opening of the navy's Sixth War Loan exhibit at the Navy Pier here, Admiral King said accelerated operations "are placing a heavy strain upon reserves of certain vital items and production of these items is falling behind the mounting requirements."

"For example," he added, "assault transports and supply vessels which traverse the wide expanses of the Pacific carrying battle troops and their battle equipment to enemy beachheads are not being produced rapidly enough to enable us to maintain our momentum."

Short On Rockets

"Rockets are a major item in which we are short. They have proved so effective, when launched either from ships or planes, that the production program has had to be expanded from $8,000,000 established in the first quarter of 1944 to $161,000,000 the third quarter of 1945.

"We are not getting enough high capacity ammunition—the kind that is used against shore installations. Experience has shown that extensive pre-invasion bombardment saves American lives, and the navy has therefore stepped up its production schedules to a 1945 peak that will exceed the recent production rate by about 50 per cent."

Admiral King said that while the war today "is well ahead" of last year's expectations "this should stimulate rather than sap our determination to carry on with every means we can muster."

Morgenthau Speaks

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, who also spoke, set the costs of the Marianas campaign at $997,000,000.

"Let us look," hesaid, "at the costs of a single naval operation. Take for example, the Marianas campaign. Thenaval force which participated in this single operation represented an investment by the American people of well over $5,000,000,000.

"Of course, this investment in ships and planes will be used over and over again, and cannot be charged up as the costs of conquering Guam, Saipan, Tinian, and the other Marianas islands.

Cost $997,000,000

"But we did pay out almost a billion dollars—$977,000,000, as nearly as we can estimate it—for the Marianas operation alone."

He asserted "the costs will mount . . . there may be a hundred Aachens, a hundred Leytes between us and final victory. That is why there must be a Sixth War Loan Drive and a seventh and perhaps an eighth before this war is won."

Catholic Paper's Attack 'Astounding' to Bob Hope

Actor Defends Service Shows Critiziced by Boston 'Pilot'

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP).—Bob Hope, comedian, says he is "astounded" and "amazed" by an editorial in "The Pilot," official publication of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, which urged entertainers not to make "our men in uniform" laugh "at the wrong things."

"My record of entertaining service men and women speaks for itself," Mr. Hope said today after reading excerpts of the editorial—"An Open Letter to a Radio Star"—which said: "Does it mean nothing to Mr. Hope that some soldiers, because of "morale" building programs, may face their God unprepared for the reckoning?"

"I'm concerned about the editorial—but not worried," Mr. Hope said, adding that he had made

four overseas trips and entertained at every Army and Navy camp in the country—"trying to cheer up more than six million of our service men—trying to give them a laugh."

"There's never been any criticism of my shows by military authorities, religious groups or from the service men themselves," he said, "on the contrary, I've won the congratulations and expressions of good will for my humble efforts from military officials and from chaplains of every faith. I feel very keenly about my responsibility to these service men and women and I consider it a privilege to have entertained them. The faith they have in me, as they have shown, I will not violate."

"The Pilot's" editorial, which offered to the radio star its "admiration and heart-felt thank you" for "his sacrifices in behalf of the men who have given their all for us," said there is another consideration, adding:

"His 'gags,' his puns, his sly leers at the decencies which keep the world from falling apart, pop with the mechanical staccato of corn jumping from the vendor's wire basket. . . . Some of the men who hear the comedian's artful filth, whose minds recur to it afterwards, who act out its innuendos, are going to die. The Church has no invocation against sudden death. But she does have an incessant and very earnest prayer against 'a sudden and unprovided death.'"

BRITISH DECISION AWAITED AT PARLEY

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—The International Civil Aviation conference all but completed work on technical standards and procedures for flying today while awaiting the British decision on a compromise proposal for an agency to oversee postwar airlines.

The technicians, who agreed on the necessity of adopting a convention in the operational field, have proceeded independently of the deliberations on economic and political issues with which many delegation leaders are concerned. These latter have been in a state of expectation since Friday, with the next important step—and even the date of the conference—resting on the reply from London, which is hoped for by Monday.

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ZIONIST SEES BIG EXPENSES

$30,000,000 Asked For '45 To Send Jews To Palestine

Chicago, Nov. 18 (AP)—World Jewry must spend $30,000,000 during 1945 in preparation for a Palestinian immigration of 1,000,000 Jews, the opening session of the national conference for Palestine was told tonight.

Dr. James G. Heller, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, the conference's fund-raising organization, added in a prepared address that such a budget "would be far below the mark."

"Even this," he said, "is only a conjecture, only an attempt to plan for a period in which needs may at any moment leap far beyond expectations.

Masses Want To Go

"More and more of our people are escaping from central Europe. The masses of Jews still left in Rumania, in Bulgaria, in the liberated sections of Poland . . . will want to go to Palestine."

He predicted that with development of water ad power projects in the Jordan Valley along lines of the American TVA, the Holy Land would be able to support 4,000,000 additional Jews in the colonies.

Dr. Heller characterized the recent outbreaks of terrorism, including the assassination of Lord Moyne, British resident Minister, as "the aberration of men driven crazy by suffering, by the cruelties of our time, by their own festering conviction of injury.

England's Onus

"Certainly in our world it is not difficult to think that the powers-that-be pay attention to nothing but violence. To some extent England, with all its great virtues, with all its own heroism during the war, bears the responsibility for these men.

"The policy of the white paper, the exclusion and death of refugees fleeing for their lives, the men and women rotting in the fever forests of Mauritius . . . all these taken together have served to unhinge unbalanced minds and to throw them into histrionics."

The conferenme also heard a message from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, terming the development of the Jewish colony in Palestine "a magnificent story."

50 Are Sentenced In Navy Mutiny

San Francisco, Nov. 18 (AP)—Initial sentences of imprisonment for 15 years were imposed on 50 navy enlisted men convicted on one specification of mutiny for refusing to load ammunition, 12th Naval District headquarters announced today.

Rear Admiral Carleton H. Wright, USN, commandant of the district, ruled, however, that mitigating circumstances in some cases justified reduction of the sentence to eight years.

All the men are Negroes. Their court-martial was held at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Bay, last month.

In addition to the initial sentence of 15 years' confinement, reduced in some instances, the conviction carried reduction to the rate of apprentice seaman, and dishonorable discharge upon completion of confinement.

Admiral Wright reviewed the court-martial findings, as the convening authority and ordered mitigation of sentences in the case of 40 of the 50 defendants, taking into account youth, previous clear record and short period of service.

3,500 Marines Return To U. S. From Pacific

Palau Island and Guadalcanal Veterans to Get Furloughs

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 18 (AP).—More than 3,500 veterans of the 1st Marine Division—the largest contingent of leathernecks to return from the Pacific warfare—arrived in San Diego today aboard a transport. The marines came from the Palau Islands campaign and from earlier operations at Guadalcanal and New Britain. Many had been overseas thirty-one months.

The first man to come down the gangplank, Private Elias Abbott, twenty-four years old, of West Newton, Pa., was greeted by Brigadier General Archie F. Howard, commanding general of the Marine Corps base. Many of the returning marines had served under the general on Guadalcanal and New Britain.

The 3,492 enlisted men and fifty-nine officers were taken to the west coast reclassification and redistribution center at the base to await thirty-day furloughs.

Private Le Roy Price jr., twenty, of 931 Hollywood Avenue, the Bronx, N. Y., said he wanted his girl in Australia to come to America to be married to him.

CARS, 100 BARGES AND 3,610 MOTOR VEHICLES. STRATEGIC AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY HAVE DAMAGED 2,389 LOCOMOTIVES, 21,000 RAILWAY CARS 657 BARGES, 2,700 TRUCKS AND MORE THAN 1,600 PARKED AIRPLANES.

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XB351PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN XXX GYONGYOS.

A HUNGARIAN COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY BUDAPEST SAID STRONG RUSSIAN ATTACKS HAD BEEN REPULSED EAST OF VECSES, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL, AND CONFIRMED MOSCOW'S TUESDAY ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN TROOPS HAD LOST THEIR EAST BANK BRIDGEHEAD ON THE DANUBE OPPOSITE DUNAFOLDVAR, 43 MILES SOUTH OF BUDAPEST. (KASISCHKE)

THE RUSSIANS, TERMED BY BUDAPEST A "NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR AND AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL-ARMED ENEMY," ALSO WERE SAID TO BE ATTACKING CSEPEL ISLAND, A 30-MILE-LONG PIECE OF LAND IN THE DANUBE WHOSE NORTHERN END LIES INSIDE BUDAPEST'S MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY.

THE IMMINENCE OF A BIG RUSSIAN WINTER OFFENSIVE IN POLAND AND EAST PRUSSIA WAS SUGGESTED IN BERLIN AND MOSCOW BROADCASTS LAST NIGHT. THE GERMANS SAID "INTENSIVE SOVIET PREPARATIONS" WERE APPARENT IN THE NORTH WHERE THE GROUND WAS HARDENING, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY A MOSCOW BROADCAST IN GERMAN DECLARED THAT ALL OF GERMANY SOON WOULD BECOME A BATTLEFIELD.

"GERMANY IS FACING THE MOST TERRIBLE MONTHS OF THE WAR," MOSCOW SAID SHORTLY BEFORE BROADCASTING AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER-MARSHAL STALIN IN CELEBRATION OF RED ARMY "ARTILLERY DAY" TODAY. THE SOVIET LEADER, ORDERING 20 ARTILLERY SALVOES IN ALL MAJOR CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION, DECLARED THAT RUSSIAN ARTILLERY IS "STRIKING SHATTERING BLOWS IN THE LAST DECISIVE BATTLES FOR VICTORY OVER GERMANY."

KA715PEW

LONDON--SECOND ADD FIRST (CORRECT) LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X (CERVI)

THE ADVANCING AMERICANS.

DETAILS STILL WERE AWAITED ON WHAT WAS HAPPENING INSIDE METZ WHICH UNITS OF THE 10TH REGIMENT OF THE FIFTH DIVISION INVADED FROM THE SOUTH.

NINETY-FIFTH DIVISION UNITS ALSO TIGHTENED THE CLAMP ABOUT THE CITY FROM THE NORTH WITH GAINS UP TO A MILE AND A HALF ALONG A FOUR-MILE FRONT FROM A POINT NEAR VILLERS-L'ORME TO MECHY.

A PATROL OF THE 377TH REGIMENT FOUND ONE BRIDGE ACROSS THE MOSELLE INTACT. OTHER MEN OF THE 377TH REGIMENT MOVED IN CLOSER FROM THE NORTHWEST, ADVANCING TO IGNOMONT, 1 1/2 MILES NORTHWEST OF METZ, AND ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE FROM A JUNCTION WITH THE 379TH REGIMENT HOLDING A SALIENT DUE WEST OF THE CITY. IF THESE ELEMENTS OF THE 95TH DIVISION JOIN ALONG THE MOSELLE, THEY WILL POCKET ALL GERMANS REMAINING IN THE FORT DRIANT AREA SOUTHWEST OF THE CITY.

THE 11TH REGIMENT OF THE FIFTH DIVISION, SOUTH OF METZ, WAS MOPPING UP AIRFIELD BUILDINGS. A PRISONER OF WAR SAID THAT THE

ADD LONDON - (EUNSON) XX MONTHS

SINCE FEB. 1 FIGHTERS OF THE 8TH AND 15TH AIR FORCES HAVE DESTROYED 2,570 NAZI AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND, 3,386 LOCOMOTIVES, 7,030 RAILWAY

GARRISON IN THE ISOLATED VERDUN GROUP OF FORTS CENTERING ON SOMMY AND ST. BALISE HAD BEEN REDUCED TO 150 MEN, BUT THAT THE CAPTAIN HAVING FOOD AND AMMUNITION FOR 10 DAYS HAD ORDERS TO HOLD OUT TILL DEATH.

THE DRIVE TOWARD THE NORTHERN SAAR WAS PROCEEDING ALONG THE MAGINOT LINE AGAINST LIGHTENING OPPOSITION BUT THROUGH DENSE MINEFIELDS.

THESE GAINS WERE SCORED YESTERDAY IN THE ALLIED DRIVE NOW ENTERING ITS THIRD DAY:

BRITISH SECOND ARMY TROOPS IN SOUTHEASTERN HOLLAND REACHED THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER FACING THE GERMAN FRONTIER--AND NO MORE THAN FIVE MILES AWAY AT ONE POINT--AND BROKE ACROSS THE ZIG CANAL, WHERE THE ENEMY HAD DUG IN FOR A STAND NORTH OF THE STRONGHOLD OF ROERMOND.

THE U.S. NINTH ARMY TURNED BACK A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK NORTHEAST OF AACHEN, KNOCKING OUT AT LEAST 11 OF THE 45 TIGER AND PANTHER TANKS USED TO LEAD IT.

IN BITTER FIGHTING EAST OF AACHEN U.S. FIRST ARMY UNITS PLOWED FORWARD TWO MILES TO A POINT 14 MILES INSIDE GERMANY AND ONLY 28 MILES SHORT OF THE RHINE. ITS INFANTRY AND TANKS NOW WERE WITHIN SIX MILES OF DUREN, A GERMAN STRONGPOINT ON THE EDGE OF THE COLOGNE PLAIN.

DRIVES IN TWO DIRECTIONS WERE BEING CONDUCTED BY U.S. THIRD ARMY ELEMENTS OUT OF THE KOENIGSMACHER BRIDGEHEAD NORTH OF METZ. AS TANKS OF THIS ARMY CHARGED FIVE MILES EAST TOWARD THE SAAR BASIN--AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF GERMANY'S WAR STRENGTH--INFANTRY UNITS SWUNG NORTH TO WITHIN A MILE OF THE JUNCTION OF THE GERMAN, LUXEMBOURG AND FRENCH BORDERS. THE TANKS PIERCED TO REMELING, THE CLOSEST LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S ARMOR YET HAS COME TO THE REICH.

OTHER THIRD ARMY TROOPS EDGED CLOSER TO METZ, PUSHING WITHIN A MILE OF THE FRENCH FORTRESS CITY AT TWO PLACES ON THE SOUTH AND AT ANOTHER ON THE NORTH.

FARTHER SOUTH AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS HAMMERED OUT GAINS ALL ALONG A FRONT EXTENDING FROM NORTH OF LUNEVILLE TO SOUTH OF BRUYERES.

AT THE EXTREME SOUTHERN END OF THE ALLIED LINE THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY CAPTURED MONTBELIARD, SIX MILES FROM BELFORT, AND ALSO TOOK HERICOURT, FIVE MILES FROM THE GATEWAY CITY TO THE SOUTHERN RHINELAND

THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS LESS THAN A MILE AWAY FROM METZ YESTERDAY ON THE SOUTH AT AN AIRFIELD AND BETWEEN MAGNY AND FORT QUELEU. THIS DIVISION ALSO HAD SURROUNDED THE VERDUN FORT GROUP SOME THREE MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST.

NORTH OF THE CITY THE 95TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS LESS THAN A MILE AWAY AFTER SURROUNDING FORT GAMBETTA. THE 95TH ALSO TOOK LORRY-LES-METZ, A MILE NORTHWEST OF THE CITY.

AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS SEIZED GRESSENICH, EIGHT MILES EAST OF AACHEN. LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' TROOPS ALSO HELD TWO-THIRDS OF STOLBERG, FIVE MILES EAST OF AACHEN.

(THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE, ABSIE, SAID LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE BLUE NETWORK, THAT FIRST ARMY TROOPS HAD CLEARED STOLBERG AND ADVANCED FIVE MILES BEYOND THE TOWN.)

THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY, FIGHTING JUST TO THE NORTH OF HODGES' MEN, TOOK THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACK IN STRIDE AND PRESSED ON THROUGH MINE FIELDS AND BOOBY TRAPS. THE BATTLE TOOK PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF IMMENDORF, 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN.

MAJ.EUGENE TRAKAN, A WEST POINT GRADUATE FROM LAFAYETTE, LA., SAID THE FIGHTING ON THE NINTH ARMY FRONT WAS "RESULTING IN SOME OF THE HEAVIEST LOSSES TO BOTH SIDES SINCE THE LANDINGS," AND ADDED:

"THE GERMANS APPARENTLY ARE DETERMINED TO FIGHT THE MAIN BATTLE RIGHT HERE. THAT SUITS US. IT IS JUST AS GOOD A PLACE TO KILL THEM AS ANY OTHER."

BRITISH SECOND ARMY TROOPS CLEARED AN AREA OF ABOUT 10 SQUARE

3.24 — 20 x 87

MILES IN SOUTHEASTERN HOLLAND, SEIZING THE TOWN OF WESSEM, ON THE MAAS FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF ROERMOND, AS WELL AS POSITIONS THREE MILES NORTH OF ROERMOND. THE BRITISH YESTERDAY WERE NO MORE THAN A MILE FROM ROERMOND AND WERE FROM EIGHT TO 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF VENLO, 14 MILES NORTH OF ROERMOND.

DN504AEW

LONDON, NOV 18-(AP)-LT.ARTHUR H.GEROW, 764 SUMMIT AVE. CINCINNATI, OHIO, SHOT DOWN TWO NAZI PLANES TODAY FOR TOP HONORS IN AN AIR BATTLE BETWEEN AMERICAN RAIDERS AND THE LUFTWAFFE OVER MUNICH.

LT. MELVILLE W.NIGHTSHOE, JR., OF 102 COOPER ST., WEST MEMPHIS, ARK., AND LT. CLAUDE A.CHIMM OF 8931 INDEPENDENCE AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO., DESTROYED THREE GERMAN PLANES APIECE ON THE GROUND.

PILOTS LED BY MAJ.LANHORNE REID, JR., OF KANSAS CITY, MO., KNOCKED DOWN SIX OF THE 30 NAZI PLANES THAT OPPOSED THEM.

MAJ. WAYNE K.BLICKENSTAFF OF CHINO, CALIF., LED HIS GROUP ABOVE LECHFIELD AIRDROME, DESTROYING 17 PARKED AIRCRAFT AND DAMAGING 11 MORE, INCLUDING THREE JETS.

AN UNIDENTIFIED BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN BY CAPT. WILLIAM J.PRICE OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO SAID THE NAZI'S FOUR PLANE ESCORT FLED AS HE APPROACHED. "I FIRED ONE BURST AND THE BOMBER BLEW UP," PRICE SAID.

LT. COL. D.LAUNDERS OF JOSHUA, TEXAS, LED HIS GROUP IN DESTROYING 13 PARKED PLANES AND DAMAGING FOUR MORE.

GEROW WAS FLYING IN A GROUP LED BY MAJ. HAROLD E.COMSTOCK OF FRESNO, CALIF., AND HAD JUST COMPLETED BLOWING UP SIX FUEL STORAGE TANKS, ONE LOCOMOTIVE AND 16 TANK CARS WHEN A LUFTWAFFE FORMATION OF 30 PLANES CLOSED IN FOR ACTION.

THE FIGHT STARTED AT 5,000 FEET AND RANGED FROM GROUND LEVEL UP TO 20,000 BEFORE 10 NAZIS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.

GEROW'S SECOND VICTIM GOT ON HIS TAIL WHILE HE WAS SHOOTING

DOWN THE FIRST "I MADE A QUICK TURN AND GOT BEHIND HIM," GERO SAID. THE PILOT BAILED OUT.

CAPT.JAMES R.CARTER OF PALOUSE, WASH., LED A SQUADRON WHICH SHOT DOWN EIGHT. HE GOT A MESSERSCHMITT FOR HIMSELF.

A RAIL YARD AND FUEL STORAGE DEPOT NEAR WEISSENHORN WAS SET ON FIRE BY 361ST GROUP LED BY LT.COL.ROY B.CAVINESS, OIL CITY, LA. THIS OUTFIT ALSO BLEW UP EIGHT FUEL CARS AND SHOT UP A LOADING PLATFORM AND A FACTORY.

AMONG THE PILOTS WHO SHOT DOWN NAZI PLANES IN TODAY'S DOG FIGHT WERE:

LT.JOHN W.FERGUSON, 200 CHARLOTTE ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.; LT.NORMAN D.GOULD, 3216 E.AVE., ERIE, PA.; CAPT.MICHAEL J.JACKSON, 2157 STEBBINS AVE., PLAINFIELD, N.J.; CAPT.WILLIAM F.WILKERSON, 3550 TATE AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO; CAPT.BENJAMIN E.CATHERS, 601 N.POPLAR ST., WELLINGTON, KANS.;

LT.ROBERT A.BAUCHMAN, 3202 COKRELL ST., FORT WORTH, TEXAS; LT. RUSSELL S.KYLER, 300 SECOND ST., HUNTONGTON, PA.; LT.CHARLES J. RAYMOND, 308 ST.NICHOLAS AVE., NEW YORK; CAPT.WILTON B.LANOSKI, POLAND AVE., MACON, GA.; CAPT.SOMER E.DUFFY, 221 PARK ST., MOUNTCLAIR, N.J.; LT. JAMES E.NELSON, KING CITY, CALIF.; CAPT CARL C.CALSON, COCOA, FLA.; MAJ. JOHN M.WILSON, 56 ARGYLE AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.;

LT. JOSEPH MAX, 492 N SECOND ST., SAN JOSE, CALIF.; LT. CHARLES M. MEAD, 1338 CORONADO AVE., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; CAPT. EDWARD BEAVERS, JR., 900 CLAY AVE., SCRANTON, PA.; CAPT. DALE E.SHAFER, JR., 12 EAST MAYO ST., DAYTON, OHIO; LT. EVAN M.JOHNSON, 127 W. NINTH ST., PUEBLO, COLO.; CAPT. RICHARD A.PETERSON, 1110 DOUGLAS ST., ALEXANDRIA, MINN., LT. ROBERT D.WINKS, SUMNER, IOWA.

WX-TA512PEW

LONDON, NOV 18-(AP)-ALLIED INFORMANTS SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE GERMANS ARE ERECTING MYSTERIOUS STRUCTURES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL NORWAY, POSSIBLY AS BASES FOR A NEW SECRET WEAPON.

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE RESTRICTED THE ENTIRE DISTRICT AND PUT HUNDREDS OF FOREIGN LABORERS TO WORK ON THE PROJECTS.

DNA50AEW

BELFAST, IRELAND, NOV. 18-(AP)-PVT. WILLIAM HARRISON, 22, OF HAVERHILL, OHIO, WAS CONVICTED BY A U.S. COURTMARTIAL AT COOKSTOWN, TYRONE, TODAY OF THE RAPE AND MURDER OF SEVEN-YEAR-OLD PATRICIA WYLIE AND WAS ENTENCED TO DEATH. HARRISON SHOWED NO EMOTION WHEN THE VERDICT WAS ANNOUNCED.

TA710PEW

FIRST LEAD NINTH ARMY

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY AT PUFFENDORF, GERMANY, NOV.18-(AP)-SLOGGING FORWARD BEHIND TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY BARRAGES, AMERICAN NINTH ARMY INFANTRY TONIGHT PUSHED INTO SIERSDORF, 5-1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE IMPORTANT GERMAN ROAD JUNCTION OF JULICH.

THE NAZIS THREW IN "MAJOR FORCES" INCLUDING ARMORED UNITS IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THE GRINDING AND BRUISING ADVANCE THAT HAD EARLIER GOBBLED UP PUFFENDORF, SIX MILES WEST OF JULICH; MARIADORF, SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN ON THE JULICH ROAD, AND WURSELEN, TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN.

THE DOUGHBOYS, AFTER THE TWO MILE GAIN THAT BROUGHT THEM TO SIERSDORF, FOUND ONLY A SMOKING HULK OF WHAT USED TO BE A BUSY GERMAN TOWN.

THE WHOLE FRONT THROBBED WITH THE THUNDER OF THOUSANDS OF SHELLS AS TOWN AFTER TOWN WAS BEING WIPED OFF THE MAP BY WITHERING BARRAGES OF AMERICAN GUNS AND DIVE BOMB ATTACKS.

MEANWHILE, AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS WORKING AS AN ALLIED TEAM ASSAULTED THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED GERMAN CITY OF GEILENKIRCHEN, NEAR THE DUTCH BORDER.

ALLIED BIG GUNS POUNDED THE CITY WHILE AMERICAN INFANTRY "MARRIED IN BATTLE" TO BRITISH TANKS OVERRAN EARLY OBJECTIVES WELL AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. SOME U.S. NINTH ARMY UNITS WERE NOW NINE MILES INSIDE GERMANY EAST OF GEILENKIRCHEN. ONE GROUP OF BRITISH AND AMERICANS TOOK 300 PRISONERS WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

"WE'VE BEEN MARRIED TO THE BRITISH JUST A FEW DAYS BUT IT IS GOING OFF PERFECT," DECLARED LT.COL.CHARLES HOY (1884 COLUMBIA RD.) WASHINGTON, D.C.

CLEARING WEATHER ETC. FOURTH GRAF PREV.

EV232AEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH U.S. INFANTRY NEAR GRESSENICH, GERMANY, NOV. 18-(AP)-ACROSS 1,000 YARDS OF OPEN FIELDS, WHICH HAD BEEN BEATEN FOR A HALF AN HOUR BY AMERICAN 155-MILLIMETER GUNS AND DIVEBOMBERS, DOUGHBOYS DOGTROTTED TODAY AND CAPTURED "CRATER HILL."

IT IS A BALD, UGLY AND TREMENDOUSLY SCARRED COFFIN-SHAPED KNOLL, BUT THE BITTER EFFORT REQUIRED TO TAKE IT PERFECTLY ILLUSTRATES WHAT HAS BEEN GOING ON ALL OVER THE FRONT.

IN THE 30 MINUTES THAT PRECEDED THE JUMPOFF OUR ARTILLERY AND

AIR ARMS PUT DOWN BARRAGES ALMOST COMPARABLE TO THE FIRST AIR-GUN BARRAGE LAID DOWN AT AACHEN AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE AMERICAN ULTIMATUM TO THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE CITY TO SURRENDER.

THE GERMANS IN THE OPEN AREA IN FRONT OF ITS FORWARD SLOPE WERE FLAILED INTO THE GROUND.

FIVE OF OUR TANKS CROSSED THE ROLLING FIELDS WITH THE FIRST WAVE OF INFANTRY AND NOW ONE IS BURNING OUT IN FRONT OF US. IT STRUCK A MINE. BUT THERE WAS NO GERMAN FIRE SHORT OF THE BASE OF THE HILL ITSELF; OUR BOMBARDMENT HAD SEEN TO THAT.

IN THIS SECTOR AT LEAST THE SKY ALL DAY HAS BEEN FULL OF OUR PLANES AND THE BLACK PUFFS OF GERMAN ACK-ACK. BUT IN SPITE OF THE SCOPE OF THE ENEMY'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, WE HAVE SEEN ONLY ONE AMERICAN PLANE GO DOWN.

AT 2:30 P.M., CAPT.GEORGE MCNEILL OF HADDON FIELD, N.J., TURNED AND SAID CONVERSATIONALLY:

"THIRTY MINUTES FROM NOW IS H-HOUR (THE HOUR FIXED FOR THE INFANTRY ASSAULT)."

THE EARTH WAS SHAKING FROM THE AMERICAN BOMBARDMENT AND THE GERMANS' ANSWERING FIRE. TWO STONE HOUSES WHERE THE GERMANS HAD HOLED IN WERE KNOCKED APART BY OUR GUNS.

AT 2:55 P.M., THE U.S.GUNS WERE THROWING HEAVY SHELLS INTO THE FORWARD SLOPE OF "CRATER HILL" AND WHITE PHOSPHORUS SHELLS ON ITS REVERSE SLOPES AGAINST THE NAZIS WHO WERE CREEPING BACK THERE.

JUST AT 3 P.M., FROM THE WOODS AHEAD OF US OUR INFANTRY CAME OUT ON THE RUN IN SUDDEN ABSOLUTE QUIET.

XB341PEW

NOV 19 1944

WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY NOV 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE SOWN EXTENSIVE LAND MINES IN THIS SECTOR AND WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS MOVE AT NIGHT CASUALTIES ARE APT TO BE HEAVY.

THAT WAS THE CASE LAST NIGHT. TWENTY OR 30 GI'S WOUNDED BY ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES LAY IN THE OPEN IN SUB-FREEZING COLD WHILE THEIR COMRADES TRIED IN VAIN TO REACH THEM.

"OUR COMPANY FIRST RAN INTO THE FIELD WHILE ADVANCING IN YESTERDAYS ATTACK," SAID PVT. JOHN BORKENHAGEN, 3040 AGATE ST., PHILADELPHIA. "A LITTLE FURTHER ON WE HAD TO DIG IN FOR THE NIGHT.

ENEMY MORTARS FIRE FINALLY GOT SO HOT THAT WE TRIED TO GET BACK THROUGH THE MINE FIELD."

" A COUPLE OF MEN STEPPED ON MINES AND STARTED CRYING FROM THE TERRIBLE PAIN. SOME OTHERS TRIED ANOTHER WAY THROUGH THE FIELD. THE SAME THING HAPPENED."

FIVE MEN SET OUT FROM THE COMMAND POST FOR A RESCUE ATTEMPT. THEY LED 30 OF THE MEN TO SAFETY, BUT WERE FORCED TO LEAVE VIRTUALLY AS MANY BEHIND.

ONE OF THE FIVE WAS PVT. CHARLES ROACH, 2201 THIRD AVENUE EAST, HUNGTINGTON, W. VA.

"ONE GI SURE HAD PLENTY OF GUTS," ROACH SAID. "HE MADE THREE TRIPS THROUGH THE MINES, BUT GOT IT IN THE LEGS ON THE FOURTH TRIP.

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AFTER THAT WE ALL HELD HANDS SO AS NOT TO GET OFF THE PATH IN THE DARK.

"THREE MEN BEHIND ME GOT BLOWN UP. SOME OF THOSE WHO TRIED TO HELP THE WOUNDED WERE BLOWN UP THEMSELVES."

PFC. HENRY PHILLIPS, 135 NORTH SHORE, CHICAGO, SAID "THE WHOLE THING MADE ME FEEL SICK." KK & FW444AEW

WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV. 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SGT. FRANK KONIEZNY, 22 BRANCH STREET, PAWTUCKET, R.I.,FOUND OUT HOW STUBBORN A FIGHT THE NAZIS CAN PUT UP.

HE CAME TO THE REAR LINES SEEKING TANK SUPPORT FOR HIS COMPANY WHICH WAS STOPPED BY GERMAN ANTITANK GUNS AND MORTARS A HALF MILE AWAY.

"THE GERMANS DUG IN AND WE CAN'T GET THEM OUT WITHOUT TANKS," HE SAID. JPEAW

NOV 19 1944

BY FRANKLIN F.BANKER

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AFTER SPENDING A NOISY NIGHT IN A GERMAN COAL MINE WHILE ENEMY SHELLS PLASTERED BUILDINGS ON THE GROUND ABOVE HIM CAPT.RICHARD WOOD OF 4107 PILLSBURY AVENUE, SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., CLIMBED OUT TODAY AND WAS JOKINGLY GREETED BY HIS COMMANDER AS "THE DIRTIEST OFFICER" IN THE BATTALION COMMAND POST.

"WELL, WE'VE BEEN HAVING A HELL OF A TIME AROUND HERE," SAID WOOD, THE BATTALION OPERATIONS OFFICER WHOSE UNSHAVEN FACE WAS SO SOOTY HE COULD HAVE PASSED FOR A COAL MINER.

"WE DIDN'T HAVE MUCH TIME TO KEEP CLEAN. JERRY SHELLS WERE PLASTERING THIS PLACE ALL NIGHT AND 200 YARDS AWAY THEY LET LOOSE WITH BURP GUNS EVERY TIME WE MADE A MOVE."

"THIS TOWN--SHE'S DAMN HOT," DECLARED PRIVATE KENNETH ALLISON OF MASON CITY, IA., WHO WITH TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE LEVI VANDERKOLK OF HUDSONVILLE, MICH., WAS LAYING TELEPHONE LINES THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT IN

SPITE OF THE DANGER OF BEING BLOWN TO PIECES BY SHELLS OR MINES.

UNDERSCORING HIS WORDS A BUNCH OF GERMAN MORTAR SHELLS LANDED RIGHT OUTSIDE AT THAT MOMENT DAMAGING THREE JEEPS. AN OFFICER REPORTED LATER THAT TWO YANKS AND A GERMAN CIVILIAN WERE KILLED BY A SHELL BURST IN A STREET NEARBY.

WITH THE U.S.NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALTHOUGH MIN CUT VISIBILITY TO A FEW HUNDRED YARDS TODAY, FLIGHTS OF THUNDERBOLTS CONTINUED TO SUPPORT THE ATTACK OF THE U.S.NINTH ARMY.

"THIS IS ABOUT THE WORST WEATHER WE EVER HAVE TRIED TO FLY IN BUT THE PILOTS ARE DETERMINED TO KEEP COMING AS LONG AS THEY ARE NEEDED NO MATTER WHAT THE RISK," DECLARED LT.COL.JOSEPH G.FOCHT OF READING, PA., AIR SUPPORT OFFICER FROM THE 29TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE.

THE MORALE OF THE ATTACKING AMERICAN GROUND TROOPS REMAINED HIGH DESPITE THE BITTER COLD AND THE FURY OF THE BATTLE. CORP.CARL R. FLOYD, A COMBAT ENGINEER FROM CALDWELL, IDAHO, WHO WAS JUST ABOUT TO PARTICIPATE IN AN ATTACK WAS WORRIED ONLY ABOUT HIS BEDROLL.

"IF SOME ONE LOSES THAT I'LL BREAK HIS NECK," HE SAID.

JP732AEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV. 17(DELAYED)--(AP)--MORTAR FRAGMENTS WRECKED THREE EXTRA PAIRS OF GLASSES WHICH MAJ. BEN AMMONS , OF JACKSON, TENN., BATTALION COMMANDER, HAD IN HIS JEEP.

AMMONS WAS UNINJURED.

" DOGGONE, ALL I HAVE LEFT IS THE PAIR I'M WEARING," HE SAID.

" IF THEY GET THESE SOMEONE WILL HAVE TO LEAD ME AROUND."

BANKERS SECOND 1700/KIN/ 650A

TWENTIETH CORPS HEADQUARTERS, NOV.18 (AP)--IN A LETTER TO MAJ.GEN. WALTON H.WALKER, 20TH CORPS COMMANDING OFFICER, GEN. HENRI GIRAUD EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT NEW METZ, HIS BIRTHPLACE, WOULD SOON BE LIBERATED BY AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS STORMING THE ANCIENT CITADEL.

THE FRENCH GENERAL, WHO HAS RETURNED TO FRANCE FROM NORTH AFRICA, FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED AN AMBITION TO LEAD A FRENCH ARMY OF LIBERATION INTO THE CITY NEREZNE OF WHICH HE WAS A FORMER GOVERNOR.

IN MAY OF 1943 GEN.GIRAUD, THEN FRENCH CIVIL AND MILITARY COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN ALGIERS, BESTOWED HIS OWN GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR ON GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, NOW ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER, DECLARING THAT HE WOULD WEAR NO MEDALS UNTIL FRANCE WAS LIBERATED.

AT THAT TIME GEN.EISENHOWER IN ACCEPTING THE MEDAL DECLARED HE WOULD FOLLOW GIRAUD'S EXAMPLE AND NOT WEAR ANY DECORATIONS FRANCE IS FREE X X X AND YOU AND I CAN MEET IN THE CITY OF METZ.

NEW FILE AM1912AM

BY ROBERT C. WILSON

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN FRANCE, NOV. 18-(AP)-THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY FRONT WAS LIGHTED TONIGHT BY THE FLAMES OF VILLAGES FIRED BY THE GERMANS IN AN APPARENT EFFORT TO DENY SHELTER TO LT. GEN. ALEXANDER

M. PATCH'S ADVANCING FORCES.

THE CITY OF ST. DIE WAS BURNED AND DYNAMITED BY THE NAZIS IN THEIR CAMPAIGN OF WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION.

THE GERMANS EVACUATED THE WOMEN, CHILDREN AND AGED FROM THE NORTH BANK OF ST. DIE TO THE SOUTH BANK NOV. 11, TELLING THEM THE AMERICANS WERE PLANNING TO FIREBOMB THE CITY. ALL ABBE-BODIED MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 and 45 PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REMOVED TO STRASBOURG.

AS A RESULT OF THE GERMAN ACTION, THERE ARE ESTIMATED TO BE 45,000 REFUGEES IN THE AREA SOUTHWEST OF THE CITY AND 7,000 ARE IN FOUCHARUPT HOSPITAL, WHICH WAS BUILT TO ACCOMODATE 700 PATIENTS.

IN MANY OF THE 17 VILLAGES IN THE AREA NOW DESTROYED THE PEOPLE WERE GIVEN ONLY 10 MINUTES NOTICE BEFORE THEIR HOMES WERE BURNED.

N424PEW

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, FRANCE, NOV. 18--

(AP)---CAPT. SYDNEY FUTCH, OF ADEL, GA., A THUNDERBOLT FLIGHT LEADER, GOT ONE GERMAN PLANE TODAY DURING A BATTLE OVER THE IN AN UNUSUAL MANNER

LUNEVILLE SECTOR.

EIGHT THUNDERBOLTS LED BY FUTCH SPOTTED TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109s. [redacted] ONE OF THE ENEMY PLANES DARTED OFF BUT FUTCH CHASED THE OTHER NAZI FLIER RIGHT INTO THE GROUND. THIS WAS THE GEORGIA FLIER'S SECOND VICTORY IN 82 MISSIONS.

WIANTS 02040 EJD 907PEW

LEWIS HAWKINS

OUTSIDE THE FORTRESS OF METZ, NOV. 18. 18-(AP)-IF PCS ELMER PINCKNEY MOVE THAT BEER TRUCK BACK IN NEWBURGH, N.Y., AS DEFTLY AS I SAW HIM DRIVING A GERMAN THROUGH A SHELL-PASTED FIELD TODAY HE OUGHT TO HAVE A JOB WAITING FOR HIM.

ELMER WAS COMING UP OUT OF A FORT ABOUT 800 YARDS NORTHWEST OF

MY FOXHOLE OF THE MOMENT WHEN I FIRST SAW HIM. HE'D BEEN TOLD TO HUSTLE A CAPTIVE-AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING CAPTAIN--BACK TO THE COMPANY COMMAND POST, AND HE WAS HUSTLING HIM BETWEEN BURSTS AS NEATLY AS HE EVER THREATED LOADS OF KEGS THROUGH HEAVY TRAFFIC.

HE STOPPED TO TALK A MINUTE AND CONFIDED: "I USED TO DRIVE A BEER TRUCK BACK HOME, AND I'M A GOOD AUTHORITY ON BREW. I HEAR METZ HAS GOOD BEER AND I WANT TO GET IN TO FIND OUT. IT'S SO HOT AROUND HERE YOU WORK UP A GREAT THIRST."

MORE GERMAN 88-MM BURSTS INTERRUPTED THE CHAT AND ELMER DROVE OF IN HIGH GEAR.

WD&12PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY NEAR BLAMONT, NOV. 18---

(AP)--THE SEVENTH ARMY'S ATTACK AROUND BLAMONT, APPROXIMATELY 40 MILES WEST OF STRASBOURG, GAINED IMPETUS TODAY WITH AMERICAN DIVE-BOMBERS PLASTERING THE AREA IN NEAR-PERFECT WEATHER REMINISCENT OF SATURDAY AFTERNOON FOOTBALL GAMES.

THE FALL OF BLAMONT AND OTHER TOWNS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY APPEARED IMMINENT, DOVE-TAILING WITH THE OTHER GAINS ALONG THE SEVENTH'S WINDING, 50-MILE FRONT. SINCE MONDAY, THE SEVENTH HAS ADVANCED UP TO TEN MILES, SCORING ITS GREATEST GAINS AGAINST WEAKENING

OPPOSITION IN THE NORTHERN AREA EAST OF LUNEVILLE.

SOGGY, AND FREQUENTLY WATER-COVERED FIELDS, PRECLUDE THE USE OF THE SEVENTH'S ARMOR AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES SO THE STABS EASTWARD AND NORTHEASTWARD GENERALLY ARE ALONG PAVED ROADS. BLAMONT, FOR EXAMPLE, IS ON A FINE, TWO-LANE PAVEMENT STRETCHING FROM LUNEVILLE TO SARRESBOURG TO STRASBOURG. ST. DIE, ABOUT 20 AIR-LINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF BLAMONT, IS ON ANOTHER EXCELLENT ROAD SNAKING ABOUT 35 MILES NORTHEASTWARD TO STRASBOURG ON THE FRENCH BANK OF THE RHINE.

THE RAIN HAD CEASED ON THIS FRONT BUT TRENCHES AND FOXHOLES REMAINED WATER-FILLED AND USELESS. THE AMERICAN DRIVE WAS HINDERED AIDED GREATLY BY ARTILLERY, OF WHICH THE GERMANS SEEMED TO HAVE LITTLE. BUT LT. COL. A. C. DOHRMAN, OF LINCOLN, NEB., OF THE VETERAN 79TH DIVISION WARNED THAT, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS WERE WEAKENING "THEY HAVE NOT FALLEN APART YET."

HE ADDED, "WE HAVE TAKEN LOTS OF PRISONERS WHO SAID THEY WERE GLAD WE FORCED THEM TO SURRENDER. MOST ARE A PRETTY SORRY BUNCH. THEY HAVE TAKEN A HELLUVA BEATING."

SGT. ARTHUR HYGLAND, OF RUBY, N.D., CAME TO THE RESCUE WHEN THE ARTILLERY HAD TROUBLE KNOCKING OUT A NEEDLE-LIKE STONE STEEPLE, WHICH THE GERMANS WERE USING FOR AN OBSERVATION POST ON THE 15TH CORPS' FRONT. HYGLAND, COMMANDER OF A TANK DESTROYER, AIMED AT THE STEEPLE FROM 3,000 YARDS AND ORDERED FIVE ROUNDS. HIS GUNNER, T/5 EARL TOWNE OF SOUTHGATE, CALIF., SCORED FIVE HITS.

RC WIANTS 1914 SERIES JL-AWN ASKED EJD 1144PCW

LEAD DAY THIRD ARMY

NOV 19 1944

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH U.S.THIRD ARMY, NOV 18-(AP)-THIRD ARMY UNITS DROVE ANOTHER MILE INTO GERMANY TODAY, CLOSING WITH GUNFIRE THE LAST ESCAPE ROUTE FOR THE NAZI FORCES LOCKED IN METZ IN A FIERCE STRUGGLE WITH THE AMERICANS.

EAST OF THIONVILLE ARMORED ELEMENTS PUSHED TO POINTS WITHIN TWO TO THREE MILES OF THE GERMAN BORDER ALONG A 10-MILE FRONT.

TROOPS OF THE U.S. 95TH DIVISION CROSSED A CANAL ONTO A SMALL ISLAND WITHIN METZ. (CORRECT).

NORTHEAST OF METZ UNITS OF THE 90TH DIVISION JUMPED AHEAD AS MUCH AS NINE MILES IN A SOUTHEASTWARD THRUST.

ELEMENTS OF THE U.S.FIFTH DIVISION FOUGHT A FEW HUNDRED YARDS INTO METZ IN THE AIR FIELD AND FORT QUEULEN AREAS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY AGAINST STRONG RESISTANCE.

THIRTY MILES NORTHEAST OF NANCY THE 35TH DIVISION MOVED FIVE MILES NORTHEASTWARD TOWARD THE MAGINOT LINE.

AT THE SAME TIME THE 26TH DIVISION ADVANCED A HALF-MILE EASTWARD WHILE CAVALRY UNITS SWEPT NINE MILES TO DIEUZE.

INFANTRY OF THE 95TH DIVISION ALSO OVERRAN FORT SAINT JULIEN, A CERTIE

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INFANTRY OF THE 95TH DIVISION ALSO OVERRAN FORT SAINT JULIEN, A MILE NORTHEAST OF METZ AND HELPED CUT THE NAZIS ESCAPE ROUTE TO ONE MILE WHICH WAS COVERED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE.

IT WAS THE 377TH REGIMENT OF THE 95TH DIVISION, COMMANDED BY COL. FRED E.GALLARD OF SEWANEE, TENN., WHICH TOOK FORT ST. JULIEN AND PUSHED ON TO WITHIN A MILE OF THE FIFTH DIVISION'S 10TH AND SECOND REGIMENTS COMING FROM THE SOUTH IN A THRUST THAT HAS CARRIED THEM IO OR ACROSS THE LAST RAIL LINE OUT OF THE CITY.

THUNDERBOLTS OF THE 19TH TACTICAL AIRFORCE STRAFED AND BOMBED THICKLY PACKED COLUMNS ALONG THE TWO HIGHWAYS REMAINING IN GERMAN HANDS, BUT BEST INDICATIONS WERE THAT THESE COLUMNS WERE NOT EVACUATIONS OF FIGHTING MEN, BUT MERELY NON-ESSENTIAL PERSONNEL REMOVING RECORDS AND OTHER UNNEEDED MATERIALS.

OTHER UNITS OF THE 377TH REGIMENT ALSO SURROUNDED AND BY-PASSED FORT JEANNE D'ARC, THREE MILES WEST OF METZ AND FORT FLAPPEVILLE, TWO MILES NORTHWEST, AS WELL AS SENDING SOLDIERS INTO THE CITY. REPORTS ON THESE PENETRATIONS WERE INCOMPLETE TONIGHT, BUT APPARENTLY THEY HAD CROSSED A CANAL BRIDGE ON TO A SMALL ISLAND OCCUPIED MAINLY BY BARRACKS, CHURCHES AND PARADE GROUNDS.

TA700PEW

BY ROBERT C. WILSON

WITH FRENCH TROOPS NEAR BELFORT, NOV. 18-(AP)-FRENCH FIRST ARMY TROOPS DROVE WITHIN SIGHT OF THE FORTRESS CITY OF BELFORT TODAY IN A SERIES OF HEAVY ARMORED PUNCHES CARRYING RAPIDLY BEYOND THE CAPTURED VILLAGE OF HERICOURT.

BEYOND BELFORT LIE THE ALSATIAN PLAINS BEFORE THE RHINE.

THE ATTACKING FRENCH MOROCCAN GOUMIER AND FFI WARRIORS MET WHAT A GENERAL DESCRIBED AS ONLY MEDIUM RESISTANCE. FEW NAZI INFANTRY-MEN WERE WILLING TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH. A FEW TANKS WERE ENCOUNTERED. GERMANS WERE BEING CAPTURED IN LARGE, RAGGED AND HUNGRY NUMBERS.

BESIDES PUSHING UP ON BELFORT FROM THE SOUTHWEST BEYOND HERI-COURT, FIVE MILES AWAY, THE FRENCH ALSO REACHED WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE CITY FROM THE SOUTH, BEYOND MONTBELIARD.

ON THE RIGHT FLANK, OTHER FRENCH UNITS STRUCK AS FAR AS DELLE, NEAR THE SWISS FRONTIER.

THE THIRD FOR REVENGE ROSE HIGHER AS THE FRENCH SOLDIERS HEARD THAT THE GERMANS HAD SET FIRE TO 10 MORE FRENCH VILLAGES IN THE PATH OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN THE SECTOR FARTHER NORTH.

ONE FRENCH REGIMENT ALONE CAPTURED 450 PRISONERS YESTERDAY. FRENCH TROOPS ON ARMORED CARS HURTLING AFTER THE RETREATING ENEMY BY-PASSED LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMANS IN WOODS TO BE MOPPED UP LATER. ALLIED PLANES AIDED THE PUSH. ARTILLERY SENT GERMANS "RUNNING LIKE RABBITS," IN THE WORDS OF ONE FRENCH OFFICER. AMERICAN ARTILLERY-MEN ARE SERVING WITH THE FRENCH.

AMONG THE AMERICANS LUGGING 200-POUND SHELLS AROUND ON THE BELFORT GAP HILLSIDE ARE PRIVATES MARION FULLERLOVE, MIANTIC, ILL., HENRY LANGENBERG, OWENSVILLE, MD.; AND PFC'S CLIFFORD BENEDICT, 26 SOUTH CRAIG ST., PASADENA, CALIF., AND CURTIS CARLSON, BRADFORD, PA.

SJ157PEW

FIRST LEAD SIXTH ARMY GROUP (TO D PTS)

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN FRANCE, NOV 18-(AP)-LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S DOUGHBOYS ROLLED UP GAINS TOTALING TWO MILES AND CAPTURED THE KEY TOWN OF RAON-L'ETAPE ON THE MEURTHE RIVER TODAY AS FRENCH TROOPS HAMMERED WITHIN FOUR MILES OF BELFORT IN A LARGE SCALE ADVANCE RAPIDLY ASSUMING THE PROPORTIONS OF A BREAKTHROUGH.

THE AMERICANS MOVED INTO RAON-L'ETAPE, POPULATION 4,000, TO FIND HUNDREDS OF BOBBY TRAPS AND SEWERS MINED WITH AERIAL BOMBS SET AS TIME BOMBS.

THEIR METHODICAL PUSH THROUGH THE VOSGES FOOTHILLS, THEY ALSO LIBERATED A DOZEN OTHER TOWNS.

THE FRENCH NOW ARE WITHIN SIGHT OF BELFORT, BEYOND WHICH LIE THE ALSACE PLAINS AND THE RHINE. ADVANCING 20 MILES IN THREE DAYS, THEY ALSO REACHED DELLE ON THE SWISS BORDER SOUTHEAST OF BELFORT.

THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY FRONT WAS LIGHTED TONIGHT BY THE FLAMES IN THE VILLAGES WHICH THE GERMANS HAD FIRED AS THEY RETREATED.

THE FALL OF RAON-L'ETAPE ALONG WITH THE RECENT CAPTURE OF BACCARAT MEANT THE LOSS TO THE GERMANS OF TWO KEY POINTS IN THEIR VOSGES DEFENSE LINE, LEAVING THEM ONLY FIRE-GUTTED ST.DIE AND GERARDMER ALONG THE MEURTHE RIVER.

AMONG THE LIBERATED VILLAGES WAS VERDENAL, JUST WEST OF BLAMONT, ANOTHER ENEMY STRONGPOINT.

MOUSSEY, AVRICOURT, AMENONCOURT, VEHO, REILLON, GONDREXON AND AUTRE PIERE WERE LIBERATED IN THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY'S NORTHERN SECTOR. ALTHOUGH THE YANKS MET STIFFENED RESISTANCE SOUTH OF VERDENAL, THEY OVER-RAN BAR BAS, HALLOVILLE AND NEUVILLER.

IN A POWERFUL ARMOR AND INFANTRY SMASH ON A WIDE FRONT, THE FRENCH REACHED DORANS, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF BELFORT, AND SWEPT UP ABOUT A DOZEN VILLAGES INCLUDING BELVERNE, GOURMONT, MALVAL, SAULNOT, AND CHAMPEY, ALL SOUTHEAST OF BELFORT. EAST AND NORTH OF MONTBELIARD, THEY SEIZED ETUPES, MORVILLERS AND JONCHEREY.

THE FRENCH ALSO PUSHED FORWARD FOR ONE-MILE GAINS WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF GERARDMER.

AS THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO FIRE FRENCH VILLAGES IN THE PATH OF THE AMERICAN ADVANCE, YANK INFANTRY ADVANCED UP TO A MILE AND A HALF IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT, CAPTURING THE VILLAGE OF LA COTE, WHICH IS EAST OF LA HOUSSIER.

THEY ALSO SEIZED LEIZEY, THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF GERARDMER, AND REMENONT, BARBEY-SEROUX AND LES EVELENES AGAINST LITTLE OPPOSITION.

KK924PEW

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF METZ, NOV 18-(AP -THE FORTRESS CITY OF METZ BECAME A BATTLEFIELD TODAY.

AS AMERICAN INFANTRY PUSHED INTO THE CITY WITH THE SUPPORT OF TANKS THIS MORNING IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE GERMAN DEFENDERS HAD DECIDED ON A BATTLE TO THE DEATH IN THE STREETS AND HOUSES OF METZ.

I SAW STREAMS OF AMERICAN FOOT SOLDIERS FLOWING AROUND THE FORTRESSES WHICH GUARD THE CITY AND WHICH ARE STILL MANNED BY A MOTLEY GROUP OF GERMAN DRAFTEES AND SS GUARD FANATICS WHO SPUR THEM ON.

I SAW THE DOUGHBOYS FIGHTING THEIR WAY UNDER A TERRIFIC ARTILLERY CROSSFIRE FROM THOSE FORTS AND ADVANCE BEYOND THE FRESCATY AIRPORT AND UP NASCATY STREETS. CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY BECAUSE THE GERMANS ARE DOING MORE THAN SIMPLY HOLDING OUT IN THEIR FORTS. THEY ARE FIGHTING WELL AND SHOOTING WITH DEADLY ACCURACY. BUT THE VERDUN GROUP OF FORTS AND FORT ST.PRIVAT SOUTHWEST OF THE CITY ARE SURROUNDED BY THE 11TH REGIMENT OF THE FIFTH DIVISION.

EVEN AFTER THEY PASSED THE CROSSFIRE FROM THE FORTRESSES THE FOOT SOLDIERS WERE TAKING CASUALTIES. ALONG NANZIGER STREET, WHICH PARALLELS FRESCATY STREET STRETCHING TOWARD THE HEART OF METZ, THEIR INCHING PROGRESS FINALLY WAS HALTED BY MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE FROM HOUSES.

"THAT'S WHY WE SENT TANKS IN," SAID LT. COL. HOMER C. (DOC) LEDBETTER, REGIMENTAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND A FORMER FOOTBALL COACH AT HOBBS, N.M.

"THE ONLY WAY WE CAN GET THEM OUT OF THE HOUSES IS TO BLOW THEM OUT, SO WE'RE DOING THAT," LT. COL. PHILLIP MERRILL OF GREENBAY, WIS., SAID.

I WATCHED THEM BLOWING OUT THE NAZIS ALONG NANZIGER STREET NEAR THE RAILROAD MARSHALLING YARDS. THE TANKS RUMBLED BY US, SOME OF THEM FALLING BY THE ROADSIDE AS ARTILLERY SHELLS FROM THE FORTRESSES SCORED. BUT THE COLUMN KEPT GOING. THEY REACHED THE CONTESTED HOUSES AND BLASTED THEM. PLUMES OF SMOKE TRICKLED SKYWARD AND THE DOUGHBOYS INCHED AHEAD.

TECHNICALLY, THE 10TH INFANTRY OF THE FIFTH DIVISION REPORTED ITS ENTRANCE INTO METZ AT 9 A.M. TODAY, WITH THE 11TH FOLLOWING AN HOUR LATER ON THE 10TH'S FLANK. HOWEVER, AS LATE AS 3 P.M., THE SOUTHERN ATTACK ON THE CITY, WHICH NEVER HAS BEEN TAKEN BY A DIRECT ASSAULT, STILL WAS FAR FROM THE CENTER OF THE METROPOLIS.

MAJ. CORNELIUS W.COGHILL, JR., OF ROCKY MOUNT, N.C., SAID THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE GERMANS INTEND TO TURN THE METZ BATTLE INTO A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SIEGE. HE SAID THE NEED TO USE TANKS WAS OBVIOUS FROM THE MOMENT THE 10TH REGIMENT HIT THE CITY'S OUTSKIRTS.

AS THE 10TH REACHED THE EDGE OF THE CITY, AMERICAN ARTILLERY TRIED TO NEUTRALIZE THE FORTRESSES WHICH WERE HARRYING THE DOUGHBOYS AND ARMORED UNITS.

CAMPT.WILLIAM SCHAIBLEY OF DETROIT, MICH., ARTILLERY LIAISON OFFICER AT THIS COMMAND POST, NOW IS BUSY CALLING FOR INCREASING FIRE ON FORT ST.PRIVATE IN ORDER TO MAKE THE INNER DEFENDERS SEEK COVER AND HALT THEIR ATTACK ON OUR FOOT SOLDIERS.

INSIDE THE CITY, LT.WALTER E.GERDING, ALSO OF DETROIT, HAS A PLATOON OF TANK DESTROYERS STANDING BY ON CALL FOR THE FIRST SIGN OF ENEMY ARMOR.

FROM HERE I CAN SEE THE FIRE AS THE FIGHT PROGRESSES AROUND THE MARSHALLING YARDS. THE LOCATION OF THE DUG-IN DEFENDERS IS REVEALED BY THEIR GUN FLASHES AND NOW AND THEN A BIGGER SHELL AIMED FROM ONE OF THE FORST FALLS IN THAT AREA.

TECH SGT.WELDON WOODWARD OF STAFFORD, VA., BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR, SAYS THE 11TH ALSO IS CATCHING ARTILLERY FROM FORT DRIANT WHICH IT UNSUCCESSFULY TRIED TO TAKE IN A 10-DAY SIEGE EARLY IN OCTOBER.

CPL.PAUL F.TODT OF ELVERSON, PA., BATTALION DRIVER WHO HAS BEEN RUNNING THE CROSSFIRE FROM THE FORTRESSES FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS AS THE INFANTRY FLOWED PAST, SAID THIS ARTILLERY FIRE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR MOST OF THE REGIMENT'S CASUALTIES.

SGT.HAROLD L.MASKARON OF DETROIT, A MEDICAL AID WORKER, AGREED THAT MOST OF THE BATTLE CASUALTIES WERE DUE TO ARTILLERY AND MORTARS, ALTHOUGH THEY STILL WERE GETTING SOME FIRE FROM SMALL ARMS.

SJ456PEW

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BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY NEAR BLAMONT, NOV. 18-(AP)-AS THE SEVENTH ARMY'S ATTACK GAINED IMPETUS TODAY AND AMERICAN DIVE BOMBERS PLASTERED THE AREA APPROXIMATELY 40 MILES WEST OF STRASBOURG IN CRISP FALL WEATHER, LT. COL. A.C. DOHRMAN OF LINCOLN, NEB., OF THE VETERAN 79TH DIVISION WARNED THAT ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS WERE WEAKENING "THEY HAVE NOT FALLEN APART YET."

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WERE GLAD WE FORCED THEM TO SURRENDER. MOST ARE A PRETTY SORRY BUNCH THEY HAVE TAKEN A HELLUVA BEATING."

LT. WILLIAM SARMIENTO OF ASBURY PARK, N.J., SAID SOME OF THE SO-CALLED VOLKS GRENADIERS WERE "BOTTOM OF THE BARREL TYPES WITH ONLY 13 WEEKS OF TRAINING."

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"WE TOOK ONE PRISONER WITH A GLASS EYE AND ANOTHER WITH A WOODEN LEG," HE SAID. "ANOTHER HAD AN ARTIFICAL ARM AND CARRIED A SPARE IN CASE THE ONE HE WAS WEARING GOT BROKEN OR SHOT OFF."

THE RAIN HAS CEASED ON THIS FRONT, BUT TRENCHES AND FOX HOLES REMAIN WATER FILLED AND USELESS.

SARMIENTO SAID ONE ANNOYED GERMAN COMPANY COMMANDER WHO WAS CAPTURED COMPLAINED OF HIS SUPERIORS, "THEY SENT ME FORWARD WITHOUT BRIEFING, WITHOUT MAPS AND WITH MEN TRAINED ONLY TWO WEEKS, AND WITHOUT EVEN TELLING ME WHERE THE FRONT WAS. THEN THEY ORDERED ME TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH."

THE AMERICAN DRIVE WAS GREATLY AIDED BY ARTILLERY, OF WHICH THE GERMANS SEEMED TO HAVE LITTLE.

SGT. ARTHUR MYGLAND OF RUBY, N.D., CAME TO THE RESCUE WHEN THE ARTILLERY HAD TROUBLE KNOCKING OUT A NEEDLE-LIKE STONE STEEPLE WHICH THE GERMANS WERE USING FOR ON OBSERVATION POST ON THE 15TH CORPS' FRONT.

MYGLAND, COMMANDER OF A TANK DESTROYER, AIMED AT THE STEEPLE FROM 3,000 YARDS AND ORDERED FIVE ROUNDS. HIS GUNNER, T/5 EARL TOWNE OF SOUTHGATE, CALIF., SCORED FIVE HITS.

CAPT. WARREN HONEY OF GALVESTON, TEXAS, WON THE SILVER STAR FOR BURSTING OPEN THE DOOR OF A GERMAN-HELD HOUSE WITH A CLUB AND KAYOING THE GERMANS INSIDE WHO WERE PREVENTING THE AMERICANS FROM REACHING A GUN EMPLACEMENT HOLDING UP THE ADVANCE INTO A VILLAGE. HE ALREADY WEARS THE BRONZE STAR.

TA838PEW

NOV 19 1944

PARIS, NOV 1[illegible]-(AP)-THE JUSTICE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT CREATION OF A 'HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE TO TRY LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT FOR CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR FUNCTIONS."

THE COURT WILL HAVE A PRESIDING JUDGE, TWO ASSISTANTS, AND 24 JURORS FROM A SPECIAL PANEL.

KA835PEW

STOCKHOLM NOV 18-(AP)-CAPT.PETER RIEDEL, ASSISTANT AIR ATTACHE OF THE GERMAN LEGATION HERE, HAS DESERTED HIS POST AND APPLIED FOR A SWEDISH FOREIGN PASS RATHER THAN RETURN TO GERMANY, THE PAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID TONIGHT.

KK919PEW

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 18 (AP)--FISHERMEN ABOARD A TRAWLER OFF GOTEBORG HAULED UP THEIR NET AND FOUND THEY HAD CAUGHT A FLYING BOMB.

ONE LOOK WAS ENOUGH. THEY DROPPED XXXXXXXX NET AND ALL RIGHT BACK INTO THE SEA.XXXXXX

THE WATER-LOGGED, RUSTY BOMB APPARENTLY WAS ONE WHICH THE GERMANS OCCASIONALLY SAIL OVER SOUTHERN SWEDEN FROM THEIR EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT BORKHOLM.

NOV 19 1944

APEBD1515AM135P

ADD ATHENS xx SUBURBS

THIS PLAN IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN QUASHED BY THE STRAIGHT TALKING OF GEN.SCOBIE TO THE EAM LEADERS.

THE NEXT THREE WEEKS PROMISE TO BE CRITICAL, HOWEVER, WITH THE EAM APPARENTLY LOSING SOME GROUND IN POPULAR FAVOR BECAUSE OF EXCESSES LAID TO ITS DOOR, INCLUDING ILLEGAL ARRESTS, LOOTINGS AND EVEN KILLINGS.

SJ514PEW

BY WILLIAM B. KING

U. S. FIFTH ARMY FRONT, ITALY, NOV. 18--(AP)---DOUGHBOYS FROM BROOKLYN STOOD KNEE-DEEP IN THE MUD OF THE ITALIAN FRONT TODAY AND LAUNCHED AN ATTACK ON NOEL COWARD, BRITISH AUTHOR, FOR HIS DESCRIPTION OF "MOURNFUL LITTLE BROOKLYN BOYS LYING THERE IN TEARS."

THE REACTIONS VARIED FROM BITTER RESENTMENT TO THE TYPE OF VERBAL POUNDINGS KNOWN TO ISSUE FROM THE BLEACHERS AT EBBETS FIELD.

"COWARD SHOULD KNOW THE CROWD THAT HUNG AROUND A CANDY STORE IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD," SAID CORP. AARON NEMOYTEN, OF 446 GEORGIA AVE. "ONE OF THEM DIED ON SAIPAN AND ANOTHER IN FRANCE."

"COWARD IS AN ENGLISHMAN--MAYBE HE WOULD LIKE TO VISIT MY BEST PAL WHO WAS WOUNDED IN FRANCE AND NOW IS IN AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL," SAID PVT. DOMINIC FILOSA, 14 NAVY ST. "I AM SORRY HE CAN'T VISIT MY TWO OTHER BUDDIES--THEY DIED IN FRANCE."

CORP. CHARLES KELLY, OF 103/09 FARRAGUT ROAD, GUESS COWARD [redacted] "PROBABLY HEARD A COUPLE OF BROOKLYN GABS IN A SPIRIT OF FUN AND TRIED TO BE FUNNY HIMSELF WITHOUT KNOWING ANYTHING ABOUT US. IF HE THINKS THEY ARE A BUNCH OF SISSIES, I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HIM VISIT RED HOOK POINT."

"IF COWARD SAYS ANYTHING AGAINST BROOKLYN, HE IS SAYING IT AGAINST THE ARMY," PROTESTED PVT. TOM COMERFORD, OF 271 MAPLE ST.

SEMI-NEUTRAL---HE'S FROM THE BRONX--LT. ARTHUR J. HOFFMAN CHIMED IN "THE ONLY TIME I HAVE EVER SEEN A BROOKLYNITE CRY WAS WHEN THE GIANTS BEAT THE DODGERS."

"I'M FROM BROOKLYN AND I DON'T FEEL ANY DIFFERENT THAN ANYONE ELSE," SAID LT. PASQUALE MOSCA, OF 1229 86TH ST.

[redacted]

OTHER REMARKS--THEIR MAKERS WISHED TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS--INCLUDED, "IF PEOPLE HAVE GOT TO HAVE THEIR ARMS FRACTURED, IT COULDN'T HAPPEN TO A NICER GUY"....."SO COWARD THINKS WE ARE SISSIES, I THINK MAYBE HE SHOULD HAVE GONE TO JEFFERSON HIGH." RCA 2145 SERIES EJB 824P.

ADD ADV. P-T BASE LEYTE-(DAVIS) XX AM- P-T

GUNNER'S MATE WALTER MCKINNEY, OF CORNING, N.Y., WHO WAS WORKING A 40 MM CANNON, THOUGHT IT WAS "FUN" TO GET ONE OF THE ENEMY P-T'S.

GUNNER'S MATE HOWARD DUBOIS, OF SUFFERN, N.Y., WAS SO BUSY FIRING 150 ROUNDS FROM HIS CANNON THAT HE DIDN'T REMEMBER JUST WHAT DID HAPPEN.

NN303PCW

3o 24— 2o497

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, SUNDAY, NOV.19 (AP)-AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS SCORED FIVE DIRECT HITS ON A JAPANESE BATTLESHIP AND FOUR ON A HEAVY CRUISER, LEAVING BOTH IN FLAMES AFTER EXPLOSIONS. GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY

THE ESCORTED HEAVY BOMBERS FLEW MORE THAN 800 MILES TO ATTACK THE JAPANESE NAVAL BASE AT BRUNEI BAY ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF BORNEO, DROPPING 112 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR.

ENEMY PLANES ATTEMPTING INTERCEPTION WERE FOUGHT OFF BY ESCORTING FIGHTERS WHICH PROBABLY DESTROYED ONE OF THEM.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE SHOT DOWN THREE OF OUR BOMBERS...

MEANWHILE OUR AIR PATROLS HIT MERCHANT SHIPPING OFF SANDAKAN AND TARAKAN IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA SINKING TWO FREIGHTERS OF ONE AND THREE THOUSAND TONS AND SETTING TWO OTHER CARGO SHIPS AFIRE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. TWELVE BARGES WERE DAMAGED. A PATROL OFF THE SOUTH COAST OF LUZON LEFT A FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT IN FLAMES.

OFF MAKASSAR IN THE CELEBES AIR PATROLS DESTROYED A THOUSAND TON FREIGHTER AND DAMAGED TWO OTHER CARGO VESSELS AND TWO BARGES.

PM1128PPW NM

BY REMBERT JAMES (300)

ABOARD LIGHT CARRIER WITH THEIR FLEET OFF PHILIPPINES, NOV.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THERE WAS A TIME THE OTHER DAY WHEN EVERYBODY ON THIS CARRIER SAID OR THOUGHT TO HIMSELF:

"I WISH WE HAD OUR OLDFIGHTER SQUADRON BACK--JUST FOR RIGHT NOW."

IT WAS THE TIGHTEST SITUATION THIS SHIP HAD BEEN IN SINCE COMING OUT TO THE PACIFIC MONTHS AGO. SIXTY OR SEVENTY JAPANESE PLANES WERE COMING IN TO ATTACK THE TASK FORCE. NOBODY ON THE CARRIER DOUBTED BUT THAT THE OLD FIGHTER SQUADRON COULD HAVE MET AND DEFEATED THE JAPANESE. BUT THESE FLIERS WERE BRAND NEW--ON BOARD ONLY A WEEK.

THE OLD AIR GROUP INCLUDED ONE OF THE BEST FIGHTER SQUADRONS IN THE PACIFIC. THE FIGHTER SQUADRON IS THE FLYING UNIT THAT MOSTLY INTERESTS THE SHIP'S COMPANY. FIGHTERS DEFEND THE CARRIER FROM ATTACK. IF THEY ARE REALLY HOT, THE SHIP'S CHANCES OF BEING REACHED BY ENEMY BOMBERS ARE GREATLY LESSENED.

THE SHIP'S COMPANY KNEW THAT LT.WILLARD E.EDER OF BUFFALO, WYO., HEAD OF THE NEW FIGHTER SQUADRON, HAD AN EXCELLENT RECORD OF COMBAT FLYING IN THE AFRICAN INVASION. THEY KNEW ALSO THAT SOME OF HIS PILOTS--LIKE LT.BRUCE D.JAQUES, OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., WHO SHOT DOWN A FRENCH BOMBER IN THE AFRICAN LANDING--WERE SOLID AND EXPERIENCED. BUT FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE PILOTS, COMBAT EXPERIENCE WAS YET TO COME.

THE STORY OF WHAT THE NEW FLIERS DID TO THE ENEMY ALREADY HAS BEEN RELATED. EIGHT AMERICAN PLANES ROUTED THE ATTACKERS, SHOOTING DOWN 26 OF THEM IN A BATTLE OFF FORMOSA. ALL THE AMERICAN PILOTS GOT BACK. NOW EVERYBODY ON THE CARRIER SEES THAT ALL OF THE FLIERS IN THE NEW AIR GROUP ALWAYS WERE STRICTLY OKAY.

THIS IS A LIGHT, FAST CARRIER, OF THE CLASS ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT SEVERAL MONTHS AGO AS A CVL. THE BUILDERS PUT A FLIGHT DECK ON THE LONG, NARROW HULL DESIGNED FOR LIGHT CRUISERS.

WHEN FLIERS GET ACCUSTOMED TO LANDING ON THE NARROW FLIGHT DECK THEY GET TO FEELING RATHER SUPERIOR TO THOSE WHO HAVE THE GREAT DECK OF A BIG FLATTOP TO COME DOWN ON. THIS SHIP LIKES TO TELL THE STORY OF ONE OF ITS FLIERS ORDERED TO LAND ON ONE OF THE BIG CARRIERS. HE CIRCLED OFF ITS STERN UNTIL THE CARRIER RADIOED HIM TO LAND.

"OKAY," ANSWERED THE PILOT OVER HIS RADIO, "BUT WHICH RUNWAY?"

VB/DV955PCWNM

NOV 19 1944

BY FRED HAMPSON

PINAMOPOAN AREA, LEYTE, P.I., NOV.18-(AP)-JAPANESE TROOPS, REINFORCED BY TANKS, LARGE AND SMALL, AND FIGHTING REGARDLESS OF COST, ARE BITTERLY OPPOSING AMERICAN OF THE WEARY 24TH DIVISION AT LIMON. CORE OF ENEMY OPPOSITION AT THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE ORMOC ROAD.

THERE SEEMS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE JAPANESE INTEND TO HOLD THE VALE BELOW BREAKNECK RIDGE--THE LIMON AREA--AS LONG AS POSSIBLE UNTIL THE MAIN BODY OF THEIR ORMOC FORCES CAN CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITIONS FOR A MAJOR STAND. THIS PROBABLY WILL COME AROUND THE HILLY REGION WHERE THE ROAD BRANCHES OFF FROM THE ORMOC HIGHWAY AND RUNS TO THE WEST COAST OF LEYTE PENINSULA.

THEY COULD USE THIS ROAD AS AN ESCAPE ROUTE SHOULD THE ORMOC ROAD BE CUT FARTHER SOUTH BY OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN 6TH ARMY. A BRIDGE AT A JUNCTION OF THE TWO ROADS HAS BEEN DESTROYED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY, BUT THE JAPANESE ARE FEVERISHLY TRYING TO REBUILD IT.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF JAPANESE IN LIMON ITSELF, WELL DUG IN AND WITH WEAPONS OF ALL TYPES EXCEPT HEAVY ARTILLERY. AMERICAN PATROLS PENETRATING THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN AFTER A BLISTERING AMERICAN ARTILLERY ASSAULT BELIEVED THE JAPS HAD WITHDRAWN. WHEN THE MAIN BODY OF YANKS MOVED UP TO THE ATTACK, THEY RAN INTO STIFF OPPOSITION.

THE JAPANESE ARE STILL MANAGING TO MAKE OCCASIONAL RUNS THROUGH AN AMERICAN ROADBLOCK TWO-AND-A-HALF MILES SOUTH OF LIMON. YESTERDAY AFTERNOON A JAPANESE LIGHT TANK BROKE THROUGH TO JOIN THE LIMON GARRISON. LATER SIX LARGE TANKS ATTEMPTED TO PENETRATE THE BLOCK, BUT THREE OF THEM WERE TURNED BACK BY AMERICAN FIRE.

FURTHER INDICATION THAT THE NIPPONESE, DESPITE ARTILLERY FIRE AND AERIAL ATTACKS, ARE MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO REINFORCE LIMON WAS SEEN IN THE MOVEMENT OF BETWEEN 150 AND 200 TRUCKS WHICH WERE SIGHTED MOVING NORTH FROM ORMOC.

EFFORTS OF TWO AMERICAN ROADBLOCKING UNITS BELOW LIMON TO COMPLETE JUNCTION IS STILL BEING THWARTED BY FIERCE JAPANESE ATTACKS. THE YANKS, HOWEVER, ARE STILL KEEPING THE ROAD UNDER FIRE.

MOST JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS HAVE REACHED LIMON BY CIRCLING THE AMERICAN ROADBLOCK. THE JAPANESE STILL HAVE SOME 75MM GUNS IN THE AREA WHICH ARE PERIODICALLY SHELLING AMERICAN POSITIONS AS FAR BACK AS PINAMOPOAN ON THE COAST. THE SHELLING IS NOT SEVERE.

GH-NN1149ACW

NOV 19 1944

WITH THE U.S. 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION,LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,NOV.14 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN ARTILLERY, AS REPRESENTED BY 24TH CORPS BIG GUNS, WAS AT ITS BEST IN THE BLOODY 10-DAY BATTLE OF CATMON HILL NEA ONE OF THE YANK BEACHHEADS ON THE EASTERN COAST OF LEYTE ISLAND.

THIS CRACK ARTILLERY OUTFIT, MADE UP MOSTLY OF KENTUCKIANS, USED ITS 150MM HOWITZERS TO HAMMER THE JAPANESE HILL POSITIONS DAY AND NIGHT WHILE THE INFANTRY WAS PINNED DOWN BY HEAVY TROPICAL RAINS AND SEAS OF MUD. ONE BATTERY ALONE THREW 2,000 ROUNDS INTO THE NOW FAMOUS HILL. OTHER GUNS OF THE 24TH SENT ALMOST 6,000 ON-

HUNDRED POUND SHELLS INTO THE ENEMY.

AMONG THE NON-COM LEADERS OF THE OUTFIT ARE THESE FIVE SERGEANTS, ALL FROM LOUISVILLE--LOUIS TAYLOR, EARL THOMAS, HARRY ROTHBERGER, JAMES PATTON AND IRVIN COOK.

OFFICERS OF THE 24TH INCLUDE LT.HARRY GORDON, OF PHILADELPHIA,PA.

JW246 PCW NM

(ADVANCE-PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,NOV 18 (AP)-THE DAY STARTED VERY QUIETLY ABORD LT.(JG) ROBERT C.ASHCRAFT'S ESCORT CARRIER OFF SAMAR ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES. BEFORE IT ENDED, ASHCRAFT HAD BEEN UNDER SHELLFIRE ABOARD HIS CARRIER--SOMETHING VERY, VERY UNUSUAL; HAD DOWNED TWO JAPANESE PLANES AND HIMSELF BEEN SHOT DOWN.

SHORTLY AFTER ASHCRAFT, FROM 4618 VARBLE AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY., AROSE ON OCT.25 HIS SHIP'S LOUDSPEAKERS REPORTED A JAPANESE BATTLESHIP FORCE WAS ONLY 40 MILES AWAY.

"THIRTY MINUTES LATER WE HEARD A WHISTLING AROUND THE SHIP. THAT WAS 16-INCH SHELLS FALLING NEAR US. THERE WERE MORE PILOTS THAN AIRPLANES ON THE SHIP AND I WASN'T ORDERED OUT.

"THE PILOTS (FROM SEVERAL CVES) TURNED BACK THE JAPS."

ASHCRAFT DID GET ACTION IN LATER AFTERNOON, HOWEVER, WITH THREE OTHER PILOTS. ONLY 8 MINUTES OUT FROM THE SHIP, THEY SAW 18 TO 20 JAPANESE FIGHTERS, OVERHEAD.

"THERE WERE ZEKES BELOW US, ABOVE US AND ALL AROUND US. MY TANKS WOULDN'T RELEASE, SO I COULDN'T CLIMB FAST. DAVE (LT.GEORGE DAVIDSON, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.) BURNED ONE JAP ON THE WAY UP. MY WINGMAN (ENS.BERNARD HARRIS OF NEW YORK CITY, ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) SMOTHERED ANOTHER, NEARLY CHOPPING HIS TAIL OFF.

"I RODE IN BEHIND A ZEKE AND GOT HIM. BUT ANOTHER ZEKE HIT MY WING AND MY PLANE STARTED TO SMOKE.

"I BEGAN TO SCREAM FOR SOMEONE TO COME WITH ME (FOR PROTECTION) AND STARTED FOR HOME. ANOTHER ZEKE HIT ME IN THE TAIL WITH 20 MM. MY OIL PRESSURE WAS GONE AND MY ENGINE WAS SMOKING. I GUESS I GOT TO EAGER TO LAND (ON THE WATER.) I WAS THROWN FROM THE PLANE.

A TBF (TORPEDO PLANE) DROPPED ME A LIFERAFT. I COULDN'T GET MY THOUGHTS STRAIGHT. I DON'T REMEMBER CFLATING THE BOAT.

"IN THE MORNING A FM (GENERAL MOTORS FIGHTER) AND A TBF PASSED 2,000 FEET OVERHEAD BUT DIDN'T SEE ME. THAT'S WHEN YOUR HEART GOES RIGHT OUT THROUGH YOUR SHOES.

"ABOUT 9:30 I SAW A PLANE COMING AND PUT OUT MY DYE MARKER. IT WAS A JAP BUT I TRIED TO HIDE BESIDE THE RAFT AND HE WENT RIGHT ON BY.

"I SAW TWO SHARKS BUT THEY DIDN'T BOTHER ME. YOU LOOK AT THEM AND THEY LOOK AT YOU AND YOU WONDER WHO'S GOING TO EAT WO FIRST!"

"ABOUT) O'CLOCK ADM.(WILLIAM F.) HALSEY'S FORCE WAS COMING DOWN. IT WAS JUST LUCK THAT A DESTROYER PICKED ME UP."

ASHCRAFT HAD SHOT DOWN A JAP PLANE IN A FIGHT OCT.24.

ASHCRAFT ALSO TOLD HOW LT.CMDR.P.W.JACKSON SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE AIRPLANE, SANK A SUBMARINE AND BOMBED A BATTLESHIP--ALL WITHIN 10 MINUTES, IN THE OCT.25 FIGHT.

JACKSON, FROM NEW YORK CITY (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) SIGHTED AND, SAID ASHCRAFT, SANK AN ENEMY SUBMARINE AS HE FLEW TO STRIKE AT THE ENEMY SURFACE FORCE. HE NEXT SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE, THEN WENT ON TO BOMB A BATTLESHIP.

"THE JAP A-A WAS SO INTENSE THAT CMDR.JACKSON GOT 88 HOLES

MONTEVIDEO NOV 18-(AP)-BEST INFORMED CIRCLES IN MONTEVIDEO SAID TONIGHT THAT PANAMA HAD NOT PROPOSED RECOGNITION OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT BUT MERELY A CONSULTATION OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS AS TO WHETHER ARGENTINA SHOULD BE INVITED TO THE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS SUGGESTED BY MEXICO.

THESE CIRCLES REPORTED THE PROPOSAL WAS DELIVERED TODAY TO FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE SERRATO. THEY SUGGESTED A LAST EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO TRY TO GET ARGENTINA BACK INTO THE PAN-AMERICAN FOLD.

THIS SOURCE SAID PANAMA PROPOSED THAT ARGENTINA ONLY BE INVITED TO THE CONFERENCE IF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WERE AGREED UNANIMOUSLY ON THIS STEP. PANAMA SUGGESTED, IT WAS SAID, THAT, BY HOLDING THE PROPOSED CONSULTATIONS 15 DAYS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE, THE ARGENTINE REGIME WOULD BE GIVEN ENOUGH TIME TO SHOW ITS WILLINGNESS TO RETURN TO THE PAN-AMERICAN GROUP OF NATIONS.

KK1013PEW

NEW YORK, NOV.18-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION TODAY MADE PUBLIC AN ESCAPE FORMULA EXPOUNDED IN 1942 BY HEINRICH HIMMLER IN A SECRET ADDRESS ASKING GERMAN GENERALS NOT TO BE ANNOYED IF THEIR IDENTITY WERE REPEATEDLY QUESTIONED.

"IF I WERE A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN I WOULD DRESS UP IF POSSIBLE IN THE UNIFORM OF A HIGH DIGNITARY OF THE PARTY, THE ARMED FORCE OR THE STATE AND PROPERLY SHOUT AT EVERY GUARD, AS IS OFTEN THE CASE. IN THIS WAY I WOULD CERTAINLY GET WHERE I WANTED."

-OWI 2 RPS 535A

NEW YORK, NOV. 18-(AP)-SEN. BREWSTER (R-ME) SAID TONIGHT THAT A STATEMENT MADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MOYNE, BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, BY PALESTINIAN TERRORISTS WAS "AMAZING AND DISTURBING."

"IT IS MOST AMAZING THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SHOULD SUGGEST THAT A WHOLE PEOPLE BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DDEDS OF A FEW WITHOUT EVER HAVING GIVEN THAT PEOPLE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONTROL THEIR OWN AFFAIRS," BREWSTER SAID AT A FORUM SPONSORED BY THE JEWISH NATIONAL OWRKERS ALLIANCE.

BREWSTER EMPHASIZED THAT HIS OPINIONS WERE NOT INTENDED TO REFLECT THE POLICIES OF THE JEWISH ALLIANCE.

IN HIS SPEECH FRIDAY CHURCHILL SAID, "IF OUR DREAMS FOR ZIONISM ARE TO END IN THE SMOKE OF THE ASSASSIN'S PISTOL, IF OUR LABORS FOR THE FUTURE ARE TO PRODUCE A NEW SET OF GANGSTERS WORTHY OF NAZI GERMANY, THEN MANY LIKE MYSELF WOULD HAVE TO RECONSIDER THE POSITION WE HAVE MAINTAINED SO CONSISTENTLY AND SO LONG."

RP1205AEW

30.24— 20499

NEW YORK, NOV 18-(AP)-SEN.FERGUSON (R-MICH) TODAY URGED THAT CONGRESS GIVE AUTHORITY TO "THE PRESIDENT, AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF, TO USE OUR ARMED FORCES AT ANY FUTURE DATE AT HIS OWN DISCRETION."

FERGUSON, WHO SPOKE ALONG WITH SEN.BURTON (R-OHIO) AT A FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION MEETING, SAID ALSO HE KNEW OF "NO ISOLATIONIST BLOC IN THE SENATE."

"I THINK THAT WAS BROUGHT OUT LAST NOVEMBER IN THE VOTE ON THE SO-CALLED CONNALLY RESOLUTION. I PRAY AND HOPE THERE NEVER WILL BE A BLOC ON EITHER SIDE, OF THAT KIND," HE SAID.

BURTON SAID "THERE'S BEEN MUCH CONFUSION AND MUCH APPREHENSION" ON THE QUESTION OF A POST WAR INTERNATIONAL ARMED FORCE, AND ADDED THA SUCH A FORCE WOULD BE MERELY "A SMALL EDITION OF THE PROVEN INTERNATIONAL ARMED FORCE OF TODAY."

DISCUSSING UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN A WORLD ORGANIZATION, BURTON RECOMMENDED THAT CONGRESS ENACT "A STATUTE ENABLING US TO MAKE FULL USE OF THIS NEW INSTRUMENT OF PEACE" BY CONFERRING AUTHORITY ON THE AMERICAN DELEGATE TO ACT QUICKLY IN EMERGENCIES.

SJ608PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV. 17-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TODAY APPEARED TO BE ABANDONING ITS PRESENT CAMPAIGN TO WIN DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION AND TO BE CONTINUING ITS MILITARY DEFENSE PROGRAM MORE PUBLICLY NOW THAN HERETOFORE.

THIS WAS THE INTERPRETATION PLACED BY DIPLOMATIC SOURCES ON THE ARGENTINE ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY THAT ALL MALE AND FEMALE CITIZENS FROM THE AGES OF 12 TO 50 WILL BE SUBJECT TO CONSCRIPTION.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ITSELF DECLINED TO COMMENT ONE WAY OR THE OTHER ON ARGENTINA'S LATEST MILITARY MOVE WHICH DIPLOMATS HERE CONSIDERED A FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FARRELL REGIME'S TOTAL MOBILIZATION PROGRAM.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION PROGRAM, IT WAS SAID, WAS FORESHADOWED IN THE SPEECH BY VICE-PRESIDENT JUAN DOMINGO PERON LAST SUMMER WHEN HE WARNED ARGENTINA THAT IT MUST BE PREPARED "SHOULD THE CLARION CALL OF WAR BE SOUNDED ON THE RIO DE LA PLATA."

IT WAS ALSO CONSIDERED IN LINE WITH ARGENTINA'S HUGE MILITARY

BUDGET OF 1,300,000,000 PESOS, THE LARGEST OF ANY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY DECLARED THAT THE CONSCRIPTION ORDER, MERELY WIDENED THE EXISTING PROGRAM WHICH ALREADY CALLS FOR A YEAR'S MILITARY TRAINING OF ALL ABLE-BODIED MALE YOUTHS.

IT WAS VIEWED AS SIGNIFICANT THAT COL.PERON CHOSE TO MAKE HIS ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT A WEEK AFTER PRESIDENT VARGAS OF BRAZIL HAD REVEALED THAT THE BRAZILIAN ARMY WOULD BE CONTINUED IN STRENGTH AFTER THE WAR AND ALMOST AT THE SAME TIME PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OFFERED HIS PROPOSALS FOR PEACE-TIME CONSCRIPTION IN THIS COUNTRY.

VX504PEW NM

NOV 18 1944

BY FLORA LEWIS

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18-(AP)-VENEZUELA, IN A STATEMENT DESIGNED TO CLARIFY ITS VIEW OF THE DUMBARTON OAKS WORLD SECURITY PLAN, EMPHASIZED ITS BASIC AGREEMENT TODAY.

SUGGESTIONS ADVANCED BY VENEZUELA, THE EMBASSY SAID IN A STATEMENT, WERE "MADE IN A SPIRIT OF FRIENDLY COOPERATION" AND "TEND ONLY TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION THAT IT IS INTENDED TO ESTABLISH."

WITH THE STATEMENT, A PATTERN OF LATIN-AMERICAN REACTION WAS SHAPING UP IN WHICH THE TENDENCY APPEARS TO BE TO SUPPORT THE OBJECTIVES OF THE DUMBARTON OAKS OUTLINES WHILE CALLING FOR A WEIGHTIER VOICE FOR SMALLER NATIONS.

BRAZIL, VENEZUELA AND URUGUAY HAVE PREPARED OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ON A WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION AND OTHER NATIONS HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR VIEWS INFORMALLY WHILE THEY ARE DRAWING UP DECLARATIONS.

ON THE POINT OF A GREATER VOICE FOR THE SMALLER NATIONS, VENEZUELA PROPOSED ADDING TO THE POWERS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF UNITED NATIONS. URUGUAY'S IDEA WAS THAT THE ELEVEN-MEMBER EXECUTIVE COUNCIL BE ENLARGED.

THE VENEZUELAN PLAN FAVORED ELIMINATING A DUMBARTON OAKS CLAUSE WHICH WOULD PREVENT THE ASSEMBLY FROM TAKING UP A RESOLUTION ON A DISPUTE ACTUALLY BEFORE THE COUNCIL. THUS IT WOULD ADD TO THE ASSEMBLY'S POWER OF INITIATIVE.

SEVERAL LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS HAVE SHOWN A DESIRE TO INCREASE THE POWERS OF AN INTERNATIONAL COURT SO THAT IT WOULD HAVE COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OVER ALL DISPUTES ON LEGAL QUESTIONS, AT THE LEAST, AND THE RIGHT TO MAKE SOME DECISIONS RELATING TO POLITICAL ARGUMENTS.

THE TEXT OF TODAY'S VENEZUELAN STATEMENT:

"INASMUCH AS SOME PUBLICATIONS APPEARING IN THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES MIGHT CREATE CONFUSION AS TO THE POSITION OF VENEZUELA IN CONNECTION WITH THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROJECT, THE VENEZUELAN EMBASSY WISHES TO MAKE CLEAR THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA, IN ANSWERING THE CONSULTATION RECEIVED FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT, HAS EXPRESSED ITS BASIC AGREEMENT WITH THE GENERAL LINES OF THE PLAN AND THAT THE SUGGESTIONS ADVANCED, MADE IN A SPIRIT OF FRIENDLY COOPERATION, TEND ONLY TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION THAT IT IS INTENDED TO ESTABLISH."

GW518PEW

UTICA, N.Y., NOV.18-(AP)-AN AMERICAN SOLDIER BORN IN GERMANY BELIEVES CAPTURED PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS ASSUME A VIENNESE ACCENT TO ENGENDER ALLIED SYMPATHY.

PFC.PETER REIF, OF (634 SIXTH ST.) NIAGARA FALLS, RECUPERATING AT ROGERS GENERAL HOSPITAL HERE FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED AT ST.LO.

FRANCE, SAYS MANY CAPTIVES WITH WHOM HE TALKED IN FRANCE CLAIMED TO BE AUSTRIANS.

WHEN REIF NOTICED "SOMETHING PECULIAR" ABOUT THEIR ACCENT, HE SAID THEY EXPLAINED THEY HAD LEARNED TO TALK WITH A PRUSSIAN ACCENT TO AVOID MISTREATMENT.

REIF WAS BORN IN STUTTGART, GERMANY, BUT WAS FORCED TO FLEE THE NAZIS IN 1938 BECAUSE OF HIS JEWISH DESCENT.

DS417AEW

NOV 19 1944

PHILADELPHIA, NOV 18-(AP)-"THE G.I. JOE IS NO PROBLEM AND WILL BE NO PROBLEM UNLESS WE MAKE HIM ONE," CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER, WORLD WAR I FLYING ACE AND PRESIDENT OF EASTERN AIRLINES, SAID HERE LAST NIGHT.

RICKENBACKER SPOKE AT A DINNER AT WHICH HE WAS PRESENTED THE FIRST ANNUAL AMERICANISM MEDAL OF THE JEPTHA ABBOTT CHAPTER, D.A.R.

THE G.I. JOE "WILL COME HOME AS A NORMAL SERVICE MAN WITH NORMAL AMBITIONS TO GET A JOB AND HAVE A HOME. MANY OF THOSE RETURNING WILL BE MUCH BETTER MEN THAN WHEN THEY LEFT," HE SAID AND ADDED THAT A BIGGER PROBLEM LIES IN "WORKING MOTHERS."

RICKENBACKER SAID THAT IF WOMEN CONTINUE TO WORK IN FACTORIES AFTER THE WAR THEY WILL UPSET THE STRUCTURE OF THE HOME ON WHICH THE "THEORY OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY IS BASED."

NOV 19 1944

SM413AEW

CINCINNATI, NOV. 18-(AP)-SEN.JOSEPH H.BALL (R-MINN) SAYS AMERICA HAS TO CHOOSE BETWEEN AN IMPERFECT UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AS OUTLINED AT DUMBARTON OAKS OR "ALMOST CERTAINLY" ANOTHER WORLD WAR.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATOR, WHO BROKE PARTY LINES TO BACK PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR A FOURTH TERM, APPEARED LAST NIGHT BEFORE THE FOREIGN

POLICYASSOCIATION, HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER AND RADIO STATION WLW.

HAROLD B.BUTLER, BRITISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON, ALSO SPOKE ON THE PROGRAM.

NOV 19 1944

"THE DUMBARTON PROPOSALS ARE INCOMPLETE," BALL SAID. MANY CONCESSIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO WIN AGREEMENT OF THE BIG THREE AND MORE WILL BE MADE BEFORE IT IS FINALLY APPROVED BY ALL THE UNITED NATIONS. BUT IT DOES HOLD GREATER HOPE FOR PRESERVING PEACE THAN ANYTHING EVER OFFERED BEFORE, AND, IN FACT, WILL BE THE ONLY PROPOSAL FOR JOINT INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO PRESERVE THE PEACE WHICH WILL BE MADE."

SUMMING UP BALL DECLARED "OUR CHOICE WILL NOT BE BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND A MORE PERFECT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, BUT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AND NOTHING, A REVERSION TO UNCHECKED NATIONALISM, ECONOMIC ISOLATIONISM AND ALMOST CERTAINLY ANOTHER AND MUCH MORE DESTRUCTIVE WAR."

BALL SAID THE UNITED NATIONS PLAN WITH THE PROPOSED SECURITY COUNCIL WILL HAVE AUTHORITY TO ACT BY "USING EITHER MILITARY FORCE OR ECONOMIC SANCTIONS TO MAINTAIN PEACE--THUS HAVING THIS KEYSTONE OF ENFORCEMENT WHICH OTHER ATTEMPTS TO OUTLAW WAR HAVE LACKED."

MU1043AEWNM

UNDATED JAPANESE-COTTON
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV 19 1944

THE JAPANESE TODAY WERE SUMMONED TO CONTRIBUTE TO A COTTON COLLECTION DRIVE WHICH PROMISES TO MAKE THE ATTENDANCE AT SHRINES, THEATERS AND BANQUETS A NUMBING ORDEAL.

DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED OVER TOKYO RADIO THAT THE COTTON WOULD BE USED TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER "TO SINK ENEMY SHIPS" AND THAT "A HUGE CONTRIBUTION FROM THE PEOPLE IS EXPECTED."

MOST OF THE OLD COTTON, DOMEI SAID, WAS EXPECTED TO "COME FROM THE CUSHIONS USED IN CAFES, RENDEZVOUS ROOMS, RESTAURANTS, BANQUET

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ROOMS AND HALLS, THEATERS AND HOTELS, AS WELL AS SHRINES, TEMPLES, CHURCHES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS."

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS.

DV647PCW

UNDATED JAPANESE INTERPRETIVE (PMS, NOV.18)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

NOV 19 1944

THE JAPANESE DON'T INTEND TO DOUBLECROSS THEMSELVES MILITARILY, BUT THEIR PREOCCUPATION WITH SAVING "FACE" CAN RAISE HAVOC WITH THEIR MILITARY STRATEGY, AS DISCLOSED BY THE U.S. NAVY'S REPORT YESTERDAY (FRI.) ON PHILIPPINE SEA BATTLES.

THE REPORT REVEALS, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTOR WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN THE "FALSE ALARM" FORAY OF JAPANESE FLEET INITS AGAINST AMERICAN CARRIER FORCES POUNDING FORMOSA IN EARLY OCTOBER.

JAPANESE SHIPS STEAMED TOWARD FORMOSA, AS THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED AT THE TIME, BUT WITHDREW WITHOUT GIVING BATTLE.

THE REPORT CALLS THIS "ONE OF THE MOST FANTASTIC CHAPTERS OF THE WAR." AFTER THE FIRST ONSLAUGHTS OF LAND-BASED PLANES IN THE FORMOSA ENGAGEMENT, THE REPORT SAYS:

"THE JAPANESE AVIATORS WHO MANAGED TO REACH HOME REPORTED AN AMAZING VICTORY, AND TOKYO WAS QUICK TO CLAIM -- FOR THE FIFTH OR SIXTH TIME -- THAT THE NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN RENDERED PUNY."

ON THE BASIS OF THESE REPORTS, AN IMPERIAL TASK FORCE STARTED OUT, THE REPORT ADDS, "BUT WHEN THE ASTONISHED PILOTS OF THE ENEMY SCOUTING FORCE SAW THE SIZE OF THE HEALTHY OPPOSITION DEPLOYING TO RECEIVE THEM, THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION WHEELED AND RAN BACK TO THE SAFER WATERS OF THE EMPIRE."

THE FUNDAMENTAL REASON FOR THE ORIGINAL MISTAKE WAS "FACE." PILOTS OF THE LAND-BASED PLANES, CHARGED WITH KNOCKING OUT THE ATTACKING AMERICAN SHIPS, SAVED PRESTIGE BY REPORTING SUCCESS WHEN THEY HAD FAILED.

IF, AS LIKELY, THEY WERE ARMY FLIERS, THEIR INDIVIDUAL REPORTS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EMBELLISHED BY SUPERIOR OFFICERS, ANXIOUS TO GAIN "FACE" FOR THEIR SERVICE IN THE PERENNIAL CLASH OF PERSONALITIES WITH THE NAVY.

PRESERVING HONOR IS SO INGRAINED AND INDIVIDUALLY IMPORTANT THAT, EVEN AFTER THE FORMOSA BLUNDER, IT SEEMS TO HAVE ENTERED THE CONFLICT. AMERICAN FLAGSHIP CORRESPONDENTS REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE FORCE IN THE BATTLE OFF SAMAR ISLAND SEEMED TO BE SURPRISED BY THE SIZE OF THE STILL SURVIVING AMERICAN FLEET UNITS. YET THEIR RECONNAISSANCE PLANES HAD BEEN ACTIVE.

SEVERAL YEARS AGO, I WAS A CORRESPONDENT WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY DURING A BORDER CLASH WITH RUSSIAN FORCES. THE JAPA ESE REPORTED THEY SHOT DOWN SUCH FANTASTIC TOTALS OF SOVIET PLANES THAT EVEN THE TOKYO MINISTRIES REFUSED TO BELIEVE THEM.

TOKYO INVESTIGATED. EVERY PILOT REPEATED HIS ORIGINAL CLAIM WITHOUT BATTING AN EYE.

JP102APW NM

NOV 19 1944

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV.18, 1940--PREMIER MUSSOLINI DENOUNCED GREECE AS A "TRICKY ENEMY GUARANTEED BY BRITAIN" AND PROMISED ITALY WOULD "DEFINITELY BREAK THE BACKBONE" OF THAT COUNTRY; BRITISH PLANES BOMBED BREMEN AND SCORED A HIT ON THE 49,746-TON STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

DN631AEW

D9WX
(350)
BY MAX HALL

NOV 19 1944

WASHINGTON, NOV 18-(AP)-DESPITE AMERICA'S FABULOUS BURIED TREASURE AT FORT KNOX, FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS NOW OWN MORE GOLD THAN EVER BEFORE, THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD SAID TODAY.

AND THIS, COUPLED WITH THE RAPID EXPANSION IN FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF AMERICAN DOLLARS, IS A PROMISING SIGN FOR POSTWAR TRADE, THE BOARD SAID IN ITS NOVEMBER BULLETIN.

THIS COUNTRY'S VOLUME OF EXPORTS AFTER THE WAR DEPENDS ON MANY THINGS, THE BOARD EMPHASIZED. BUT THIS ABUNDANCE OF FOREIGN RESERVES IF COUPLED WITH OTHER FAVORABLE FACTORS, WAS SAID TO PROMISE "MORE ORDERLY FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE POSTWAR WORLD."

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS NOW HAVE 17 BILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD AND DOLLAR RESERVES. EVEN IN 1928 BEFORE THE WORLD FINANCIAL CRISIS BROKE, THE TOTAL WAS ONLY SEVEN OR EIGHT BILLION.

THE UNITED STATES STILL HAS MORE GOLD THAN THE REST OF THE WORLD PUT TOGETHER. WE HAVE 20.8 BILLION DOLLARS WORTH. FOREIGNERS HAVE 14 BILLION. BUT SEE HOW THE PICTURE HAS CHANGED. SINCE THE BEGINNING OF 1941:

AT THAT TIME, WE HAD OVER 22 BILLION. THE OTHER NATIONS HAD LESS THAN NINE BILLION.

IN THOSE FOUR YEARS, FOREIGNERS ACQUIRED OVER FIVE BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD WHILE WE LOST MORE THAN A BILLION.

HOW WAS THE TREND REVERSED? FEDERAL RESERVE EXPLAINED IT AS FOLLOWS:

"AFTER LEND-LEASE WENT INTO OPERATION IN MARCH, 1941, THE FOREIGN WORLD AS A WHOLE CEASED TO LOSE GOLD. THE MOUNTING TIDE OF AMERICAN EXPORTS WAS HANDLED BY BOOK ENTRIES.

"BY THE END OF 1942 THE BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE OUTSIDE LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS HAD TURNED ADVERSE TO THIS COUNTRY."

BUILDING UP STOCKPILES, WE IMPORTED HEAVILY FROM CANADA, LATIN AMERICA, AFRICA, INDIA, AND OTHER AREAS, AND PAID FOR THE GOODS IN CASH.

FEDERAL RESERVE EXPLAINED TWO MAJOR FORCES HAVE CAUSED THE INCREASE IN WORLD GOLD HOLDINGS.

ONE WAS GOLD MINING, WHICH EXPANDED AT A PHENOMENAL RATE UNTIL SLOWED BY WARTIME SHORTAGES OF MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT.

THE OTHER MAIN FORCE WAS "REVALUATION." THAT MEANS, NATIONS MADE THEIR CURRENCY LESS VALUABLE IN TERMS OF GOLD: AND THIS AUTOMATICALLY MADE GOLD MORE VALUABLE IN TERMS OF CURRENCY. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THE UNITED STATES REDUCED THE GOLD VALUE OF THE DOLLAR ON JAN. 31, 1934, HE DOLLAR VALUE OF THE WORLD'S GOLD RESERVES TOOK A SUDDEN RISE OF 8.7 BILLION DOLLARS.

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ALLIES WIN PIVOT OF NAZI LINE ABOVE AACHEN; METZ ENCIRCLED, FOE RETREATS TOWARD SAAR; FRENCH TROOPS SMASH THROUGH BELFORT GAP

NOV 20 1944

6 ALLIED ARMIES HURL NAZIS BACK ON ENTIRE FRONT

French Forces Smash into Alsace in Powerful New Offensive.

DRIVE ON BELFORT

U. S. First Gains Four Miles, Penetrates Outskirts of Eschweiler.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 19.—(AP) Six attacking Allied armies rolled the Germans back everywhere from Holland to the Swiss frontier today, capturing the German city of Geilenkirchen, pushing into crumbling Metz, and battling into Alsace against enemy defenses which rapidly were reaching the breaking point.

Geilenkirchen, a key northern bastion of the Siegfried Line, fell to American Ninth army infantry and British armor which also captured Suggerath to the northeast in their drive into the Rhineland.

The American First army on the right flank of this force surged four miles deeper into Germany and crossed the Adolf Hitler highway, penetrating the outskirts of Eschweiler, in its most spectacular advance since it joined the great Autum push toward Berlin.

Nazi Resistance Crumbles

The once-fierce German resistance in the First army's path appeared to be crumbling under terrific pressure from the ground and air forces, which again loosed their full fury against the enemy today.

Front-line correspondents said the Germans appeared also to be withdrawing rapidly from the American Third army front.

Metz, great Eastern France fortress which had not been taken by assault since the time of Attila the Hun 1,500 years ago, was falling to Lt. Gen. George Patton's Third army men, who had reached the center of the city, according to latest dispatches from correspondents. More than one-third of the once-powerful citadel city already was in American hands.

The French First army farther east stabbed four miles beyond Delle, southeast of Belfort, and pushed into Alsace for the first time. The French already were less than four miles from Belfort itself. (The Swiss radio said the French had actually entered Belfort and speared to the Swiss border 18 miles eastward, taking Altkirch).

The Paris radio said the French advance into Alsace was nine miles deep.

An Associated Press correspondent on that front said a violent battle was in progress around Fort Du Mont Vaudois, four miles from Belfort.

Gain in Vosges Mountains

The American Seventh army, teamed with the French as the Sixth army group, maintained its pace in the Vosges mountains, capturing the important road center of Blamont, 40 miles from Strasbourg, and captured villages in that area wrecked by the German scorched-earth policy.

Çashing in on good weather for the second day, the U. S. Ninth Air force flew more than 1,300 fighter-bomber sorties.

It was disclosed that the A-26 Invaders, fastest bombers made in the United States, now were operating in this theater. Today they joined Marauders and Havocs in a 200-plane assault against the heavily-defended town of Merzig in the Siegfried Line area, 32 miles northeast of Metz, ahead of Third-army tanks which have crossed into Germany. Results were described as excellent, including a munitions dump explosion.

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Second Tactical Air force flew well over 1,000 sorties over the British sector of the front.

From north to south, these were the high points in this fourth day of the concerted six-army offensive which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has hurled at the Nazis:

The British, west of the Maas river on the Netherlands front, established another bridgehead over the Durne canal and sent patrols out from the Meijel-Helden road.

An American and British team of infantry and armor seized Geilenkirchen in a lightning mid-day assault and then took Suggerath, two miles to the northeast.

Nazi Attack Repulsed

Ninth army troops also repulsed a German counter-attack near Prummern, east of Geilenkirchen, destroyed 20 to 30 enemy tanks and pushed on through reinforced German positions, capturing Setterich, Warden and Weiden in advances on a 15-mile-wide front.

The First army's four-mile thrust wiped out a German salient and carried into the edges of Eschweiler, nine miles west of Duren; and captured Hamich, 10 miles due east of Aachen, and the important Hamich ridge beyond.

The Third army, besides several new penetrations of Germany—some with armor—registered sizable gains both northeast and southeast of Metz and thrust into the city.

The Third's mechanized cavalry entered Buschdorf, a thousand yards across the German frontier four miles due east of the German-French-Luxembourg border junction, while elements of the Tenth armored division crossed the border near Launstroff, three miles southeast of Buschdorf. Other tenth division armor slugged into Scheurwald, north of Launstroff and penetrated Waldwisse on the frontier two miles south. Others pushed through Schwerdorff and farther south were advancing on Freisdorff.

The Third army's 90th division swept four and one-half miles in a southeasterly direction to a point 12 miles northeast of Metz.

Gains southeast of Metz carried the 26th division into the outskirts of Dieuze and the 35th division as far as Gros-Tenquin.

The American Seventh army took and passed through Blamont, with the Germans retreating toward Strasbourg. The Seventh's gains in the northern sector of its front thus passed 15 miles since the offensive began, with substantial but shorter gains all along the Vosges front.

French Flank Belfort

The French First army, flanking Belfort to the southeast, pushed on and took Courtelevant in Alsace 14 miles southeast of Belfort and Dannemarie, 12 miles east of Belfort and a dozen miles below the great border bastion of Mulhouse.

The French overran Fort Du Mont Vaudois, four miles southwest of Belfort and sent patrols on within three miles of the city, and front dispatches referred to their exploitation of a "break-through."

Ninth Air force planes concentrated on German strong points and troop concentrations on the First and Ninth army fronts in close support of the ground operations, while ahead of the Third army they went after retreating Germans on the roads. The Second Tactical Air force operated on railway lines and general traffic in the Utrecht, Zwolle, Arnhem, Roermoond and Munster areas.

Incomplete claims for Ninth Air force fighter-bombers included 15 German planes destroyed in the air, 270 vehicles and 46 locomotives wrecked, and more than 300 railway cars and 28 gun positions knocked out.

The Ninth also dumped fragmentation bombs on numerous German troop concentrations in the Duren-Eschweiler area and dive-bombed houses used by the Germans as artillery positions east of Eschweiler. Fourteen American planes were missing.

Yank-British Teamwork Cited In Capture Of Geilenkirchen

NOV 20 1944

By J. W. GALLAGHER

Geilenkirchen, Germany, Nov. 19 (AP)—American and British troops combined to complete one of those rareties of warfare, "a perfect military operation," in capturing this city of 30,000 shortly before noon today.

American troops in battle for the first time were the first to actually enter the city, but the fall of this key bastion of the Siegfried Line and the heavy industrial area of the Wurm Valley, which fell with it, was due to the combined operations of the British and Americans fighting like a well-trained football team.

Opposition Bewildered

The troops swept through the town in less than an hour and pushed on up the Wurm river against bewildered opposition. Cleanup squads went from house to house, digging out Germans, a half dozen at a time.

A small group led by Sergt. Alfred Stuck, of Buckeye, Ariz., captured 25 bedraggled soldiers, mostly Austrians, in one hour.

"We just went down the street tossing hand grenades in the cellars, and out they came," he said.

Yesterday morning American troops riding on British tanks attacked high ground dominating the city from the east and south and took it on schedule.

The Germans tried to flee to the northwest, only to meet British in-

fantry advancing under a joint American-British artillery barrage that drove them back into the city. The Germans at nightfall yesterday were trapped between two forces less than 1,000 yards apart.

This morning the British and Americans closed the escape route and then the American infantry with British flame-throwing tanks attacked down the Wurm Valley while British and American forces held both sides and the north end of the narrow pocket.

Several hundred prisoners were taken in the house-to-house clean-up.

The Ninth Army's bag of prisoners has passed the 2,500 mark since this offensive started three days ago.

Breach Another Defense

The capture of Geilenkirchen was matched a few miles south where an American attack took the strong point of Setterich and doughboys and American tanks breached one of Hitler's highly advertised "community defenses." The latter was an anti-tank ditch ten miles long, 15 feet wide and 15 feet deep.

Hardly a building in this city has not been hit by shell or bombs in the great artillery barrages hurled against the German defenses.

Germans Turn Western Front Into 'Stand or Die' Struggle

Gallagher

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, Nov. 19—(AP) The war on the Western front has become strictly a stand and die matter for the Germans and therein lies the answer to when this great conflict will end.

In simplest terms the war apparently will not end until the German nation has been bled so white by battle losses that it will be physically impossible to put enough men, boys or old men into the field to carry on an effective fight.

The Western front struggle greatest and bloodiest of the war for Britain and the United States, has ceased to be one of high strategy in the textbook sense where battles are waged for strategic ports, forts or cities.

Thanks to Adolf Hitler's idea of strategy-which seems to begin and end with a series of fight to the death orders to his troops and a willingness of those troops to carry them out no matter how stupid the situation may be—the war has become simply one of survival.

When Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's offensive began there was some doubt as to what tactics the German army would pursue.

It was not known whether trained officers would fight a stubborn, well-planned rearguard action to key points and then make strongholds of them, or whether they would pursue the familiar Hitler strategy of fighting for every inch of ground and never retreating.

The answer has become apparent. The Germans are doing exactly what they did in Normandy. They are trying to hold every inch of ground and fighting to the last bullet. When the line gives way they commit their reserves and patch the breach immediately, instead of withdrawing to better strategic positions.

Over nearly all the front they are holding tenaciously to strategically useless bits of ground and expending lives in futile counter-attacks designed to regain other strips.

As long as they have the manpower to plug sagging sectors of this 400-mile line, Allied progress is going to be small and costly.

Eisenhower's answer to these tactics has been to put on the pressure along the whole front from Switzerland to Holland, meeting the German force with more and greater Allied force.

The situation might be likened to that of a Holland dike holding back the sea. As long as the dike is kept in repair it performs its task, but when repairs become impossible it gives way and it is all over. In this case the German dike is made of men.

Just where that break in the dike will come it is doubtful even if the high commands of the Germans or Allies know.

Prisoners taken in the offensive that began last week have revealed that wherever they are fighting within the Reich they are getting adequate ammunition and guns. This does not mean they have as much as the Allies, but they have enough to fight effectively.

Almost to a man the prisoners appear to be sold on the idea that they must fight. Some believe Goebbels' propaganda that secret weapons might win the war. The smarter ones believe Germany must make the fight so costly that the Allies will settle for an easier peace for Germany.

One of the most surprising features has been the willigness expressed on the part of many professional soldiers to fight under Heinrich Himmler as well as under Hitler.

Even the very small minority who express disapproval of Hitler admit that opposition to the Nazis in Germany is so minute and ineffective that there is no chance for a change in regimes.

One of the biggest advantages the Germans have had in the present fighting has been the weather.

Almost continuous bad weather, with little prospect of improvement for months, largely has robbed the Allies of their greatest weapon—air superiority. The result has been that on clear days with Allied planes in the air the attack progresses. When the weather is cloudy and rainy, the attack stalls.

The defense of every inch of ground has resulted in parts of the Reich now being fought over becoming the most war-devastated areas of Europe. Town after town is being destroyed in the terrific daily barrage of shells and bombs.

It also has become apparent that the Western front is presently No. 1 on Hitler's priority list. Some crack divisions which have fought as long as three years in Russia have turned up recently in the west.

If anyone knows how long Hitler can rob one front to feed another or scrape up another class of 16-year-olds inside Germany, he has the answer to how long the war will last.

One guess is as good as another, and probably no two generals on the front would give the same answer.

TWO PLATOONS TAKE BLAMONT

Yelling Yanks Drive 400 Germans From Town

NIGHT

BY THOBURN WIANT

With the United States Seventh Army at Blamont, France, Nov. 19 (AP)—Two platoons of noisy Americans yelling like hogcallers and firing their weapons as fast as they could pull the triggers chased more than 400 Germans from Blamont, a town on the main highway 40 miles west of Strasbourg, before daybreak today.

I entered the town a little before 3 P. M. and shortly afterward interviewed Lieut. Col. A. Van Bibber, of Bel Air, Md., commander of those platoons, who said terrific air and artillery bombardments and a fierce battle atop a ridge overlooking the town had softened the Germans.

Civilians Stay In Cellars

Despite the bombardments, which ruined a good quarter of the town, civilians remained in cellars and shelters until the Americans came.

Military Police Private William Hall, of San Francisco, reported that 40 new babies, including one Sengalese, were found in the cellar of one badly damaged building.

The gains east of Luneville and beyond Blamont, where German resistance seems to be crumbling, are the biggest the Yanks have scored along the Seventh's front. The terrain northeast of Blamont encourages swift movement.

Since the kickoff the Seventh has advanced more than 15 miles in spots on the northern sector and now is farther east than the United States Third Army on its northern flank.

'Invisible Ditch' In New Nazi Line

New York, Nov. 19 (AP)—A propaganda broadcast from Berlin declared today that the Germans had completed a new fortified line behind the Western front which is a "masterpiece of improvisation and organization" and "far more dangerous for the Allies" than the Atlantic Wall.

Asserting that "time is working for the Germans," Berlin said "every week new camouflaged lines are growing into the depth of the Reich."

"Invisible Ditches" A Feature

By this account "invisible ditches" are a feature of the new line as well as camouflaged pillboxes adapted to the terrain and studding the countryside in large numbers.

It quoted a colonel of engineers as saying the fortifications had been built in accordance with "experiences in the East and West."

Berlin said Adolf Hitler ordered construction of "a coherent fortified line of positions along the then existing front" when Allied forces at the beginning of September "got dangerously nearer to the frontiers of the Reich."

The program was accomplished in four weeks, the radio said, whereupon a second four-week building program was ordered to extend the defenses.

2 Attacks on Nazi Town Fail, But Third Takes It

Warden, 9 Miles Northeast of Aachen, Falls to Americans

Bonner

WARDEN, Germany, Nov. 19 (AP).—Knocked back twice by barrages from German self-propelled guns and tanks, American troops called for tank support and charged into Warden yesterday on the third try.

FIGHT

Warden is a small town nine miles northeast of Aachen and is close by to Mariadorf, which the Americans had taken. Mariadorf is a valuable prize.

When two frontal attacks failed, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Frankland, of Jackson, Tenn., batallion commander, ordered six extra tanks to tackle Warden on the flank simultaneously with another smash from the front.

American losses were light in the final assault, which netted 145 prisoners and three German tanks.

Nazi Underground Active On Border

London, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Moscow radio reported tonight that the Nazis had started an underground organization in invaded and invasion-threatened German frontier areas and that in the interior of Germany they were establishing secret arms caches.

Attributing its information to a German source, the radio thus described the underground setup:

"Special trusted emissaries of the Hitlerite leadership break off open contact with Nazi party organizations, take up faked identification papers and settle as private citizens in designated frontier towns to form an underground.

"In every frontier district a special organizer has been appointed to maintain contact with the leaders. The organizers likewise maintain no open contact with the party."

A portion of German armament production now is consigned to secret caches, the broadcast said, adding:

"Hidden subterranean stores have been built on German territory for these armaments."

Women Man Guns In Europe

New York, Nov. 19 (AP)—British women, for the first time in history are fighting in Europe, manning anti-aircraft guns, a BBC broadcast said today. Previously, the women had manned the guns in England.

1,250 U. S. HEAVIES HIT SOUTH EUROPE

Bombers From Italy Raid German Supply Bases

London, Nov. 19 (AP)—A United States bomber force from Italy—1,250 strong—pounded Germany's southern supply bases today in rounding out a week end which saw nearly 5,000 Allied warplanes loose a tornado of destruction on enemy front positions and rear areas.

It was the second successive day that the 15th Air Force hurled two big task forces, each numbering more than 600 heavy bombers, at the sources of supply for German troops facing the Americans charging on the Saar and the Russians pushing through Hungary.

The Fortresses and Liberators struck at oil targets in the Vienna area and at Linz, 95 miles farther west, while Mustangs flying to the support of the Russians strafed traffic between Vienna and Budapest.

Germany's Last Oil Supply

Despite the thick overcast, the bombs fell true, and smoke visible for 150 miles rolled up from the ground. The Vienna basin is the last great source of natural oil left to the enemy.

The lines of retreating Germans falling back from Metz were under attack by fighter-bombers.

A recount of yesterday's strike by 400 Eighth Air Force fighters on a 1,200-mile round-trip flight that saw them shoot up oil depots showed they destroyed 91 enemy planes—27 in the air and 64 on the ground. This was five more than first reported.

Ruhr Area Heavily Hit

An RAF spokesman declared "there has never been anything like" the double punch which 900 Lancasters and Halifaxes threw at Munster and the Ruhr yesterday.

Railways and waterways at Munster were hit by a force of about 500 Halifaxes in the afternoon. Then at night Lancasters attacked a synthetic oil plant at Wanne Eickel and reported "many explosions and the glow of large fires" over the Ruhr.

Only bad weather kept the Eighth Air Force from following up these assaults today.

Many locomotives and motor vehicles were destroyed by the Mustangs sweeping over the Danube Valley above Budapest.

Toll Of Raid Listed

A communique tonight said yesterday's Eighth Air Force fighter strike, the second longest on record, also destroyed or damaged 41 locomotives, 314 railway cars, 57 oil cars, 13 anti-aircraft-gun positions, 6 radio towers, 4 trucks, 7 buildings, a hangar, water tower, switchhouse, factory and power house.

Eight aircraft are missing instead of the 16 reported last night. Eight landed in France.

One jet plane was shot down and 30 others were destroyed by straffing aground.

Frenchmen in Spitfires hurled bombs into Dunkerque's beseiged garrison, RAF Typhoons smashed one large bridge and several small ones in Holland, United States fighter-bombers raked the paths ahead of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's six driving armies, and RAF heavies from Italy plastered railway yards at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

RUSSIANS NEAR OLD SLOVAKIA

Swing Around Budapest To Capture Gyongyos

Hoffer

London, *Monday*, Nov. 20 (AP)—Russian troops, swinging around Budapest toward Czechoslovakia, yesterday captured the seven-way road junction of Gyongyos, only 23 miles south of the old Slovakian frontier, and also drove to within two miles of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city.

Simultaneously, other Russian tank and artillery forces brought the 25-mile Budapest-Hatvan railway under fire, a midnight bulletin said, after capturing the village of Galgaheviz, 19 miles northeast of the besieged Hungarian capital.

The Budapest-Hatvan railway is the last enemy defense line protecting the northeastern gates of Budapest, and also controls invasion routes into Czechoslovakia and Austria.

400,000 Russ Troops Used

Berlin said the battle for Budapest had entered a new phase with the Russians bringing up 35 infantry divisions and seven motorized corps, possibly 400,000 men, on a siege arc east of the city. Heavy fighting was reported by Berlin at Gyomro, ten miles east-

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southeast of Budapest.

The capture of Gyongyos, in the foothills of the Matra Mountains 40 miles northeast of Budapest, occurred after a violent street fight in which the Russians wiped out two enemy battalions of 1,600 men, Moscow said.

Seizure of Gyongyos gave the Russians access to a hard-surfaced road winding northwestward to Lucenec, hub of Slovak-Hungarian frontier communications.

At the upper end of the front moving on southern Slovakia, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army units captured Goromboly, less than two miles south of Miskolc, 85 miles northeast of Budapest. Seizure of Hernadkak, six miles east of Miskolc, put another Russian group in the broad Hernad river valley leading into Slovakia.

Near Budapest the Russians drove two miles west of Tura, taken Saturday, seized Galgaheviz, and put the Hatvan railway under fire.

Battle For Baltic Island

In the Baltic, off the west Estonian coast, the Russians were reported by Berlin to have thrown three divisions of 30,000 men and strong tank forces against narrow Sworbe peninsula, the southwestern tip of Saare Island dominating the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

The guns of Russian warships shelled German lines in support of the land strike which breached German defenses to an undisclosed depth, Berlin disclosed. An attempted Soviet landing from the sea behind the German lines failed, the enemy said.

Saare, a 1,010-square-mile island, was invaded late in September by Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army forces who also overran the neighboring islands of Vormsi, Ristna and Muhu. All of Saare except the Sworbe peninsula has been conquered. The spit of land is only 16 miles across the Righ gulf mouth from Latvia and 90 miles northwest of fallen Riga, Latvian capital and port.

The Russians need to wrest Sworbe from the enemy to free completely the Gulf of Riga for possible amphibious assaults against the German Baltic Sea flank.

Winter Offensive Due

Although only reconnaissance activities were reported in East Prussia and across Poland, Moscow dispatches quoted Red army military men as saying the lull along most of the Eastern front would be broken shortly by another great winter offensive.

Freezing cold has descended from the Baltic down to the Hungarian front, hardening the soil for military operations on a large scale, and Berlin for days has told of the massing of Soviet infantry, tanks and artillery in Poland and East Prussia for a coming offensive to match the Allied onslaught on the Western front.

On the northern Slovakian front two Soviet divisions made a breach in German lines in the Dukla Pass area near the southern Polish frontier, Berlin said.

Pristina Falls To Allies

In southern Yugoslavia the Allied pursuit of the Germans fleeing the lower Balkans swept through Pristina, 50 miles north of fallen Skoplje, a Bulgarian communique announced.

Pristina was taken in a pincers move from east and south, the bulletin said, and German counterattacks were beaten down west of that town as the Bulgarians pushed on toward Mitrovica, 20 miles to the northwest.

EISENHOWER PLEA CITES AACHEN PINCH

Siege Prolonged by Shortage of Shells, He Says in Appeal for Maximum Output

105'S SHOT 300,000 ROUNDS

Needs Stepped Up by Drive Months Ahead of Schedule— Foe's Losses Top 1,000,000

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Nov. 19 (AP)—The reduction of the German fortress city of Aachen was delayed by a shortage of ammunition, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today.

The Allied Supreme Commander made the disclosure in an appeal to workers in America to turn out ammunition, especially artillery shells, at top speed. In an address on the Army Hour program broadcast in the United States, General Eisenhower emphasized the enormous drain on ammunition resulting from the stepped-up tempo of the war.

"Today we are firing ammunition that we would not have used until next February or March if we had been content with slower advance, with less crushing victories, or if we had been ready to sacrifice soldiers to save materials," he said.

In the capture of Aachen, he reported, the First Army used 300,000 rounds of 105-mm ammunition in two weeks, "and even so, the reduction of that place was delayed because of shortage of ammunition."

"Now we are hammering at the massive crust of armor surrounding the German fortress," General Eisenhower added. "Appalling conditions of rain, fog, snow and mud make difficult the employment of our air forces and the maneuver of our tanks, even of our foot soldiers. But wretched weather cannot stop artillery shells. More than ever before, we need ammunition."

Expenditure of ammunition has "raced ahead of our receipts from home, but I know that you do not want us to give the enemy one second's rest," he said.

The Allied commander also urged increased production of signal equipment, winter clothing, engineering materials and medical instruments."

He declared that 5,000 pounds of ammunition were being poured into German defenses every minute. Six million rounds of artillery fire and 2,000,000 rounds of mortar fire are being hurled at the Germans each month.

U. S. Guns Play March For Wedding In Germany

Kornelimunster, Germany, Nov. 17 (AP — Delayed) — The first American wedding in occupied Germany took place here today to the accompaniment of the bellowing guns of one of the greatest artillery actions of this war.

The bride was Lieut. Pauline Ferris, an army nurse from New Smyrna Beach, Fla., and the bridegroom, Chief Warrant Officer Charles M. Baker, of Aurora, Col.

The lieutenant was just saying "I do," in response to the officiating chaplain, Capt. George W. Zinz, of Erie, Pa., when a battery of heavy United States guns let loose an earth-shaking salvo.

79 AMERICANS EXCHANGED

Combat Officers And Men Swapped For German Prisoner

By GEORGE TURNER

Le Magour, France, Nov. 16 (AP — Delayed) — Seventy-nine American combat officers and enlisted men held by the Germans were exchanged for American-held Nazis today during a six-hour armistice in this drab little fishing village within the German lines on the mud flats of the Etel river.

The exchange was the result of days of negotiations by a United States colonel and Andrew Gero Hodges, an American Red Cross representative of Birmingham, Ala., who served as a liaison officer between the American army and the German commander of the Lorient sector.

On Rank-For-Rank Basis

The exchange was on a rank-for-rank, age-for-age and condition-for-condition basis, with the further stipulation that all German prisoners figuring in the exchange had to do so on a voluntary basis.

The armistice began at 9 A. M., as the Americans arrived at the town of Etel.

At 9.30 A. M. Hodges crossed the river alone to ascertain if the American prisoners were there. He returned a few minutes later accompanied by a German colonel named Borst and three other officers.

Hodges reported all American prisoners were ready to be exchanged. He said the first thing the Americans yelled at him was "who won the World Series?"

Germans Had To Volunteer

The Germans then requested permission to see their own men who were to be exchanged. A German doctor questioned each man as to physical condition. The Germans still count on making a fight of it, as evidenced by their refusal to accept any prisoners who did not volunteer to be exchanged and whose physical condition did not warrant active duty.

The American party, which included Lieut. Col. William H. Patterson, Erie, Pa.; Capt. Scott Ashton, Kansas City, Kan.; Lieut. Col. Clarence Brown, a Tupelo (Miss.) doctor, and this correspondent, together with the German delegation then crossed the river to where the American soldiers were waiting.

They stood at ease in a narrow alley near the fishing wharves. When they saw us they broke into a cheer. Some were bearded.

Chicago Lieutenant In Charge

A second lieutenant from Chicago was in charge of the Americans and he grinned broadly as he saluted and introduced himself. He said he was captured 45 days ago.

The men began to yell questions and slap each other on the back. A private wanted to know if it was true the American army was halfway to Berlin. A sergeant captured three months ago while fighting with the Sixth Armored Division cried, "Who won the election?"

There were five stretcher cases among the Americans, but they were convalescing and in good condition to travel, Dr. Brown said.

Exchanged 15 At Time

The prisoners were exchanged 15 at a time, since that was all the tiny motorboat would hold. While the exchange progressed the American colonel and Colonel Borst sat in a little empty room that had once been a cafe. Finally the last GI climbed into the boat and all of the Americans shoved off for the opposite shore. The colonel was the last to get on the little vessel.

As each load of Americans landed on the Etel wharf a corresponding number of Germans boarded the boat and returned to the German side. Each German had it made plain to him that he was returning to fight as an infantryman, regardless of his branch of the service. Toward the end of the exchange eight Germans decided they wanted to remain as prisoners of the Americans and nothing would induce them to get in the boat.

Dinner For Freed Americans

Other prisoners quickly volunteered in their stead.

As each boatload of Americans landed, they were greeted by their comrades and hustled away to a rest camp where they were deloused, provided with fresh garments and given an elaborate dinner and entertainment.

Because of War Department regulations that the families of the men exchanged must await official notification of their release through regular channels, I am unable to include their names in this story.

15,000 PARADE IN BRUSSELS

Belgian Police Patrol Streets After Anti-Pierlot Protest

Brussels, Nov. 19 (AP)—Steel-helmeted Belgian police with rifles slung over their shoulders patrolled the streets of this capital tonight in the wake of a tumultuos demonstration by an estimated 15,000 marchers shouting for resignation of the Pierlot Government and singing "The International."

Embittered by the Government's demand for surrender of all firearms and an acute shortage of food, a mile-long column paraded through the heart of the city with swelling cries of "*a bas* Pierlot" (Down with Pierlot).

Hammer And Sickle Carried

Hammer and sickle insigne of Soviet Russia and Communist red flags were predominant on banners and brassards displayed by demonstrators.

About half the marchers were women and there was a considerable number of men in Belgian army uniforms. No guns were in evidence, but beneath tunics, blouses and coats there were bulges which indicated revolvers and even occasional ill-concealed rifles.

One hysterical shot, it was evident, could easily have meant blood in the gutters of Brussels, but police were patient and reported "no incidents."

Allied Troops In Readiness

In streets off the line of march Allied troops and armored cars were held in readiness with equipment for street barricades.

One of the major complaints seemed to be Government reluctance to seize and try political and business bigwigs who allegedly have been sympathizers or supporters of the Germans and who now are in high Government posts and running the nation's business.

Tonight there was talk of Premier Pierlot calling on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to set up a temporary "protective government" until the situation eases.

Surrendered Arms To Allies

Supreme Allied Headquarters has agreed to receive the weapons that the Government has ordered the resistance forces to surrender, said a communique today from the Allied mission to Belgium headed by Maj. Gen. George W. E. J. Erskine.

Regardless of the success of this move, the Government's "resistance problem" would remain only half solved. Resistance elements are demanding "employment instead of idleness" and progress in meeting this demand is slow.

DEGAULLE SAYS FRANCE PLANS TO RAISE ARMY

PARIS, Nov. 19—(AP) Within eight months France will show Europe "a grand army worthy of her" and by Spring it will be getting voluminous imports of raw materials from abroad with which to revive industry, Gen. Charles le Gaulle said today.

In his second radio "fireside chat," the French leader gave the people an accounting of progress since liberation—countering a murmur of criticism which is starting to rise because of the continued dislocations three months after the start of the Paris Liberation campaign—and urged public support of the new "liberation" bond issue to strengthen France's position before the world.

Two Soldiers Hanged For Rape

Paris, Nov. 19 (AP)—Two soldiers convicted by court-martial of rape were hanged yesterday at Fort du Roule, in Cherbourg, the United States Army announced today. Their names were not immediately made available.

Eighth Army In Italy Runs Into New Nazi Line

Rome, Nov. 19 (AP)—The British Eighth Army, battling into the southeastern tip of the Po valley across innumerable rivers and canals, after breaking through the Gothic Line, has run up against a new delaying line along the Adriatic coast sector, Allied headquarters said today.

The line, the communique said, runs along the Montone river southwest from Ravenna on the coast, across Highway 9 between captured Forli and Faenza and into the hills in the Monte Fortino area where Polish troops were reported engaged in bitter fighting with the enemy.

Yanks In Bitter Battle

In central Italy, on the stalemated Bologna sector, American Fifth Army patrols made deep penetrations of German positions, the communique said, with the Yanks engaging in bitter fighting.

British troops on the east flank of the Poles captured the small hamlet of Golfara, about 1,000 yards east of Monte Fortino. The Germans in this area were fighting fiercely and were well supported by artillery.

Brazilian troops, which have been fighting along the west coast, have been shifted inland in an area 20 miles southwest of Bologna, the communique disclosed.

BRITISH FIGHTING IN MONTENEGRO

Troops Which Invaded Greece Also Are In Hercegovina

Rome, Nov. 19 (AP) — British troops of the land forces of the Adriatic—the same outfit which began the Allied invasion of Greece last September—now are fighting alongside Marshal Tito's Yugoslav army in Montenegro and Hercegovina and are in contact with the enemy, Allied headquarters announced today.

The communique also reported that British paratroops have landed and are aiding Albanian forces in harassing retreating Germans between the Adriatic coast and Lake Ohrid on the Yugoslav-east Albanian border and just north of the Greek frontier.

Enemy Defenses Shelled

Strong enemy fortifications at Risan, located at the head of the bay of Kolorska in southwestern Yugoslavia were heavily shelled by British artillery.

The British operations in the Balkans are being strongly supported by Allied aircraft with heavy and medium bombers attacking enemy troop concentrations, gun emplacements and communications in Yugoslavia and Albania.

Tirana In Patriots' Hands

The Germans have announced the abandonment of Tirana, Albanian capital, to Albanian Patriots, and now hold only the northern part of the country around Scutari and Kukes and the port of Durazzo, west of Tirana.

Invasion of Montenegro and Hercegovina, Yugoslavia provinces along the Adriatic just north of Albania, threatens to cut off the retreat of those Germans attempting to hold the line in northern Albania.

Hungary Quisling 'Missing'

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 19 (AP).—The newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" reported another mysterious "Fuehrer disappearance" today, that of Ferenc Szalasi, quisling leader of Hungary. The newspaper said that after a great fanfare when he became premier and acting regent, Szalasi dropped from sight and for the last fourteen days has not been mentioned nor pictured in Hungarian newspapers. Nor has he made his usual radio appeals.

Swedish Envoy To U. S. Reaches Retirement Age

Stockholm, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Swedish press began speculating today on a successor to Wollmar Filip Bostroem as Minister to the United States. Bostroem has reached the retirement age.

Stockholm's *Tidningen* said P. V. G. Assarsson, former Minister to Moscow, was headed for the assignment, and the *Morgontidnigen* asserted that Rolf von Heidenstam, Swedish businessman, already had been selected.

A foreign office spokesman said, however, that no choice had been made and that Bostroem's assignment had been extended to July.

Moscow Still Is Eyed As Big 3 Parley Site

Moscow, Nov. 19 (AP)—Moscow was rumored today as being still in the running as the possible site of the next meeting place of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Stalin's future list of visitors presently is topped by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and Dr. Ivan Subasic, Prime Minister of King Peter's Royal Yugoslav Government, was believed coming here.

Allied diplomatic sources for security reasons declined all comment.

Pravda Attacks Spain, Argentina, Switzerland

Moscow, Nov. 19 (AP)—The newspaper *Pravda* sharply underlined today Soviet Russia's hostile attitude toward Spain, Argentina and Switzerland.

Repeating previous charges that German capital had been transferred to these three countries, the Communist party organ asserted that "German Fascists have built their snakes' nests among so-called neutrals."

The newspaper said it was doubtful whether Francisco Franco's regime in Spain would "survive the period before the end of the war." *Pravda* referred to criticism in the British magazine *Economist* to Soviet rejection of Switzerland's offer to resume diplomatic relations, said the magazine "agrees that Swiss policy abounds with anti-Soviet tendencies."

"Pravda" Attacks Disarming

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (AP).—Government attempts in France and Belgium to disarm veterans of the resistance movement were attacked today by "Pravda," Communist party newspaper.

"Europe is winning release from nightmare," the newspaper said. "Is it not obvious that the most important question facing a liberated country is complete elimination of any remnants of Fascist influence?"

The newspaper concluded that disarming of the Patriot guard in France "may encourage Vichyites whose activity has considerably increased recently."

Palestine Terrorism Denounced

Jerusalem, Nov. 19 (AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, today denounced terrorism in his first speech since he arrived in Palestine last week.

"I suffered a grievous personal tragedy in this war, when my son, a flying officer in the RAF, was lost in operations, but it was with a deeper sense of shock and grief that I heard from the Colonial Office about the murder of Lord Moyne," hes aid.

Dr. Weizmann, speaking at a meeting of the Inner Zionist General Council, said the most imperative task of Palestine Jewry and the Zionist movement was to find concerted ways and means of extirpating terrorism once and for all, otherwise it threatened to undermine all that Jewish effort had achieved in Palestine in the last 60 years.

Allies Asked To Aid Jews In Resettling Palestine

Chicago, Nov. 19 (AP)—Delegates to the National Conference for Palestine today called on the major United Nations powers to aid financially in the resettlement of Jews in Palestine.

In a resolution adopted at the close of a two-day session, the group asked that the Allied powers consider at their next conference the creation of a large fund "to be used exclusively for the resettlement of Jews who will need or want to go to Palestine and to speed the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth in which all residents will be equal under the law."

The resolution also asked:

Abandonment of the British White Paper of 1939, which the group said "stultifies every effort to build the Jewish homeland on stable foundations."

Unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Asks U. S. For Shipping

The right of Jews to purchase land in Palestine on the same basis as all other residents of the country.

That President Roosevelt and the United States Government make the necessary shipping available to transport to Palestine "the thousands of Jews, particularly orphan children" who can now emigrate from Europe; and

The raising by American Jews of $30,000,000 in 1945 for basic development in Palestine.

The conference action came after James G. McDonald, chairman of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, asserted that "millions of refugees" have been sacrificed "because most Government leaders would not recognize in time the realities of the international situation and would not act with sufficient vigor to prevent their slaughter or exile."

PIPELINE TO CHINA NEAR COMPLETION

Allied Oil Line from Calcutta Already in Use in Burma.

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 19—(AP) A two-year blanket of secrecy was lifted today with disclosure by American Army headquarters here that the main portion of a fuel pipeline which ultimately will reach from Calcutta to China across Burma had been completed.

Already the longest military operational pipeline in the world, its construction was one of the war's most remarkable engineering feats.

Crosses 3 Rivers

When completed it will at least have double the capacity of the Ledo road, which it was built to supplement. So far it has crossed three rivers and when finished it will cross several more. Allied forces in north Burma already are being supplied gasoline by it.

Along railroads, highways and streams it follows the main arteries of travel northward from Calcutta into northeast India where it swings over into Burma toward China. The exact course the pipeline takes after leaving the beginning of the Ledo road in Assam cannot be disclosed for military reasons.

(A dispatch from Chungking said the line runs from Calcutta through the Brahmaputra valley to Assam and then across the Patkai range and is constructed of four and six inch pipes).

One part of the system is used to fill the gigantic tanks of Superfortresses in India and one of its major tasks is to feed gasoline into the planes ferrying fuel to Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's U. S. 14th Air force in China.

The effect of the pipeline in China will be to free much of the air transport and Ledo road tonnage for carrying guns and other war essentials to the Chinese and to the 14th air force. It will mean Gen. Chennault will have gasoline for a vastly increased air force while motor transport can fuel as it travels instead of being required to carry its own fuel.

The pipelines can carry a variety of fuel or oil by spacing it along the pipes separated by colored liquid or other methods.

Heavy bombers, which at times have had to help haul gasoline over the hump in order to continue raids from China may be used full time for combat duty when the line is completed.

Pipes Brought From U. S.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Farrell, formerly of New York state, who is the chief engineer on the job, said so far an equivalent of more than two liberty shiploads of pipe already had been used on the line and much more will be necessary before the job is finished. The pipe, brought from the United States, is laid by Chinese, Indian and American crews directed by U. S. pipeline experts.

Col. William C. Kinsolving of Beaumont, Tex., had the job of building northward from the receiving port at Calcutta where ocean-going tankers come in. Lt. Col. Birney K. Morse of Swarthmore, Pa., handled the job on the swing into Burma. The line often was built in two directions at once.

Frequently pipeline crews were on the heels of combat units which had to clear the Japanese out of some areas the same way a route was cleared for the Ledo road. The road is almost complete now and trucks are expected to roll over it soon.

Some sections of the line were built across rivers by simply letting it lie on the bottom of the river like a cable. It also has been pushed up over a 5,000-foot pass in the Naga hills on the India-Burma frontier. Before it is finished it must cross the deep gorge of the Salween river near the Burma-China frontier.

American engineers and construction crews often worked on 24-hour schedules, in drenching rains of the monsoon and in 130-degree heat. They have had to endure malaria, irregular meals, dysentry, leeches and skin diseases. They have had to struggle through waist deep swamps and across boiling mountain streams.

At his headquarters in Myitkyina in northern Burma Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, American commander in the India-Burma theater said the pipeline would be of "great importance from a logistical standpoint."

MENACE GROWS TO BURMA ROAD

Japanese Now Less Than 40 Miles From Kweichow Border

Chungking, Nov. 19 (AP) — The Japanese drive toward Kweichow province is continuing, the Chinese high command acknowledged tonight, with the invaders approaching Hwaiyunchen, 50 miles west of fallen Liuchow and less than 40 miles from the Kwangsi-Kweichow border.

The high command also announced the fall November 17 of Hsincheng, 40 miles west-southwest of Liuchow, on the left flank of the advancing Japanese forces.

Japs Also Approach Paoching

A potentially fresh threat to Kweichow has developed with further Japanese advances west to Paoching, 63 miles west of Hengyang. The communique said Japanese troops hammering westward had reached a point 18 miles west of Paoching two days ago and were being engaged by Chinese troops.

Competent sources in Chungking estimate that Gen. Shunroku Hata has thrown some 250,000 veteran troops into his South China campaign which is believed designed to cut the Burma road at Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province, and thus nullify the Allied Burma drive to clean out a land supply route from India to China.

It also poses a threat to United States Superfortress bases in West China.

Chinese At Bhamo Foil Jap Counterattacks

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 19 (AP)—Japanese troops in northern Burma counterattacked with tanks from Bhamo in an effort to break a Chinese encirclement of the city and advanced 400 yards before being checked, an Allied communique said today.

Troops of the Chinese 38th Division knocked out two enemy tanks before the Japanese drive was halted from the town which the Allies seek to make a station on the projected Ledo-Burma road route to China.

Other Chinese units cleaned out the last pocket of enemy resistance in the Momauk area, clearing the road from Bhamo to Mothit, 20 miles northeast of Bhamo.

Chinese troops cleared the Bhamo Namkham road from Bhamo almost to Mansi, ten miles southeast of Bhamo. This is a spur of the Burma road.

In the Chindwin valley of western Burma British Imperials advanced close to Paluzawa, 16 miles north of Kalewa, about 140 miles northwest of Mandalay.

JAPANESE HIT IN BURMA

Sultan Says Enemy Is Short of Troops and Equipment

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS, Myitkyina, Burma, Nov. 18 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, American commander in the India-Burma theatre, said today that "the Japanese in northern Burma are in a pretty bad fix in regards to supplies and men."

"The Chinese and British troops under my command," he declared, have inflicted ten-to-one casualties on the Japanese. This is partly due to the fact the Chinese troops, with years of combat experience, are becoming crack fighting units. Our forces have met green Japanese troops in some spots."

Commenting on reports that the Japanese may be planning to quit Burma General Sultan, who recently succeeded Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in the theatre, declared: "I have seen no indications the Japanese intend to give up Burma."

CORRESPONDENT MISSING

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—(AP) John J. Andrew, 24, of Springfield, Ill., United Press war correspondent in the China-Burma-India theater, has been reported missing in action since Nov. 5, the United Press said today. United Press said it had been informed by the War department that Andrew was missing after an air operation in the Asiatic theater but was given no other details.

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U. S. TROOPS LAND ON ASIA ISLANDS

MacArthur Also Reports Seizure Of Fanildo, In Mapia Group

Gen. MacArthur puts Japanese losses in Leyte campaign at 45,000 as compared with 5,691 American casualties.....*Page 5*

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, *Monday*, Nov. 20 (*AP*)—American forces have landed in the Asia Islands, 130 miles north of Sorong, New Guinea, headquarters reported today.

The Asia landing was made yesterday, while mopping-up operations in the occupation of the Mapia group were completed, a communique announced.

The Asia group lies about 180 miles due west of the Mapias, and presumably also was used as a lookout station for Japanese spotting the departure of bombing flights for northward targets.

Jap Battleship And Cruiser Hit

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in yesterday's communique that American heavy bombers smashed a Japanese battleship and a heavy cruiser off Borneo. At the same time he announced landings on Fanildo Island, third islet in the Mapia group to be invaded. Mopping was under way on near-by Bras Island.

Pegun Island, which completes the Mapia triangle, was the first of the group to be taken last Wednesday.

Liberator bombers with fighter escort also hit the Nipponese naval base on Brunei Bay, on the coast of Sarawak, British North Borneo, Thursday. They flew 800 miles for the attack which paid off with five direct hits on an enemy battleship and four on a heavy cruiser. The warships were set afire.

Three Bombers Lost

Three bombers were lost to intense Japanese anti-aircraft fire in the raid on the Brunei naval base. The force dropped 112 tons of bombs on shipping and shore installations.

[It is possible the Japanese warships hit at Brunei were there to repair damage received in the second sea battle of the Philippines.]

A patrol plane left a 3,000-ton freighter-transport in flames from direct hits off the south coast of Luzon, main island of the Philippines.

Bombers cut up runways and destroyed a number of parked Japanese planes at airdromes at Negros and Cebu islands in the Philippines. Japanese planes attempted interception and three were shot down.

Two Freighters Sunk

Three small freighters and a warship were damaged in the Palawan area by American patrol planes.

Two medium-sized freighters were sunk and two other cargo ships and 12 barges damaged off the northwest coast of Borneo. In Macassar Strait, between Borneo and the Celebes, a 1,000-ton freighter was destroyed and two other cargo ships damaged.

Light naval units sank eight enemy supply barges in the Moluccas.

One Japanese plane dropped a bomb harmlessly at American-held Morotai in the Malmaheras, northwest of New Guinea.

Briton Heads Operation

By Percy Finch

A Reuters Special Correspondent

ABOARD LORD ASHBOURNE'S TASK FORCE FLAGSHIP, In the Mapia Islands, Nov. 15 (Delayed) (*AP*).—An officer of the Royal Navy commanded an American amphibious operation for the first time in the Pacific war when American troops swarmed ashore today and occupied Pegun, largest island of the Mapia group, between Dutch New Guinea and the Philippines.

British sailors from the Midlands and the west country had their first crack at the Japanese and enjoyed it. As gun crews aboard the flagship, they helped blast a way for the American jungle-fighting infantry.

Shirtless, sweating crews slammed shell after shell into the island.

Trees that did not fall were swept by Bofors guns, just in case the Japanese tried to use them for range-finding.

When the American amphibious tanks and tractors rolled up the beach the island was a furnace. The infantry found only thirteen Japanese. They had killed themselves with grenades. The rest of the 400-strong garrison fled to another island.

The British sailors are proud to be fighting beside the Americans where the Japanese once sailed as masters. They wear American sailors' blue denims and "skivvy shirts." But when you hear the accents of Devon, Cornwall, Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire, all resemblance to United States Navy men vanishes.

Capt. Lord Ashbourne, who commanded the operation, is a veteran of the Sicily landing. He is serving under Rear Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the American Seventh Amphibious Force.

The Japanese were using the Mapia Islands to spot Allied convoys and planes heading for the Philippines. Three days before the occupation of Pegun they had shot down a Mitchell bomber. The landing troops found the crew of three dead beside the wreckage of their plane.

JAP LEYTE LOSS PUT AT 45,000

American Casualties Total 5,691 For Campaign

Spencer

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, *Monday*, Nov. 20 (*AP*)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that Japanese dead and wounded on Leyte Island have exceeded 45,000 since A-day, October 20, compared to American casualties of 5,691 dead, wounded and missing.

The breakdown of American casualties was: 1,123 killed, 126 missing and 4,432 wounded, the general said in a communique.

His latest figures were released as new reports told of fierce fighting around Limon, at the northern end of the Ormoc corridor.

Ormoc Road Block Holds

American ground forces broke a Japanese counterattack and held firmly to their road block across Ormoc highway, as tank-led Nipponese attempted to send reinforcements to remnants of a reinforced regiment surrounded at Limon.

The general said the broad disparity of casualties was because American forces had maneuvered to place the entire Yamashita line under artillery fire without the possibility of retaliation and Yank infantrymen had constantly bypassed and enveloped enemy bastions and strong points.

MacArthur's spokesman said the figures did not include 8,000 Japanese believed on four transports and six destroyers sunk off Ormoc Bay November 10, when a large-scale reinforcement attempt was crushed by Third Fleet carrier planes. Neither do they include Japanese naval personnel lost during the imperial naval defeat off the eastern Philippines October 25.

Still 25,000 Japs On Leyte

Although the figures are estimates, they indicate that Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita still has 25,000 first-class troops in the narrow corridor extending southward from the vicinity of Limon to Ormoc—a distance of some 20 miles.

The Japanese are resisting bitterly around Limon, against elements of the American 24th and 32d Divisions. Tank units and artillery were pressed into the Nipponese drive to break the American road block south of the town, but this arm thrust across Ormoc highway still severed their communications.

Heavy fighting also was reported west of Ormoc road, where an enemy counterattack was repulsed after three hours' fighting.

Enemy reinforcements were attempting to infiltrate into the Limon area.

Seventh Division Gains 3 Miles

Units of the American Seventh Division have gained another three miles in their push northward toward Ormoc, main enemy port on Leyte, the communique disclosed. The Seventh repulsed several night counterattacks near Malitbog, approximately seven miles south of Ormoc.

American light naval units, operating at night off the west coast, intercepted enemy small craft attempting to run troops and supplies to the battle area, sinking two torpedo boats, four barges and a coastal vessel.

Leyte-based American fighters, attacking enemy positions and lines of communications, destroyed five fighters and a coastal freighter. An enemy plane, forced down on Ormoc airfield, was destroyed by strafing.

Japanese aerial activity, said the communique, was "limited to light raids on our ground installations." Fighters and anti-aircraft guns destroyed six enemy planes, with three other probables.

U. S. WARSHIPS BOMBARD IWO JIMA IN BONINS

Admiral Nimitz Also Announces Recapture Of Ngeregong Islet

McMorly

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 19 (*AP*)—Dashing within 750 miles of Tokyo, American warships bombarded Iwo Island November 10, causing several explosions and large fires visible 35 miles at sea, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The Japanese apparently were so surprised that they put only one plane in the air and their shore batteries replied lightly and ineffectually.

No American casualties or damage was sustained.

Ngeregong Islet Retaken

Nimitz also announced the recapture of Ngeregong islet in the Palau group, eight miles northeast of American-held Peleliu, which about 200 Japanese occupied November 7. Elements of the 81st Army Division retook the islet without opposition.

Nimitz's communique did not confirm a recent Tokyo radio announcement that United States ships had sunk one Japanese gunboat and another small vessel, apparently in separate engagements, off the Bonin Islands.

The bombardment of Iwo, also part of the extensive Bonins, presumably was brief, since the communique reported the attack was made "before dawn."

Speedy Destroyers Used

The inference is that probably only speedy destroyers participated in the raid, dashing in for an accurate attack in pre-dawn darkness, then retiring at high speed before the startled enemy could counterattack effectively.

The accuracy of ships' gunfire was attested by Nimitz' statement that the first salvos started several explosions.

The bombardment probably was intended primarily to knock out fuel dumps and airdrome installations and to prevent the enemy from launching aerial attacks at Saipan. A few isolated raids were staged on Saipan earlier this month.

Warships might have been used instead of planes, because gunfire is more accurate than high-level bombing in such an operation.

Iwo was shelled first on Aug. 3-4 in an attack coordinated with a carrier assault on several adjacent islands.

Marines Use Dogs In Jap Hunt On Saipan

Saipan, Marianas Islands, Nov. 19 (*AP*)—American marines completed a three-day "rabbit hunt" the length of Saipan this week, killing 248 Japanese stragglers and capturing 47.

About 900 dogs were used in the cleanup hunt. At times the terrain was even too tough for the dogs.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in a communique today that nine marines were killed and 40 wounded as they covered the island in a line so close-knit that wherever possible each man could reach out and touch his neighbor.

Some Japs Buried Selves

Even so, Japanese were found after the line had passed. Some of the enemy buried themselves lightly and dug out when the Americans had passed.

The roundup increased the Japanese dead on Saipan to at least 25,392 and brought the bag of captured to 1,062.

Most of the Japanese were in good condition, some even sporting fresh haircuts. At one enemy position the marines found ... American ice-cream mix. ... other they found two c... of American beer. Some of the ... nese wore American uni... stolen or taken from the ...

Several women were amo... captives.

The captured Japanese exp... ed they failed to surrender because they feared they would be killed, and also felt the imperial navy would rescue them soon.

JAP RADIO REPORTS YANKS ATTACK MANILA

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American carrier-based planes swept over Manila again today the Japanese-controlled Manila ...dio reported.

Bombs were dropped, but the broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, asserted no damage was done and said "Japanese defense units" drove off the raiders.

The number of planes involved was not reported.

Tokyo radio reported American air raids on Yap, 300 miles northeast of the Palau islands, and on Legaspi, on the southeastern extremity of Luzon, main island of the Philippines.

JAPS NEED LIFEBELTS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More lifeboats are needed in Japan for use by Nipponese aviators when they are forced down in the water "because of inclement weather or motor trouble," Tokyo radio said today.

The broadcast, omitting mention of need for lifebelts by Japanese fliers downed by U. S. planes, was heard by the Federal Communica-

Insignia for Filipinos

New Shoulder Patches Sent MacArthur for Island Forces

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19 (*AP*).—New-type shoulder patches numbering 800,000 are en route to General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in the Philippines, Brigadier General Roland Walsh, Philadelphia depot quartermaster, announced yesterday.

General Walsh said the shipment was made nine days after General MacArthur requisitioned them. Two New Jersey factories turned out the first shipment in less than a week, General Walsh said. The arc-shaped patches bear the words, "Philippine Army" or "Constabulary" embroidered in blue.

New Jap Fighter Planes Aren't There Any More

At a Leyte Air Base, Nov. 18 (AP—Delayed)—First came three shining new Japanese fighter planes to strafe and bomb this base.

They were met by three Lightnings (P-38's).

Then all remaining in the air were three Lightnings.

The raiding Japanese went down in rapid order before the blazing guns of Major George Dewey, Hobart, Ind.; First Lieutenant Wilson Ekdahl, Englishtown, N. J., and Second Lieutenant James Moreing, of San Francisco.

By their quick victories the flyers boosted their squadron's total to 155 enemy planes, among the highest operating in the Southwest Pacific.

The squadron is led by Major Thomas McGuire, of Ridgewood, N. J., second ranking army ace in the southwest, with 28 kills.

Australian Prisoners Drown

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 19 (*AP*)—Acting Prime Minister Francis Forde reported today that 184 Australian prisoners of war were drowned and seventy-two rescued when a Japanese transport was sunk last June. The survivors were taken to a prison camp in Japan. Mr. Forde said he received notification of the incident from the International Red Cross.

BOLIVIAN PLOT IS DISCOVERED

State Of Siege Declared But Revolt Is Termed Quelled

Quayaquil, Ecuador, Nov. 19 (AP)—A Government announcement said tonight that arrests among persons with "apparently subversive aims" have been made in Quayaquil, Quito and Cuenca.

La Paz, Bolivia, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Government announced tonight that a revolutionary plot had been discovered and the leaders arrested.

President Gualberto Villaroel decreed a nation-wide state of siege.

The general staff broadcast through all the radio stations a communique saying "The sedition that broke out in the city of Oruro, organized by disqualified elements of the fallen regime, has come to an end as a result of the drastic measures adopted to squelch the attempt. The garrisons of La Paz and of all the interior of the Republic have expressed firm loyalty to the constitutional regime of President Villaroel.

Punishment Threatened

"The Government, as well as the general staff, has agreed to punish the seditious with drastic exemplarity."

Villaroel, saying reactionary elements were trying to disturb public order, issued the following decree, in agreement with the Council of Ministers:

"A state of siege is declared in all the territory of the Republic."

The decree, which gives the Government ample faculties to cope with any developments, was signed by all the ministers in accordance with constitutional regulations.

Oruro Is Expected

A communique from the Ministry of the Interior, however, stated that "with the exception of Oruro, where the counter-revolutionary focus is localized, tranquillity is absolute in the republic," in dicating the uprising had not been completely suppressed in Oruro.

The revolutionary leaders were reported to be Gen. Ovidio Quiroga, Col. Meliton Brito and Hernan Quroga, a member of the Revolutionary party.

Oruro is the second largest mining center of Bolivia and the third largest city of the country, having a population of 10,000.

'WAR IS NOT OVER,' FDR SAYS, OPENING SIXTH BOND DRIVE

President Sees 'Tough Road Ahead,' Before Victory Over Axis.

CITES HUGE COSTS

U.S. Spending 250 Million a Day in Conflict, He Tells Nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—(AP) The war is costing $250,000,000 a day, President Roosevelt said tonight in urging the nation to buy more war bonds.

In a radio speech on the eve of the Sixth War Loan campaign, the President said:

"The Sixth War Loan drive starting tomorrow is something more than just a money raising affair.

"We cannot all fight the enemy face-to-face. We cannot all produce the weapons and raw materials so vital to our armed forces.

"But there is one front on which all of us—every man, woman and child—can serve, and serve for the duration. We can all practice self-denial. We can all sacrifice some of our comforts to the needs of the men in service; and, yes, even some of our needs to their comforts.

"The war in this present month of November alone will cost us seven and one-half billions of dollars. That is two hundred and fifty millions a day.

"That is why every war bond you buy is so important.

"Costly Battles" Ahead

"The war is not over—no, not by many a costly battle. While we have every reason to be proud of what has been done—even optimistic about the ultimate outcome—we have no reason to be complacent about the tough road which still lies ahead.

"We have just been through a wartime election, demonstrating to the people of the world the deep roots of our democratic faith.

"The Sixth War Loan, I am confident, will be a further example of democracy in action in a world at war.

"There is an old saying about sticking to the plow until you have reached the end of the furrow. Every rule of common sense and patriotic thought makes that maxim applicable to our conduct in this war.

"In the name of our wounded and sick, in the name of our dead, and in the name of future generations of Americans, I ask you to plow out this furrow to a successful and victorious end."

Mr. Roosevelt's talk was part of the government's drive to remind the nation that fighting a far-flung war with modern weapons costs a lot of money.

The goal of the drive is $14,000,000,000.

At least $5,000,000,000 of that amount is expected to come out of the pockets of the average citizen, in this Sixth War Loan drive.

So that everyone will have full opportunity to let idle money help in the war, some 6,000,000 volunteers will ring doorbells throughout the land to remind them that the drive is on.

Army, Navy to Aid

The Army and the Navy are doing their part by showing how the money is being used in the manufacture of improved weapons, and in providing superior training so that the conflict can be shortened.

Chicago's lakeshore will be the target for a series of naval assaults, including gunfire and airplane strafing to show midwesterners how the Navy is doing its part to push the Japanese back in the Pacific.

The Army will employ eight crack infantry teams to give demonstrations of their fighting prowess in 101 cities.

The 16-state army tour will be under the supervision of Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, and Ted R. Gamble, director of the Treasury's War Finance division.

Composed of overseas veterans, many with decorations for gallantry, the teams will demonstrate rifles, automatic devices, mortars, flamethrowers, bazookas, and smoke. Climaxing the exhibitions will be a simulated but highly realistic attack upon a Jap pillbox.

Included in the itinerary are cities and towns in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, New York, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Washington.

The financial cost of the war will be described Monday night by Treasury Secretary Morgenthau in a 15-minute broadcast beginning at 9 p. m. (E.W.T.) over the Mutual Network.

Churchill to Roosevelt: 'Don't Go Out in the Rain'

By The Associated Press.

ALBANY, Nov. 10—The Right Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany, who returned tonight from an official trip to England, said that Prime Minister Churchill gave him this message for the President:

"Tell your President not to go out in the rain. I know what he'd say to me if I did it."

The Prime Minister said he had seen news pictures of the President motoring in a downpour.

The Bishop stated that he carried a letter to Mr. Roosevelt from the Prime Minister and would forward it from here.

Forrestal Says Defeat of Japan Will Not Be Easy

Warns Failure to Shatter Foe's Power May Mean New War Within 20 Years

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19 (AP).—If Japanese power is not shattered now, the job may have to be done all over again within twenty years, Navy Secretary James Forrestal said today.

He asserted in a talk before war bond salesmen in the Minnesota State Armory:

"There is no doubt about the sure and certain defeat of Germany. There can be no doubt, likewise, about the defeat of Japan if our national will has determined that the power of Japan must be thoroughly shattered.

"That may prove to be a harder task than we now think, but if we fail to shatter that power now, I very much fear that what Woodrow Wilson said in 1923 may prove true again.

"The job will have to be done all over again within twenty years and at many times even the present great cost."

Mr. Forrestal prefaced his comments about Japan with a review of how the Navy is expending its money.

Of $118,000,000,000 which Congress has authorized it to use since July, 1940, Mr. Forrestal said $69,000,000,000 actually has been spent, with most of the balance committed for needed equipment.

The Navy has achieved with its money, since 1940, these things, Mr. Forrestal said:

Inducted, fed, clothed, housed and trained 3,600,000 officers and men.

Built, armed, supplied, fueled and sent to sea 10,300,000 tons of ships.

Built and equipped 300 advance bases, plus domestic installations.

The new equipment, plus the old Navy, adds up to the world's largest fleet, which he added, has:

Convoyed in the Atlantic and Pacific troops and supplies aggregating 61,000 ships.

Landed on enemy beaches assault waves of 1,200,000 troops.

Sunk 1,400 enemy ships totaling approximately 4,750,000 tons.

Shot down or destroyed 10,000 planes.

Cleared the Japanese from a Pacific area of 8,170,000 square miles.

Mr. Forrestal said he would make no prediction as to when the war is likely to end, adding "the only way to win a short war is to plan for a long one."

He declared the damage suffered by the American fleet in the battle of the Philippines is "not sufficient to cause any trouble" and that while the Japanese fleet and air power have been heavily damaged General Douglas MacArthur "is now coming up against a very competent enemy in the form of the Japanese Army."

LIBERATED AREAS OF EUROPE FACE SEVERE WINTER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 — (AP) Europe is moving into its blackest winter of suffering.

This is the conclusion of American officials who have had opportunity to study reports from the liberated areas and the battle fronts.

The period which recently had been expected to produce peace and reconstruction now appears destined to produce more death, destruction disease, political unrest than any other in this war.

Reich to Be Blasted

For Germany, whose stubborn will to fight on means prolonged and unnecessary slaughter, the destruction may be unparalleled so far as previous Allied campaigns are concerned. The tonnage of bombs on German cities will be greatly increased. And to this will be added the destructive fury of the army whose great western offensive already has begun.

But the tragedy as officials here see it is not the devastation which the Germans are forcing on themselves but the suffering which all Europe must undergo as a result. It is suffering brought on by inadequate supplies.

This is due primarily to the extremely heavy shipping demands of the stepped-up European and Pacific offensives. Pacific distances particularly are so vast that each new island advance requires hundreds of thousands of additional tons of shipping space.

What this means in Europe is, in the words of one authority, "simple and terrible."

The French have come through the Summer with enough food probably to see them through the Winter. Transportation is easing up a little inside France due to deliveries of army locomotives and improvisation of rolling stock, and to the fact that the French are reassembling trucks and cars which they had hidden from the Germans. But the French will be cold for lack of fuel and many less urgent items are short.

French and Belgian ports were badly wrecked by retreating Nazis except for Antwerp. They are being restored but the great armies on the offensive need all the port facilities. The Belgians like the French are understood to have basically adequate food but political unrest in both countries is believed to be traceable in part to shortages of fuel and other supplies.

Bleak Picture in Holland

Holland has perhaps the bleakest prospects of all. Hundreds of thousands of acres of Dutch land have been flooded and the country has been thoroughly looted. The people in occupied Holland are said to be confronted with starvation.

One of the complexities, according to one informant, is that the liberated peoples cannot understand why, when the war moves beyond them, supplies should not flow in and factories start humming again.

In southern Europe conditions are no better than in the north and west. The best efforts of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to improve the lot of the people of Italy are said thus far to have made little dent in the suffering. Here again political instability and general economic disorganization may be expected throughout the Winter.

Other hunger areas are likely to be Greece and Yugoslavia.

Little is known of conditions in central Europe.

Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria appear to be in for weeks if not months of warfare. The same applies to western Poland.

Certainly those areas which remain under German control will be compelled to yield what they have to the battered Reich. Even if Germany does not last through the Winter there is little prospect of great relief before spring because the continent has been so thoroughly disorganized.

CHANCE SLIM FOR OIL PACT

Death In Committee Likely For Anglo-U. S. Agreement

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP)—Slow death in a Senate Foreign Relations Committee pigeonhole today appeared likely for the proposed Anglo-American oil agreement.

Influential Senators said opposition from the United States petroleum industry apparently had dimmed even plans for committee hearings.

Although Chairman Connally (D., Texas) declined comment on the report, he has indicated n. hearings are contemplated this session. He steered clear of speculation on when hearings might be called.

The proposal, regarded by some as setting a pattern for subsequent international compacts on tin, rub-

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ber, sugar and basic alloys, was submitted to the Senate for ratification August 24.

Commission Planned

Drafted by representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, it contemplates the establishment of an international petroleum commission.

Its purpose, among other things, would be to seek the equitable distribution of production among oil-producing countries, and to provide equal opportunity for the acquisition of exploration and development rights in world reserves, coupled with a system of fair prices.

The Western Petroleum Refiners Association, Tulsa, Okla., protested that the agreement was drafted "without free discussion and consideration by representatives of the petroleum industry," and called its provisions "indefinite, ambiguous and vague."

Foresees Added Control

Ratification, it argued, would make "reasonably probable an extension of Federal control over the petroleum industry."

J. Howard Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company in Pennsylvania, saw in the agreement the first step toward "a super state cartel."

It might give some international body authority, he said, to shut down oil wells in this country in order to balance world production.

Some members of the Foreign Relations and Senate Petroleum Policy committees said that rather than bring the pact to the floor for possible Senate rejection, they likely would let it "gather dust" in the Foreign Relations Committee.

Misinterpretation Feared

Outright rejection, members said, might be misconstrued as an unwillingness to work out other international trade agreements.

President Roosevelt agreed to consideration of the pact as a treaty, requiring a two-thirds Senate vote, rather than an executive agreement, as it was construed by some State Department sources.

Some committee members expressed belief that Harold L. Ickes, Interior Secretary, as Petroleum Administrator, may bring pressure for early Senate action.

Congressional opposition previously had "put on ice" his proposal for construction of a trans-Arabian pipeline.

New Transport Plane Announced

Chicago, Nov. 19 (AP)—Details of a new 14-passenger transport plane designed for short and medium length "feeder line" flights, was announced today by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, which said it was the first step toward post-war "universal air transportation."

The plane has been designated the Saturn, Model 75, and conforms in general to specifications for an interurban or feeder line transport outlined by airline engineers through the Air Transport Association.

Can Be Converted Quickly

It is little more than half the size of the present standard airline equipment, the 21-passenger Douglas DC-3. The Saturn is designed to carry 14 passengers, two crewmen, baggage and cargo, the interior arrangement being subject to quick conversion to greater cargo space by removal of seats and movement of a bulkhead.

It is an all-metal, high-wing monoplane powered by two Continental-built Wright air-cooled radial engines rated at 525 horsepower each. Cruising speed was estimated at more than 200 miles an hour, with a top speed of 240 miles an hour, and a maximum range carrying eight passengers of 1,600 miles. Takeoff distance is figured at 1,055 feet and landing speed at 73 miles an hour, both characteristics which would be valuable in operating from small airports. Gross weight is figured at 13,500 pounds, compared with around 25,000 for the DC-3.

Third New Plane Announced

The Saturn is the third new plane to be announced in detail during the International Civil Aviation Conference, which attracted representatives of 54 nations. One was the Glenn L. Martin Company Model 202 Mercury, designed for standard airline operations with a capacity of about 36 passengers.

'CATFISH' LAUNCHED BY ELECTRIC BOAT CO.

GROTON, Nov. 19—(AP) The Catfish, 22nd submarine to be launched here this year, slid down the Electric Boat company's ways today in a ceremonial setting which was highlighted by the award to the company of the Army-Navy "E" flag with four stars.

The presentation was made by Lt. Comdr. Louis H. Brendel, U.S.N.R., of the Navy's incentive division, to O. Pomeroy Robinson, vice-president of the company and general manager of the Groton plant.

29,384,7[illegible] Garments Made For [illegible]eign Relief

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP)—American Red Cross chapters in the last five years have produced 29,384,780 garments for foreign relief.

The Red Cross, in making that known today, said 21,776,280 of the garments already have been received in, or are en route to, Allied or liberated countries. In addition, millions of commercially produced garments have been provided.

5,000 U. S. Assault Boats To Be Sold

Washington, Nov. 19 (AP)—Those assault boats which have been declared obsolete for military purposes will sell for $75 retail.

The Maritime Commission, asking bids for nearly 5,000 boats, announced the retail price today. Dealers may purchase them in lots of 25 or more for $52.50. Used assault boats will be cheaper.

The assault boats are described as suitable for sportsmen. Assault troops use paddles to bring the boats into beaches, the commission said. The boats, nearly 14 feet long, weigh 165 pounds.

MRS. LUCE TO VISIT SOLDIERS AT FRONT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Representative Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut, a member of the House Military Affairs committee, will visit European battlefronts and army camps soon, it was learned here.

It is understood that the Army made a special point of asking Mrs. Luce to make the trip because of her oft-expressed interest in the welfare of G. I. Joe, the common soldier.

The invitation came suddenly and the whole affair involved a hurried revision of all of Mrs. Luce's plans for the immediate future. The exact time and place of departure of the Congressional party is a military secret but Mrs. Luce expects to be back in time for the beginning of the new session of Congress in January.

Far East War Veteran Killed In Bomber Crash

Long Beach, Cal., Nov. 19 (AP)—Capt. Grover Huffle, Jr., 27, bemedalled veteran of the China-Burma-India war theater, was disclosed today as the pilot who lost his life yesterday while attempting to swerve his medium bomber from crashing into houses.

Ferrying command officials said the Orlando (Fla.) flyer must have battled before the crash to miss hitting dwellings in the near-by Willmington area. The plane's twin engines were buried a foot in the pavement 50 feet from a sleeping 2-year-old child.

The son of Grover Huffle, Leesburg, Fla., the captain completed 72 missions over the "hump" and won the Air Medal with cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross and Presidential Citation Ribbon. He returned from the Far East two weeks ago.

BATTLE EXPECTED IN MOVE TO MAKE FEPC PERMANENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—(AP) Months before any action is due, legislation to make permanent the Fair Employment Practices committee is starting along a rocky road strewn with wreckage of anti-lynching and poll tax measures.

Bills to ban poll taxes and combat lynching always have encountered fights and filibusters in Congress. And, despite Republican and Democratic campaign indorsements, a lasting FEPC apparently is also in for some rough going.

A measure to set up a permanent agency charged with trying to minimize racial and religious job discrimination hasn't even emerged from a Senate or House committee. But Southerners are against it. And the spearhead of the opposition may be Senator Russell (D-Ga.).

"It will only be passed," he asserted today, "after the most terrific fight waged in Congress in a long, long time. In fact, I don't think it can be passed.

"There is a lot of strong opposition, and I don't think after the issue is understood the opposition will by any means be confined to the South."

Russell bucked vigorously when Congress was asked a few months ago to provide funds for the temporary FEPC existing under a Presidential Executive order. And he let it be known that he would combat creation of a permanent agency even more strenuously.

"Why, it would go farther toward nationalizing industry than any other thing," he fumed. "If it were enacted, it would give a government agency absolute control over all relations heretofore left to private industry.

"Private industry would really be dead. It would mean a sweeping change in the American system."

A permanent FEPC wouldn't necessarily work entirely to the advantage and betterment of the American Negro, Russell contended. He said, for instance, that it could compel a Negro druggist in Harlem to hire a Japanese-American pharmacist whether he wanted to or not.

And that, he said, is one reason why the opposition will spread once the issue is better understood.

Ohio Telephone Strike Spreads To Youngstown

Maintenance Men Walk Out With Operators; Military Calls Suffer No Delays

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 19 (AP).—A strike of telephone operators which already had affected twenty-four Ohio cities spread to the steel-making center of Youngstown today, with maintenance men joining the walkout. There were no prospects of an early settlement.

Harold Barber, vice-president in charge of public relations for the Ohio Bell Telephone Company, said Ohio Bell could do nothing now that the matter had been referred to the War Labor Board.

The regional War Labor Board in Cleveland, which submitted the case to the national board for "appropriate action," said any developments would have to come from the parent body in Washington.

The strike began Friday, when operators in Dayton quit work in protest against a company policy of importing out-of-town operators on a salary-plus-expenses basis, according to Miss Jeanette Reedy, president of the southwestern division of the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers. Operators in other exchanges followed them in a sympathy strike.

The company has contended that "it is only fair" to compensate operators from out of the city for added expenses.

Earl Culp, editor of the federation's bulletin, said in Cleveland that he expected maintenance men, equipment installers and construction workers affiliated with the union in northeastern Ohio to leave their jobs tomorrow or Tuesday. Today was their regular day off.

A total of 850 maintenance men in Cleveland quit Saturday night. The number of other such employees in the northeastern area, which includes also Akron, Canton and Youngstown, was not available.

The Youngstown operators and plant workers walked out at 3:30 p. m. and with them fellow employees in Salem. A total of 325 operators and 100 plant workers in the two cities participated. Picket lines were formed about the main building in Youngstown.

Ohio Bell said that all government, military and emergency calls were going through today without delay, although the company broadcast an appeal by radio to subscribers to use their phones only in emergencies.

Mr. Culp, speaking for the federation, asserted that local service "is what you might call normal."

AFL BECKONS ANEW TO CIO

Report Urges Solid Labor Front For Post-War World

New Orleans, Nov. 19 (AP)—The AFL, deploring the widening split with the CIO, beckoned anew today to its one-time committee to come back and present a solid labor front for the post-war world.

The American Federation of Labor's leadership represented by the executive council, made its annual report for the 64th annual convention and emphasized it with a bitter denunciation of CIO "raiding policy" and an expression of hope that the gap between the two unions might be erased.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, formed as the committee for Industrial Organization of the AFL in 1935, by John L. Lewis, is starting its convention simultaneously in Chicago tomorrow but President Philip Murray made no reference in his annual report to any possible reaffiliation. He did urge labor unity, however.

Tactics Called Reprehensible

The AFL council condemned as "reprehensible" some of the tactics it said were used by CIO unions to acquire strength at the expense of AFL unions, and charged "deception and fraud" had sometimes been employed.

"Division, discord, and disunity prevail within the ranks of labor," the council report said. "The situation has grown worse; confusion, distrust, and bitterness have increased" during the last year, when the AFL's peace negotiating committee was unable to arrange a meeting with CIO representatives.

"The cause of labor will not be well served if we face the post-war period divided, disunited and fighting each other.

"It is reasonable to conclude that we will be forced to meet a severe test when the war is over. No doubt the enemies of labor will unite against us. That means we will be compelled to face united opposition on the part of our enemies and changed economic conditions which will seriously affect our efforts to maintain American wage standards and conditions of employment.

Wants Facts Faced

"It is the opinion of the executive council that the leaders of the CIO who are responsible for the division within the ranks of labor should face the facts, abandon the destructive policy which they have followed for years, and unite with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor in a sincere and constructive effort to establish unity, cooperation and solidarity within the ranks of labor."

George Meany, secretary-treasurer, reported total membership of AFL unions was 6,818,400, a gain of nearly 50,000 during the year. The International Association of Machinists jumped into the lead with 665,900 paying members. The machinists, out of the AFL during 1943, have doubled their membership since 1942.

The council devoted considerable attention to post-war problems, domestic and international. Its principal proposal was for Congressional creation of an office of War Mobilization and adjustment, with an economic commission made up of workers, employers and farmers. The commission would make policies to guide war demobilization, reconversion and reconstruction and reemployment.

Suggestions Made

The office would:

1. Coordinate plans for production and reemployment and time demobilization of armies with work opportunities.

2. In order to facilitate employment after the war, prepare to promote early resumption of private business by (a) contract cancellation negotiation; (b) prompt settlement of claims; (c) removal of Government property from plants; (d) disposition of Government surplus property.

The plan allowed for continuation of price control and rationing "until scarcities disappear."

CAPITAL LEADERS EXPECT INCREASE IN WAGE FORMULA

Upward Revision of 'Little Steel' Ceiling Likely Through WLB.

EARLY ACTION SEEN

Vinson Pledges 'Special Vigilance' to Curb Future Rise in Living Costs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—(AP) A number of senators, including some who dislike the idea, expressed the opinion today that President Roosevelt will revise the "Little Steel" wage formula upward.

At the same time, Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson pledged "special vigilance" by himself and the Price Administrator to stop further increases in the cost of living. In a statement, he called for a wage policy to provide earnings, after V-E day "high enough to buy the products of our expanded and reconverted industries."

Congressmen saw in War Labor Board Chairman Davis' Saturday report of a wartime living cost increase of 29 to 30 per cent a vehicle for early White House action.

While the legislators were divided as to the desirability of basic wage increases, a majority agreed that the Administration would move in that direction.

30 Per Cent Rise Asked

Some observers thought that the President might tell the War Labor Board to permit wage increases above the 15 per cent in excess of January, 1941 levels allowed by the "Little Steel" formula, but not as high as the 30 per cent increase proposed by George Meany, A.F.L. member of the committee.

Senator Russell (D-Ga) said he thought some types of labor are entitled to some increases, but added that "those who are holding the line against inflation have got to be supported, and I'd hate to see the 'Little Steel' formula entirely discarded."

On the other hand, Senator Aiken (R-Vt) asserted that it looked to him "as if the 'Little Steel' formula is on the way out, if the report is accepted."

"I never did think the formula was very fair," Aiken told reporters. "It took no account of depreciation in quality in such items as shoes and clothing, which meant higher living costs even though the prices were unchanged."

One southern senator who declined to be quoted by name said there is "already some recession in some businesses." He added that if general wage increases are granted, "they would be reflected in the cost of war supplies and might upset budget calculations."

Vinson Praises Report

Vinson praised the Davis report as a "careful, thorough and disinterested survey."

"Naturally, I am gratified at this confirmation of the general belief that a good job has been done in stabilizing wartime prices and living costs," he said.

"I am frankly disturbed to note that, after a year of complete stability, the cost of living has risen slightly but perceptibly during the past six months. This must stop. The Price Administrator and I will use special vigilance to this end.

"Meanwhile we must plan to meet the changes with which "V-E" day will put us face to face. We must put consumer goods from our reconverted industries on the market at prices low enough to provide mass markets and full employment. We must have a wage policy to provide workers with earnings high enough to buy the products of our expanded and reconverted industries."

PEPPER TO SEEK ACTION ON WAGES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—(AP) Encouraged by the testimony of war Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis, Senator Pepper (D-Fla) announced yesterday he will seek action this session on his substandard wage resolution.

It would advise the WLB that Congress considers any wage less than 65 cents an hour to be substandard.

Davis endorsed the resolution "in principle" near the close of an all-day hearing by a Senate Labor subcommittee, but told the Senators that if the resolution were adopted, the board would regard it as a guide rather than a mandate.

"You've got to handle increases so industry can handle them and continue to make a profit," Davis said. "We might feel that 65 cents was too high even for a voluntary increase."

Although he agreed there would be strong pressure to raise all wages to the 65 cent minimum if the resolution were adopted, Davis said the board would feel no compulsion to go up to that limit.

The concurrent resolution would merely express the sense of Congress on the controversial subject and would not have the force of law. Pepper said, however, that as far as he was concerned he would be willing to make the 65 cent minimum arbitrary—"shifting to the feet of industry and the general public some of the burden which has been borne by underpaid groups."

The present minimum hourly wage under the wage-hour act is 40 cents but the war labor board now is permitting employers who voluntarily offer to raise wages up to the 50-cent level to do so without consulting the board.

Davis said there was no doubt that increases in living costs bear more heavily on the lowest bracket wage earners who have to cut down on food, clothing and medical attention. He said anything that could be done to lift substandard wages would be "helpful."

AMS (800-UP)

WESTERN P.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, NOV 19--AMERICANS EAST OF AACHEN LUNGED FORWARD FOUR MILES TODAY IN SUDDENLY FLUID FIGHTING AMID STRONG INDICATIONS THE BITTER NAZI STAND BEFORE THE RHINE WAS CRACKING AT LAST, WHILE DOUGHBOYS FARTHER SOUTH INVESTED ONE-THIRD OF METZ AND CHASED GERMANS IN A BROAD RETREAT TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN THE SAAR.

FRONT LINE REPORTS SAID METZ WAS FALLING TO AMERICAN ASSAULT--THE FIRST TIME IN 1,500 YEARS THAT IT HAS BEEN TAKEN IN DIRECT ATTACK.

THE FIRST ARMY'S SURGE CARRIED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF ESCHWEILER, SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN, AND PUT LT.-GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' MEN ASTRIDE THE FINE ADOLF HITLER MILITARY HIGHWAY TO COLOGNE AND THE RHINE. SOME UNITS CUT IN SOUTHEAST OF ESCHWEILER, A TOWN OF 50,000, TWENTYEIGHT MILES FROM COLOGNE.

FARTHER NORTH, BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS "MARRIED IN BATTLE" SEIZED THE ROAD HUB OF GEILENKIRCHEN, 12 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN, AND FOUGHT ON 30 MILES FROM DUSSELDORF.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS PUNCHED OUT GAINS ALONG A 15 MILE SECTOR IN THE AACHEN AREA, WITH ONE ADVANCE TO ESCHWEILER ACCOMPLISHED IN A BLOODLESS, GHOSTLY NIGHT ASSAULT.

LT.-GEN. GEORGE PATTON SENT HIS THIRD ARMY INTO GERMANY AT NEW POINTS, AND HIS INFANTRY BROKE INTO METZIN A FOUR-WAY SQUEEZE.

BY TONIGHT THE AMERICANS HAD WON ONE-THIRD OF THE FORTRESS TOWN FROM BEFUDDLED GERMAN DEFENDERS, MANY OF THEM "PEOPLE'S ARMY" MEN WITH ARM BANDS AS THE ONLY VESTIGE OF UNIFORMS.

METZ' ESCAPE GAP HAD BEEN SHUT, AND THE GERMANS WERE IN WHOLESALE RETREAT ALL ALONG THE THIRD ARMY FRONT TOWARD THE SAAR BASIN, A FRONT DISPATCH DECLARED, WITH PATTON'S MEN CHARGING UP TO THE FRONTIERO OF THAT RICMPIMBQV VJOVINCE.

FRONT DISPATCH DECLARED, WITH PATTON'S MEN CHARGING UP TOPTHE FRONTIER OF THAT RICHLY INDUSTRIAL PROVINCE. PLANES HAMMERED THE FLEEING ENEMY COLUMNS, KNOCKING OUT MORE THAN 250 TRANSPORT.

THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY FARTHER SOUTH ALSO SCORED BRILLIANTLY, CAPTURING THE JUNCTION CITY OF BLAMONT ONLY 40 MILES FROM STRASBOURG AND OVERRUNNING A DOZEN OTHER TOWNS, SOME SCORCHED BY GERMAN TORCH.

THE SWISS RADIO SAID THAT THE FRENCH HAD FOUGHT INTO BELFORT, ON THE SOUTHERN ROUTE OF INVASION INTO GERMANY, WHILE OTHER FORCES SWUNG AROUND SOME 18 MILES TO THE EAST, SEIZING THE ALSACE TOWNS OF DANNEMARIE AND ALTKIRCH AND THREATENING TO SEAL OFF GERMAN DEFENDERS INSIDE THE GAP.

AT ALTKIRCH, THE FRENCH WOULD BE EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF MULHOUSE AT THE EASTERN END OF THE GAP AND 13 MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER AT THE RHINE. WHILE THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION, THE PARIS RADIO BROADCAST A FRENCH WAR BULLETIN SAYING ITS ARMY HAD ENTERED ALSACE.

IN HOLLAND, A SIXTH ALLIED ARMY--THE BRITISH SECOND- - BEAT OUT NEW GAINS, REACHING TO NEAR HELDEN, 7 1/2 MILES FROM VENLO, A DUTCH ENTRANCE TO THE REICH.

LONDON,NOV.19-(AP)-OFFICIALS OF THE AIR AND NAVAL MINISTRIES DECLINED TO COMMENT ON A GERMAN CHARGE THAT THE NAZI HOSPITAL SHIP TUEBINGEN WAS SUNK YESTERDAY BY RAF PLANES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

EV726PEW

THE U.S. FIRST ARMY'S FOUR-MILE ADVANCE EAST OF AACHEN WAS THE GREATEST GAIN SINCE THE MASSIVE OFFENSIVE OPENED FOUR DAYS AGO -- A BLOW IN WHICH THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH AND BRITISH SECOND ARMIES HAVE BEEN ALIGNED SHOULDER TO SHOULDER, SUPPORTED BY MASSIVE GUNS AND PLANES IN ASSAULTS AGAINST FANATICAL NAZIS, DUG-IN TANKS, BARBED WIRE, AND MINEFIELDS.

"THERE WERE STRONG INDICATIONS THE ENEMY WAS REACHING THE BREAKING POINT IN ONE AREA UNDER THE TERRIBLE WEIGHT OF THE FIRST ARMY'S ATTACK," AP CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD REPORTED SUNDAY NIGHT FROM THE FRONT. THERE ARE SIGNS, HE SAID, THAT "THE TOUGH CRUST OF NAZI RESISTANCE PROTECTING THE OUTER FRINGES OF THE RHINELAND HAS BEEN SMASHED IN SPOTS," BUT "THERE IS NO BREAKTHROUGH BY THE FIRST ARMY" AS YET.

FIRST ARMY MEN WON THE TOWN OF HAMICH SOUTHEAST OF INDUSTRIAL ESCHWEILER AFTER A SEE-SAW BATTLE, THEN PUSHED ON AND CAPTURED HAMICH RIDGE, THE HIGH GROUND USED BY GERMANS TO SPOT AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.

SOME 15 OR MORE TOWNS WERE SEIZED IN ADVANCES FROM SOUTHEAST OF ESCHWEILER TO THE GEILENKIRCHEN AREA.

U.S. INFANTRY WORKING WITH BRITISH TANKS CAPTURED GEILENKIRCHEN, AND MEN OF THE U.S. NINTH ARMY TOOK SETTERICH, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF GEILENKIRCHEN. NINTH ARMY TROOPS ALSO BATTLED NORTHWEST OF ESCHWEILER.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE AACHEN OFFENSIVE, GERMAN PLANES OPPOSED THE ALLIED AIR ATTACK, BUT U.S. PILOTS CLAIMED 15 ENEMY SHIPS DOWNED, WHILE LOSING ONE.

AT METZ, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT LEWIS HAWKINS SUNDAY NIGHT SAID "EARLY COMPLETION OF THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL STORMING OF THE FORTRESS CITY APPEARED CERTAIN AS THE AMERICAN SPEED DISRUPTED DEFENSIVE PLANS."

UNITS OF THE 95TH DIVISION BROKE INTO METZ FROM THE NORTHEAST, NORTH, AND NORTHWEST, AND MEN OF THE FIFTH DIVISION INVADED FROM THE SOUTHEAST. THE FIFTH DIVISION BY-PASSED FORT QUEULEU, AND MANY SURPRISED GERMAN TROOPS SURRENDERED WITHOUT RESISTANCE, HAWKINS SAID. THE CITY WAS CUT OFF.

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SAID. THE CITY WAS CUT OFF.

THE WHOLESALE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL ALONG THE THIRD ARMY FRONT BEGAN SATURDAY NOON, HE ADDED, IN A RETREAT TOWARD SAARLAUTERN, SAARBRUCKEN AND SAAREGUEMINES. PILOTS HAMMERING THESE COLUMNS REPORTED THE BEST TRANSPORT-HUNTING SINCE THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM AVRANCHES IN NORMANDY.

A86

THIRD ARMY TROOPS AND ARMOR WERE PILING UP TO OR OVER THE GERMAN BORDER ON A 15-MILE FRONT ANGLING SOUTHEAST FROM THE LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER. THE U.S. 10TH ARMORED DIVISION MADE A NEW CROSSING INTO THE REICH NEAR LAUNSTROFF, AND PRESSED CLOSE TO GERMANY AT TWO OTHER POINTS.

EARLIER, THE THIRD ARMY HAD TAKEN THE TOWNS OF BESCH AND WOCHERN IN GERMANY NEAR LUXEMBOURG, AND SEVERAL VILLAGES FARTHER SOUTH IN FRANCE.

FROM NOV. 8 THROUGH SATURDAY, THE THIRD ARMY TOOK 11,304 PRISONERS.

THE SEVENTH ARMY WAS BEATING STEADILY TOWARD THE ENTRANCES TO GAPS IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS. BLAMONT, AN IMPORTANT HIGHWAY CENTER, FELL SOON AFTER CAPTURE OF RAON-L'ETAPE, 13 MILES FARTHER SOUTH. OTHER TROOPS STOOD BEFORE ST.DIE, ANOTHER 10 MILES SOUTHEAST.

ME542PEW

30 24 — 20 511

SHAEF -- TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS IN WESTERN FRONT SUB FOR SEVENTH, (Bealmear)
EIGHTH AND NINTH GRAPHS: THE FRENCH FIRST XXX FROM BELFORT.

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY IN NORTHEAST FRANCE TOOK FORT DU MONT VAUDOIS, SOUTHEAST OF BELFORT, AND

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GUARDIAN OF THE BELFORT GAP, LATE FRONTLINE DISPATCHES SAID.

THE FRENCH ALSO THRUST A DOZEN MILES EAST OF BELFORT AND TOOK DANNEMARIE, 12 MILES BELOW MULHOUSE, IN AN ADVANCE OF TEN MILES SINCE THEY ENTERED THE TOWN OF DELLE AT THE SWISS BORDER SATURDAY. (THE SWISS RADIO SAID THE FRENCH HAD ACTUALLY ENTERED BELFORT).

THE AMERICAN SEVENTH XXX TENTH GRAPH.

ME926PEW

AAF Worden, Germany (Baker) x x x German tanks

FROM AN OBSERVATION POST IN THE HOUSE PFC WALTER KREUGER, 922 WEST 29TH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.; PFC EDWIN T.KNOWLES, BRECKVILLE, OHIO; PVT. GLEN DRAKE, 625 LOMIT AVE., GLENDALE, CALIF., AND SGT.WILLIS JENKINS, 16-168 KENTFIELD, DETROIT, MICH., WATCHED THE BATTLE.

"I NEVER WAS SO GLAD TO SEE ANYTHING AS I WAS THOSE TANKS," SAID PVT.NORMAN JANDREAU, 117 EAST 53RD ST., LONG BEACH, CALIF., WHO WAS PINNED DOWNED BY SNIPERS DURING THE SECOND ATTACK.

PVT.PASQUALE VITALONE, 83 PHOENIX ST., CANADIAGUA, N.Y., SAID A GERMAN MACHINE GUNNER IN A CHURCH STEEPLE PINNED HIM DOWN UNTIL THE TANKS BLASTED HIM OUT.

SGT.BER[illegible] RANDOLPH, VT., WHO WITH STAFF SGT.CARMELO STILL-

ITTANO, 125 SUSQUEHANNA ST., BINGHAMTON, N.Y., WERE AMONG THE FIRST YANKS IN WARDEN.

ON ONE SIDE OF WARDEN YANK MACHINEGUNNERS CAUGHT A COMPANY OF GERMANS ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE AND MOWED DOWN 50 OR 60 OF THEM.

B38

THE MACHINEGUNNERS INCLUDED TECH SGT.MICHAEL CIRULLO, 3 NORTH VEAZIE, ST., NORTH ADAMS, MASS.; CPL.DALE JOHNSON, BORUP, MINN.; SGT. CHESTER BEAYON, CASTLETON, VT.; PVT.STANLEY WIELGUW, 2651 WEST POTOMAC AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., AND PVT.ZYGMONG POLCHLOPEK, 108 WALNUT ST., HOLYOKE, MASS.

THE DRIVER OF MY JEEP, PFC HAROLD FRY, MT.VERNON, OHIO, AND I WERE FORCED TO TAKE TO A DITCH WHEN A GERMAN SNIPER SPOTTED US. ALONG WITH US WAS A MINESWEEPING DETAIL COMPOSED OF T/5 JOHN SHELDEN, HELENA, ARK.; PVT.ARTHUR FANT, ALTHA, FLA.; T/4 ROY WILDER, COLEMAN, TEX.; PVT.ARTHUR GROWER 51 AOUTV LINCOLN ST., KEENE, N.H.; SGT.JOHN KULBATSKI, 558 FIRST ST., HOBOKEN, N.J., AND PFC EDWIN NESS, 8532 104TH ST., RICHMOND HILL, N.Y.

GEILENKIRCHEN, GERMANY--1ST ADD GALLAGHER'S EYEWITNESS (TOP AYE)

X X X KEEP DUCKING. German defenses.

SOME G.I.'S WHO HAD JUST SEEN THEIR LIEUTENANT SHOT DOWN WERE IN A GRIM MOOD.

"THEY SHOT THE LIEUTENANT AND THEIR OWN MEN, TOO. I'D LIKE TO GE THOSE --------," DECLARED CPL.JAMES BRYANT OF LONG BEACH, CALIF.

"WE HAD ONE GROUP AND WERE BRINGING IN ANOTHER WHEN THEY CUT LOOSE," EXPLAINED SGT.ROBERT MEINECKE OF BELLEVILLE, TEX. "WE'VE GOT ONE OF THOSE REAL NAZI BASTARDS THERE," HE ADDED, POINTING TO AN ARROGANT YOUNG LIEUTENANT STANDING ALONE WITH HIS HANDS OVER THE TOP HIS HEAD. "HE SAID WE WEREN'T AS TOUGH AS THE RUSSIANS, BUT WE TOLD HIM HE WAS DAMN' LUCKY WE GOT HIM INSTEAD OF THE RUSSIANS."

"THEY DON'T LOOK LIKE SUPERMEN TO ME," OPINED SGT.TOM DIXON OF ROCKAWAY, N.J.

A MOTLEY CREW OF PRISONERS WAS LINED AGAINST A WALL WHILE G.I.'S WENT THROUGH THEIR POCKETS AND THREW AWAY ANYTHING THAT COULD BE USED AS A WEAPON.

"EVERYONE OF THOSE GUYS HAS GOT TOENAIL SCISSORS," SGT.ANDREW BALOGS OF WILKES BARRE, PA., SAID DISGUSTEDLY, THROWING A PAIR ON THE GROUND. "THEY MUST SPEND ALL THEIR TIME TRIMMING THEIR TOES."

THERE ARE NO CIVILIANS TO BE SEEN IN THE CITY AND PVT.KEITH LAYLOCK OF JOURDANTON, TEX., WHO HAS BEEN IN ALL PARTS OF GEILENKIRCHEN, SAID HE HAD SEEN NONE.

"I THOUGHT ALL THE KRAUT TROOPS WERE GONE TOO, BUT WE ARE PICKING THEM UP ALL OVER," SAID PVT.ALVIN L.ROBERT OF TEMPLE, OKLA., WHO WAS WITH THE INFANTRY MOPPING UP GERMAN STRAGGLERS. AMONG HIS COMPANIONS WERE PVT.MOISES HERRERA OF PLEASANTON, TEX., AND PVT.EDWARD ROBERTSON OF JONESBORO, ARK.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE CREW LED BY LT.GASTON PENDER OF HOBGOOD, N.C., HAD BROADCAST INTO THE CITY, CALLING ON THE GERMANS TO SURRENDER. THE PRISONERS SAID THEY HAD HEARD THE BROADCAST, BUT THEY HAD WANTED TO SURRENDER ANYWAY.

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B40

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT MOST OF THE OFFICERS HAD FLED AND LEFT THEIR MEN JUST AS THEY DID IN FRANCE IN RESPONSE TO AN ORDER FROM THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND THAT THEY MUST SAVE THEMSELVES FOR THE NEXT WAR.

TO GET INTO THE CITY THE AMERICANS HAD TO BREAK THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE FORTIFICATIONS, BUT THEY ATTACKED THE PILLBOXES FROM THE REAR AND, IN THE WORDS OF LT.COL.WILLIAM F.BARRETT OF TUSCALOOSA, ALA., "IT WAS DUCK SOUP."

"WE CAME IN BEHIND THE LINE FROM A HOLE ALREADY MADE AND ALL THE PILLBOXES WERE TURNED THE WRONG WAY AND THE GERMANS COULDN'T USE THEM."

THE ELABORATE LINE OF DRAGON'S TEETH ON WHICH HITLER HAD DEPENDED SO MUCH WAS COMPLETELY BY-PASSED BY THE DOUGHBOYS AND BRITISH.

LT.WALTER FOREMAN OF WATERLOON, IOWA, A MEDICAL OFFICER, SAID CASUALTIES HAD BEEN EXTREMELY SMALL IN THE OPERATION ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS HAD LEFT MANY BOOBY TRAPS AND FOOT MINES.

WITH FOREMAN WAS CPL.GERALD LEWIS, 2238 KNIGHTS STREET, CANTON, OHIO, AND PVT.ROBERT DWENGER, 251 MACGREGOR AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ALTHOUGH THE MOP-UP CREWS STILL WERE CLEANING UP GERMAN POCKETS IN THE CITY AND SHELLS WERE FALLING ALL ABOUT, ENGINEERING CREWS UNDER LT.COL.RALEIGH POWELL OF PITTSBURG, IOWA, ALREADY WAS BY-PASSING WRECKED BRIDGES AND CLEARING THE WAY FOR SUPPLIES.

NOV 20 1944

RW71OPEW

Add Paris de Gaulle xx xx before the world.

HE REPORTED COAL PRODUCTION HAD RISEN, PARIS' ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INCREASED TENFOLD SINCE AUG. 31; 1,238 BRIDGES AND OTHER VITAL STRUCTURES ON COMMUNICATIONS LINES REPAIRED; AND THE SEINE NOW NAVIGABLE AGAIN FROM LAHAVRE TO MONTEREAU.

"AS FOR RAW MATERIALS, THEIR ARRIVAL WILL BE DELAYED FOR SOME TIME YET BECAUSE OUR PORTS ARE DAMAGED AND, BESIDES, THEY ARE PREOCCUPIED BY MILITARY NEEDS. BUT I CAN STATE THAT A VAST AMOUNT OF WORK AND PLANS NEGOTIATED IN GREAT DETAILS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES ASSURE US OF BEING ABLE TO RESUME, AT THE BEGINNING OF SPCING AT THE LATEST, IMPRESSIVE IMPORTS," HE SAID.

"I GUARANTEE THAT WITHIN EIGHT MONTHS FROM NOW THE NATION WILL PUT OUT IN EUROPE A GRAND ARMY WORTHY OF HER. I WILL ADD THAT HER NAVY, SAILING ANEW OVER ALL THE SEAS, ALSO WILL RESUME ITS EXPLOITS."

Insert With U.S. 9th Army-Situationer-(Gallagher) xx Allies know.

THAT IS THE MILITARY SITUATION IN ITS SIMPLEST TERMS. IT IS ALMOST EXACTLY THE SAME AS WHEN THE ALLIES BROKE OUT OF THE NORMANDY BRIDGEHEAD WITH THESE ADWANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES:

FAVORABLE FOR THE ALLIES:

1. ALMOST UNLIMITED MAN AND MATERIAL POWER.

2. A GREATLY LENGTHENED FRONT OVER WHICH THE GERMANS MUST SPREAD THEIR MANPOWER MORE THINLY.

3. ABILITY TO PICK AND SHIFT THEIR HEAVIEST POINTS OF ATTACK.

4. INABILITY OF THE GERMANS NOW TO TRADE SPACE FOR TIME--IF THEY GIVE UP GROUND NOW IT IS IN GERMANY, AND IT HURTS.

ON THE GERMAN SIDE ARE THESE FACTORS:

1. THEY ARE WORKING FROM INTERNAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION UNDER COVER OF WINTER WEATHER, AND THEY ARE ABLE TO BRING UP ADEQUATE SUPPLIES TO THE FIGHTING FRONT--AN IMPOSSIBILITY IN FRANCE DUE TO ALLIED AIR POWER.

2. THEY ARE OPERATING IN FRIENDLY COUNTRY WHERE THEY DO NOT HAVE TO WATCH LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

3. THEY ARE BETTER ABLE THAN THEY WERE TO SHIFT TROOPS FROM FRONT TO FRONT TO MEET THREATS.

4. THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN SOLD ON THE IDEA THEY MUST FIGHT OR GERMANY WILL DIE.

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP,FRANCE,NOV. 19 (AP)--BRIG.GEN. IRA WOLFE,JR., CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR HIS WORK WITH GROUND FORCE COMMANDERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TACTICS AND TECHNIQUE FOR LANDING COMBAT TROOPS ON HOSTILE SHORES.

WOLFE'S WIFE LIVES AT 2745 TWENTYNINTH ST.,N.W.,WASHINGTON D.C.

LT.ANDREW PASERY,ANGERS,FRANCE,WAS AWARDED THE AMERICAN BRONZE STAR FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN COMBAT MISSIONS IN ITALY AS MEMBER OF A FRENCH UNIT WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY.

NOV 20 1944

RN RCAO 845AM445P

NINTH AIR FORCE WITH THE FIRST ARMY, NOV. 19-(AP)-THE WEATHER WAS BAD AND GETTING WORSE AT THE FIELD WHERE A NINTH TACTICAL THUNDERBOLT GROUP WAS BASED UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. RAY J. STECKER, HAZELTON, PA.

WORD HAD COME THAT BOMBING TARGETS NEAR ESCHWEILER AND MANHEIM WOULD BE HELPFUL TO GROUND TROOPS PUNCHING AT THE GERMAN LINES.

MAJOR JAMES HILL, STILLWATER, OKLA., DECIDED TO RISK A TAKE-OFF WITH HIS SQUADRON.

THE PILOTS FOUND THE TARGET AND DROPPED 32 500-POUND BOMBS ON MORTAR POSITIONS NEAR THE TWO TOWNS. THEY ALSO CLAIMED ON LOCOMOTIVE.

AN HOUR LATER ANOTHER SQUADRON LED BY CAPT. VALMORE J. BEAUDRAULT, MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, THE ONLY PILOT IN THE NINTH CREDITED WITH FORCING DOWN A GERMAN JET PLANE, TOOK OFF AND DROPPED 28 500-POUND ON SMOKE-MARKED TARGETS EAST OF AACHEN.

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WHEN THE FLIERS RETURNED TO BASE AROUND NOON VISIBILITY WAS SO POOR THAT THOSE ON THE GROUND REPORTED TREES AT THE END OF THE FIELD COULD NOT BE SEEN FROM THE CONTROL TOWER.

AIR FORCE GROUND CREWS FIRED YELLOW FLARES TO MARK THE RUNWAY AND AS EACH PLANE LANDED THEY JUMPED ON THE WINGS TO GUIDE IT ALONG THE TAXI STRIP.

"WE HAD PLENTY OF TROUBLE GETTING OFF AND BACK ON THE FIELD," HILL SAID, "BUT WE'LL BET WE WORRIED THOSE JERRIES PLENTY. WE HELPED THE GROUND TROOPS A BIT."

NOV 20 1944

SA-RCOMA 845AM445P 20 1

SECOND LEAD METZ

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

METZ, NOV 19-(AP)-METZ, THE FORTRESS CITY WHICH NEVER BEFORE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED IN 1,500 YEARS, WAS ENCIRCLED AND FALLING TO AMERICANS TODAY AS LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S ARMOR BROKE INTO GERMANY TO THE NORTH AND THE ENEMY FELL BACK TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN THE SAAR.

A SURPRISE AMERICAN INFANTRY ATTACK BEFUDDLED THE GERMAN DEFENDERS, OVERRUNNING ABOUT A THIRD OF THE CITY BY LATE THIS AFTERNOON IN A FOUR-WAY SQUEEZE AND BLEW SKY HIGH ENEMY PLANS FOR A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHT.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION OF THE THIRD ARMY IN AN OVERNIGHT THRUST BYPASSING FORT QUEULEU SWARMED OVER THE SOUTHEASTERN QUARTER OF METZ WITH LIGHT LOSSES.

WHEN I CAUGHT UP WITH THE VANGUARD IN MIDAFTERNOON IT WAS ON THE EAST BANK OF THE SEILLE RIVER, EXCHANGING FIRE WITH THE ENEMY ON THE WEST SIDE.

I ALSO RAN INTO ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE 95TH DIVISION, WHICH CAME IN FROM THE NORTHEAST, JOINED THE FIFTH AND CLOSED THE ESCAPE GAP EAST OUT OF METZ.

I CAME INTO THE CITY IN THE WAKE OF THE TENTH REGIMENT AFTER WATCHING THE ELEVENTH BATTLING FIERCELY ON THE SOUTHWEST APPROACHES.

(WHILE HAWKINS WAS IN EASTERN METZ, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT KENNETH L.DIXON WAS WATCHING UNITS OF THE 95TH DIVISION CROSSING THE MOSELLE INTO THE NORTHEND END OF THE TOWN.)

WHILE INFANTRY SLAMMED A DOUBLE DOOR ACROSS THE ESCAPE ROUTE EAST OUT OF METZ, TANKS OF THE THIRD ARMY CROSSED THE BORDER INTO GERMANY NEAR LAUNSTROFF, 13 MILES NORTHWEST OF SAARLOUIS, AND A CAVALRY GROUP MADE A SECOND NEW PENETRATION INTO THE REICH NEAR LUXEMBOURG.

MAJOR GEN.WILLIAM H.MORRIS' TANKS PUSHED INTO THE REICH FOR A DEPTH OF ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE AFTER PASSING THROUGH LAUNSSTROFF.

ARMOR ALSO CLOSED IN TO WALDWISSE, IN FRANCE ONLY A HALF MILE FROM THE GERMAN BORDER AND 11 MILES FROM SAARLOUIS, BUT THE CLOSEST APPROACH TO THIS SAAR CITY WAS MADE BY OTHER FORCES WHICH PASSED THROUGH SCHWERDORFF, A HALF-MILE INSIDE FRANCE BUT ONLY SEVEN MILES TO THE NORTHWEST.

STILL MORE TANKS WERE ONLY NINE MILES WEST OF SAARLOUIS AT FILSTROFF AFTER A DAY OF GAINS RANGING UP TO TWO MILES.

THE THIRD CAVALRY LANCED TWO MILES NORTHWESTWARD AND ENTERED BUSCHDORFF, A HALF MILE INSIDE GERMANY NEAR THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER. THE CAVALRY'S DEEPEST PENETRATION IN THIS SECTOR REMAINED IN THE BESCH AREA, THREE MILES INSIDE GERMANY AND JUST EAST OF THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER.

WAR PLANTS TORE AT THE GERMAN COLUMNS MOVING TOWARD THE SAAR IN A WITHDRAWAL WHICH PILOTS COMPARED WITH THE ENEMY RETREAT FROM NORMANDY. THEY CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF MORE THAN 250 MOTOR TRANSPORTS

THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION ALSO WAS PRESSING CLOSE AGAINST GERMANY AT TWO OTHER PLACES.

THE EARLY COMPLETION OF THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL STORMING OF METZ APPEARED CERTAIN AS THE SPEED OF THE AMERICAN CHARGE DISRUPTED ENEMY PLANS FOR DEFENSE.

HERE IS THE SITUATION IN AND AROUND METZ TONIGHT ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL ARMY REPORTS AND EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS:

MEN OF THE FIFTH DIVISION'S TENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL. ROBERT P.BELL, MONTCLAIR, N.J., WERE UP TO A MILE AND A QUARTER DEEP INTO THE CITY FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND CONTROLLED THE SOUTHEASTERN QUARTER OF THE CITY FORMED BY THE SEILLE RIVER AND THE MAIN RAIL LINE RUNNING DUE EAST FROM THE CENTER OF THE TOWN.

THE DOUGHBOYS REACHED THE RIVER BUT FOUND THE BRIDGES BLOWN AND THE ENEMY FIRING FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

JUST TO THE NORTH ACROSS THE RAILROAD, PARTS OF THE 95TH DIVISION'S 377TH AND 378TH REGIMENTS ALSO PUSHED TO THE SEILLE RIVER, TAKING FORT BELLAGROIC EN ROUTE.

ON THE EXTREME NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY, CORRESPONDENTS WATCHED OTHER TROOPS OF THE 377TH REGIMENT, UNDER COL. FRED E.GAILLARD, SEWANEE, TENN., CROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER IN RUBBER BOATS AND GAIN A NEW FOOTHOLD NORTHEAST OF THE ISLAND TAKEN YESTERDAY BY THE SAME OUTFIT.

FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST THE 377TH MADE ANOTHER CROSSING OF THE MOSELLE, REACHING SYMPHORIEN ISLAND. THEY ADVANCED ABOUT HALF-WAY ACROSS THIS 2.000-YARD WIDE, LOW-LYING, LARGELY OPEN SPACE WITHOUT MEETING OPPOSITION.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST, THE 11TH REGIMENT OF THE FIFTH DIVISION WAS SLUGGING FORWARD HOUSE-BY-HOUSE ALONG THE ROAD AT THE NORTH EDGE OF THE AIRPORT AND STREETS ON EITHER SIDE.

FIRE FROM THE FORT PRIVAT AREA STILL WAS HEAVY. SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE PULLED IN FROM ACROSS THE MOSELLE WEST OF METZ AND BOLSTERED THE QUALITY OF THE VOLKSTURM'S RESISTANCE.

ONLY AGAINST THIS ATTACK, FOLLOWING THE MOST LOGICAL LINE OF APPROACH TO METZ, WERE THE GERMANS ABLE TO PUT INTO EFFECT THEIR PLANS FOR FIGHTING HOUSE BY HOUSE. FIVE OR SIX MEN WERE IN EACH HOUSE WITH MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLES, SO THAT TANKS, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY HAD TO REDUCE EACH ONE.

STARTING ON THE SOUTHWESTERN APPROACHES TO THE CITY, THE PARTY I WAS WITH MADE THREE PASSES BEFORE GETTING INTO THIS FAMOUS BASTION OF THE LORRAINE AND THE TRADITIONAL EASTERN DEFENSE ANCHOR OF FRANCE.

W FOUND THE 11TH REGIMENT MEETING THE TOUGHEST RESISTANCE THERE.

WE TRIED TO GET IN AGAIN FROM THE SOUTH IN THE MAGNY AREA, ONLY O FIND THAT WHILE THE 10TH HAD SENT MEN IN, THERE WAS NO WAY OF NOWING JUST WHERE ITS LINES WERE AND WHAT ROADS WERE CLEAR.

SO WE CIRCLED EAST AND CAME IN FROM THE DIRECTION OF BORNY.

WE ROLLED ALONG THE COBBLESTONE STREETS UNTIL WE CAUGHT UP WITH AN AMERICAN SPEARHEAD JUST EAST OF THE SEILLE.

LT.ISAAC H.STOREY OF ROME, GA., WHO LED SOME MEN FROM COMPANY C OF THE FIRST BATTALION LAST NIGHT INTO THE CITY, SAID THIS OF THE FIRST DEEP PENETRATION INTO METZ:

"E MOVED VERY SLOWLY AND CAREFULLY OVER THE EASTERN END OF FORT QUEULEU AND, AFTER CIRCLING TO THE RIGHT, TRIED TO COME INTO THE TOWN ALONG THE MAIN STREET FROM THE EAST. BUT WE HEARD THERE WERE SOME STRONG POINTS AHEAD, SO WE STARTED THROUGH THE BACK WAYS.

"WE RAN INTO VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION AND AS IT GOT LIGHT WE RAN INTO GERMANS PATROLLING THE STREETS. THEY APPARENTLY WERE COMPLETELY SURPRISED AND GENERALLY WOULD TAKE ONE LOOK AT US AND DROP THEIR GUNS AND SURRENDER. THEY HAD NO IDEA WE WERE ANYWHERE NEAR."

HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS SWARMED OVER THE STREETS WHERE THE AMERICANS HAD PASSED AND THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT PERHAPS A LARGE PER CENT OF THE CITY'S NORMAL POPULATION OF 70,000 STILL WAS HERE.

THE OVERALL DAMAGE TO THE CITY IS NOT GREAT SO FAR.

ME910PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV 19-(AP)-THE U.S. FIRST ARMY SURGED FORWARD FOUR MILES TODAY IN THE GREATEST GAINS SINCE THE ATTACK OPENED FOUR DAYS AGO AND TONIGHT THEY WERE ASTRIDE THE BROAD ADOLF HITLER HIGHWAY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ESCHWEILER, ROAD CENTER SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN.

INDICATIONS ARE GROWING THAT THE TERRIBLE PRESSURE OF THE GROUND AND AIR ATTACK WHICH THE FIRST ARMY LAUNCHED LAST THURSDAY IS SOFTENING THE STUBBORN GRMAN DEFENSES AND FORCING THE NAZIS BACK ALONG THE FRONT EAST OF AACHEN.

UNDER THE SECOND DAY OF CLEAR SKIES THE AIR FORCE SWARMED OUT, SMASHING AT ENEMY POSITIONS, WHILE LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' HEAVY ARTILLERY BLAZED STEADILY THROUGHOUT THE DAY IN SUPPORT OF INFANTRY AND ARMOR DRIVING STEADILY AHEAD.

A STAFF OFFICER SAID THAT THIS WAS THE BEST DAY SINCE THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN AND DECLARED THAT PROGRESS HAD BEEN "VERY SATISFACTORY."

THE DOUGHBOYS BATTLED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE TOWN OF HAMICH, DUE EAST OF AACHEN AND SEIZED THE IMPORTANT HAMICH RIDGE BEYOND, FROM WHICH THE GERMANS HAD BEEN ABLE TO OBSERVE THE MOVEMENT OF

AMERICAN TROOPS AND ARMOR APPROACHING THE IMPORTANT ROAD CENTER.
PATROLS REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF ESCHWEILER, ONE OF THE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF THIS SECTION OF THE RHINELAND.
ESCHWEILER HAS A POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 50,000 INHABITANTS AND IS ONE OF THE MAIN CITIES ON THE ROAD LEADING TO THE RHINE.
ADOLF HITLER HIGHWAY RUNS THROUGH THE CITY. IT IS A BROAD, SIX-LANED COMMUNICATIONS ROUTE WHICH WOULD BE INVALUABLE IN THE ARMY'S ADVANCE.
WHETHER THE GERMANS INTEND TO MAKE ANOTHER AACHEN OF ESCHWEILER CANNOT BE SAID YET. IF THEY SHOULD ENTRENCH THEMSELVES IN THE CITY AND MAKE OF FORTRESS OF THE TOWN, THEN UNDOUBTEDLY IT WILL RECEIVE THE SAME RUTHLESS TREATMENT WHICH LEFT AACHEN IN RUINS.
THERE IS NO BREAKTHROUGH BY THE FIRST ARMY, ALTHOUGH RESISTANCE HAS BEEN SOFTENED UNDER THE WEIGHT OF THE ARMY'S BIG GUNS, SMASHING AIR ATTACKS AND THE CONTINUAL DRIVE OF THE INFANTRY.
BUT THE ENTIRE PICTURE WAS BRIGHTER, WITH INDICATIONS THAT THE TOUGH CRUST OF GERMAN RESISTANCE PROTECTING THE OUTER FRINGES OF THE RHINELAND HAD BEEN SMASHED IN SPOTS.
HOW ANYTHING COULD STAND UNDER THE WEIGHT OF ARTILLERY BEING LAID DOWN ON THE ENEMY'S POSITION IS A MYSTERY.
ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE ASSAULT, LT.GEN.COURTNEY HODGES LOOSED AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE EVEN GREATER HAN THAT HISTORIC BARRAGE WHICH
V
AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE EVEN GREATER THAN THAT HISTORIC BARRAGE WHICH FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY TURNED ON THE LATE GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL AT EL ALAMEIN IN NORTH AFRICA.
THOUSANDS OF TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE DROPPED ON THE ENEMY POSITIONS --AND THE ARTILLERY HAS KEPT UP ITS POUNDING STEADILY SINCE.
THE LITTLE VALLEYS AT THE FRONT ECHO TO THE THUNDER AND FURY OF BATTLE. DEFILADED GUNS ROAR AND THEIR CRASH ECHOES AND RE-ECHOES BETWEEN THE RIDGES, MULTIPLYING THE SOUND INTO AN ALMOST STEADY DRUMMING.
FIGHTING FROM BEHIND WELL-PREPARED POSITIONS, DEFENDED HEAVILY BY WIRE AND MINES, THE GERMANS PROBABLY WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE AN ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL TO THE NEXT LINE OF DEFENSE, WHICH THE MAP INDICATES WOULD BE THE ROER RIVER LINE.
THERE WAS NO UNDUE OPTIMISM AMONG OFFICERS OR MEN OVER A POSSIBLE SUDDEN SWEEP WHICH WOULD TRAP SEVERAL GERMAN DIVISIONS.

HOWEVER THE FIGHTING WHICH HAD BEEN BITTER AND BLOODY FOR THREE DAYS BECAME SUDDENLY MORE FLUID TODAY AND THERE WERE STRONG INDICATIONS THE ENEMY WAS REACHING THE BREAKING POINT IN THE ONE AREA UNDER THE

TERR
EIGHT OF THE FIRST ARMY'S ATTACK.
THE RST ARMY IS LT.GEN.OMAR BRADLEY'S ACE, SINCE IT IS THE MOST EXPERI ED AFTER HAVING BEEN TEMPERED IN THE BATTLES OF NORMANDY, FRANC ELGIUM AND HOLLAND.
TH ANCES GAVE THE FIRST ARMY MORE ELBOW ROOM IN WHICH TO MANEUVE AND BROKE UP SOME OF THE BOTTLENECK POSITIONS WHICH HAD HAMPERED THEM.
THE BATTLE FOR HAMICH WAS A SEESAW AFFAIR WITH THE GERMANS PUTTING IN SEVERAL COUNTERATTACKS TO TRY TO HOLD THE POSITION. BUT THE DOUGHBOYS GRIMLY FOUGHT THROUGH THE TOWN AND FINALLY BEAT BACK THE ENEMY. THEN THEY ADVANCED SWIFTLY AND COVERED 800 YARDS IN TWO HOURS.
CONTROL OF HAMICH RIDGE WAS AN IMPORTANT GAIN FOR THE YANKS BECAUSE IT DENIED THE GERMANS OBSERVATION COVERING ALL THE HAMICH AND HASTENRATH AREA IN WHICH THEY WERE ABLE TO FIRE DIRECTLY ON TROOPS OR ARMOR MOVING UP.
FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY THE AIR FORCE WAS ABLE TO GIVE THE INFANTRY CLOSE SUPPORT AND IT FLEW THE GREATEST NUMBER OF SORTIES OF ANY TIME IN WEEKS.
FIGHTERBOMBERS WERE OUT BEFORE DAYBREAK AND KEPT UP A STEADY SHUTTLE TO THE FRONT BOMBING GUN POSITIONS, TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.
THE GERMAN AIR FORCE MADE AN APPEARANCE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE ATTACK OPENED AND OF 50 FOCKE-WULF 190'S ENCOUNTERED YANK FLYERS CLAIMED 15 WERE DESTROYED WITH THE LOSS OF ONE AMERICAN PLANE. IN THREE AIR BATTLES ENEMY PLANES WERE INTERCEPTED IN THE DUREN AREA AND TURNED BACK FROM THEIR TARGETS.

DA331PEW

WITH U.S.INFANTRY, NOV 19-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES HAVE ADVANCED TO THE LAST RIDGE SHORT OF ESCHWEILER, SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN, AFTER A BLOODLESS AND GHOSTLY NIGHT ATTACK THAT CARRIED THEM 1,000 YARDS THROUGH THE DARK FORESTS AND FIXED ENEMY DEFENSES AT THE REAR OF THE OLD SIEGFRIED LINE.
THE TOWN, WHOSE OUTSKIRTS WERE REACHED AFTER AN OVERALL ADVANCE OF FOUR MILES, IS UNDER THE RUNNING ATTACK OF DIVEBOMBERS.
JUST 1,000 YARDS BELOW OUR FORWARD POSITIONS IS THE CENTER OF ESCHWEILER.
GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS SOFTENING.
"THIS HAS BEEN THE BEST DAY WE'VE HAD," SAID A STAFF OFFICER IN DISCUSSING THE DAY'S OPERATIONS. "PROGRESS HAS BEEN VERY SATISFACTORY."
AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS REACHED HERE AT MIDNIGHT AFTER CREEPING FOR SIX HOURS THROUGH TOTAL BLACKNESS. NOT A MAN WAS KILLED OR EVEN WOUNDED, ALTHOUGH OTHER OUTFITS ALL ABOUT US IN DAYLIGHT ATTACKS HAVE BEEN SUFFERING CASUALTIES. THE GERMANS HAVE A COMPLETE AND UGLY COLLECTION OF WEAPONS IN THIS AREA, RUNNING ALL THE WAY FROM TANK AND ANTI-TANK GUNS DOWN TO MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLE NESTS.
THE GERMAN ALSO ARE USING ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AS GROUND WEAPONS BY LOWERING THEM.
THE MAN WHO LED THIS NIGHT ATTACK, THE FIRST EVER MADE BY AMERICAN TROOPS INSIDE GERMANY AND ONE OF THE MOST INCREDIBLE SUCCESSES THAT SAVED COUNTLESS LIVES, IS 30-YEAR-OLD LT.COL. ROBERT R. CLARK OF ST.JOSEPH, MO., WHO WAS SECONDED AND SUPPORTED BY NO LESS THAN HIS "OLD MAN." THE "OLD MAN" IS THE COMMANDING GENERAL AND HE CAME RIGHT UP TO OUR FOREMOST LINE LATE YESTERDAY TO SET THIS THING UP.

THE GERMANS WERE CAUGHT COM... BY SURPRISE AND MANY A NEST OF THEM IS CUT OFF BEHIND US NOW.
CLARK, THIN AND BROWN-EYED, BROUGHT HIS MEN THROUGH WHAT WOULD UNQUESTIONABLY HAVE BEEN OTHERWISE A HELLISH STRETCH. IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST STRONGLY FORTIFIED AREAS WE HAVE EVER ENCOUNTERED ANYWHERE. THE GERMANS HAD EVERYTHING IN THERE--PILLBOXES, FORTIFIED HOUSES, STRONGPOINTS COMPLETE WITH TUNNELS IN WHICH THEY TOOK SHELTER FROM OUR ARTILLERY FIRE, AND EVERY OTHER SORT OF OBSTACLE.
BUT THE GERMANS DID NOT KNOW THE AMERICANS WERE HERE UNTIL THEY WOEK UP THIS MORNING. PROBABLY AS ROUTINE PRECAUTION THE GERMANS HAD THROWN UP FLARES IN THE FOREST OFF AND ON DURING THE NIGHT BUT THE AMERICANS SNUFFED THESE OUT WITH SMOKE SHELLS FIRED FROM 105-MILLIMETER GUNS.
TO SAY THE PRESENT SITUATION IS CLOSE-QUARTER FIGHTING WOULD BE AN UNDERSTATEMENT: FOR EXAMPLE CLARK JUST SENT SOME MEN FORWARD TO A PILLBOX 200 YARDS OUT IN FRONT OF WHERE WE ARE STANDING NOW. HE HAD FIGURED ON MOVING HIS COMMAND POST THERE. BUT WHEN THE DETAIL WALKED UP, INTENDING TO SET UP TELEPHONE WIRES, OUT POPPED 13 GERMAN SOLDIERS THEIR HANDS IN THE AIR.
CLARK SMILED AND SAID:
"I GUESS I WAS A LITTLE PREMATURE, AND I'LL KEEP THE COMMAND POST HERE FOR A WHILE AFTER ALL."

DA240PEW

3o. 24 — 20517

FIRST LEAD SIXTH ARMY GROUP

BY ROBERT WILSON

WITH THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY GROUP, NOV 19-(AP)-RAPIDLY EXPLOITING A BREAKTHROUGH, MAJ.GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S FIRST FRENCH ARMY TROOPS DROVE WITHIN THREE MILES OF HISTORIC BELFORT TONIGHT AND, IN A LIGHTNING FLANKING SWEEP, DROVE TO WITHIN TEN MILES OF MULHOUSE, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL CITIES IN ALSACE.

THE FRENCH FORCES FURTHER NORTH IN THE VOSGES ALSO OVERRAN THE GERMAN MEURTHE RIVER DEFENSE TOWN OF GERARDMER, LEAVING TO THE ENEMY ONLY ST.DIE ON HIS ORIGINALLY STRONG LINE IN THE VOSGES FOOT-HILLS.

AN EASTWARD DRIVE THROUGH THE BURGUNDY GAP PUT THE FRENCH TROOPS IN DANNEMAIRE, SURACE, AND SAPPOIS. AT DANNEMAIRE, THE FRENCH HAD SCORED A TEN MILE ADVANCE SINCE ENTERING DELLE AT THE SWISS BORDER YESTERDAY. THE FRENCH NOW ARE ONLY 20 MILES FROM THE RHINE IN THIS SECTOR.

IN THE DRIVE ON BELFORT, THEY OVERRAN FORT DU MONT VAUDOIS, BANVILLARS, BERMONT AND VOURVENNES.

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD SIXTH ARMY GROUP (BY WILSON) XXX AND VOURVENNES.

WITH FRENCH TROOPS HAVING PLUNGED THROUGH THE BELFORT GAP AND THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY DRIVE GOING WELL TO THE NORTH, MAJ.GEN. JACOB L.DEVERS' SIXTH ARMY GROUP PERMITTED CORRESPONDENTS TO WRITE FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT AN OFFENSIVE WAS IN PROGRESS AND SPOKE OF A "BREAKTHROUGH" IN REFERRING TO DE TASSIGNY'S CAMPAIGN.

LT.GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY SCORED GAINS OF A MILE TO A MILE AND ONE-HALF NORTH AND SOUTHEAST OF CAPTURED BLAMONT AND FREED 11 MORE TOWNS IN THIS AREA, INCLUDING REICHICOURT, GOGNEY, REPAIX, HARBOUEY, NONHIGNY, PARUX, MONTREUX, BREMENIL, BADONVILLER, AND NEUFMAISONS.

NEAR BREMENIL, THE YANKS CAUGHT AN ENEMY HORSE-DRAWN ARTILLERY COLUMN AND CAPTURED SIX 150 MM. GUNS AND MANY SUPPLY WAGONS. AT BADONVILLER THEY TOOK 200 PRISONERS. RESISTANCE WAS DESCRIBED AS MODERATE AND "BROKEN."

SOUTH OF BLAMONT, 40 MILES FROM STRASBOURG, THE AMERICANS SEIZED CORCIEUX, ONE OF THE VILLAGES BURNED IN THE GERMANS' SCORCHED EARTH CAMPAIGN.

THE AMERICANS MADE SMALL ADVANCES IN THE VICINITY OF BACCARAT AND MET STIFF OPPOSITION SOUTHEAST OF CAPTURED RAON-L'ETAPE. IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR THE YANKS ADVANCED TO WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF ST.LEONARD AND SEIZED ARRENTES, SOUTH OF GERARDMER.

GERARDMER ITSELF, A WINTER SPORTS AND SUMMER RESORT TOWN OF 4,500 POPULATION, WAS TAKEN AFTER A THREE-MILE ADVANCE IN TWO DAYS. THREE-FOURTHS OF THE TOWN WAS DESTROYED IN THE FIGHTING.

THE INFANTRY WAS SUPPORTED ALL ALONG THE FRONT BY TWELFTH TACTICAL AIR FORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS OPERATING FROM DAWN UNTIL DUSK. THUNDERBOLTS AND FIRST FRENCH AIR FORCE SPITFIRES JOINED IN STRAFING THE GERMANS SUNDAY, THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE DAY OF GOOD WEATHER, FROM LUNEVILLE TO BELFORT GAP.

THE PLANES POURED FIRE AND BOMBS DOWN ON ENEMY TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS, KEY BRIDGES INCLUDING AN IMPORTANT RAIL SPAN AT NEUENBERG, AND A LARGE NAZI RADIO STATION BETWEEN KARLSRUHE AND RASTATT. SIXTEEN LOCOMOTIVES AND 150 RAILCARS WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

IN A DRIVE TO THE SOUTHEAST OF BELFORT, THE FRENCH PUSHBD FOUR MILES BEYOND CAPTURED DELLE ON THE SWISS FRONTIER, CAPTURED COURTELEVANT AND FOUGHT ON EAST.

ON THE LEFT FLANK, THE FRENCH DROVE EIGHT MILES THROUGH BOIS DE LA THURE AND SEIZED CHENEBIER, CHACEY AND LUZE ON A FOUR-MILE FRONT ABOUT SIX MILES WEST OF BELFORT.

FORT DU MONT VAUDOIS, JUST BEYOND HERICOURT, CAUGHT IT TODAY FROM THE AIR, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

IT WAS POSSIBLE TO WATCH THE ASSAULT FROM AN OBSERVATION POINT FOR AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY UNIT ON WHICH WAS PERCHED LT. ROBERT BILLINGSLEY, PURCELL, OKLA., CPL. ROY BERNZOTT, 1624 KELLYWOOD, CINCINNATI, OHIO, AND CPL. DONALD KOPP, AUBURN, ILL.

THROUGH FIELD GLASSES, THE BARRELS OF GERMAN GUNS COULD BE SEEN POKING OUT FROM THE HUGE STONE AND CONCRETE FORT ATOP A 1,200-FOOT HILL, BUT THERE WAS NO SHOW OF LIFE.

AT DAWN, THE BIG GUNS BACK IN THE HILLS ERUPTED AND SHELLS WHISTLED OVERHEAD, CRASHING INSIDE THE FORT.

A FEW HOURS LATER THE PLANES CAME OVER, CASCADING BOMBS INTO THE BASTION. THEN FROM THE WOODS ON THE SLOPES THE INFANTRY MOVED OUT AND THE ARTILLERY LIFTED, SENDING ITS SHELLS FARTHER UP THE GAP WHERE BELFORT LIES HIDDEN IN THE HAZE.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF NBNFUY THE

WHERE BELFORT LIES HIDDEN IN THE HAZE.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE GAP, THE OPERATION IS BEING REPEATED AS A TIDE OF FRENCH ARMOR AND INFANTRY HAMMRS TOWARD BELFORT.

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BY KENNETH L.DIXON

METZ, NOV 19-(AP)-A FEW MILES BEHIND METZ THIS MORNING, SCRUBBED FRENCH FAMILIES DRESSED IN THEIR SUNDAY BEST THRONGED THE STREETS ON THE WAY TO CHURCH WHILE BELLS CHIMED CHEERFULLY AND EVEN AN OCCASIONAL YANK DOUGHBOY JOINED THE WORSHIP-BOUND CROWDS.

BUT INSIDE METZ WHERE THE 9TH DIVISION'S DOUBOYS DROVE ACROSS THE HAFEN CANAL AND THEN ROWED ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER UNDER EVERY KIND OF FIRE THE GERMAN DEFENDERS COULD THROW AT THE ASSAULT BOATS, THERE WAS NO SUNDAY PEACE OR CALM.

BRAVE BOYS WITH DIRTY FACES -- THEY WORKED THEIR WAY RECKLESSLY DOWN TO THE RIVER'S EDGE. WITH BAYONETS FIXED AND THEIR BODIES BENT FORWARD AS IF THEY WERE BUCKING A WINDSTORM, THEY WENT INTO THE CHOKING SHELL-SMOKE AND THE BLACK CLOUDS CAUSED BY MORTAR FIRE AND DASHED THROUGH MACHINE GUN AND SNIPER FIRE.

INSTEAD OF THE SOUND OF CHURCH BELLS, THE AIR WAS RENT ON ALL SIDES WITH CONSTANT EXPLOSIONS OF EVERY IMAGINABLE TYPE. THE CLEAR SUNDAY AIR WAS CLOUDED WITH COLUMNS OF SMOKE, MIST AND DEBRIS BLOSSOMING SKYWARD AND ROLLING DOWNWIND.

MEN PRAYED BEFORE THEY CROSSED THE MOSELLE -- SOME WITH CHAPLAINS' LEADERSHIP AND OTHERS BY THEMSELVES--BUT THE ONLY FORMS I SAW KNEELING IN THE TRADITIONAL POSTURE OF PRAYER WERE TWO DEAD DOUGHBOYS AND THEY HAD FALLEN WHILE THEY CROUCHED TO GET A BETTER AIM.

THE LITTLE VILLAGES BEHIND THE LINES HAD BEEN FILLED WITH THE SMELL OF FLOWERS BEING CARRIED TO CHURCH BUT THE NORTHWESTERN SECTOR OF METZ WAS FILLED ONLY WITH THE SMELLS OF EXPLODING POWDER AND DEAD BODIES.

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NEWSCMERS TO THE ATTACK UNTIL A FEW SHORT DAYS AGO, THE 95TH'S SOLDIERS SAW AND HEARD AND SMELLED ALL THIS BUT NOW THEY NO LONGER ARE ROOKIES. DURING THE PAST FOUR DAYS, THEY CAPTURED MORE THAN A DOZEN FAMED METZ FORTRESSES, SOME 32 TOWNS AND NOW THEY ARE WELL WITHIN THE CITY.

THEY HAD CROSSED A CANAL AND CLEARED THE LITTLE METROPOLITAN ISLAN WHERE THE GERMANS WERE BILLETED.

NOW THEY HAD ONE MORE RIVER TO CROSS--THE SPEEDY, MUDDY MOSELLE, WHICH CUTS THROUGH THE HISTORIC CITY--AND THEY DID NOT HESITATE.

IN THE BATTERED COMMAND POST OF THE 377TH REGIMENT'S SECOND BATTALION, CAPT. JOHN E. SHAFER, OF MILWAUKEE, NODDED TO PFC CHESTER NAJDA, OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY, AN ARTILLERY LIAISON SOLDIER, AS THE BIG GUNS UNLEASHED A TEN-MINUTE BLASTING PREPARATION.

MAJ. ALBERT L. SEBESTA, MARLIN, TEX., BATTALION COMMANDER, WAS DOWN AT THE RIVER'S EDGE. IT WAS 12 O'CLOCK NOON. THE GUNS HAD QUIETED BUT SMOKE BLOSSOMED ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE MORE THAN A QUARTER-MILE AWAY WHEN LT. THOMAS N. BOWMAN, OF HARRISONBURG, VA., LED COMPANY E IN THE FIRST WAVE. THERE WERE 12 BOATS IN THAT WAVE, EACH WITH THREE ENGINEERS WORKING THE OARS AND EACH CARRYING A DOZEN DOUGHBOYS READY TO SPRING ASHORE AND START SHOOTING.

BEYOND MIDSTREAM, THE MURKY, BOILING RIVER BEGAN TO BE POLKA-DOTTED WITH SPLASHES AND EDDIES AROUND THE BOATS AS THE GUNNERS OPENED UP ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE.

PFC. JOSEPH L. CISCON, A CHICAGO BOY, GOT A BULLET-HOLE THROUGH HIS SHIRT AND COMBAT JACKET. IT SPLINTERED THE HAND-GRIP ON THE RIFLE SLUNG OVER HIS SHOULDER BUT CISCON WAS UNINJURED. HIS JOB WAS TO GET THE DOUGHBOYS TO THE OTHER SIDE. HE KEPT ROWING.

CORP. VICTOR LEGER, OF LEOMINSTER, MASS., HEARD THE BULLETS THUD AND HEARD HIS ENGINEER BUDDIES GROAN. FOUR WERE HIT IN HIS BOAT BUT HE KEPT ROWING. SO DID PVT. JOSEPH C. PATERNO, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO. IN ANOTHER BOAT, PFC. NICK SKARICH, OF CHISHOLM, MINN., AND PVT. MERVIN EBERT, OF SUTTON, NEB., HAD ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED AND THEY ALSO HAD TO LEAVE THEIR RIFLES SLUNG USELESSLY OVER THEIR SHOULDERS AND KEEP ROWING. THEY WERE COMBAT ENGINEERS.

B63

HERE ARE SOME OTHERS WHO NEVER FALTERED EVEN AS HEAVY MACHINE GUN FIRE INCREASED AT THE LANDING POINT:

PFC. FLORIAN POLEWSKI, OF MILWAUKEE; PFC. ROBERT HEINTZ, OF MT. PLEASANT, MICH., SGT. JAMES S. NORMAN, OF KANSAS CITY, MO., PFC. HENRY D. MCCARTHY, OF HYDE PARK, MASS., PFC. LAURIANO ROMERO, SANTA FE, NEW MEX., SGT. GUNNAR D. HOLMES, RACINE, WIS., PVT. ROBERT ETNYRE, OREGON, ILL., PFC. RUSSELL LEFEVRE, OF MILWAUKEE, PVT. JOHN JONES, WELLINGTON, KANS., AND PVT. FRANK DEMING, OF MOBILE, ALA.

THEY KEPT ROWING.

THEY ARE MEN OF COMPANY A, 320TH ENGINEERS, COMMANDED BY CAPT. WALTER KOPPELMAN, OF BALTIMORE, AND THEY NOT ONLY TOOK THE FIRST WAVE ACROSS, THEY TOOK THE SECOND AND THIRD AND SO ON.

3o.24 — 20519

AFTER LT. BOWMAN AND INFANTRY COMPANY E WENT ACROSS, NEXT WENT COMPANY F COMMANDED BY LT. BOYLE FARMER, OF FLORENCE, S.C., THEN COMPANY G COMMANDED BY LT. HUGHIT J. BOULET, CROWLEY,LA.

THE FIRST WAVE WAS UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM MACHINEGUNS, PLUS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WHICH THE DEFENDERS BENT EARTHWARD UNTIL THEY COULD SWEEP THE WATER AND RIVERBANK. PINNED DOWN, THEY SENT WORD BACK ACROSS TO CALL IN THE ARTILLERY AND MORTAR MEN. SOON THE 105S BEGAN TO BOOM AT GERMAN POSITIONS.

AT THE SAME TIME, COMPANY H GOT WORD WHERE THE MACHINE GUN POSITIONS WERE LOCATED. THE COMMANDER, CAPT. MAURICE J. REYNOLDS, OF LINCOLN, NEB., ASSIGNED IT TO COVER THE CROSSINGS WITH MORTARS AND THEY BEGAN TO SEND SHELLS WHIRRING AND WHINING ACROSS THE RIVER. NEW EXPLOSIONS BLOOMED OUT OF THE MELEE ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE. NOT TOO LONG AFTERWARD, WORD CAME BACK TO "CALL OFF THE ARTILLERY. WE GOT THOSE POSITIONS NOW."

SOON THE ASSAULT BOATS WERE RETURNING AND BRINGING BACK SCORES OF GERMAN RISONERS. BUT THEY DID N

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GERMAN PRISONERS. BUT THEY DID NOT SURRENDER UNTIL THEY WERE EITHER OUT OF AMMUNITION OR THEIR CASE WAS OTHERWISE HOPELESS. AS A WELL-HIDDEN SNIPER CUT A BRANCH OFF A NEARBY TREE WITH A BULLET, LT. ROBERT C. SMITH, OF DES MOINES, IOWA., A PLATOON LEADER, SAID "WHY DON'T THEY GIVE UP? WHAT CAN HE HOPE TO GAIN? SOONER OR LATER WE ARE GOING TO GET HIM."

BUT EVEN AS WE DUCKED ACROSS A STREET, TRYING TO GET A BETTER VIEW OF THE SMOKY, EXPLODING INFERNO ACROSS THE RIVER, ANOTHER BURST FROM THE SNIPER'S MACHINE GUN SCATTERED DOWN THE STREET IN FRONT OF US. IT DID NOT SEEM LIKE SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN METZ.

RP1029PEW

BY FRANKLIN F.BANKER

WURSELEN, GERMANY, NOV. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS GERMAN COAL MINING TOWN--SHARED BY THE AMERICANS AND GERMANS FOR THE PAST MONTH WHILE THE U.S.NINTH ARMY BUILT UP FOR ITS ATTACK TOWARD THE RHINE--WAS 100 PER-CENT AMERICAN TODAY.

TO SMUDGY-FACED DOUGHBOYS PRESSING EVER EASTWARD IT QUICKLY BECAME JUST ANOTHER MILESTONE ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

TAKING A BRIEF LOOK AT THE WRECKAGE LEFT BY WEEKS OF SHELLING AS THE DOUGHBOYS IN ONE HALF OF THE TOWN AND THE GERMANS IN THE OTHER MADE LIFE MISERABLE FOR EACH OTHER, THE GI'S SLUNG THEIR RIFLES TO THEIR SHOULDERS AND PLODDED ON ALONG MUDDY ROADS UNDER THE PROTECTIVE COVER OF HUNDREDS OF FIGHTER BOMBERS AND BOMBERS KNOCKING OUT THE ENEMY DEFENSES AHEAD.

THERE IS NOT A WINDOW LEFT IN THE WHOLE TOWN OF WURSELEN, MOST HOUSES WERE REDUCED TO HEAPS OF BRICK. DEAD HORSES, SMASHED GERMAN GUNS AND TWO BURNED-OUT TANKS LITTERED THE STREETS.

LT.E.J.KERRIGAN, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE ABERDEEN, S.D., AMERICAN NEWS, SAID THE GERMANS LEFT THEIR HALF OF THE TOWN FULL OF MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS.

"IT'S BEST NOT TO SPEAK TO ANYBODY," SAID LT.ROBERT KLINE, MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH. "YOU CAN HARDLY OPEN YOUR MOUTH WITHOUT SOMETHING

GOING OFF."

CAPT.GERALD FORD, ENGLEWOOD, N.J., MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER TAKING CHARGE OF 1,000 OF THE NORMAL POPULATION OF 15,000 REMAINING IN TOWN, REMARKED THAT "I NEED A MAYOR."

THERE BEING NO OTHER CANDIDATES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY, HE PROMPTLY APPOINTED WAR CORRESPONDENT ALTON SMALLEY OF ST.PAUL, MINN., "MAYOR FOR THE FIRST HOUR."

"M-M-M, I THINK WE NEED A LITTLE REHABILITATION HERE," SAID SMALLEY AFTER LOOKING OVER THE DEBRIS.

NEAR WURSELEN, WHICH IS JUST NORTHEAST OF AACHEN, CROUCHING DOUGHBOYS INCHED CAUTIOUSLY FORWARD TO THE CRACK OF GERMAN RIFLES AND THE BANG OF MORTARS.

AMONG THEM WERE PVT.WILLIAM L.BAKER, ROLLINS, MONT., PFC GENE CAHOON, 719 MORGAN ST., CAMDEN, N.J., AND PFC BROCKWAY (NO INITIALS GIVEN), FRANKFORT, N.Y.

"I CAN THINK OF BETTER JOBS THAN THIS," SAID BROCKWAY.

RW409 PEW

PARIS, NOV. 19-(AP)-SOME OF FRANCE'S LEADING CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS CONTRIBUTED 2,000,000 FRANCS ($40,000) TO F.F.I. TROOPS THROUGH THE SALE OF THEIR WORKS TODAY IN AN AUCTION CONDUCTED BY THE LATIN QUARTER LIBERATION COMMITTEE.

A PAINTING BY MATISSE, "WOMAN IN A WHITE DRESS," DREW THE TOP AUCTION PRICE OF $1,400, WHILE ANOTHER DONATED BY PABLO PICASSO GARNERED $4,000. UTRILLO'S "HOME OF HENRY IV" BROUGHT $2,500. THE PROCEEDS WILL BE USED TO BUY SUPPLIES FOR PARISIAN UNITS OF THE F.F.I. AT THE FRONT OR FOR RECEPTION CENTERS FOR LIBERATED PRISONERS AND DEPORTEES.

PW/ 01535/MP-445PEW

PARIS, NOV.19 (AP)--MOST FRENCHMEN BELIEVE WOMENS SUFFRAGE TO BE EXERCISED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FEBRUARY WILL TURN THE NATION'S POLOCIES SLIGHTLY TO THE LEFT A SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION BY THE NEWSPAPER "LIBERATOR" DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE STORY SAID THAT 54 PER CENT OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED SAID THEY THOUGHT THE FEMININE VOTES WOULD HAVE AN INFLUENCE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY WHILE 32 PER CENT THOUGHT THEY WOULD NOT. FOURTEEN PER CENT HAD NO OPINION.

OF THE 54 PER CENT, 14 PER CENT PREDICTED A SHIFT TO THE LEFT AND 12 PER CENT FORESAW A SWING TO THE CENTER WHILE SEVEN PER CENT PREDICTED A RIGHTIST TREND AND 10 PER CENT SAID THE FEMININE VOTES WOULD SEND THE NATION OFF IN BOTH EXTREMES.

FEBRUARY'S VOTE WILL BE ONLY IN MUNICIPAL CANTONAL BUT THE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO EXTEND THE FRANCHISE ~~XXXXXXXX~~ TO ALL WOMEN IN FUTURE BALLOST.

PARIS, NOV. 19-(AP)-AS THE R SULT OF "SERIOUS INCIDENTS" AT ANNECY AND THONON IN SAVOY CAUSED BY "IRREGULARS MASQUEADING AS MEMBERS OF THE F.F.I.," AUTHORITIES TODAY ANNOUNCED THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPARTMENT MILITARY COMMANDER AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ANNECY PRISON.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT A NEW COMMANDER OF THE AREA WOULD HAVE TROOPS AND GENDARMES AND THE CIVIC REPUBLICAN GUARD AT HIS DISPOSAL TO MAINTAIN ORDER. THE LATTER ORGANIZATION IS COMPOSED OF MAQUIS WHO HAVE GIVEN "INCONTESTABLE PROOF" OF THEIR RESISTANCE UNDER THE OCCUPATION.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER ASSERTED THAT THE DISORDERS WERE CAUSED BY TROUBLESOME ELEMENTS AND WERE "SABOTAGE OF JUSTICE EQUAL TO TREASON." HE APPEALED TO THE POPULATION TO AID IN APPREHENSION OF THE PERPRETRATORS OF RECENT ATTACKS AND IN STAMPING OUT "ALL ILLICIT FRONTIER TRAFFIC." BUT HE DID NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFY THE NATURE OF THE INCIDENTS. THE SAVOY AREA BORDERS SWITZERLAND.

PW/02355/MP-9PEW

PARIS, NOV 19-(AP)-A SERIES OF ARRESTS BY FRENCH POLICE, PUNCTUATED BY A GUN BATTLE OUTSIDE A SUBURBAN PARIS TAVERN, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT A GERMAN FAKE "UNDERGROUND" RADIO STATION OPERATED FOR THE GERMANS IN FRANCE DURING THE OCCUPATION, FOR MONTHS RECEIVED SIGNALS FROM LONDON AND USED THEM TO COMBAT ALLIED PARACHUTISTS.

THE POLICE, PURSUING THE TRAIL OF THE NOTORIOUS QUISLING FRENCH GESTAPO HEADED BY HENRI LAFONT AND PIERRE BONY, SWOOPED DOWN ON A COIGNIERES ROADHOUSE AND ADDED ANOTHER HALF-DOZEN PRISONERS TO THE 50-ODD ALREADY ROUNDED UP IN THE CASE.

AMONG THOSE ARRESTED WERE TWO OF THE GANG'S SUPPOSED TRIGGERMEN -- ONE OF WHOM SPECIALIZED IN RAZORING OFF THE VICTIMS' HEADS AND FINGERTIPS TO PREVENT IDENTIFICATION. THEIR MISTRESSES, ALSO CAUGHT, WERE CLUTCHING THE UNSPENT HALF OF A $20,000 BANKROLL IN CRISP NEW FRANC NOTES.

ANOTHER OF THE PRISONERS WAS IDENTIFIED AS GEORGES LE DANSEURS, ACCUSED OF BEING ONE OF THE LEADING QUISLINGS OF FRANCE'S UNDERGROUND RADIO.

OFFICERS SAID LE DANSEURS STARTED OUT AS A LOYAL RESISTANCE WORKER IN CLANDESTINE STATIONS AT CLERMONT-FERRAND AND RENNES, BUT, AFTER BEING ARRESTED BY THE GESTAPO, IN RETURN FOR HIS FREEDOM HE SET UP A BOGUS "RESISTANCE" STATION WHICH, LIKE THE GENUINE ONES, KEPT IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH ALLIED TRANSMITTERS IN LONDON.

IN THIS WAY, IT IS CHARGED, THE GESTAPO INTERCEPTED SIGNALS OF PARACHUTE LANDINGS OF ALLIED SOLDIERS FOR LIASON

WITH THE F.F.I. AND SENT OUT FORCES TO COMBAT THEM.

LE DANSEURS, THE POLICE STATED, DISGUISED HIMSELF AS A BRITISH OFFICER FOR THIS WORK AND ON ONE OCCASION WHEN HE ENCOUNTERED REAL BRITISH OFFICERS HE WAS SHOT IN THE STOMACH.

PW/HILLS 1802 SERIES/MP-410PEW

PARIS, NOV. 19-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ESTABLISHED A 22-MAN COMMISSION TODAY TO STUDY NATIONALIZATION OF THE FRENCH ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY.

PKL DYNANS 01710 SP

ON THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY, NOV. 19-(AP)-SECOND LT. BILLIE O. BISHOP OF MEGARGEL, TEX., AN AERIAL OBSERVER WITH THE 175TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION TODAY AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH THE FIRST AND SECOND BRONZE OAKLEAF CLUSTERS FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT AS A PILOT WHILE PERFORMING 105 OBSERVATION SORTIES.

IN THE SAME CEREMONIES CONDUCTED NEAR THE FRONT, TECH. SGT. ARNOLD F. BREHMER, R.R. 9-E, PETERSON, IA., GOT THE BRONZE STAR WITH AN OAKLEAF CLUSTER FOR ACHIEVEMENT IN ACTION, AS DID PFC. ARTHUR B. SHERWOOD OF WEST WINFIELD, N.Y.

RC/02250/MP-935PEW

CAIRO, NOV 19-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ARAB UNION CONVENING HERE DRAFTED A TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY PROTESTING STATEMENTS MADE IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FAVORING CREATION OF A NATIONAL HOME FOR JEWS IN PALESTINE.

THE MESSAGE SAID THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

MQ1205AEW

USPFH, PEARL HARBOR, FIRST ADD IWO SHELLING X X ADJACENT ISLANDS.

THREE DAYS' BOMBING OF BONIN OBJECTIVES, INCLUDING IWO, ALSO WERE REPORTED. THE ATTACKS BEGAN NOV. 15. A COASTAL CARGO SHIP WAS HIT AT CHICHI ISLAND AND A MEDIUM CARGO SHIP SUNK AT HAHA ISLAND, WHERE TWO OTHER CARGO VESSELS WERE SET AFIRE.

OTHER WIDESPREAD RAIDS RANGED FROM SURIBACHI IN THE NORTHERN KURILES TO BY-PASSED ISLANDS IN THE MARSHALLS, MARIANAS AND PALAUS.

SINCE ITS SEIZURE BY THE JAPANESE, NGEREGONG HAD BEEN UNDER CONSTANT AMERICAN ATTACK. MARINE PILOTS CONCENTRATED SIXTY-ONE 500 POUND BOMBS, PLUS TWENTY FRAGMENTATION BOMBS, ON THE ISLET, WHICH IS ONLY 1,000 YARDS LONG AND 70 YARDS WIDE.

DESTROYERS AND GUNBOATS ALSO BOMBARDED THE ISLET.

THE JAPANESE LANDED ON NGEREGONG IN A TYPHOON. A SMALL U.S. MARINE PATROL, WHICH HAD BEEN THERE FOR RECONNAISSANCE, WAS REMOVED WITHOUT CASUALTIES.

MM652PPW

INFANTRY.

Insert Nbd Ashbourne's flagship in Mariana Islands (Finch) jungle-fighting infantry!

PETTY OFFICER ALFRED EDWARD JOYNEY, OF CLEETHORPES, FIRED THE FIRST SHELL. CAPTAINING THE FORWARD TURRET, HE REMBERED SINGAPORE AND JAPANESE ATROCITIES AT HONGKONG.

"THAT'S FOR YOU, JOE," HE SAID AS THE SHELL FIRED THE COCONUT GROVES IN WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD DUG DEFENSES.

30.24 — 20523

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

A LEYTE AIRBASE, NOV.18-(ADELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ.BILL DUNHAM, ACE THUNDERB FROM NEZ

THUNDERBOLT PILOT FROM NEZ PERCE, IDA., CELEBRATED HISRETURN TO THIS AIR BASE TODAY BY SHOOTING DOWN HIS TENTH JAPANESE PLANE.

DUNHAM'S FLIGHT, ON A FIGHTER SWEEP OVER NORTHERN CEBU ISLAND, ENCOUNTERED FOUR NIPPONESE PLANES. IN A BRIEF DOG FIGHT DUNHAM SHOT DOWN ONE AND SECOND LT.WILLIAM J.THOMPSON, OF HOOVERSVILLE, PA., KNOCKED DOWN ANOTHER. THE REMAINING TWO ENEMY PLANES DUCKED INTO THE CLOUDS AND ESCAPED.

EW656PCW

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL (280)

WITH THIRTY SECOND DIVISION ON ORMOC FRONT, NOV. 19-(AP)-FRESH INFANTRYMEN OF THIS OLDEST OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S SOUTHWEST PACIFIC DIVISIONS WERE CLOSING IN FROM THE NORTH TODAY AGAINST STUBBORN LY-HELD ENEMY POCKETS ON THE RAIN-SODDEN RIDGES OF NORTHWESTERN LEYTE, AS THE CAMPAIGN-WEARY 24TH DIVISION UNITS CLUNG TO BLOCKING POSITIONS SOUTH OF LIMON IN THE FACE OF SHARP TANK AND MACHINE-GUN ATTACKS.

THE 32ND DIVISION COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM H.GILL, SAID THE JAPANESE WERE FARLY WELL POCKETED AROUND LIMON VILLAGE, "BUT THE ONLY WAY NOW TO REDUCE THE STRONGPOINT IS FOR THE INFANTRY TO GET IN AT CLOSE QUARTERS WITH GRENADES, BAYONETS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND TO ROOT THEM OUT. THAT'S WHAT WE MEAN TO DO."

GENERAL GILL EXPLAINED THE OVERWHELMING SUPERIORITY OF THE AMERICAN ARTILLERY CANNOT BE BROUGHT INTO FULL PLAY AT LIMON BECAUSE THE OPPOSING FORCES ARE SO CLOSE TOGETHER.

WHILE THE 32ND WAS CRAWLING ALONG SLIPPERY HILLSIDES TOWARD LIMON THIS AFTERNOON, DOUGLAS TRANSPORTS CIRCLED THROUGH RAIN CLOUDS ABOVE, SEEKING OPENINGS THROUGH WHICH TO DROP SUPPLIES TO 24TH DIVISION UNITS WHICH FORM THE SOUTHERN CLAMPS OF A TRAP WHICH THE JAPANESE ARE DESPERATELY ATTEMPTING TO BREAK.

FIFTH AIRFORCE THUNDERBOLTS DRONED HIGH ABOVE ON THE PROWL FOR POSSIBLE ENEMY AIR ATTACKS, BUT IT WAS THE INFANTRY WHO CARRIED THE BALL ON THIS ROUGH AND MUDDY BATTLEFIELD.

LIMON MAY BE THE TOUGHEST BUT PROBABLY NOT THE LAST ENEMY RIDGE POSITION WHICH MUST BE CLEARED BEFORE THE 32ND DIVISION CAN GET INTO FULL STRIDE FOR A DRIVE DOWN THE ORMOC VALEY, GENERAL GILL SAID. THERE ARE MORE HILL SPURS, HE ADDED, AND IF THE JAPANESE DEFEND THEM AS STUBBORNLY AS THEY HAVE LIMON, IT MAY TAKE SEVERAL WEEKS OF TOUGH FIGHTING AND THAT WILL MEAN LOSSES.

MM645PPW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, LEYTE, NOV.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN FIRST DIVISION DISMOUNTED CAVALRYMEN, PUSHING TOWARD THE VITAL ORMOC HIGHWAY AND WITHIN RIFLE RANGE OF IT IN ONE AREA, HAVE RUN INTO AGGRESSIVE JAPANESE TACTICS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

MAJ. GEN. VERNE D.MUDGE, DIVISION COMMANDER, SAID HOWEVER, THERE STILL WAS NO INDICATION OF ANY MASS ATTEMPT BY THE JAPANESE TO BREAK OUT OF THE ORMOC COASTAL POCKET.

THE FIRST JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK AGAINST THE CAVALRYMEN CAME FROM A SMALL UNIT ATOP A HILL FLANKING THE VALLEY ROAD. THE NIPPONESE WERE STOPPED COLD BUT LATER MADE ANOTHER DASH TOWARD THE AMERICAN LINES WHERE MORE WERE KILLED.

BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM C.CHASE SAID THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY WERE FLUSHED TOWARD THE AMERICAN LINES BY YANK ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY CONTINUED TO PLAY A VITAL ROLE AGAINST STUBBORNLY DEFENDED ENEMY POSITIONS WHICH ARE HONEYCOMBED WITH PILLBOXES. ABOUT 100 DEAD JAPANESE WERE COUNTED IN AN AREA PULVERIZED BY AN OVERNIGHT ARTILLERY SHELLING. THE PILLBOXES WERE BLASTED TO BITS.

AN ENEMY TRUCK COLUMN MOVING UP THE ORMOC HIGHWAY, APPARENTLY BENT ON CARRYING SUPPLIES TO TROOPS IN THE NORTH, WAS SMASHED BY THE YANK ARTILLERY WHICH DOMINATES THE ROAD AT THIS POINT.

AMERICAN TANKS WERE THROWN INTO PATROL ACTION TODAY TO CLEAN UP STRAGGLING GROUPS OF THE ENEMY IN LEVEL AREAS FAR BEHIND THE MOUNTAIN FRONT LINES.

QD134PPW

BY FRED HAMPSON

24TH DIVISION COMMAND POST, LEYTE, NOV.19-(AP)-JAPANESE ENTRENCHED AROUND LIMON VILLAGE ASTRIDE THE NORTHERN END OF THE ORMOC ROAD STOOD THEIR GROUND AND SLUGGED BACK THROUGH THE FIFTH DAY OF THE AMERICAN DRIVE TO TAKE THE TOWN.

FIGHTING AROUND LIMON IS FOR CONTROL OF THE ROAD AND DEFENSIVE POSITIONS TO THE SOUTH.

AMERICAN FORCES, ATTACKING ACROSS A FIELD OF HIGH TROPICAL GRASS, GAINED SLIGHTLY TODAY, BUT ARE STILL SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE VILLAGE WHERE THE JAPANESE ARE MAKING A LAST DITCH STAND.

AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN COMING BACK TO REAR AREAS SAID THE JAPANESE IN LIMON HAD CONSTRUCTED FEEDER TRENCHES. WHENEVER A NIPPONESE IS SHOT, HE IS DRAGGED BACK AND ANOTHER MAN SENT IN.

A BATTERY OF JAPANESE 75 MM GUNS OR HEAVY MORTARS IS CONTINUING FOR THE THIRD DAY TO SHELL AMERICAN POSITIONS ALONG THE CARIGARA BAY COAST.

FIRST. LIEUT. JOHN DENNIGAN (HOME TOWN UNAVB), OF A YANK ENGINEERING UNIT, REPORTED A PARTY OF JAPANESE FILTERED ACROSS "BREAKNECK RIDGE" AND TWO MILES DOWN THE COAST TO STAGE A BANZAI CHARGE AGAINST A COMMAND POST. THE CHARGE WAS STOPPED WITH NEGLIGIBLE DAMAGE TO THE POST AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT.

JAPANESE FIELD GUNS, AIDED BY SPOTTERS WHO APPARENTLY INFILTRATED TO RIDGE POSITIONS, ARE HARASSING SOME YANK UNITS.

QD111PPW

SECOND LEAD REVOLT

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, NOV. 19-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT QUICK COUNTERMEASURES HAD PUT DOWN A REVOLT IN THE CITY OF ORURO BUT SAID TROOPS AND AVIATION UNITS WERE ENROUTE TO KEEP ORDER.

A NATIONWIDE STATE OF SIEGE WAS DECREED BY PRESIDENT GUALBERTO VILLAROEL.

A PRELIMINARY COMMUNIQUE SAID LEADERS OF THE PLOT HAD BEEN ARRESTED BUT A LATER ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATED THEY STILL WERE FREE.

THE GENERAL X X X ETC THIRD GRAF FIRST LEAD

MQ1251AEW

LA PAZ--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD UPRISING X X X OF 10,000.

IN LA PAZ TONIGHT THERE WAS GREAT AGITATION IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLAZA IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD TAKEN ALL NECESSARY MEASURES AGAINST THE REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPT AND CLAIMED THAT THE URURO PLOT HAD FAILED.

THE CHIEFS OF THE NATIONALIST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, WHICH HAS CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT, CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT VILLAROEL TO PLEDGE THEIR COOPERATION.

THE VILLAROEL GOVERNMENT CAME TO POWER IN A REVOLUTION LAST DECEMBER AND STILL IS KNOWN AS A REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION. THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS CONCERNING THE ORURO UPRISING FOR THAT REASON REFER TO IT AS "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY."

THE PRESIDENT LATER BROADCAST TO THE NATION, STATING THAT THE REVOLT AT URURO HAD SUCCEEDED IN DEPOSING DEPARTMENTAL AUTHORITIES AND ORGANIZING A JUNTA "THAT HAS THE PRETENSION OF GOVERNING."

HE SAID "REACTIONARY ELEMENTS OF THE FALLEN REGIME PLOTTED A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLAN IN ORDER TO RESTORE IN THE GOVERNMENT THE TRADITIONAL PARTIES OVERTHROWN BY THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION OF DEC. 20 BECAUSE THE PEOPLE THOUGHT THEIR POLICY WAS NOT CONVENIENT FOR THE COUNTRY AND ESPECIALLY FOR THE WORKING CLASSES."

VILLAROEL REITERATED THE PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT THE PLOT HAD BEEN THWARTED AND THE LEADERS OF THE REVOLT ARRESTED.

RP1158PEW

OUNDATED JAP CLAIMS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SINKING OF THREE AMERICAN TRANSPORTS BY JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES IN LEYTE GULF WAS CLAIMED BY THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY.

A BROADCAST, BEAMED TO JAPANESE NATIONALS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AT SAN FRANCISCO, DECLARED THE SUICIDAL "SPECIAL-ATTACK" PLANES HAD SCORED DIRECT HITS AND HAD SUNK THE THREE TRANSPORTS, DESCRIBED AS 10,000-TON SHIPS, IN AN ALLIED CONVOY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE BROADCAST ALSO DECLARED JAPANESE NAVY AIR UNITS HAD DESTROYED FOUR "ENEMY SUBMARINES OPERATING IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC" THE SAME MORNING.

NO ALLIED SOURIE CONFIRMED EITHER CLAIM.

MM1053PPW NM

NEW YORK, NOV 19-(AP)-JOHN F.COTTON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF RELIEF TO WAR PRISONERS SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, SAID TODAY THE DEATH RATE AMONG AMERICAN SERVICEMEN HELD BY THE JAPANESE "HAS DECLINED" IN THE PAST YEAR.

COTTON TOLD APPROXIMATELY 300 RELATIVES OF AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS THAT "42 OF 600 PRISONERS DIED IN EIGHT MONTHS" AT A SINGLE CAMP IN 1942-43 "BUT FROM AUGUST, 1943, TO AUGUST OF THIS YEAR, ONLY 12 OF THE REMAINDER HAVE DIED."

HE SAID THE JAPANESE WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE 20,000 AMERICAN PRISONERS, INCLUDING 9,000 CIVILIANS, AND THAT SEVERAL THOUSAND STILL WERE HELD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

COTTON SAID MEDICAL SUPPLIES WERE LIMITED IN MOST CAMPS.

ME1022PEW

FOLO LA PAZ

WASHINGTON, NOV. 19-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE BOLIVIAN EMBASSY HERE AWAITED OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM LA PAZ TONIGHT BEFORE EVALUATING THE FRUSTRATED BOLIVIAN REVOLUTION.

NO OFFICIAL CABLES HAVE YET BEEN RECEIVED. HOWEVER, NEWLY ARRIVED BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR VICTOR ANDRADE SAID THAT HE WAS NOT GREATLY SURPRISED AT WORD OF THE UPRISING BECAUSE HE KNEW THAT OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN ACTIVE FOR SOME TIME.

SO FAR AS HE KNEW, ANDRADE SAID, EX-BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA IS STILL IN EXILE IN AREQUIPA, PERU. HE ADDED HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER OR NOT PENARANDA HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH THE ATTEMPTED REVOLT.

PENARANDA WAS OUSTED LAST DEC. 20 BY A REVOLUTION WHICH PUT GUALBERTO VILLAROEL IN POWER. PRESIDENT VILLAROEL'S GOVERNMENT WAS NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES UNTIL SEVERAL MONTHS LATER BECAUSE OF THE FEAR THAT THE REVOLUTION WHICH BROUGHT HIM TO POWER WAS FASCIST-INSPIRED.

GW121AEW NM

PAASIKIVI COMPLETES FINNISH CABEINET, BRINGS BACK VUORI

O.W.I. NOV 17 1944

FINLAND'S NEW PREMIER, DR. JUHO K. PAASIKIVI, COMPLETED HIS CABINET TODAY, BRINGING TRADE UNION LEADER EERO AARNE VUORI BACK INTO THE GOVERNMENT AS MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS AND ASSIGNING FORMER CANENET MEMBERS TO NEW POSTS.

A DOMESTIC BROADCAST BY THE FINNISH RADIO, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, LISTED THE NEW CABINET MEMBERS AND ANNOUNCED THAT THEY HAD HELD THEIR FIRST MEETING AT 6 O' CLOCK THIS EVENING (HELSINKI TIME).

PAASIKIVI, ONE-TIME MINISTER TO MOSCOW AND LONG KNOWN FOR HIS ADVOCACY OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN FINLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION, RETAINED A NUMBER OF THE MINISTERS FROM THE CABINET OF HIS SHORT TERM PREDECESSOR, JUDGE URHO JONAS CASTREN, WHO WAS NAMED PREMIER FOLLOWING THE SIGNING OF THE RUSSO-FINNISH ARMISTICE.

THE HOLDOVERS INCLUDE FOREIGN MINISTER CARL JOHAN ALEKSIS ENCKELL, MINISTER OF DEFENSE GEN. KARL RUDOLF WALDEN AND MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR KAARLO HENRIK HILLILAE.

VUORI, CHAIRMAN OF THE FINNISH FEDERATION OF LABOR, SERVED IN THE CASTREN CABINET FOR LITTLE MORE THAN THREE WEEKS AS DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS, RESIGNING ON OCT. 13.

NOV 20 1944

FOLLOWING IS THE NEW CABINET, AS LISTED BY THE FINNISH RADIO:

PREMIER: DR. JUHO K. PAASIKIVI

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: CARL JOHAN ALEKSIS ENCKELL

JUSTICE: URHO KALEVA KEKKONEN (SUCCEEDS COUNT ERNST VON BORN)

INTERIOR: KAARLO HENRIK HILLILAE

DEFENSE: GEN. KARL RUDOLF WALDEN

FINANCE: JOHAN HELO (SUCCEEDS VAINO A. TANNER)

EDUCATION: UUNO KRISTIAN TAKKI (SUCCEEDS KALLE KAUPPI)

AGRICULTURE: EEMIL VIHTORI LUUKKA (SUCCEEDS VILJAMI KALLIOKOSKI)

COMMUNICATIONS: EERO AARNE VUORI (SUCCEEDS VAEINOE SALOVAARA)

TRADE, INDUSTRY: AAKE HENRIK KARTZ (SUCCEEDS UUNO TAKKI)

SOCIAL AFFAIRS: KARL JOHAN GUSTAV TOERNGREN (SUCCEEDS KARL FAGERHOLM)

SUPPLY: PROF. KALLE THEODOR JUTILA (SUCCEEDS KAARLE ELLILAE)

MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO: MAUNO PEKKALA

THE FOLLOWING DEPUTY MINISTERS WERE NAMED:

DEPUTY FOREIGN AFFAIRS: REINHOLT KONSTANTIN SVENTO

DEPUTY FINANCE: SAKARI E. TUOMIOJA

DEPUTY COMMUNICATIONS: ONNI ALFRED HILTUNEN

DEPUTY SOCIAL AFFAIRS: YRJOE LEINO

DEPUTY SUPPLY: JALO AURA

(NO PICKUP)

NOV 20 1944

30. 24— 20525

ALLIES RACE INTO RHINELAND, SAAR BASIN; ALL ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ENDS IN METZ

NOV 21 1944

FRENCH FORCES RIP INTO BELFORT, POUR THROUGH GAP

BEAUMEAR

Patton's Third Army Strikes Two Miles Into Reich at Merzig.

NAZIS REEL BACK

U. S. First Overruns Three Towns in Powerful Drive Toward Duren.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 20.—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Allied armies pushed into both the Rhineland and the Saar basin today in sweeping advances which turned the German southern flank and cracked the enemy line from Luxembourg to Switzerland.

NIGHT

Virtually all organized resistance in the once-powerful citadel of Metz came to a halt.

Armored units of the First French army continued to pour through Belfort gap, striking into the city of Belfort itself and driving deeper into the flatlands along the River Rhine, where they had reached the German border last night at the end of a two-day 30-mile thrust near the Swiss frontier.

Patton Drives Into Reich

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third army, which already was stabbing into Germany at several points, sent a new armored column smashing across the border east of Thionville, and at last reports it was two miles inside Germany and the same distance from the Saar river at Merzig.

The Third army surged ahead three to six miles at numerous places along its whole front, which now is seven miles beyond Metz as a result of the link-up of the two forces that swung around the city from either side.

The only resistance left inside Metz—and that was spotty—was in the extreme northern and southern tips of the city. Patton's Doughboys were wiping out the last defenders in both sections.

Germans Fall Back

With their southern flank unhinged from the Swiss frontier, and their Vosges mountain line threatened from the rear, the Germans were falling back everywhere before the French First army and the American Seventh and Third armies.

To the north the enemy was fighting desperately to hold the Roer river line ahead of the Allies' Aachen wedge.

The closely coordinated drive of the American First and Ninth armies and the British Second continued, with all three hammering their way deper into the Reich, but against the toughest of the enemy's

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favorite defenses — highly mobile troops backed by strong fixed positions.

The First army, fighting on the right side of Aachen wedge, slugged its way forward as much as two miles in the rain, clearing Hastenrath, northwest of Stolberg, and capturing Heistern and Wenau in a drive through the northern edge of Hurtgen forest to within six miles of Duren.

German tanks which supported a counter-attack near Hastenrath were repulsed.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' troops were fighting in the southern sector at Eschweiler and in the Propspierwald forest to the southwest, where they made small gains.

To the north the American Ninth and British Second armies pushed on east of captured Geilenkirchen despite vicious counter-attacks.

In advances ranging from a few hundred yards to a mile the Ninth army reached Gereonsweiler, five miles east of Geilenkirchen; Friealdhoven, two miles northeast; Setterich and Schlieden, a mile and a half east of Siersdorf; and were two and a half miles from the Roer at their closest approach.

The Ninth army knocked out 17 more German tanks yesterday, bringing the Germans' total tank losses to 45 in four days to only a part of the Ninth army.

Drive Past Geilenkirchen

The British, meanwhile, reached a point 3,000 yards north of Geilenkirchen and, together with American units which joined them in capturing that city, turned back several counterattacks to the east.

The Germans gained some ground in the Puffendorf area, three and a half miles west of the Roer, but quickly were driven back.

Farther north Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's troops on the Netherlands front continued their advance along the Meijel-Helden road against only rear-guard opposition and were within approximately a mile of Venlo. North of Venlo they drew up to the Helena canal and advanced approximately half a mile along the Eindhoven-Venlo railroad to the outskirts of Amerika.

Town after town fell to the infantry and armor of the Third army, as the Americans expanded their holdings inside the Reich on their left flank and drove nearer to the frontier on the right, where the Germans continued to pull back to the double defenses of the Siegfried Line and Saar river. Weather conditions hampered air operations and permitted the German withdrawal to proceed with more safety.

In the 12th corps area southeast of Metz the 80th division reached Guessling, 20 miles from Saarbrucken, and was within two miles of Faulquemont, three miles northwest of Guessling.

The 35th division approached Hellimer, ten miles from the German border at Sarreguembrucken, after a thrust of six miles had captured Lelling, 18 miles from Saarbrucken. This force also pushed four miles north of the Benestroff railway junction and entered Francaltroff.

The 26th division swept through Dieuze and entered Guinzeling, seven miles to the northeast.

French Reach Rhine

While Gen. Jean De Lattre De Tassigny's French spread out along the banks of the Rhine, the American Seventh army on their left flank probed deeper into the Vosges passes and into the flatter country to the north.

Pushing into Bonhomme pass from captured Blamont, Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch's troops overran Foulcrey, Fremonville and Petitmont in a five-mile advance. They also gained several miles east of La Housene. It was disclosed that the 44th Division is now fighting as part of the Seventh army.

(A front dispatch late tonight said the Seventh army had taken more than 20 towns and villages as well as more than 3,000 prisoners today.)

From prisoners it was learned that Maj. Gen. Oschmann, who commanded the German 338th infantry division, had been killed by artillery fire on Nov. 14, the opening day of the Belfort offensive.

Most of the day's air support came from fighters of the Eighth air force, 700 of which escorted heavy bombers to Gelsenkirchen and Munster and then swooped down to strafe targets in the Bonn, Coblenz and Wiesbaden areas.

The Ninth air force flew only 80 fighter-bomber sorties because of the unfavorable weather, but destroyed or damaged six buildings at Aldenhoven and shot up transport in the Merzig, Saarlauten and Sarreguemines areas.

U.S. THIRD ARMY PLUNGES 2 MILES INTO SAAR BASIN AFTER OVERRUNNING METZ

Breakthrough In South Called Greatest Since Normandy—Germans Also Weaken In North

As British And Americans Gain

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—The United States Third Army plunged two miles into Germany's rich Saar industrial basin in a new invasion of the Reich today, while the French, in the greatest breakthrough since Normandy, stormed in force to the Rhine at three places near the Swiss frontier.

The great fortress of Metz had been overrun, and far to the south, outflanked Belfort—like Metz a French fortress immune to capture for centuries—rocked under the attack of French colonial zouaves fighting inside the city.

Once more the French and Germans were trading shots across the Rhine for the first time since early in the war.

The German lines bent inside the Reich and broke in France under the shock of six assaulting Allied armies.

Mulhouse Assault Reported

The Paris radio said a French armored division, which smashed 20 miles in 24 hours to the Rhine, was assaulting the French city of Mulhouse in a rampage up the Rhineland valley against the exposed southern flank of the German armies.

Reports from Switzerland said the French were throwing a bridge across the Rhine for the imminent new invasion of Germany, and another unconfirmed story from the frontier said American troops had occupied Mulhouse.

Violent artillery fire could be heard in Basel, Switzerland, and German troops and long lines of civilians could be seen fleeing toward the Rhine.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Tenth Armored Division tanks rumbled two miles into the Saar Basin—vital source of steel and coal for the German war machine—and were within two miles of the German town of Merzig, on the Saar river.

Gaining Along Moselle

Northwest of these forces, mechanized cavalry prowled five miles into Germany up the Moselle river valley, ancient gateway to the Rhineland, moving at least a mile beyond Nenning.

On the right other units reached Kesselingen, four miles deep into Germany and three miles west of a bend of the Saar river.

East of Metz, armor and infantry were forging an assault ring along a 25-mile front from 9 to 12 miles west and south of the Saar frontier.

Striking northeast of Metz, the 90th Infantry Division in a mile advance approached Roupeldange, ten miles from the border and nearly 20 miles southwest of where Patton's tanks broke into the basin.

Moves To Lelling

To the southeast, the 35th Division moved two miles to Lelling, nine miles from the border, without meeting resistance, but six miles farther southeast the same division struck strong rear guards protecting the withdrawal to the Siegfried Line near Hellimer, 11 miles from the basin's edge and 18 miles from the city of Saarbrucken.

Thirty-two miles southeast of Metz the 26th Infantry Division captured the enemy base of Dieuze, other elements drove into the railway junction of Benestroff, six miles north, and into Guinzeling, seven miles northeast.

The resistance in Metz collapsed so swiftly that Maj. Gen. Anton Dunckern, SS (Elite Guard) commander, was captured in his headquarters without a shot by eight Americans.

Flank At Switzerland

The United States Seventh and the French First armies were on the march northward all along an 80-mile front that had its right flank on the Swiss frontier. At least two towns at the entrance to two Vosges mountain passes were in their hands, and the Germans were pulling back toward the Rhine with their lines of retreat and their bridges across the stream under aerial attack.

The German stand also appeared to be approaching the breaking point in the north, where the British Second and the United States First and Ninth armies pushed ahead one to two miles deeper into Germany. The First Army at one point was 28 miles from Cologne.

[A Stockholm dispatch quoting a report from Berlin said the Americans east of Aachen were attacking with 200,000 troops and 1,000 tanks and had beaten halfway through the Siegfried Line.]

Ninth Nears Julich

Battering against strong German positions in a driving rain, the United States Ninth Army fought to within four and a half miles of Julich, a stronghold on the Roer river—last major natural barrier before Cologne and the Rhine, 25 miles farther east.

Ten miles south, the Roer city of Duren was but six miles east of First Army vanguards, and encirclement threatened near-by embattled Eschweiler, the most important city before Cologne, 30 miles to the east.

The British Second Army on the northern flank, in gains of up to two miles beyond captured Geilenkirchen, fought in the major fortifications of the Siegfried Line and captured Tripsrath.

The Germans appeared to be pulling out of positions west of the Maas, in eastern Holland, for British troops driving to within three and a half miles of Venlo found the path deserted. Venlo is the principal Maas-river town blocking the way into Germany.

The French, fighting on the soil where they made their final stand in 1940, had swung around Belfort on the southeast, following the Swiss border.

Bursting into the gap behind Belfort, they struck to the Rhine at the German border between the Swiss frontier and Mulhouse.

The first vanguards arrived at the Rhine last night. They could see across the river the southern sector of the Siegfried Line, and were right back where they were in the first autumn of the war.

Just beyond the river lies the Black Forest, and thus they face three obstacles in any penetration of Germany.

Their immediate threat was to the German 19th Army below the Rhine in the Vosges mountains.

Defenses Cracked

Meanwhile, French Zouaves from Africa fought into Belfort after overcoming German resistance at Fort Le Sultert and the fortified village of Essert, on the city's western approaches.

The full-force onslaught to the north by the United States Seventh Army and other French forces was cracking German defenses, and only smoldering St. Die, 45 miles north of Belfort, remained to the Germans of what once was the strong Meurthe River Line in the Vosges.

[The British radio said St. Die had fallen.]

YANKS ENTER SAAR IN ANOTHER INVASION

FRYE

All Resistance in Metz Is Believed Ended—Allies Sweep Away Germans' South Anchor in France.

London, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—The Swiss radio declared tonight that French troops were seen throwing a bridge across the Rhine and preparing to carry the war across Germany's Black Forest frontier.

The entire southern anchor of the German line in France was swept away as the French announced that their armor and infantry had broken through the historic war path of the Burgundy Gap, entered the guardian fortress of Belfort, and stabbed straight on to the Rhine.

The Paris radio declared that the French forces, sweeping on in the greatest breakthrough since Normandy, had battered their way as far as Mulhouse, a city of 96,000, twenty-two miles northeast of Belfort and eight miles from the Rhine. The attempted crossing of the Rhine was southeast of Mulhouse, the Swiss radio said, where the river is comparatively narrow but guarded by steep hills studded with formidable forts and some of the strongest works of the Siegfried Line.

The Rhine was reached by the First French Armored Division and FFI Infantry.

Yanks Smash Into Saar.

Meanwhile tonight a front-line dispatch announced

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that armored elements of the Third United States Army rumbled two miles into the Saar in the Merzig area, in a new invasion of Germany today, and that the infantry battling in Metz overran three-fourths of the city. A few minutes later a Reuters dispatch from the front said that all organized resistance in Metz had ended.

Resistance in the old Roman fortress city collapsed rapidly as the Americans captured the SS commander, Major-Gen. Anton Duckern in his city headquarters.

On the other hand, the Germans were trying desperately to plug the holes being punched in their defenses by six Allied armies striking along every one of the famous invasion paths into Germany—along the entire 400-mile western front, from Switzerland to Holland.

This thrust, along the western fringe of the Saar Valley and just east of the Moselle, assumed the proportions of a drive up the famous Moselle gate toward Trier and Coblenz on the Rhine, eighty miles to the northeast.

On the Cologne Plain three Allied armies fighting on Gen. Eisenhower's most concentrated front had bulged approximately five miles northeast of Aachen since the start of their offensive through the Germans' most formidable and determined defense.

Losing village after village, the German stand at last was showing signs of a crackup in spots as the British Second and American Ninth and First armies threw the armored, artillery, infantry and aerial assaults which might break through to Cologne on the Rhine, twenty-six miles away, Dusseldorf and the Ruhr Valley to the northeast.

Further Nazi Retreat Seen.

Here the American Ninth Army of Lieut.-Gen. William Simpson forged ahead for gains of a mile or more and field dispatches said aerial reconnaissance disclosed signs of a German withdrawal toward Cologne and the Ruhr.

There was a "decided movement of motor transport eastward" from the Duren and Julich areas, and many anti-aircraft positions had been abandoned, it was said.

In Holland the British, driving to the Maas at Kessel, six and a half miles below Venlo, were feeling out Nazi defenses two and a half miles from the German border and twenty-nine miles from Dusseldorf.

In the southern sectors of the front, the French, fighting back across the Alsace territory they surrendered in the 1940 armistice, and the Third Army in its whirlwind offensive had thrown the Germans into reverses. Frontline dispatches indicated that a definite German retreat was on to the Rhine and the Saar, the boundaries of the Reich.

The First French Army reached the Rhine after racing through the Belfort Gap in an outflanking maneuver which seized all or most of the high ground on its south side.

There was no immediate report as to where the French were now standing watch on the Rhine, but apparently it was near Mulhouse. A previous Supreme Headquarters announcement said they had reached Seppois, sixteen miles southeast of Belfort and eighteen and a half miles from the Rhine. Front line reports told of a thrust seven miles farther north and the capture of Dannemarie, twelve miles east of Belfort and ten miles from the Alsatian city of Mulhouse. Belfort was almost as badly ringed as Metz.

Gen. De Tassigny's announcement said enemy resistance was overcome at Fort Le Sultert and at the village of Essert, two miles west of Belfort. Fort Du Mont Vaudois, four miles southwest, also had fallen. Medium bombers went for the Neuenberg Bridge, nine miles northeast of Mulhouse on the line of enemy flight.

The French rush had carried at least thirty-five miles in a week in the swiftest drive since the St. Lo breakthrough last July.

North of Belfort the Allies had taken Gerardmer, Raon-l'Etape, Badonviller and Blamont, leaving only scorched St. Die and Fraize blocking the way to six main passes through the Vosges. The Germans said the Americans had fought into St. Die. The Seventh Army had captured at least thirty-five towns in the drive into these gaps.

American troops, capturing Rechicouret, Harbouey, Badonviller and eight other towns southeast of Nancy, moved to within eleven miles of Sarrebourg and into the upper Saar valley.

Third Army Advances.

The Third Army, closing around Metz at Vallieres and Vaudreville, also entered the northern outskirts of Dieuze, and reached Grostenquin, eleven miles farther north and twenty-one miles from Saarbrucken, chief industrial city of the Saar. Virming, five miles east of Morhange, was taken in this advance. The Third Army also was within twenty miles of Saarbrucken on the northwest in the vicinity of Bouzonville.

Across the German border northeast of the Saar, Lieut. George S. Patton's men reached Kesslingen and a point a mile beyond Nennig in a drive up the east side of the Moselle frontier of Luxembourg which gave them a grip on the five-mile square of Germany

In the battle area east and northeast of Aachen, American and British troops, exerting terrific pressure on a constructed fifteen-mile-wide front, scored advances in the Cologne Plain. Behind a barrage of bombs and shells, troops of the American Ninth and British Second armies pushed a mile northeast and two miles north of fallen Geilenkirchen.

Patrols in Eschweiler.

Just to the south the American First Army had sent patrols into the southern outskirts of Eschweiler, seven miles northeast of Aachen, and captured the German towns of Hamich and Hastenrath. They also advanced beyond Hamich, twenty-six miles from the ruins of Cologne, and took a ridge which the Germans had used to observe American movements.

The drive of the three Allied armies was aimed at the great Rhineland industrial cities of Dusseldorf and Cologne.

The Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau, a Nazi-controlled agency, said that 200,000 American soldiers supported by 1,000 tanks have beaten half way through the Siegfried Line east of Aachen.

With capture of Geilenkirchen, the British-American forces pierced the first formidable defenses of the Siegfried Line in that northern sector, then seized Tipsrath to the north. This advanced the Allies to within twenty-nine miles of Dusseldorf and only about eighteen miles from Gladbach, industrial center in the Rhineland.

Immediately below this sector units of the American Ninth Army plowed farther into Germany, sending armored formations as far forward as the villages of Durboslar, Schleiden, Kinzweiler, St. Joris and Freialdenhoven.

These gains placed the Americans only four and a half miles from Julich, a key communications center twenty-three miles west of Cologne and within three and a half miles of the Roer River.

New York, Nov. 20 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced officially tonight that "the fortress of Belfort has fallen," the British radio reported in a broadcast.

Forces Fighting Nazis Listed

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—These are the American Army forces engaged against Germany as recapitulated today by *Yank*, the army weekly:

Twelfth Army group, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

Sixth Army group, Lieut. Gen. Jacob Devers.

Armies

First, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges.

Third, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

Seventh, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch.

Ninth, Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson.

First Airborne, Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.

Corps

Fifth, commander unannounced.

Sixth, Maj. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr.

Seventh, Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins.

Eighth, Maj. Gen. Troy H. Middleton.

Twelfth, Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy.

Fifteenth, Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip.

Ninteenth, Maj. Gen. Raymond S. McLain.

Twentieth, Maj. Gen. Walton H. Walker.

Airborne Divisions

Eighty-second, Brig. Gen. James N. Gavin.

One Hundred and First, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.

Armored Divisions

Second, Maj. Gen. E. N. Harmon.

Third, Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose.

Fourth, Maj. Gen. John S. Wood.

Fifth, commander unannounced.

Sixth, Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow.

Seventh, commander unannounced.

Infantry Divisions

First, Maj. Gen. Clarence H. Huebner.

Second, Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson.

Third, Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel.

Fourth, Maj. Gen. Raymond O. Barton.

Fifth, commander unannounced.

Eighth, Maj. Gen. Donald A. Stroh.

Ninth, commander unannounced.

Twenty-sixth, Maj. Gen. Willard Paul.

Twenty-eighth, Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota.

Twenty-ninth, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt.

Thirtieth, commander unannounced.

Thirty-fifth, Maj. Gen. Paul W. Baade.

Thirty-sixth, Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist.

Fourty-fifth, Maj. Gen. William W. Eagles.

Seventy-ninth, Maj. Gen. Ira T. Wyche.

Eightieth, commander unannounced.

Eighty-third, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon.

Ninetieth, Brig. Gen. James A. Van Fleet.

These are all that have been announced by the War Department and, therefore, the only ones that can be mentioned.

Allied Ships Soon Will Use Antwerp

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Nov. 20 (AP)—The great Belgian port of Antwerp will be open soon with ample facilities to supply the Allied offensive, Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay said today.

Although in Allied hands for two months, its use has been denied by German pockets along the Schelde estuary, now eliminated, and by mines in the river and around its mouth.

General Eisenhower's naval commander said the naval forces were using all their resources in clearing the Schelde and that the result soon would be seen.

"The following figures give some indication of the magnitude of the task," Sir Bertram said. "The channel which has to be swept is 73 miles long. At Flushing (Vlissingen), it is approximately a mile wide, and thereafter it varies in width from about 300 to 1,400 yards. In addition to this, in the port itself there are approximately 3,600,000 square yards of dock basins, all of which have to receive attention. The enemy employed every type of mine and every type of delivery to prevent them from being swept."

Real Story of Fighting in Reich Differs from Cold Communiques

IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF ESCHWEILER, Germany, Nov. 20. — (AP) No battle is ever what it reads like in the communiques, because the human side of the war is lost in the cold terse phrases which filter through headquarters.

That's the way it was in the outskirts of Eschweiler today as Doughboys fought their way into the city.

This is a record of what was happening during four hours of the day while the Yanks battled their way into his important communications center. It has no great military significance and may seem a little confused, but that is the way war seems to frontline troops, where confusion is accepted as a normal condition.

At headquarters the lieutenant pointed to a map and blue marks designating the position of advance troops and said, "they are moving right ahead. You'll have no trouble getting into the edge of the town."

Capt. Robert Neilsen of Los Angeles, said, "I'm looking for my outfit, so I'll be the guide." And the little convoy of jeeps went forward toward Eschweiler.

We were looking for the command post of Maj. Fred E. Neehan of Auburn, Calif., who was commanding the troops assaulting Eschweiler.

Jeeps rolled through the battered streets of Stolberg, littered with debris from bombing and shelling.

Near the edge of Stolberg Neilsen stopped his jeep. We went into a building where a group of G-I's and a few officers lounged about waiting for the next move.

"Stay here until we find out what's going on up ahead," Neilsen said, and went out.

It was raining. Water dripped from the eaves and splashed in the mud outside. The soldiers sat about and waited for someone to tell them what to do next.

There was a woman war correspondent in the room and Lt. Benjamin Leonard, Donald, S.C., sniffed and said: "I don't know whether you come from Paris or not but you sure smell nice. We don't see American girls up this way."

One Doughboy said, "they got mines all over the place."

"That's right," said Lt. Allan

Lamond, Haverhill, Mass. "I went up to remove mines on the road and walked through them. Once I looked down and there was a mine about an inch from my foot."

Captain Neilsen came in and announced he hadn't been able to find the command post but that he had decided to make a run for Eschweiler.

Once again the little jeep convoy dashed down the road, which was under enemy observation. Suddenly Neilsen stopped his jeep and ran for a building, motioning for the others to follow. We entered the building on the outskirts of the town and as the door closed heavy mortar shells began to fall outside.

"Better come down in the basement," Neilsen said, and the group went into the dark corridors while the building shook from the crash of the shells. One hit the building and the walls shuddered, but nobody got hurt.

"I wish somebody would give Winchell our regards," said a voice in the darkness. "Because we didn't come over on D-Day he said we would be army of occupation troops. Look at us now."

"Yeah," someone else said. "We have been occupying cellars from France to Germany."

Neilsen turned on his flashlight. "This is where the C.P. is supposed to be but there's nobody here yet. As a matter of fact, we don't know exactly where the troops are. Some are in front of us a little way and some behind. But don't think we operate this way all the time. We just moved so fast that our Axis of signal communications is shot," he said.

Neilsen sent out security patrols and posted guards at the windows, alerted for any counterattack.

We went upstairs to a room where a few Doughboys crouched by the walls for protection. Two German women with a boy of about 10 and a girl of about 12 huddled with their arms about one another and their eyes big with fright.

The explosions came so close there was a rush to get back in the basement and then a shell hit the side of the building and blew in the wall over the stairway.

"Our troops are about 300 yards ahead and pinned down by machine-gun and mortar fire," Neilsen said. "But we are getting organized now and as soon as we get our planes up those mortars will stop firing fast."

Nobody knew exactly where the front was or how far ahead the troops were. There was that pall of uncertainty about everything that would remain until communications were established.

A young lieutenant came into the room and tossed a map on the table.

"We've been ordered to relieve pressure on X unit," he said. "Hell, I looked on the map and we already are 300 yards ahead of them."

"Well, we'll have the lines in pretty soon and get straightened out."

In one corner a soldier built a fire in a little stove to take the chill from the basement. He whistled "Lili Marlene."

7TH NEARING SARREBOURG

Drives 12 Miles Toward Rhine In Less Than Day

An American Command Post Near Sarrebourg, France, Nov. 20 (AP) — The United States Seventh Army, driving 12 miles in less than 24 hours, reached the approaches of Saarebourg today, 32 miles from the Rhine.

Driving along the main Paris-to-Strasbourg highway, a two-lane pavement, they were within 14 miles of the Saverne Gap, one of the main corridors through the Vosges Mountains to the Rhine Plains.

Spotty resistance of the past two days indicates a general German withdrawal throughout the Seventh's northern sector. Heavy rainfall restricted air support today.

Like Tunisia, Normandy

The Seventh's drive toward the Rhine in the northern sector now is assuming the complexion of the Tunisia and Normandy breakthroughs.

The Germans are falling back so fast they do not have time to cut telephone wires, lay mines or set roadblocks.

One company of impatient American infantrymen jumped into trucks and rode into a German-held village near Sarrebourg. The Germans were so surprised they fled.

German artillery is conspicuously absent. The Jerries' heavy equipment is mostly horse-drawn. Their air power is nil. Even reconnaissance planes are rare.

Roads leading to the forward positions are choked with American and French material. The Seventh probably would have been at the Rhine by now in the offensive starting November 13 if the weather had been suitable for air support.

One Way To London

An ironical touch was added to the German retreat by one of their road signs near Sarrebourg. It pointed the way to London.

More than a score of villages was captured in the Seventh's lunge to Sarrebourg. Since the offensive started the Seventh has captured more than 3,000 prisoners.

It now can be disclosed that the 44th Division is operating with the Seventh Army.

Among the towns liberated between Blamont and Sarrebourg are St. George's, Aspach, Ibigny, Richeval, Hattigny, Heming, Landange, Lorquin, La Neuveville, Fraquelfing and Neiderhoff.

East of Blamont towns taken were Taconville, Cirey, Bertrambois, La Frimbolt and Val et Chatillon.

Three Impressive Gains

The Seventh scored other impressive gains along its 50-mile front. The village of Le Trouche, a mile and a half east of Raon L'Etape, was occupied, and just south of St. Die the village of Foucharupt was liberated. In the southern sector the Seventh pushed three and a half miles eastward through mines and rugged terrain, occupying Anould, Develin and Gerbepal.

How Yank Division Saved Allies' Drive Is Told

With the Northern Group of Armies, Nov. 20 (AP) — A valorous stand by the American Seventh Armored Division late in October in southeastern Holland saved the British-Canadian Antwerp campaign from possible disaster, it was announced officially today.

The Seventh delayed and finally helped stop a strong German counterattack against the eastern side of the British Second Army salient into Holland. The Americans were outnumbered three to one.

"The Yanks slugged it out toe to toe with the superior enemy forces," a spokesman said. "Each company fought like a battalion. Each squad fought like a company and each man fought like a lion. Unbelievable heroism was the order of the day."

Scarce On Armor

When the Seventh was moved into southeastern Holland to protect Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's right flank during the month-long campaign to clear the northern and western approaches to Antwerp its armor was stretched precariously thin over a 22-mile sector around Meijel.

Knowledge of the situation evidently leaked through to the Germans, for on October 27—when Dempsey's drive was rolling the Germans back toward the Maas in western Holland, and Canadians were liquidating the Nazis along the Schelde—Field Marshall Gerd von Rundstedt aimed a mighty counterattack squarely at the Americans.

Shelled More Than An Hour

For an hour and ten minutes before dawn, German artillery rained shells on the American positions. The town of Meijel was assaulted first.

Forty-three Americans of a cavalry reconnaissance squadron—the headquarters platoon of C Company and a platoon of assault guns—were pitted against 200 German infantrymen backed by Panther and Tiger tank formations.

"They advanced in three waves, wildly, without the caution usually displayed by Germans troops," an official account related. "In a matter of moments the first two waves had been annihilated.

Counterattack Succeeds

The Americans were forced to fall back, but joined forces with B troops of their outfit, counterattacked and kept the Germans busy the rest of the day.

The Ninth German *Panzer* Division and the 15th *Panzer* Grenadier Division smashed at the Yanks at Heitak, slightly to the north.

Dempsey ordered reinforcements into the critical battle and told the Americans to hold on.

For two days and a night the Nazi tanks fired at the men, dug in deep in the marshy ground. But when the tanks tried to break through a few Americans popped out of their foxholes and let go with bazookas.

Briton's Congratulations

After four days the Germans knew they were licked. A letter from Dempsey, commander of the British Second Army, told the Americans:

"I congratulate you all on the splendid way in which you held off the strong enemy attack which came against you at Meijel. You were heavily outnumbered, but by holding firm as you did you gave me time to bring up the necessary reserves. I appreciate very greatly the high fighting qualifications which your division showed."

But perhaps the greatest compliment to the American Seventh came from the German radio—a grim joke at the time to the men in the line.

"Numerically Superior"

German forces, Berlin said, were engaged in "very heavy fighting with numerically superior forces."

For four days a battle raged in the cramped area.

Sergt. Joseph Deetchemerdy, of St. Louis, and his platoon wiped out a German infantry company.

Sergt. Raymond Moliozewski, of Detroit, hugged the ground with his rifle directing artillery fire on positions 50 yards away. He picked off eight Germans while singing out firing instructions before a German 88 shell broke one of his legs in three places.

Sergt. Harold Brown, of Dallas, Texas, dug in with 40 men of his platoon, only to find eight Tiger tanks ringed around them between 50 and 100 yards away. On one occasion his men popped out of their holes with bazookas and stopped the advancing enemy tanks.

conditions for them are better than they would be in the combat zone.

In Germany their homes were shelled by the Allies and now are being blasted again by German artillery. Here they live in barracks, but the barracks are warm and they are safe.

Goerdeler Still Lives, Nephew Says

With the United States Ninth Army, Germany, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Ninth Army has captured the nephew of Dr. Karl Goerdeler, former mayor of Leipzig, who the Germans declared they executed in the recent Hitler bomb plot.

The nephew said he believed Goerdeler still was at large and that the Nazis executed someone else "to save face."

ANOTHER NAZI GENERAL KILLED NEAR BELFORT

SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN FRANCE, Nov. 20—(AP) The Germans have lost another general, Major Gen. Oschmann, commander of the 338th infantry division, who was killed by artillery fire Nov. 14 at the start of the French offensive in the Belfort sector, it was learned today.

Ex-Terror Camp In Holland Now Houses German Evacuees

Vught Concentration Camp, Holland, Nov. 20 (AP)—German civilian evacuees are living in comparative comfort in this huge concentration camp which once was a Nazi slaughterhouse.

There still are grim reminders of the horror under Nazi rule, when 30,000 Dutch civilians were believed to have been put to death here. Near by is the crematory where more than 13,000 persons perished. Part of the gallows where the Germans hanged civilians still stands.

Barbed wire around the camp no longer is charged with electricity and civilians no longer are shot for stepping within 12 feet of the fence. That is not the style of Allied management of internees.

These German men, women and children have been removed from the battle in Germany, and living

(Another high-ranking German, Major Gen. Anton Dunckern, SS (elite guard) commander at Metz, was captured in his headquarters in the fall of that fortress city).

Retreating Foe Trapped

ON THE 3D ARMY FRONT, Nov. 20 (AP).—A 19th Division group of about 100 men pulled one of the neatest tricks of the war today by capturing 600 Germans and killing many others in a specially devised trap to catch Nazis fleeing Metz.

Under command of Lieutenant William C. Gassman, of New York, they took up positions between Avancy, six and a half miles northeast of Metz, and Vry, eight miles northeast, along the main road leading from the city.

They trained their machine guns two ways into a depression through which the road passes and, as the Germans trickled through in small groups, the Americans fired. Usually, after a few minutes, the Germans who had not been hit were glad to surrender.

YANK REPORTER A MAYOR IN REICH

Wurselen, Germany, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—"I need a Mayor, said Capt. Gerald Ford of Englewood, N. J., Allied Military Government officer taking charge of this town. So he appointed a war correspondent, Alton Smalley of St. Paul, to be Mayor for the first hour because there was no other candidate in sight.

BELGIAN PATRIOTS AGREE TO GIVE UP ARMS

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20—(AP) The chiefs of Belgium's various resistance organizations agreed today to deliver all the arms of the resistance forces to the Allied armies by Saturday and concurred in the procedure by which the weapons will be surrendered.

Meeting with Maj. Gen. George W. E. J. Erskine and other officials of the Supreme Allied headquarters mission to Belgium, the resistance leaders agreed their organizations would deliver the arms at a designated depot. In view of the transportation difficulties the armies will send trucks to pick up the weapons when necessary.

Surrender of the arms by members of the resistance forces is in response to an order by the Belgian government which has led to organized protests throughout the country.

Crisis In Belgium Alarms Allies

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—Allied officials, who for months have considered the possibility of internal armed clashes in liberated countries, viewed the Belgian crisis today with some alarm.

If the Belgian situation should get out of hand and result in an uprising by members of the resistance against the Pierlot Government, these officials said it might spread to other liberated countries which also are going through critical periods.

Educated In Law-Breaking

A British brigadier in Brussels recently said:

"We have got to expect a certain amount of dissatisfaction.

"For four long years, through our propaganda, we have told the

peoples of Europe to break all German laws. If they were not satisfied with conditions, we told them to kill. We dropped the arms for them.

"For four years we have educated Europe's people in patriotic lawlessness. It is only logical now they are liberated that if they don't like the new laws of the new governments they will try to take the law in their own hands.

Hiding Arms

Reports from Brussels said many resistance members were hiding their arms, just as they did when the Germans came in.

Some Belgian resistance leaders claimed that thousands of Rexists and collaborators still are loose and attempting to sabotage the Allied war effort.

Two weeks after the capture of Brussels one of the key figures in the capital's resistance movement said:

"If the Government doesn't round up the collaborators we will go out and shoot them."

May Ask Eisenhower.

Brussels, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Unofficial reports that Premier Pierlot might request Gen. Eisenhower to set up a temporary protective government for Belgium were heard today after a tumultuous demonstration by an estimated 15,000 marchers, shouting for the resignation of the Pierlot government.

Steel-helmeted Belgian police with rifles slung over their shoulders patrolled the streets of the capital yesterday in the wake of the parade of resistance sympathizers embittered by the Government's demand for surrender of all firearms. About half the marchers were women.

Allied troops and armored cars were held in readiness with equipment for street barricades.

One of the major complaints seemed to be Government reluctance to seize and try political and business bigwigs who allegedly have been sympathizers or supporters of the Germans. Adding to the explosive situation were protests over acute food shortages.

Paris Black Market Has Them

Paris, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Supreme Allied Command tonight promised to try to report to the American public on the cigarette situation in Paris and many other rear areas where soldiers were told today they could get no cigarettes, although the black market has them for sale at $4 a pack.

Officers in the Paris and rear areas were put on reduced cigarette rations last week and enlisted men received none. The scarcity here is linked to supply and transport problems connected with the Allied offensive, officials said earlier today. They expected troops in the rear areas to get some smokes next week.

Meanwhile, a large amount of army cigarettes has somehow been diverted into the black market. Vendors peddled American cigarettes at $1.50 per pack two weeks ago to war-wealthy Parisians. Now, at $4, they still are getting more offers than they can fill.

NO SMOKES FOR G. I.'S

Paris, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Soldiers and officers in Paris and many other rear areas were told today they could get no cigarettes, although the black market has them at $4 a pack. Combat troops at the front recently were on short supply, but now they have plenty.

A large amount of Army cigarettes has been diverted, by one means or another, into the black market. Vendors peddled American cigarettes at $1.50 a pack two weeks ago to war-wealthy Parisians. Now since they have boosted the price to $4, they still are getting more offers than they can fill.

Officers in the Paris and rear areas were put on reduced cigarette rations last week and enlisted men got none. The scarcity here is linked to supply and transport problems connected with the offensive. They expected troops in the rear area to get cigarettes next week.

4,000 Nazis Killed in Blast

PARIS, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Agence Francaise de la Presse, in a dispatch date-lined at the Italian frontier, reported tonight that 4,000 Germans had been killed in an explosion in a tunnel near Genoa.

To Develop Big [illegible], Navy, De Gaulle Says

Paris, Nov. 20 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in his second radio "fireside chat" to the French people, promised last night that France within eight months would develop a great new army and navy.

Urging public support of the new "liberation" bond issue to strengthen France's position before the world, he reported coal production had risen from 244,000 tons weekly in September to 422,000 tons last week; that the Paris electric output increased tenfold since August 31 and was now nearly equal to the pre-war average and that 1,238 bridges and other vital structures on communications lines had been repaired.

RUSSIAN FORCES FIGHT WAY INTO

Slaying of 63 Nazis, Traitors Admitted by Bearded Frenchman

PARIS, Nov. 20 — (AP) Bearded Dr. Marcel Petiot admitted on the witness stand today the slaying of 63 persons—thirty of whom he said were Gestapo officers and the rest "traitorous" Frenchmen—as court hearings opened in one of Paris' most mysterious cases.

Petiot, in a dramatic four and one-half hour talk, wove a story of intrigue, plots and counterplots that extended into three continents and many nations, including the United States. Included in his testimony was mention of a "secret weapon" which he said he once had offered to the American consul, but which he said had been turned down.

The defendant—charged with the 63 deaths—freely admitted the slayings before Judge Collety and said all met their deaths through "a secret method."

Petiot—who says he holds captaincy in the FFI—said he might disclose later in the week details of [illegible] secret weapon which would have permitted America and Britain to fire on Oerman-occupied Europe at a time when the channel was still a big obstacle.

The undismayed Petiot — so his lady in court ran—organized "the Soup Flytox" which specialized in stamping out denunciators and also planned to smuggle patriots over the French border into Spain.

Far from being the coldblooded Bluebeard described on police station posters, Petiot said he really became a patriotic scourge to traitors and Gestapo agents. He and an aide tried out the "secret arm," which he expected would be most effective in rubbing out the Gestapo, on two German motorcyclists in Paris, and it worked, he said.

Thereafter, it worked 63 times but, contrary to Police allegations, Petiot said, his victims were whisked off to the Bois de Vincennes or the Bois de Marly de Roi. And were not buried under his house. Those bodies were planted on his premises by Germans to arouse suspicion, the doctor asserted.

MISKOLC SUBURBS

Red Army Launches Winter Drive in Latvia, Berlin Reports.

CLAIM BIG BATTLE RAGES

Six-Column Soviet Assault Nears Old Border of Czechoslovakia.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21. — (AP) Russian troops yesterday fought their way into the outskirts of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth largest city, as Berlin announced that the Red army had opened its grand Winter offensive in the frozen north with attacks on 300,000 Germans pocketed in Western Latvia.

Moscow, telling of a six-column Russian drive through Hungary's mountains to within 20 miles of the old Czechoslovakian frontier, did not confirm the German announcement of a Latvian offensive.

Big Battle Begun

But Berlin said the Russians — estimated to have a reservoir of 500,000 to 1,000,000 troops in Latvia, had hurled huge infantry, tank, plane and artillery forces against the Germans on a 30-mile front near Liepaja, one of the two Baltic escape ports left to the enemy.

In the violent fighting which Berlin said was now entering its third day, the Russians were admitted to have ripped holes in the Avis linee, but the Germans claimed these were sealed off in counter-attacks.

A Soviet midnight communique told of a "reconnaissance in force" southwest of Jelgava, which is 97 miles east of Liepaja, and said that Russian troops dislodged the Germans from some positions after a hand-to-hand fight.

The air arm of the Baltic fleet also was reported to have sunk a German supply ship of 6,000 tons, two escort vessels and two landing barges, presumably off the Latvian coast, but this was the extent of the Russian references to the Latvian front.

In Hungary the upper wing of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army cut the eastern and western Gern escape roads out of Miskolc, 85 miles northeast of besieged Budapest, and plunged into the southern outskirts with the seizure of Csaba and Szirma, less than one and two miles, respectively, south and southeast of the strategic city.

The highway to imperilled Eger, 22 miles southwest of Miskolc, was cut with the capture of Diosgyor, three miles west of Miskolc, putting one Red army column within 20 miles of the former Slovakian frontier. Between Diosgyor and Miskolc the Russians killed 600 Germans and captured 460 enemy troops, a midnight supplement said.

Fight Near Priekule

Berlin said the battle on the Latvian front was particularly fierce near Priekule, 20 miles east-southeast of Liepaja.

German radio accounts of the battle said it began Sunday—celebrated throughout Russia as Red army artillery day—with a crashing artillery barrage along a front 20 to 30 miles wide. They all agreed it was a major assault.

This new onslaught, coming a few days after the general Allied push on the Western front, was considered the first of the "new devastating blows" which Marshal Stalin recently promised would be struck in the east.

The Russians last were reported to have at least 500,000 troops on the Latvian front, and possibly 1,000,000—the men of Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's second Baltic army and those of Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic army, co-captors of Riga Oct. 13.

The drive was not yet confirmed by Moscow.

Col. Ernst Von Hammer, German military commentator, said of the attack against the 5,000-square-mile pocket: "Strong Russian forces yesterday morning started another all-out offensive against the southern flank of the Courland (peninsula) front.

"The first waves were mown down by German cross fire. In subsequent fighting, the Russians scored minor breaches which were eliminated in counterattacks."

Later DNB news agency broadcast that a "murderous" drumfire barrage and waves of assault aircraft supported the attack. 'The Russians made full use of the frozen ground and sent in masses of tanks," DNB said. "A ferocious battle has ensued."

Germany's High command bulletin also told of the "violent" attack in which Russians already had begun throwing in reinforcements, and said other Soviet forces had broken into German lines on the Sworbe peninsula at the southwestern end of the Estonian island of Saare (Osel), commanding the mouth of the gulf of Riga.

Transocean fixed the extent of the front and quoted a German military spokesman who gave this picture of the fighting:

"Wave after wave of Russian men and tanks, supported by artillery and aircraft, are continually hurled against the German lines. Not a single minute passed since yesterday morning when the air did not quiver and the ground did not shake.

Reds Use Fighter Planes

"Fighting is still increasing in violence. Unsurpassed battles must be expected in the next couple of days. The Russians have thrown in an immense number of fighters, bombers fighter-bombers, and dive-bombers."

The new battle overshadowed momentarily the stubborn battles around Budapest and northeast of the Hungarian capital, and both German and Polish reports indicated large-scale Russian assaults were impending in East Prussia and Poland.

The Germans said the Russians still were massing men and material behind their lines in East Prussia and in southern Poland on the road to Krakow and German Silesia, and the Polish telegraphic agency said the Germans expected a renewed drive against Warsaw shortly.

The Polish report, quoting the underground Warsaw radio which is again operating near the capital, said the Germans were mining factories, hospitals, filter plants and houses in the capital opposite Russian-held Praga suburbs on the east bank of the Vistula river.

The Germans are removing all their sick and wounded from Warsaw hospitals and shipping them westward, it said. Poles are forbidden to enter the city.

Latvia was a logical place for the Red Army to begin its winter offensive. There the Germans are tying up large Soviet forces which otherwise could be deployed along the front to the south.

The Germans hold a lone running from a point on the Baltic coast near Pape, twenty miles south of Liepaja, northeast to the Priekule area, thence forty-seven miles eastward to a point near Russian-held Auce. From Auce the front runs northeast to Ragaciems, on the Gulf of Riga, twenty-two miles west of Riga.

REDS [illegible] NEAR BUDAPEST

Tanks Drive Along Highway Northeast of City.

London, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Russian and American-made tanks, deepening the Soviet sweep around besieged Budapest along invasion routes into Austria and Czecho-slovakia, were reported advancing today toward Lucenec, key Nazi communications hub on the Slovak-Hungarian frontier.

The tanks drove along a modern, hard-surfaced highway from captured Gyongyos, a seven-way road junction twenty-three miles from the border and forty miles northeast of Budapest. Gyongyos was seized by Russian shock troops yesterday in a thrust across the vital Budapest-Miskolc railway.

Simultaneously, other Soviet tank and artillery forces brought the twenty-five-mile sector of the trunk line between Budapest and Hatvan under heavy fire after capturing the village of Galgaheviz, nineteen miles northeast of Budapest, a midnight Moscow bulletin announced.

Hatvan is Outflanked.

Hatvan, also a terminal of a main line running north to central Slovakia, was outflanked by tanks fanning out from Gyongyos following the hard-won Soviet advance. Gyongyos fell after a violent street fight in which the

Russians wiped out two enemy battalions of 1,600 men, Moscow said.

On the upper end of the eighty-five-mile front moving on southern Slovakia, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's second Ukraine Army drove to within two miles of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city. Seizure of Hernadkak, six miles east of Miskolc, put another Russian group into the broad Hernad River Valley leading into Slovakia.

In the Baltic, the Russians were reported by Berlin to have thrown three divisions of 30,000 men and strong tank forces against the Sworbe peninsula, southwestern tip of Saare Island, dominating the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

The battle for Budapest, according to Berlin, entered a new phase with the Russians bringing up thirty-five infantry divisions, possibly 400,000 men on a siege arc east of the capital. Berlin reported heavy fighting at Gyorme, ten miles southeast of the city.

Other Russian units were fighting along the approaches to Eger, and the drive on that strategic Matra Mountain enemy base appeared nearing a successful conclusion.

The German communique said the Russians had started a strong offensive against the thirty divisions trapped in Latvia after heavy artillery and air bombardments. The first wave of the drive was reported to have collapsed, but the German s said heavy fighting continued with Soviet reinforcements.

German positions were broken into on the Sworbe Peninsula, the communique added.

London, Nov. 20 (AP) — Ivan Subasic, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, arrived in Moscow today and conferred with Vyasheslan M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, the Moscow radio announced tonight. The Berlin radio also said Marshal Tito was in Moscow.

2,000 PLANES RAID NAZI OIL

Americans Also Wreck Railway Yard, Strafe Troops

London, Nov. 20 (AP) — About 2,000 American planes raided Germany again today, bombing two synthetic oil plants, wrecking a strategic railway yard and strafing retreating Nazi troops with cannon fire.

RAF heavy Lancasters followed the United States blows with an afternoon strike into the industrial Ruhr, attacking unannounced objectives under an umbrella of Spitfires and Mustangs.

Strike From Two Sides

More than 600 Liberators and Flying Fortresses from Italian-based United States 15th Air Force pushed out into upper Silesia and left smoke and flames pouring from the Blechhammer oil works.

Another 160 American heavies slipped out from Eighth Air Force bases in England and pin-pointed their bomb loads in a tight concentration on the Schelven-Buer synthetic oil plant at Gelsenkirchen.

After these two blows, the 1,000 fighter planes descended from their escort chores to work over communications inside the Siegfried Line and Brenner Pass.

Nowhere did the *Luftwaffe* make any sizable appearance, and heavy cloud formations made instrument bombing necessary.

Assist Ground Forces

Air forces operating from the continent had another active day, cleaning the skies ahead of ground forces.

On the Third Army front, fighter bombers slashed at heavy tanks the Germans were leaving behind in depressions to screen withdrawal beyond Saarbrucken.

Eighth Air Force fighter pilots ruined eight locomotives, 24 railroad cars, three oil cars, 58 motor-trucks and dive-bombed a 60-truck road convoy.

At least ten of the 18 fighter planes missing are believed to have landed in France. All the American bombers from England returned.

850 British-based American planes bombed and strafed the Ruhr Valley.

It was the third successive day that Italian-based American bombers and fighters have hit the Reich.

An odd combination of 160 heavy bombers and more than 700 Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters and fighter-bombers worked over an oil plant at Gelsenkirchen and the sprawling railroad yards at Munster, both fairly close to the erupting front. The preponderance of fighters suggested that considerable German air opposition was expected.

Break In Weather

Swarms of fighters buzzed back and forth on the Channel coast, where blue skies, marked only by slight haze, provided the first break in a week end of adverse flying weather.

The Italy-based United States 15th Air Force raided southern Germany 600 strong both Saturday and Sunday, but the Britain-based 8th was grounded.

On the Continent tactical combat units, despite hazardous flying weather, joined in the seething battle up and down the Western Front.

American and British fighter and medium bombers made 3,000 trips across the front lines, poured loads of bombs on German communications lines and belted them with machine-gun fire.

1,900 Sorties

United States Ninth Air Force pilots flew 1,900 sorties. Thunderbolts and Mustangs shot down 15 Nazi fighters, blew up 46 locomotives, 300 railcars and 270 motor trucks.

Five hundred medium and light bombers worked ahead of the American Ninth, Third and First armies all day long.

For the first time, A-26 invader bombers flew with Marauders and Havocs on tactical missions.

15 Planes Lost

Thirteen fighters and two bomb[illegible] were lost.

Reich Oil Targets, Ruhr Valley Bombed

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—Heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force flying from bases in Italy bombed oil refineries at Blechhammer, in Upper Silesia, and eight other large synthetic fuel plants in Germany today, and upward of

RAF units flew 1,200 sorties against German communications in Holland and northwestern Germany and destroyed two Nazi radio stations, the Air Ministry said.

RAF medium bombers scored direct hits on the Maas river bridge at Venlo, near the Dutch-German border in southeastern Holland.

Troop Plane Crash Kills 26 Yanks

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—Twenty-six American soldiers were killed and four injured in the crash last night of a C-47 skytrain troop carrier en route from England to France, air force headquarters announced today.

The plane was not a hospital ambulance, and it was stated that, contrary to earlier reports, there were no wounded men or flight nurses aboard.

Six Taken To Hospital

The Skytrain, a transport type that has carried thousands of men to battle, crashed near an 800-foot peak north of Brighton, in southern England. Six victims were taken to a near-by hospital, where two died and the others remained in serious condition.

"No cause has been fixed for the plane going out of control," air force headquarters stated.

Investigators were hampered by mud which made the spot virtually inaccessible to automobile traffic.

Finnmark Called Ruined

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—Crown Prince Olav of Norway said today the Norwegian province of Finnmark, burned and laid waste by Germans in full retreat from the Russians, may be uninhabitable for "years to come."

Thousands of men, women and children have been sent wandering over snowbound roads in zero temperatures, Olav said, and invalids and young children are dying by the wayside.

Olav said the Germans, in evacuating the far north of Norway, were forcing the Norwegian population to accompany their troops in order to assure the troops protection from Allied air attacks and bombardment from the sea.

To Hold North Of Narvik

"The Germans," he said, "appear to be preparing defense lines north of Narvik, where it is only 30 miles from the sea to the Swedish frontier."

All the towns in Finnmark, which is larger than Holland, have been evacuated, Olav said. Populations totaling more than 61,000 face starvation and death from freezing.

Olav, commander in chief of the Norwegian armed forces, said supplies "to a certain degree" are being sent into northern Norway through Kirkenes and that every effort is being made to organize resistance and underground movement.

"Cooperation between Russia and Norway is extremely cordial," Olav declared.

[illegible] He expressed anxiety for thousands of Lapps remaining in the interior, where they have their reindeer flocks, declaring: "The Germans have practically destroyed the reindeer flocks as food for their troops. The Lapps may have got some of their flocks away. If they haven't, their situation for years to come will be extremely difficult, for they have no other means of livelihood."

HITLER'S WILL IN HANDS OF NAZIS, BRITISH CLAIM

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21. — (AP) The Daily Sketch said today that "according to information received by two diplomatic sources here the Nazi party is now in possession of Hitler's will—and this indicates Hitler is dead."

The will, the Sketch added, leaves all Hitler's property and business assets to the Nazi party and disinherits his relatives.

"Hitler's main estate is his interest in the Eher Verlag, the publishing firm which made a vast fortune out of 'Mein Kampf.' His only property in land, which is Berchtesgaden, also goes to the party," said the paper.

Himmler Gets A Helper

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—Indications filtered out of Germany today that Heinrich Himmler is so busy taking Hitler's place he has found it necessary to bring up a new No. 2 Nazi.

He is Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, who succeeded "Hangman" Reinhard Heydrich as chief of the super-Gestapo. For the first time, according to a generally reliable source here, Kaltenbrunner has just been accorded a selected battalion of super-Gestapo bodyguards —an honor previously enjoyed only by Hitler and Himmler.

NEW 'VOW OF LOYALTY' SOUGHT FROM NAZIS

LONDON, Nov. 20. — (AP) The German people were told tonight by their chief commentators that they must strive with all their might to prevent an Allied victory on the Western front by Christmas, and a new "fight to the death" oath was prescribed for all German soldiers.

The new "vow of loyalty," as broadcast by the German radio, exacts from German soldiers this pledge:

"I am determined to give all my strength, my blood and my life in the present decisive battle for the life of my nation.—I will never abandon the arms which the homeland is forging for me with the utmost sacrifice. I will see that nothing falls into the enemy's hands undestroyed — I believe in Germany. As National-Socialist soldier I believe in my Fuehrer Adolf Hitler."

The Allies are going all-out to win by Christmas and this must be prevented at all costs, said Dr. Rudolf Scharping, political commentator on the Berlin radio.

U. S. Intervention In Poles' Behalf Asked

London, Nov. 20 (AP) — Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk has appealed directly to the United States for intervention in his country's long dispute with Russia, seeking clear-cut guarantees of post-war independence, as well as a new Baltic border, it was learned today.

Sources close to the Polish Cabinet reported that the United States intervention was sought as an alternative to a Russian request that Poland sign away its territory east of the Curzon Line in return for later territorial adjustments at Germany's expense.

(In Washington there has been some discussion in diplomatic circles over the possibility that President Roosevelt might issue a formal statement on the Russo-Polish situation shortly. It was expected, however, that such a statement, if made, will simply reaffirm the United States' desire for a free and independent Poland and refrain from any specific commitments.)

British Women To Man Batteries On Continent

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—Gen. Sir Frederick A. Pile, home defense commander, last night announced that women who man anti-aircraft batteries in Britain soon would go into action on the Continent.

Mary Churchill, daughter of the Prime Minister, has charge of one of the batteries.

Field Marshal Brooke Hinted As Dill Successor

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—The British press speculated today that Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial general staff, likely would succeed the late Field Marshal Sir John Dill as British representative on the chief of staff committee in Washington.

Others mentioned for the post were Lieutenant General Sir George Giffard, commander of the Eleventh Army group in the Far East, and Lieutenant General Sir Ronald Weeks, deputy chief of the British general staff.

Winant Sees Churchill, Eden

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—Fresh from consultations with President Roosevelt in Washington, Ambassador John G. Winant talked with Prime Minister Churchill over the week end and today saw Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Yanks In England Out Of Cigarettes

London, Nov. 20 (AP)—Sale of cigarettes is to be discontinued immediately at all United States Army post exchanges in England with the exception of those at air force combat stations.

A critical shortage for use of combat forces on the Continent caused the shutdown on sales, the army said. English brands cost about 50 cents for a package of 20.

Hospital patients, replacements and combat personnel in rest areas still will be able to smoke their favorite brands from the States.

British soldiers will not be affected by the change. Tommies are rationed 45 English cigarettes a week. A Board of Trade spokesman said the effect on British civilian supply would be slight.

Query Put To Washington

The United States Army ban on cigarette sales provoked a front-page editorial in the official United States Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*, which demanded an answer "from Washington to the question which is in the minds of every GI smoker: 'Where are the cigarettes?'"

"This question, which in view of the earlier cut in the ration and the announcement today that the entire sale of cigarettes was being banned to non-combatants, we believe to a reasonable one and necessary," said the editorial.

"Certainly nobody begrudges the fighting men in the air or on the ground what smokes are available. They deserve them."

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G. I. Gifts Reach England

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Twenty thousand sacks of Christmas mail, the first big shipment of Yuletide packages for American troops overseas, have arrived at a British port. An Army spokesman estimated today it would be nearly Christmas before all the mail is cleared.

GERMANS OUST POLISH TROOPS

Two Charges Repulsed Before Italian Peak Is Lost

Rome, Nov. 20 (AP) — A German counterattack has knocked Polish troops of the Eighth Army from [illegible] Fortino, a small peak overlooking two secondary roads to Faenza about five miles to the northwest, Allied headquarters said today.

The Poles repulsed two Nazi charges before being forced to withdraw.

Monte Fortino, although less than 1,000 feet high, commands a wide stretch of flat ground leading to Faenza, a junction point on the lateral Bologna-Rimini highway.

Germans Build New Defense

Patrols reported the Germans have dug in and set up crude fortifications in this area which apparently is the pivotal point for both the enemy line swinging northwestward to the Adriatic and the thinly defended line running into the Apennines.

Except at Monte Fortino, operations elsewhere on the Italian front generally were limited to patrols.

On the American Fifth Army front south of Bologna, patrols were active and in one sector several small-scale German counterattacks were beaten off.

Nazis Retake Italian Town

Rome, Nov. 20 (AP)—German troops recaptured Monte Fortino, five miles southeast of the Bologna-Rimini highway town of Faenza, after bitter fighting with Polish units of the Eight Army, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Poles repulsed two German counterattacks on Converselle and improved their positions adjacent to Monte Fortino.

Eighth Army patrols pro[illegible] enemy positions south of Raven[illegible] on the Adriatic coastal sector an[illegible] along the Montone river. In the mountains south of Bologna American units of the Fifth Army threw back several small scale German counterattacks.

Yugoslav Troops Oust Old Delegate To Council

Rome, Nov. 20 (AP)—Yugoslav troops of Marshal Tito, wearing red stars and toting tommy guns, took possession of the Yugoslav legation today for Tito's Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Josip Smodlaka, who assumed a new role as Yugoslav delegate on the Allied Council for Italy.

The former delegate, Miloje Smiljanic, said he had no knowlgede of reports current in Rome that some of his staff had been forcibly thrown out of the legation premises. Smiljanic wore a tiny court-plaster bandage under one eye. He denied there had been any violence but conceded that Smodlaka's methods were "quite unusual for a diplomat."

Smodkala sent word he was too busy to be interviewed. His councillor, one of his sons, referred reporters to the press attache, who is another of Smodkala's sons.

130 Allied Planes Hit Burma Estuary: Japs

New York, Nov. 20 (AP)—An attack by 130 Allied bombers and fighter planes on the Sittang estuary, east of Rangoon, in Burma, was reported today by the Japanese Domei agency.

The dispatch, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that "shortly after 2 P. M. on November 19 enemy formations of fighters and bombers, numbering about 60 B-25s, 40 P-38s and 30 P-47s, attacked the Sittang estuary."

CHINESE TROOPS DRIVE INTO BHAMO, RETAKE MANGSHIH

CHUNGKING, Nov. 20. — (AP) Chinese troops are fighting inside Bhamo, strongest remaining Japanese base in north Burma, and have recaptured the Burma road town of Mangshih, 62 miles inside China from the Burma border, the Chinese high command announced today.

Against these Allied victories, the High command acknowledged indirectly that two great Japanese forces aggregating probably 250,000 troops who are invading Kwangsi province from the east and north had completed a junction west of Liuchow, severing China and completing an unbroken link all the way from Manchuria to Hong Kong.

(The Tokyo radio in a broadcast recorded by the FCC declared that the U. S. air force in China had destroyed and abandoned its air field at Nanning (Yungning), about 100 miles south-southwest of the point where the Japanese junction appeared to have been effected. The unconfirmed Japanese report said the Nanning field was "the sole enemy air base in South China.")

Arrivals in Chungking reported that all routes leading from the danger zone [illegible] were choked with refugees—a sorry spectacle of human misery. It was conservatively [illegible] a total of 70,000,000 Chinese now had fled their homes since the war with Japan began in 1937.

A communique said that Bhamo, south of Myitkyina and 175 miles northeast of Mandalay, was penetrated by Chinese troops Saturday after a heavy American dive-bombing attack and that bitter fighting was going on in the streets. The town was encircled by the Chinese.

Mangshih, third important Burma road town to fall to the Chinese in their offensive in western Yunnan province, was captured last night in a frontal attack coupled with a double envelopment, the High Command said. The retreating Japanese burned all stores and surrounding fields. Lungling and Tengchung previously had fallen to this Chinese force, which is operating with strong American air support.

(A communique issued at Southeast Asia command headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, said more than 1,900 Japanese troops had been killed since the drive on Bhamo and down the Mandalay railway began Oct. 15.)

Indication that the two Japanese forces invading southern China had formed a junction near Liuchow came in the High Command's report that the column which originally drove west from the Canton area had thrust 15 1-2 miles northwest from Hsincheng to a point about [illegible] miles west-southwest of Liuchow. The enemy column which drove down from the north and captured Liuchow and Ishan on the Kwangsi-Kweichow was said to have stabbed southward from Ishan to close the gap.

Any Chinese troops remaining in a pocket southwest of Liuchow appeared to have been trapped.

Chinese Retake Key Town On Burma Road

San Francisco, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Tokyo radio declared today that the United States Air Force in China had destroyed and abandoned its landing strips at Nanning (Yungning) in southwestern Kwangsi province. The unconfirmed report said the field was "the sole enemy air base in south China."

Chungking, Nov. 20 (AP)—A Central News dispatch today said Chinese troops yesterday recaptured the Burma road town of Mangshih, 62 miles from the Burma border and third important objective of the Salween offensive.

The other two main objectives—Tengchung and Lungling—already are in Chinese hands.

The high command yesterday said Chinese troops which took Lungling November 3 were being reorganized for further action in the Mangshih Valley area.

Fighting In Bhamo

The high command also said that Chinese troops are fighting inside the North Burma stronghold of Bhamo. It was surrounded several days ago.

The town was penetrated Saturday after an American dive-bombing attack, the Chinese said.

In bitter fighting the Chinese have wrested one city block from the Japanese defenders of the town which the Allies seek as a station on the projected Ledo-Burma road route to China.

Counter-Blows Repelled

Troops of the Chinese 38th Division repelled two heavy Japanese counterattacks yesterday in an effort to break the Chinese encirclement of the city.

Bhamo is the strongest remaining Japanese base in North Burma. It lies 60 miles from the Burma road and 175 northeast of Mandalay.

Recapture of Mangshih further secured the prospective India-China supply route and pipeline now under construction from Calcutta and expected ultimately to extended into Yunan province.

The next important Burma Road objective in that province is Chefang, 34 miles southwest of Mangshih.

[illegible] and trapping any Chinese troops caught in a pocket southwest of Liuchow.

The development was indicated in the high command's report that Japanese troops had thrust 15½ miles northwest from Hsincheng, recently captured by an enemy column driving from the Canton area.

Jap Forces Merge

Meanwhile, the Chinese high command intimated that two Japanese columns boring into Kwangsi province from the north and east had formed a junction west of Liuchow, completing a direct link across China from Hongkong to Manchuria and trapping any Chinese troops caught in a pocket southwest of Liuchow. The development was indicated in the High Command's report that the Japs had thrust fifteen and a half miles northwest from Hsincheng.

Japanese forces who invaded originally from the north stabbed southward from Ishan on the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway forty-three miles west-northwest of Liuchow, presumably making contact with the lower enemy force at a point about forty-seven miles west-southwest of Liuchow.

The Tokyo radio declared today in a broadcast recorded by the FCC that the Fourteenth United States Air Force in China had destroyed and abandoned its landing strips at Nanning (Yungning) in southwestern Kwangsi province. It described the field as the sole Allied air base in South China.

This report was unconfirmed.

JAPANESE JUNCTION IN CHINA INDICATED

Chungking, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command intimated tonight that the two Japanese columns boring into Kwangsi province from the north and east had formed a junction west of Liuchow, completing a direct link across China from Hongkong to Manchuria and trapping any Chinese troops caught in a pocket southwest of Liuchow. The development was indicated in the High Command's report that the Japs had thrust fifteen and a half miles northwest from Hsincheng.

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This report was unconfirmed.

CHINA SHAKES UP CABINET

General Ho Replaced As War Head By Salween Victor

Chungking, Nov. 20 (AP) — With China's military position becoming increasingly more critical, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek reshuffled eight Cabinet posts today, naming General Chen Cheng Minister of War, succeeding Gen. Ho Ying-chin.

Popular clamor had urged a shakeup of the central Government for some time in the face of continuing Japanese military gains in southeastern China.

Follows Stilwell Recall

[The changes followed the recent recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell as American commander in China-India-Burma and the disclosure that Washington had been insisting on a reorganization of the Chiang Government and a settlement of the Communist question.]

General Cheng, 44, formerly was commander of the Chinese expeditionary force which now is fighting successfully in the Salween river area to open up a land route from India through Burma to China. General Ho had been Minister of War since 1930.

O. K. Yui, former Mayor of Shanghai, was boosted from Vice-Minister to Minister of Finance, succeeding Dr. H. H. Kung, who now is in the United States.

Others In Shakeup

Others involved in the shakeup were:

Chow Chung-yao, from Minister of the Interior to vice-president of the Examination Yuan, one branch of the Government.

Chang Li-sheng, from secretary-general of the executive Yuan to Minister of the Interior.

Chu Chia-hua, from vice-president of the Examination Yuan to Minister of Education.

Chien Li-fu, from Minister of Education to Minister of the Kuomingtang organization; Wang Shih-chieh, from the presidium of the People's Political Council to Minister of Information, and Liang Han-chao, from Minister of Information to Minister of Overseas Affairs.

[The retirement of General Ho as Minister of War, although he apparently retains his position as chief of the general staff, conceivably may remove one of the chief stumbling blocks to a political settlement of the stalemate between the central Government and the Communists.

Used Troops Against Communists

[General Ho had maintained a blockade against the Communists with some of China's best troops, which would have been used against the Japanese. In addition, he has been accused of attacking the Communists while they were engaged in guerrilla warfare against the Japanese.]

Foreign observers here speculated as to whether the changes would exert any influence toward a compromise settlement of the differences between the Communists and the central Government. Representatives of both groups have been conferring here for better than six months in what so far has been a futile effort to reach some agreement so that both sides could exert their full efforts against the Japanese.

Some observers pointed out that while Kung, who is a brother-in-law of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, was removed as Finance Minister he still retained the highly important post of vice-president of the Executive Yuan (vice-premier) and that he remained as head of four Government banks. Yui, his successor, is regarded as a "Kung man." Yui has a good reputation as a sound, honest official.

Faces Inflation Problem

The new Finance Minister faces a tremendous problem in attempting to straighten out China's inflationary currency and skyrocketing prices.

Wang Shin-chieh, the new Minister of Information, assumes the directorship of censorship. He is a close, trusted adviser to Chiang and may be able to work some improvements in censorship conditions here. He has been the chief negotiator with the Chinese Communists.

The appointment of Chu Chia-hua, who was educated in Berlin, as Minister of Education caused some surprise, but the naming of Chen Li-fu as Minister of the Kuomintang organization board—key party job—caused no particular comment. In his new position Chen will have considerable patronage powers.

Chang Li-sheng, the new Minister of the Interior, supervises various administrative units in the country and has general direction of the Chinese police force.

8 Get New Posts In Chinese Cabinet

Cabinet shakeup called result of Allied pressure. Dispatch on Page 4.

Chungking, Nov. 20 (AP)—Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War in the Chinese Government since 1930, was replaced today by Gen. Chen Cheng in a shakeup involving eight Cabinet posts.

O. K. Yui was elevated from Vice-Minister to Minister of Finance in succession to Dr. H. H. Kung, now in the United States.

General Chen formerly was commander of Chinese expeditionary forces on the Salween front. He is regarded as one of China's ablest field commanders.

Other Appointees

The other new appointees were:

Chow Chung-yao, from Minister of the Interior to Vice-President of the Examination Yuan, one branch of the Government; Chang Li-sheng, from Secretary General of the Executive Yuan to Minister of the Interior; Chu Chia-hua, from Vice-President of the Examination Yuan to Minister of Education; Chien Li-fu, from Minister of Education to Minister of the Kuomingtang organization; Wang Shih-chieh, from the Presidium of the Peoples Political Council to Minister of Information, and Liang Han-chao, from Minister of Information to Minister of Overseas Affairs.

All circles in Chungking welcomed the Government reshuffle, although to many it did not appear far reaching enough. Some observers pointed out that while Kung was removed from Ministry of Finance he still retained the highly important post of Vice-President of the Executive Yuan (Vice-Premier) and still was the head of four Government banks.

Chief Of Staff Retained

Gen. Ho Ying-chin apparently still retained his post as chief of the general staff.

Some quarters noted that both Kung and Ho Ying-chin were subjected to criticism at a recent session of the Peoples Political Council where their resignation was advocated openly.

The important question to many in the foreign quarter was whether the changes are forerunners of new ones and whether the changes would exert any influence toward a compromise between the Government and the Chinese Communists.

Ch'en Li-fu, as new Minister of the Kuomintang board, controls all party branches in China. The patronage is considerable.

Direction Of Police

Chang Li-sheng, as Minister of the Interior, supervises various administrative units and has general direction of the Chinese police.

Gen. Chen Cheng is considered one of China's ablest commanders. He is popular both with the army and the people. He has won a high reputation as an administrator since he assumed the Governorship of Hupeh in 1937. He is 44.

O. K. Yui was formerly Mayor of Greater Shanghai and acted as Chinese spokesman there during the Battle of Shanghai. He became Vice-Minister of Finance in 1941. He has a good reputation as a sound, honest official.

The new Minister of Information, Wang Shih-chieh, assumes the direction of censorship. He is a close trusted adviser of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and may be able to bring about improvement in censorship conditions. He led the Chinese mission to Britain and during the last six months has been chief negotiator in discussions with the Chinese Communists.

The new Minister of Education, Chu Chia-hua, was educated in Berlin.

Chiang Control of China Strengthened by Shake-Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — (AP) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has considerably strengthened his control of the Chinese government by his cabinet shake-up.

Whether he will use his stronger position to reorganize the army, seek improvement in China's economic and political affairs and try for cooperation with the Communists of North China is still a wide open question.

Americans Skeptical

American officials are looking for the answer but they are not looking through rose colored glasses. There is a distinct air of skepticism about the whole affair insofar as its effect on China's war effort is concerned. Some hope is felt in official quarters that the effect will be good, but fingers are crossed.

The impression here is that Chiang reorganized because of the internal crisis, which was intensified by the Stilwell affair. American General Joseph W. Stillwell, who came home at President Roosevelt's orders in response to a personal request from Chiang, was well liked by his men and by many of the officers who had worked with him.

They credited him with having accomplished a great deal for China. The break resulted basically from a long series of differences between Stilwell and Chiang over strategy and troop assignments—conflicts in which the Chinese war minister, General Ho Ying-Chinon is understood to have been a powerful influence against the vigorous conduct of the war which Stilwell sought.

The changes in Chiang's cabinet drew particular comment here:

1—Possibly the most important was the replacement of General Ho by General Chen Cheng. Chen is well liked by Americans who have fought in China, and is understood to have had the respect and friendship of General Stilwell himself.

On the other hand his position as minister of war is balanced somewhat by the fact that Ho remains as chief of staff to the Generalissimo. Since He is expected to follow one set by policies and Chen a somewhat different set, the man who will really settle the issues of China's military policy now more than ever will be Chiang Kai-shek. But the effect will be to curtail somewhat the influence of General Ho.

2—The removal of H. H. Kung as minister of finance and his replacement by O. K. Yui. Kung, like Ho, does not vanish from the administration but merely from the post in which he has gotten the blame for much of China's terrible inflation and economic crisis. He retains the vice-presidency of the executive Yuan, topmost administrative council, of which Chiang is president. Kung also remanis as president of the bank of China and the central bank of China, but the board of directors controls the presidency of the bank of China and is in turn controlled by the finance minister. The latter may enlarge its membership if he so desires to get in a new president.

Yui Good Administrator

Yui is not a financial expert but is recognized as a good administrator and a long time government official who has had close personal association with Chiang. The result of this change, therefore, probably will be further to centralize power in Chiang.

3—The transfer of Wang Shih-Chieh from the Presidium of the people's political council to the ministry of information has raised pointed speculation about its meaning in relation to the Communist problem. Wang has negotiated with the Communists for a long period to see under what circumstances collaboration between that powerfully armed northern group and the central government might be arranged in order to reinforce the fight against Japan. The fact that Wang now moves into the government seems to imply a friendlier attitude toward the Communists on the part of Chiang Kai-shek. But it is recalled here that Wang had the ministry of information about two years ago and there might not be too much significance in his return there. It could be simply that during his previous tenure he earned a reputation for enlightened censorship policies not followed up in the two year interval.

There may be some significance, too, in the fact that Wang headed the people's political council. It was the meeting of this body two months ago which finally brought into the open the mass of discontent with economic and military affairs that large sections of the Chinese people shared in. The P.P.C. was very bitter in some of its criticism and its influence apparently was mainly responsible for the present shake-up.

Chinese Shakeup Held Due To Allied Pressure

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—China's Cabinet shakeup, involving the removal of Gen. Ho Ying-chin as Minister of War and H. H. Kung as Minister of Finance, indicates that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek finally has yielded to Allied pressure for a housecleaning aimed at retrieving the tottering military and financial fortunes of free China.

In naming Gen. Chen Cheng to succeed Ho, the generalissimo has placed the reorganization of China's military forces in the hands of an able, forceful commander eager to adopt modern methods and willing to work closely with Americans assigned to train and equip an effective fighting army.

Settlement With Communists

Retirement of General Ho, Minister of War since 1930 and chief of staff since 1937, conceivably also may remove one of the chief stumbling blocks to a political settlement between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists.

General Ho had maintained a military blockade against Communist armies in the north. He is known as an implacable foe of the Communists and has been blamed for attacking them with some of his best divisions while they waged guerrilla warfare on the Japanese.

Ho also has been accused of delaying tactics in accepting and employing American strategy, training methods and equipment, limited as such aid is because of the necessity of flying everything into China over the Himalayan hump.

The Chungking house cleaning follows the recall of Gen. Joseph W Stilwell as American commander in the China-Burma-India area, which brought to light abroad the fact that Washington had been insisting on a reorganization of the Central Government and attempting to obtain a settlement of the Communist problem.

Organized Chinese

The new Minister of War organized the Chinese expeditionary force, which trained in southwest China under American instructors and now is fighting across the Salween river to join Allied forces pushing across Burma to reopen the Burma road.

Slight of figure, but sharp-eyed, quick and decisive, General Chen is 44 years old. He was graduated from the Paoting Military Academy in 1929 and was Vice-Minister of War in 1937. Besides extensive experience as a field commander he has been head of the political training board of the National Military Council. Since 1937 he has been Governor of invaded Hupeh province.

In the late spring of 1943 when Japanese forces raided the Tungting Lakes rice bowl and pushed into western Hupeh, General Cheng took command and turned back what might have been an enemy attack on Chungking. He had been less successful in an earlier campaign when the Japanese captured the important Yangtze river city of Ichang.

Problem Of Inflation

O. K. Yui, former Mayor of Shanghai, takes over China's runaway inflationary problems from H. H. Kung, who is now in this country.

The new Finance Minister inherits a full-blown economic and financial crisis with an attendant train of vicious speculation, black marketing and graft. Rising prices and inflated currency have been running ahead of the tons of paper money printed abroad and flown over the hump in competition with actual war materiel.

With Kung out of the Cabinet as Finance Minister the influence of the Soong family may be waning in Chungking. Kung, a descendant of Confucius, is a brother-in-law of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, who also is in the United States Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Ching-ling), widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic and also a sister of Madam Chiang, remains in the Chinese capital, where her good offices might help in obtaining an arrangement with the Communists. T. V. Soong, who carries the title of Foreign Minister and is regarded by many as the outstanding financial genius of China, is reported out of favor in Chungking.

Kung's retirement might mean a rise in Soong's fortunes.

It has been said often by observers that "China isn't big enough for both T. V. and H. H."

YANKS REDUCING LEYTE POSITIONS

SCHEDLER

Progress Made By Infantry In Spite Of Typhoon

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, *Tuesday*, Nov. 21 (AP)—Lashed by the third typhoon of the Leyte Island campaign, American infantrymen fought off a new Japanese counterattack to close their grip around trapped enemy remnants in northern Ormoc corridor, headquarters reported today.

Fierce winds and walls of rain hammered the fighting fronts, disrupted communications and challenged Leyte-based American airmen who, nevertheless, took to the air for offensive and defensive action.

American infantrymen of the 32d Division are making "steady progress" in reducing strongly fortified Japanese positions near Limon, at the northern end of Leyte Island's Ormoc corridor, the headquarters report said.

The American road-block across Ormoc highway south of Limon still holds, despite heavy Japanese attack. The imperial First Division, aided by artillery and armor, is attempting to break through the trap around Limon.

Jap Raid Ineffective

Leyte-based American fighters attacked enemy communication lines and installations throughout the Ormoc corridor.

Thirty-five enemy fighters and dive bombers ineffectively raided American positions. Seven were shot down by fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

Bridges have been washed out, streams flooded and roads transformed into waterways in the new typhoon. All traffic by ground and sea is "fraught with great difficulty and hazard and battle conditions are becoming static."

Infiltration Reported

The Japanese were reported in a front-line dispatch yesterday to be infiltrating American positions on northern Leyte, around Limon and near Carigara Bay, more than two miles northward.

Small enemy forces attacked near Pinamopoan, more than two miles north and in the rear of Limon, where a considerable Nipponese force is trapped, and also east of Pinamopoan. Both attacks were repulsed.

Near Pinamopoan, northern terminus of the Ormoc road, a battalion of the 32nd Division beat off the enemy assault, reported Fred Hampson, Associated Press war correspondent at a division command post.

Strike Along Bay Coast

The other clash occurred near Capoocan, along the Carigara Bay coast about four miles east of Pinamopoan. There Nipponese units had set up machine guns which opened fire on an American column trudging through the mud toward the front. Capoocan is about midway between Pinamopoan and Carigara, Yank supply base at the northern end of Leyte valley.

45,000 Japs Slain or Wounded.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 20.—A storm-drenched American troops threw back vicious Japanese counter-attacks in the slow and bitter Leyte campaign as these rapid-fire developments were announced on Pacific fronts today:

1. More than 45,000 Japanese have been killed or wounded on Leyte since the October 20 inva-

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sion—a ratio of nearly eight to one against American casualties of 5,691.

2. American troops invaded another small island group, the Asia Islands off New Guinea, and completed the occupation of the three Mapia Islands 180 miles to the east.

3. Heavy American bombers scored direct hits on a battleship and a heavy cruiser at Borneo, leaving both exploding and aflame.

4. American warships, striking within 750 miles of Tokyo, have again bombarded Iwo Island.

5. A concerted three-day clean-up of Saipan netted 248 Japanese killed and forty-seven captured.

Infiltrating Japanese attacking American detachments miles behind the front lines indicated today that the enemy may attempt to encircle the American positions on northern Leyte and cut the Yanks' coastal supply road, a front-line dispatch declared this afternoon.

A small Japanese force attacked a battalion of the Thirty-second Division near Pinamopoan, on the coast of Carigara Bay, more than two miles back of Limon where a strong Japanese force is encircled. Four miles further back along the coastal road, units of the Twenty-fourth Division were attacked in the vicinity of Capoocan.

The infiltrating Japanese set up machine guns and fired at a column of Americans slogging through the mud late yesterday. Officers said that these enemy movements through torrential tropical downpours may indicate an attempt to mount an offensive. Some suggested that the Japs may attempt to encircle American held Breakneck Ridge, dominating Limon, or cut the coastal road over which supplies are laboriously hauled to the front through knee-deep mud.

A series of scattered, vicious small battles were being fought for the control of the Limon area on the northern end of the Ormoc corridor. Units of the Thirty-second Division continued frontal attacks on both sides of the road below Breakneck Ridge.

Forces on the left flank were stiffly opposed and were unable to advance. On the right American units advancing through the downpour reached the edge of Limon village, where the well-dug-in enemy continued to hold.

Smash Jap Attacks.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur gave a breakdown of American casualties in the first month of the central Philippines campaign showing 1,133 killed, 126 missing and 4,432 wounded. His figure of more than 45,000 Japanese killed or wounded did not include 8,000 believed aboard four transports and six destroyers sunk off Ormoc Bay on November 10 as American carrier planes broke up a large scale enemy reinforcement try. Nor did they include Japanese naval personnel lost during the crushing defeat of the Imperial Fleet in Philippine waters on October 25.

Nine barges, two coastal vessels and two torpedo boats were sunk by American PT boats and aircraft, and six Japanese aircraft of a force lightly raiding American ground positions were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Torrential rains still slowed all Leyte operations.

Landings in the Asia Islands, 130 miles north of Sorong, New Guinea, presumably will knock out Japanese lookout stations used to spot American bombing flights for northward targets. The Mapia Islands evidently were taken for this reason.

Headquarters disclosed that a British warship was the flagship for the first time in an amphibious operation in the Southwest Pacific. It led the force making the first Mapia invasion on November 15, and participated in the naval bombardment which preceded the landing.

In a new blow Gen. Tokoyuki Yamashita employed tanks and artillery in an effort to break the American block placed across the Ormoc road south of Limon by the United States 32nd and 24th Divisions, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

Japanese Slap a Boomerang

They Learn Too Late That Filipinos Resent Open-Handed Blows

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Nov. 15 (Delayed) (AP).—The Japanese can blame much of the failure of their "greater Asia" propaganda in the Philippines upon their use of the military slap.

There's no greater insult to the proud, sensitive freedom-loving Filipino people. To see one of their menfolk flush red under a stinging open-handed blow from a soldier of the emperor aroused their implacable hatred and buttressed the will of the masses to resist.

It was too late when the Japanese finally realized their mistake and ordered the soldiers to refrain from slapping civilians who were too slow in kow-towing.

Japs Hit Behind Leyte Lines

Division Command Post, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 20 (AP)—Infiltrating Japanese attacking an American detachment miles behind the front lines indicated today the Nipponese might attempt to encircle United States positions on northern Leyte and cut the Yanks' coastal supply road.

A small Japanese force attacked a battalion of the 32d Division near Pinamopoan, on the coast of Carigara Bay, more than two miles back of Limon where a strong Nipponese force is encircled.

Four miles farther back along the coastal road units of the 24th Division were attacked in the vicinity of Capoocan.

Guns Are Set Up

The infiltrating Japanese set up machine guns and fired at a column of Americans slogging through the mud late yesterday.

Officers said these enemy movements through torrential downpours may indicate an attempt to mount an offensive. Some suggested the Nipponese might attempt to encircle American-held Breakneck Ridge, dominating Limon, or cut the coastal road over which United States supplies are hauled to the front.

Battling For Limon

A series of scattered, vicious small battles were being fought for the control of the Limon area on the northern end of the Ormoc corridor. Units of the 32d Division continued frontal attacks on both sides of the road below Breakneck Ridge.

Forces on the left flank were stiffly opposed and were unable to advance. On the right American units reached the edge of Limon village, where the well-dug-in enemy continued to hold.

155 [illegible] BAGGED

At a [illegible] Air Base, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—[illegible] three American P-38 Lightnings, one of them piloted by Lieut. Wilson Ekdahl of Englishtow[illegible], N. J., quickly shot down three Japanese fighter planes which came to strafe and bomb this base a few days ago.

The quick victories of the three flyers, Lieut. T. Ekdahl, Major George Dewey of Hobart, Ind., and Second Lieut. James Moreing of San Francisco, boosted their squadron's total to 155 enemy planes, among the highest in the Southwest Pacific.

Major Thomas McGuire of Ridgewood, N. J., second ranking Army ace in the Southwest Pacific with twenty-eight kills, is leader of the squadron.

Enemy Reports Heavy Raids On Luzon

San Francisco, Nov. 20 (AP)—Three hundred American planes bombed the Japanese-held island of Luzon in the Philippines Sunday, a Tokyo broadcast recorded here declared.

"Approximately 300 carrier-based planes raided various sectors of the Philippines, including Manila, Clark Field, Lipa, Batangas and Aparri," the broadcast said.

A Tokyo broadcast reported from London said "several dozen" bombers—including B-24 Liberators—took part in the raid.

Nine Are Claimed

The Japanese claimed their interceptors shot down nine of the raiders and "damaged" one.

Domei reported that 25 Liberators had raided Legaspi, near the southern tip of Luzon, Friday. The Japanese-controlled Manila radio said American planes dropped bombs Sunday on Manila.

In another broadcast, the Japanese Domei agency said five United States B-24 bombers Sunday (Tokyo time) raided a Japanese base on Paramushiro Island, in the Kurile group.

The Japanese agency also reported American air raids on the Bonin Islands Saturday and in the northern Kuriles November 16.

Other Raids Reported

Other American air raids on Mindanao and Cebu Islands in the Philippines and Tarakan Islands, off Borneo's northeast coast, also were reported by Tokyo radio.

More than ten Liberators hit Davao, Mindanao Island, yesterday and 37 Liberators and fighters attacked Cebu Island, west of Leyte, said the broadcast.

The same broadcast reported Liberators and Lightning fighters attacked Tarakan Saturday.

Domei admitted the Tarakan raiders did "some damage in the "one-hour attack on oil fields, harbor facilities and the airfield."

Two Cruisers Claimed

Earlier Tokyo radio claimed Japanese planes sank two Allied cruisers, four submarines and three transports and left a carrier and a battleship ablaze.

The propaganda broadcast, beamed to the United States, claimed an "enemy task force" was trapped east of the Philippines Sunday (Japanese time) and the four capital ships hit in a two-day aerial attack.

Tokyo claimed the transports were sunk by suicide planes in Leyte Gulf Saturday morning. The submarines were assertedly sunk in the western Pacific the same morning.

All of these claims were unconfirmed.

Yanks Destroy 118 Jap Planes

Carrier Planes Set Fire to Two Large Cargo Ships in Manila Raid.

AIRFIELDS POUNDED

Typhoon Fails to Slow Advance of U. S. Forces on Leyte.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 20—(AP) In their fourth strike in force this month at the Manila area, U. S. carrier planes Saturday destroyed a total of 118 Japanese planes and set fire to two large cargo ships and one large oil tanker, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Only light Japanese fighter opposition was met as the carrier planes raked shipping and airfield targets. Ten planes were shot down in the air, eight others destroyed by fighters near the American carriers and about 100 destroyed on the ground.

731 Planes Destroyed

This increased to 731 the total enemy warplanes destroyed by Navy forces in the air or aground in the Philippines this month.

(The month's unofficial grand total for the Philippines is 921 Japanese planes destroyed, including those smashed by Army and Naval fliers under command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur).

Nimitz disclosed that Vice Adm. J. S. McCain, formerly air commander in the South Pacific and recently naval air chief in Washington, commanded the carrier task force which hit Saturday.

Despite the heavy toll exacted on enemy shipping in repeated strikes on the Manila bay area, the apparent absence of vessels there Saturday is surprising, because of Jap[illegible]s great need to keep Luzon [illegible] forced and well-supplied again[illegible] invasion threat.

Of the Third fleet toll of Japanese aircraft for this month, 716 were destroyed in the Manila area and at other bases on Luzon, the island where Manila is situated.

The total was accumulated in these strikes—Nov. 4, 191; Nov. 5 249; Nov. 12, 1[illegible]8.

In addition, 15 were destroyed and five more probably over Leyte island when carrier planes joined the attack on an enemy reinforcement attempt Nov. 10.

These figures represent the minima from communiques which, in listing the Nov. 12 strikes, added that 10 more planes might have been destroyed aground and two more in the air.

21 Jap Ships Sunk

Carrier planes have sunk 21 Japanese ships, probably sunk three and damaged six in Manila bay during this month. They added seven more sunk, two probably and one damaged around Leyte, for a total of 40 sunk or damaged and thereby lost, at least temporarily, to the vital imperial merchant fleet in the Philippines.

Nimitz also announced new raids by land-based aircraft ranging from the Kurile islands to equatorial Nauru on Nov. 17 and 18.

Marine fighters hit a fuel dump and other storage areas on Babelthuap, largest of the Palau islands, and sank two barges there.

Other targets included Koror town, in the Palaus; the airfield on Yap; Kita, on Iwo island in the Volcano group of the Bonins; Suribachi in the Kuriles, the phosphate plant on Rota in the Marianas, and the power station on Nauru in the Carolines, where an explosion was observed.

10 SHIPS LOST IN PACIFIC

Destroyer, 2 Escort Destroyers, 7 Smaller Craft In List

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—Loss of one destroyer, two destroyer escorts and seven lesser craft in the Pacific was announced by the navy tonight.

Of the total of 10 vessels, the communique said, seven were lost through enemy action or the perils of the sea in the Philippines area.

Not In Big Battles

But it was specified that they were not casualties of the big battles of October 24-25. The others went down in the New Guinea area.

Losses in Philippines waters were the destroyer Abner Read, the destroyer escort Eversole, the mine sweeper YMS 70, PT's 320 and 321, the fleet tug Sonoma, and the landing craft (infantry) 1065.

The other vessels were the destroyer escort Shelton and the PT's 368 and 371.

Six Previously Listed

[The Department previously had reported the loss of six ships in the Philippines battle of Oct. 24-25, including a light carrier, two escort carriers and a destroyer escort].

Today's announcement brings the total loss of navy ships of all

types since the beginning of the war to 228.

The 2,100-ton destroyer Abner Read, built at San Francisco and commissioned last year, was skippered by Commander Arthur M. Purdy, of Port Chester, N. Y. No casualty status was given for him.

Commissioned Last Spring

The destroyer escort Eversole, built at Houston, Texas, was commissioned last spring. The commander, Lieut. George E. Marix, of Los Angeles, was reported wounded.

The destroyer escort Shelton, also built at Houston and commissioned last spring, was commanded by Lieut. Com. Lewis G. Salon, whose wife lives at Linfield, Pa. He now is in this country on leave.

The mine sweeper was commanded by Lieut. (j.g.) Orson L. Blackett, of Salt Lake City. No casualty status was reported for him.

Washington Officer Skipper

Lieut. Walter R. Wurzler, of Johnson City, N. Y., was commander of the tug Sonoma. No casualty status was reported.

The landing craft was commanded by Lieut. Rudolph F. Liste, of Riggs road, Washington, N. E., who was reported wounded.

Lieut. George W. M. Hogan, of Chicago, commander of P-T 320, is reported missing in action. No casualty status was reported for the three other P-T commanders, Lieut. Robert C. Snow, of 5719 Chevy Chase Parkway, Washington; Ensign Louis Thomas, of New Orleans, and Lieut (j. g.) Robert J. Lyon, of Jefferson, Iowa.

How Pursuers Were Pursued, In Sea Battle Is Told

By Charles McMurtry

One Marylander is mentioned in the following dispatch.

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Nov. 20 (AP)—The story of one of the world's strangest naval battles—in which the victors fled from the vanquished and battleships turned tail to run from destroyers—has been told by a naval observer who watched it all in San Bernardino straits of the Philippines.

The observer, whose name the navy would not release for publication, watched the strange fight from the bridge of the escort carrier Natoma Bay—a ship which itself once seemed doomed but lived to see the dooming force running away.

The fight was one of the three facets of the widespread action in the second battle of the Philippines Sea. Involved with the Natoma Bay were 15 other American escort carriers—none of which could make more than about 20 knots and none of which ever was intended to be involved in a surface action. Their only protection was a number of destroyers and the planes which the carriers could launch.

Heavy Jap Power

Against this, said the observer yesterday, the Japanese sent through the straits on October 24 a fleet of four battleships, eight heavy cruisers and at least ten destroyers. They had also land-based aircraft.

The Japanese fleet had a speed of at least 30 knots and almost immediately damaged the American Gambier Bay, which took a big shell, knocking out one engine, and then was overtaken by the whole enemy task force while she tried to limp away. The Japanese vessels pulled to point-blank range and at their leisure pumped shells into the dying American vessel until she sank. Nevertheless, the observer said, many of the crew were saved.

St. Lo Hit

The American carriers were trying desperately to flee; but one of them—the St. Lo—failed to make its getaway. Only a few miles from the scene of the Gambier Bay tragedy, the St. Lo was hit and fires started aboard. The crew went over the side and an American destroyer dared the deadly Japanese fire to pick up the survivors as they swam. The St. Lo sank almost immediately.

By this time—the battle had started in the early morning—it was 9 A. M., and the carriers were still trying to get away. The observer, a naval officer, said the line of ships under full steam spread many miles across the sea, while their planes launched savage attacks against the Japanese vessels.

The carriers, the observer said, were being "heavily shelled by Jap cruisers and battleships. The situation looked almost hopeless."

Gunning For Natoma Bay

Shells from the leading Japanese warship began falling inside the American destroyer screen protecting the retirement. Some were just aft of the Natoma Bay, and the observer noted that various enemy vessels used vari-colored tracers—red, green, yellow and purple—better to get the range on individual American ships. Green shells fell around the Natoma Bay, and the officer said the hits spouted "plumes of water, a beautiful irridiscent green in the clean sunlight against the dark blue sea."

Suddenly, the situation changed. The Japanese force split and turned away after torpedo planes hit and sank at least one enemy cruiser and hit other ships.

For hours the planes battled the enemy ships. Against the heaviest flak, Lieut. (j.g.) Leon S. Convr, of Eufala, Ala., made three separate runs on a battleship and two cruisers. On his first run his torpedo failed to release, so he turned from the battleship to a near-by cruiser and torpedoed her. Then, as he cleared the anti-aircraft, another Avenger pilot asked him over the interplane radio to strafe a vessel ahead of him. Conner did, raking a cruiser with his machine guns. As he came out of his run he looked back, saw the second pilot (not identified) send his torpedo into the ship's vitals, then fall flaming into the water.

Observer Kept Diary

All day it went on. Pilots returned to their ships, refueled and took off again. The observer, who kept a written account made during the action, had this final entry:

"The Japanese force has been whipped by our planes. Japanese ships lie crippled in pools of oil. The surviving ships are running for their lives, leaving wounded vessels behind. The battle has turned and we are no longer the pursued, but the pursuers. A Japanese battleship, a cruiser and a destroyer are ignored by our pursuing airplanes as they lie crippled in the sea. We are harrying them in their retreat."

The Japanese made one more attempt to finish off the carrier force. More than 40 land-based enemy aircraft came out, but turned back after the fleet fighters and anti-aircraft gunners shot down 16.

Meanwhile, carriers from Admiral Halsey's third fleet, maneuvering far north of the San Bernardino action, had been detached. Their planes aided the escort carrier planes in hunting down and destroying or damaging every one of the enemy vessels which had come through the straits.

Marylander In Command

In connection with the interview, the navy disclosed the names of the captains of the escort carriers. Among them was Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, USN, commander of the Manila Bay, the son of Mrs. George Mason Lee, formerly of Chattolanee, in the Green Spring Valley. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1926.

Prior to the United States entry into the war and at the time of his marriage to the former Miss Elizabeth Hill, of Annapolis, Captain Lee was serving in Venezuela as a naval attache.

Men of War Study To Be Men of God

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC,—(AP) From the general awareness of God and religion that comes to men in combat has sprung a small but flourishing seminary whose students are Fourth Marine Division veterans of Saipan and Tinian.

The class meets for two hours twice a week and the interest of the men is accented by the fact that because of other duties it is often very difficult to make the classes.

Not all the men attending are sure that they want to enter the ministry or missionary work after the war, but this a possibility and in the meantime they are advancing their knowledge of religious matters.

One student actually tranferred from a behind-the-lines outfit to an assault infantry company because he believes that manifestations of the Divine Will are more frequent in the front lines.

Another decided to become a missionary to Japan after witnessing Jap brutality at Saipan. "Somebody has to give these people the Word," he says, "and I figure it might as well be me.

4 EXECUTED IN BOLIVIA AFTER PLOT IS QUELLED

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 20—(AP) Four men were executed today in the city of Oruro for an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government of President Gualberto Villaroel, it was announced by the government radio.

They were identified as Colonels Eduardo Blanco and Fernando Carron and two civilians, Miguel Brito and Fernando Loyaza Beltran.

A government communique said loyal troops had entered Oruro and "received a hearty ovation from the people."

The newspaper El Diario said former president Gen. Carlos Quintanilla was under arrest along with a former defense minister, Gen. Miguel Candia, and two other former cabinet members in previous administrations.

Free Government Restored in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 20 (AP).—Representative government for Jamaica, which was taken away in 1865 after a rebellion, was restored formally today.

A crowd of 50,000 congregated about the Statue of Queen Victoria here heard the proclamation of the colony's new constitution. The order was read in the principal towns throughout the island. The constitution provides for election of a new legislature.

Find Vitamin A in Sharks.

Montevideo (A. P.).—Shark fishing is shortly expected to develop into a major Uruguayan industry aimed at the supply of vitamin A for the United Nations.

Canadian Commander Made Full General

Ottawa, Nov. 20 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, commander of the First Canadian Army, has been promoted to the rank of full general, defense headquarters announced tonight.

The announcement, issued by Defense Minister McNaughton, also reported the promotion of Maj. Gen. Charles Foulkes, of London, Ont., recently identified as Second Division commander in Crerar's army, to lieutenant general.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Nov. 20, 1940 — Hungary signed agreement joining the Axis. In Washington, Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall announced the United States would turn over twenty-six Flying Fortresses to the British Government.

Superfortress Raid on Japan Hits Industries

B-29s From China Attack Kyushu; Carrier Planes Strike Manila in Force

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Tuesday).—"A large task force" of B-29 Superfortress bombers hit the island of Kyushu in Japan's homeland today.

Flying from China, the big planes dropped their explosives against industrial targets, said an announcement by General H. H. Arnold.

Kyushu is the southernmost of the Japanese home islands. On it is Omura, a big aircraft center. Omura was among the spots hit Nov. 11 when the Superfortresses completed their seventh mission in twenty-seven days.

Announcement of today's attack was made in these words: "A large task force of B-29 aircraft from the 20th Air Force today attacked industrial targets on the Island of Kyushu, in the Japanese home land, General H. H. Arnold, in his capacity as commanding general of the 20th Air Force, announced at the War Department.

The mission was carried out from China bases by Major General Curtis E. Lemay's 20th Bomber Command. A communique will be issued when further details are available."

NO CELEBRATION ASKED AFTER DEFEAT OF NAZIS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—(AP) Congress will be asked to go on record against any celebration of "victory" when Germany surrenders.

Rep. Brehm (R-Ohio) said today he will introduce a resolution calling on the country to "remember that V-E day will not mean the end of war."

"We still will have the Japanese to subdue," Brehm added in an interview. "And it would be in bad taste at home and unfair to our fighting men in the Pacific to engage in happy celebrations."

PEARL HARBOR PROBE SOUGHT

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) Would Hear Kimmel, Short

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) suggested tonight that those in command at the time be called as the first witnesses if the Senate orders an independent inquiry into the Pearl Harbor attack.

Ferguson proposed such an inquiry by a five-member special Senate committee in a resolution drafted for introduction tomorrow.

It calls for "a full and complete" investigation into the sneak Japanese attack.

Limitation Statute Waived

Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short have waived the two-year statute of limitations as a bar to possible courtsmartial on dereliction of duty charges.

Ferguson said he would offer his resolution tomorrow along with a report from the Judiciary Committee approving another six months' extension—from December 7, of the deadline for institution of court-martial proceedings.

"The lips of Admiral Kimmel and General Short have been sealed for three years because of the war," Ferguson said. "They should be allowed to tell their story and to offer supporting witnesses.

"It may be advisable to have the committee hold closed hearings until after the war is over. But these two should be given the opportunity to make the record before witnesses die or memories become dim."

Even if army and navy inquiries should be completed before December 7, Ferguson said, "the way should be kept open for proceedings against others not reached by these investigations."

"It also has been pointed out that the State and other departments could not be compelled to furnish evidence to the army and navy. A Senate committee could get the facts through its subpœna powers."

Kimmel Wants Open Trial

In a letter to Ferguson last May, Admiral Kimmel asked for "a free, open and public trial," and declared the report of the Roberts commission "does not tell the while story of Pearl Harbor."

The commission, headed by Justice Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court, made an inquiry under orders from President Roosevelt and reported "dereliction of duty" on the part of Kimmel and Short.

30.24— 20535

40 Million War-Cargo Tons Shipped By ASF In Year

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Army service forces, the "iron link between industrial America and her fighting man, "shipped forty million tons of cargo to war in the last fiscal year.

At the same time 2,600,000 passengers, largely troops, were sent overseas, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commander of the ASF, said today in his report for the year ended last June.

In the previous fiscal year 19,000,000 tons were shipped and 1,200,000 passengers transported.

One Of Several Agencies

Moreover, Somervell said, the ASF is only one of several agencies through which the total of American war production is transmitted to American and Allied fighting forces.

The European theaters received about 60 per cent. of all army cargo in the last year and the Pacific 40 per cent. About 70 per cent of all soldiers went across the Atlantic.

Gasoline and oil made up about half of all the cargo. In July 1943 about 160 ships were required and 300 a year later.

Of $98,000,000,000 spent for the war in the fiscal year, army expenditures amounted to $52,000,000,000, with ASF spending $39,000,000,000 and army air forces $13,000,000,000.

While meeting American needs, ASF also furnished $5,400,000,000 worth to the United Kingdom and "completely equipped and continued to supply a large French army," Somervell said.

Russia alone was sent 115,000 trucks and 8,000 combat vehicles, including 2,000 tanks—a total of $1,500,000,000 worth of materiel.

62 P. C. To United Kingdom

The United Kingdom received 62 per cent. of all lend-lease military supplies and Russia 25 per cent.

Somervell said that, while notable progress has been made in production and distribution of supplies, the swiftly changing needs of war and expanding operations have caused shortages in the field, including heavy artillery and its ammunition, trucks, tires and tractors.

Submarine Guardfish Given Second Citation

Washington, Nav. 20 (AP)—The submarine Guardfish has been awarded a second Presidential unit citation for attacks on heavily escorted convoys of Japanese shipping.

On her eighth war patrol, the Guardfish "operating dangerously in bold defiance of alert and aggressive enemy air patrols" struck at vital enemy shipping lanes, said a citation made public today.

A previous citation had been conferred for earlier action by the submarine. The Guardfish, at the time ofher eighth patrol, was skippered by Lieut. Com. Norvell G. Ward, of Indianhead, Md. His wife is living in Roanoke, Va.

World Council Seat Suggested For Roosevelt

Capital Hears President May Serve as Delegate While in Present Office

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The possible selection of President Roosevelt as the American delegate to the proposed International Security Council is being suggested in Administration circles.

According to this idea the President would continue in office while taking on the new post, thus setting a precedent which his successors might wish to follow.

Proponents said today the advantages of picking the Chief Executive as United States member of the planned eleven-man peace council would be:

1. It would dramatize the peace organization for the American people.

2. The President of the United States would lend prestige to the council, and this would give his voice added weight in its deliberations.

3. He could make quick decisions without referring them home, and might be better able to get Congressional and popular support for actions of the international agency than another representative.

Officials suggested that a deputy delegate would be named also, so that the council could be in continuous session without requiring prolonged absences of the Chief Executive from his domestic duties.

Since the question is receiving attention in Washington, it is considered probable that Mr. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin will discuss at their forthcoming meeting the level on which the peace council should be organized.

Presumably, if President Roosevelt represented the United States, the other chiefs of state would represent their governments.

The still-unsettled problem of how to choose the representative undoubtedly will be taken up with Congress and a formula may be included when supporting legislation for the Dumbarton Oaks plan is introduced.

One possibility is an executive-legislative committee to advise the United States representatives on the council, although the Dumbarton Oaks plan contemplates that he will be free to take specific decisions without submitting them for Congressional approval.

SECURITY PLAN DRIVE STARTED

State Department Carries On Educational Campaign.

Washington, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Stettinius reported today that the State Department has launched an educational campaign in behalf of the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world security organization.

At his press conference he gave a list of questions together with the answers given them by the State Department for distribution to educational and other groups over the country interested in the subject.

The State Department's answers to the questions appeared to be drawn entirely from the text of the Dumbarton Oaks plan which was made available upon its completion several weeks ago. There was one point, however, involving the relationship among great and small states which had not been covered in the plan itself.

The question was "why should the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and France have permanent seats on the security council?"

The Department's Answer.

"It is necessary," the State Department said, "and inevitable, that primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security should rest upon those States which, by reason of their capacity and resources, are in the best position to exercise that responsibility most effectively."

It was explained, also, that the smaller States would have six non-permanent seats on the security council to give a total membership of eleven nations.

Mr. Stettinius said that Secretary Hull, who is still at Navy Medical Center, is getting along very well.

Mr. Stettinius also issued a statement reporting on the recent trip of Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, to the Pacific. The statement said that Mr. Grew had a free exchange of views with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and the officers of his command and expected as a result to have closer co-ordination between the Pacific forces and the State Department.

HEARINGS BEGUN ON EXTENSION OF WAR POWERS ACT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — (AP) A one-year's extension of the Second War Powers act—keystone of the war production and rationing program — started on its way through Congress today.

A sub-committee reported the extension to the House Judiciary committee without recommendation after a one-day hearing. That means any changes in the act must be worked out by the full committee which meets Wednesday.

No Trouble Seen

Although the sub-committee's action did not give the measure formal approval, there was every indication that it will have no trouble getting through the short session of Congress. There may be minor changes.

Without a renewal the War Powers act would expire at the close of this year. Administration spokesmen say the renewal is needed to keep the war production program intact until the end of hostilities.

John Lord O'Brien, chief counsel for the War Production board, told the committee today the act made possible "the entire structure of war controls which made possible America's unmatched achievement in war production."

He asked that the bill be renewed without change because industry and the public have become accustomed to the economic controls as they stand.

O'Brien estimated that the War Production board phase of the act alone has a daily application on a quarter of a million industrial concerns in the United States. It affects in the United States. It affects "hundreds of thousands of transactions weekly," he said.

Authority for OPA

In addition to WPB, the act is authority for the Office of Price Administration's rationing program and for the war powers of the War Food administration and other government agencies.

The House Military committee today approved a bill which would extend for the war's duration the Office of Undersecretary of War. That office will go out of existence Dec. 31 unless renewed.

Hearings on the War Powers act were the principal development in the short session of Congress today, the Senate having adjourned out of respect to the late Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith, veteran Democratic senator from South Carolina who died Friday.

Tomorrow the House takes up a Crop Insurance bill, ticketed for passage on the so-called "non-controversial" agenda of the Seventy Eighth Congress' closing session. The program was killed in 1943 by a Congress which decided it was too costly after its provisions had been applied to cotton and wheat.

A House committee on executive agencies recommended a streamlined Congressional procedure today designed to straighten out many of the tortuous channels through which legislation now must pass.

The committee suggested:

A joint legislative staff of both branches of Congress to cut down the time needed for committee hearings; a joint appropriations committee to cut in half the separate investigations now made by both branches; a joint committee to keep tab on the conduct of administrative and executive agencies; a joint committee to recommend improvements in congressional procedure.

WAR LOAN DRIVE OFF TO GOOD START

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — (AP) The Sixth War Loan drive was launched today in bad weather over large sections of the country but good spirit throughout the land.

Treasury officials said that as yet they've seen no signs of the war complacency that had been feared in connection with the $14,000,000,000 borrowing campaign.

There were no figures available on today's bond sales. No one could say whether rain and snow had caused large numbers of volunteer doorbell-ringing salesmen to postpone their best efforts until tomorrow.

But Ted Gamble, national director of the drive, told reporters, "we have had no more auspicious launching." Judging by the unprecedented enthusiasm and determination of the volunteers and of the cooperating agencies—such as banks—Gamble said:

"We believe we're off to a good start."

From one end of the country to the other, great parades, pageants, realistic war demonstrations, rallies, and variety shows were held today and tonight. Ten counties, led by Prairie county, Montana, (population 2,051) surpassed their quotas even before today's opening. Five of the ten are in Montana.

Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander of the American Legion, issued a statement saying "our privations and sacrifices are as nothing" compared with those of the men at the front, and "no American ought to let them down."

He said that perhaps a year or two years will pass before victory, but "even if victory were to come tomorrow, we would have to pay, feed, clothe and hospitalize our men for some time to come, because demobilization cannot be instantaneous."

War finance headquarters announced that five national heroes are devoting themselves to the sale of Sixth War Loan bonds: Maj. Samuel Gracio, Maj. Don S Gentile, Capt. Raymond Wild, Lt. Col. Roswell Rosengren, and Maj. Allen V. Martini.

DENIES ALIEN RUMOR

Washington, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Edward J. Shaughnessy, special assistant to the Immigration Commissioner, told the House Immigration Committee today that rumors that thousands of European refugees are entering this country illegally are false. He appeared to submit a report asked in a resolution by Representative Hoffman (R.-Mich.).

The report said that no figures on refugees were available because there was no legal definition of the term. It said that 7,497 aliens arrived at LaGuardia Field and 32,167 at Miami between July 1, 1943, and May 30, 1944.

The committee approved legislation by Representative Mason (D-Ill.), to waive naturalization language requirements for aliens who have sons or daughters in the United States Armed Forces, or who are over fifty and had lived in this country continuously since 1924.

Roosevelt, Three Ambassadors Confer

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP) — Ambassadors to three countries still under Nazi domination had appointments with President Roosevelt today to say farewell before leaving for their diplomatic posts.

They were Arthur Bliss Lane, Ambassador to Poland; Stanley Hornbeck, envoy to the Netherlands, and Lithgow Osborne, Ambassador to Norway.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,320 casualties in the European area. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

American Immunity

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—A navy medical officer reports that on his hospital ship there were 284 Japanese and 384 Americans, all wounded in the same engagement. The Japanese developed 14 cases of tetanus, ten of them fatal. The Americans, who had been vaccinated, had none.

Would Continue Post

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—Legislation continuing the position of Under Secretary of War until six months after hostilities end was approved today by the House Military Committee. The office will expire December 31 unless Congress acts.

1944

TREASURY WILL STOP BURNING OLD CURRENCY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — (AP) The Treasury announced today it is going to stop burning up worn and mutilated currency, bonds and stamps.

Instead, the stuff will be mashed up by new machinery which is being installed. This will produce daily about five tons of high-grade pulp.

Treasury officials said elimination of the fiery furnace in which billions of dollars have gone up in smoke is designed to add to the short supply of raw materials.

Jap-Americans Now in 47 States

Washington, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Japanese - Americans evacuated from the West Coast have been relocated in all States except South Carolina, the War Relocation Authority reported today.

A summary of the distribution of 29,740 civilian evacuees, as of November 15, shows that each of eleven States has absorbed more than 5,000 persons. Two-thirds of those relocated are American citizens. Illinois, with 8,085 evacuees, tops the list. Chicago alone has 6,593.

Cigarette-War Bond 'Tie-In Sale' Illegal

Washington, Nov. 20 (AP)—It isn't legal for a merchant to make the sale of cigarettes contingent upon the customer buying a war bond.

This is the answer of the Office of Price Administration to a question prompted by a proposal of some merchants to sell a carton of scarce cigarettes to a customer buying a war bond.

That is what OPA calls a "tie-in sale." And such sales—requiring a customer to buy one thing in order to buy another—aren't legal.

LEAD OF ROOSEVELT STAYS OVER 3,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — (AP) Latest totals of the popular vote in the Nov. 7 election stood today: Roosevelt 24,396,261, Dewey 21,267,416. The total of the two major parties was 45,663,477.

The official canvass of the vote in the states is proceeding according to their laws and it is expected they will not be completed before mid-December. A final table of the official vote then will be compiled by the Associated Press.

President Plans Public Health Gain From War

Dr. Bush, Research Head, to Map Application of Science's Work to Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—President Roosevelt proposed today continuation of war-time scientific research into the post-war world to improve national health, stimulate employment, and to better national living standards.

Mr. Roosevelt's views were expressed in a letter to Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which has co-ordinated scientific knowledge and applied it to important war-time technical problems.

Mr. Roosevelt asked Dr. Bush to submit recommendations on these four points:

What can be done to give the world as soon as possible the scientific contributions made to the war effort?

With particular respect to combating disease, what can be done now to organize for the future the work which has been done in medicine and related sciences?

What can the government do to aid public and private research activities?

What can be done to establish an effective program for discovering and developing scientific talent in American youth to assure progress on a level comparable to that during the war?

Text of Roosevelt's Letter

The President's letter to Dr. Bush follows:

The Office of Scientific Research and Development, of which you are the director, represents a unique experiment of teamwork and cooperation in co-ordinating scientific research and in applying existing scientific knowledge to the solution of the technical problems paramount in war. Its work has been conducted in the utmost secrecy and carried on without public recognition of any kind; but its tangible results can be found in the communiques coming in from the battlefronts all over the world. Some day the full story of its achievements can be told.

There is, however, no reason why the lessons to be found in this experiment cannot be profitably employed in time of peace. The information, the techniques and the research experience developed by the Office of Scientific Research and Development and by the thousands of scientists in the universities and in private industry should be used in the days of peace ahead for the improvement of the national health, the creation of new enterprises bringing new jobs, and the betterment of the national standard of living.

It is with that objective in mind that I would like to have your recommendations on the following four major points:

First: What can be done, consistent with military security, and with the prior approval of the military authorities, to make known to the world as soon as possible the contributions which have been made during our war effort to scientific knowledge?

Would Provide Jobs, Too

The diffusion of such knowledge should help us stimulate new enterprises, provide jobs for our returning service men and other workers and make possible great strides for the improvement of the national well-being.

Second: With particular reference to the war of science against disease, what can be done now to organize a program for continuing in the future the work which has been done in medicine and related sciences?

The fact that the annual deaths in this country from one or two diseases alone are far in excess of the total number of lives lost by us in battle during this war should make us conscious of the duty we owe future generations.

Third: What can the government do now and in the future to aid research activities by public organizations? The proper roles of public and of private research, and their interrelation, should be carefully considered.

Fourth: Can an effective program be proposed for discovering and developing scientific talent in American youth so that the continuing future of scientific research in this country may be assured on a level comparable to what has been done during the war?

New frontiers of the mind are before us, and if they are pioneered with the same vision, boldness and drive with which we have waged this war we can create a fuller and more fruitful employment and a fuller and more fruitful life.

I hope that, after such consultation as you may deem advisable with your associates and others, you can let me have your considered jjuidgment on these matters as soon as convenient—reporting on each when you are ready, rather than waiting for completion of your studies in all.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Court Rules Campaign Expenses Not Deductible from Income Tax

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—(AP) Here's bad news for political office seekers: You can't deduct campaign expenses in computing your federal income tax.

The Supreme court by 5-4 vote laid down that rule today in turning down an appeal by Michael F. McDonald of Ashley, Pa., who sought to deduct $13,207 for expenses of his campaign for election to a county judgeship in 1939. McDonald ran for the office after completing a brief appointive term.

The opinion, by Justice Frankfurter, said that McDonald's campaign costs "were not expenses incurred in being a judge but in trying to be a judge for the next 10 years."

Frankfurter said McDonald's argument that since he was defeated, his expenses should be deductible as loss incurred in "transaction entered into for profit" deserved "no more than short shrift."

"It's nicest to say that petitioner's (McDonald's) money was not spent to buy the election, but to buy the opportunity to persuade the electors," Frankfurter said.

Justice Black, dissenting, argued that as long as campaign expenses are legitimate, ordinary and necessary, Congress intended that they could be deducted for income tax purposes. He said the majority opinion "permits a discriminatory penalty to be imposed on taxpayers who work for the state, counties, municipalities or the federal government."

Justices Reed, Douglas and Murphy concurred in Black's dissent.

In another tax case, the court held 7-2 that a man and wife may not split their total income 50-50 for federal income tax purposes under Oklahoma's optional community property law.

Under the Oklahoma law, adopted in 1939, the husband and wife may elect to come under its provisions.

The majority opinion by Justice Roberts drew a distinction between the Oklahoma law and those in eight other states where long-standing community property divisions apply automatically to married persons.

Justice Roberts said Oklahoma actually had not created a policy different from the state's pre-1939 system. He declared that "the most that can be said is that the present policy of Oklahoma is permit spouses, by contract, to alter a status which they would otherwise have under the prevailing property system in the state."

Justice Douglas, in a dissent, joined by Justice Black, argued that the court was discriminating against Oklahoma.

He said that if the legislature and judiciary of a state "declare that the husband has lost and the wife acquired a 'property' interest by a certain act (whether by marriage or by the filing of a paper) it is the 'law' though it is a recent pronouncement and not an 'inveterate' and long standing rule of that particular state."

In other actions today, the court:

Agreed to review the constitutionality of an Alabama law prohibiting labor unions from collecting money "as a work permit or as a condition for the privilege to work." Union dues and initiation fees are exempt from the prohibition.

Refused to grant the appeal of Robert E. Lee Foulkes, negro, train cook, convicted and sentenced to death in the "lower 13" murder of Mrs. Martha Virginia James, wife of a Navy ensign. She was fatally stabbed as she lay in a pullman berth—number 13 lower—as her train passed through Oregon in 1943.

QUICK DECISION ON WAGE BOOSTS IS SEEN BY DAVIS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—(AP) Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor board said tonight that he hoped for a decision this week on some of the pay demands of the C.I.O. steelworkers.

He emphasized that if any raise should be given they would have to be on the basis of "inequities," and would have nothing to do with breaking the Little Steel Formula. He said any talk now of what an award might contain would be "pure speculation."

One source close to the board—not Davis—said that in his opinion the board might decide on something that would average out to five or ten cents an hour.

Discussing action as probable, before the end of the present C.I.O. convention in Chicago, this source said more pay might be ordered for night shift differentials and increased vacation benefits.

The main demand of the steelworkers is 17 cents an hour, with auxiliary demand on numerous other issues. The board has ruled that issue out of consideration, since more base wages for the steelworkers would go beyond the Little Steel Formula. That base of the Administration's pay policy limits general raises, in compensation for increased living costs, to 15 per cent of the rates in effect January 1, 1941.

The whole question of a break in the Little Steel Formula has been checked to the White House.

Since the greater part of a Steel plant's force usually rotates on night shifts, shift differential pay would reach nearly everybody, as would a vacation benefit boost.

The discussion of quick action on the steelworkers demands arose as American Federation of Labor representatives decided to resume their participation in the case.

George Meany, A.F.L. secretary-treasurer, and Matthew Woll, A.F.L. vice president, the Federation's members of the board, walked out on the case late in October, contending that nothing should be done of the individual demands of the C.I.O. steelworkers union until a decision has been made on an over-all wage increase policy.

Robert J. Watt, international representative of the A.F.L., however, sat in on the steel case today bearing proxies from both Meany and Woll, who are at the A.F.L. convention in New Orleans.

The steelworkers, in addition to their demand for 17 cents an hour made 13 auxiliary demands, including a guaranteed annual wage, paid vacations and holidays, greater pay for night work, and group insurance for their members numbering about 485,000.

The source which predicted a partial grant of the day demands also foresaw more liberal vacation allowances as a possibility.

Meanwhile, it was learned that public members of the WLB have completed their studies for a factual report to President Roosevelt on general pay increases since the war began. It has been announced that the report will make no recommendations but merely present the situation as the WLB members see it.

Quick action in getting the report before the President was expected.

HOUSE APPROVES OF HIGHWAY BILL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—(AP) A $1,500,000,000 postwar highway building measure got a go ahead signal in the House today.

Despite objections of Reps. Wolcott (R-Mich.) and Mott (R-Ore.), the Rules committee voted to have the House consider the bill immediately after disposal of crop insurance legislation.

Acting Chairman Cox (D-Ga.) said he expected the roads measure would come up Wednesday and be finished Friday. The Senate already had passed its version, calling for expenditure of $1,350,000,000, so differences will have to be adjusted later.

Wolcott termed the bill "the most atrocious ever reported out by a committee" and said "our knowledge of postwar needs is not yet adequate enough to require passage of such a measure."

Mott said a $3,000,000,000 allocation should be voted and opposed the bill on the grounds that "it is a puny thing."

Roads committee Chairman Robinson) (D-Utah) declared "it is essential that we decide now on what funds are to be used and how they are to be allocated, because state legislatures meet in January and they must start making their plans based on what we are going to do." He estimated the bill would provide employment for at least 1,000,000 men.

Both the Senate version and the Proposed House draft would spread the Federal allocation over a three year period.

The Senate bill would require states to match funds on a 50-50 basis, while the House measure would make the Federal share 60 per cent the first year and 50 per cent thereafter.

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Churchill Warns President on Rain

Albany, Nov. 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill wants President Roosevelt to keep out of the rain.

The Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany, who returned yesterday from an overseas mission, says Mr. Churchill gave him this message for the President:

"Tell your President not to go out in the rain. I know what he'd say if I did it."

War Blamed For Foot Ailment Increase

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 20 (AP)—Dr. Hanley L. Collins, of Columbus, Ohio, says "wartime conditions have increased America's foot ailments 75 per cent." because of "interior types of nonrationed shoes, increased activities and long hours standing at work in war plants."

Speaking yesterday at a conference of the New York State Podiatry Society's upstate division, he described a treatment for sprained ankles which was developed by the British army. The foot is injected with a local anesthetic, he said, enabling the injured person to walk immediately with no ill effects.

Food Shortage Seen in Boston Trucking Strike

Officials Report Holiday Supplies Are Re-Routed; ServicesMay Be Called In

BOSTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Massachusetts officials of the Division of Necessaries of Life indicated tonight that a critical food situation for Thanksgiving might result from continuance of an eight-day strike involving thousands of truck drivers.

Massachusetts officials declared themselves stymied after another day of attempts to bring together two factions of Local 25 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters to settle an intra-union conflict over an election of officers.

A Boston Chamber of Commerce official declared that "entire carloads of turkeys, meat and other food, originally marked for this city, are being re-routed elsewhere as shippers feared delivery failure."

James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor, said that there "were indications that state, Army and Navy may take over hauling of badly needed foodstuffs," while Saul Wallen, chairman of the War Labor Board, announced that W. L. B. action could be expected, but declined to comment further.

'Battle Of Statler' Principal Marries Baltimore WAVE

Annapolis, Nov. 20 (AP)—The wedding of Lieut. (j. g.) Frances M. Steen, of the WAVES, and Lieut. Com. James H. Suddeth, one of the two naval officers involved in the "battle of the Statler," took place tonight in St. Andrew's Chapel at the Naval Academy.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Steen, of Baltimore. She was attended by Miss Elinor Sieck, of Baltimore, as maid of honer; Miss Mary Reed, of Boston, and Miss Mary Hope Sieck and Miss Mary Randall, of Baltimore, as bridesmaids.

Commander Suddeth's best man was Hubert Lesley, of Miami, Fla., and Capt. W. N. Thomas, academy chaplain, performed the ceremony. The couple will make their home in Washington.

Commander Suddeth, of Greer, N. C., and a fellow officer reported they were assaulted by unionists in the lobby of the Statler Hotel, Washington, following President Roosevelt's campaign address at the teamsters' dinner when they refused to state their choice in the Presidential race.

INCREASED WAGES SOUGHT BY AFL AT CONVENTION

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20—(AP) William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sounded a keynote of higher wage scales in opening the annual convention of the AFL here today in Municipal auditorium.

He declared that higher wages were justified for labor to maintain prosperity in the postwar world because of technological developments which enable the individual worker to produce more goods.

The workers of America must produce the income to pay the public debt and obligations of the war, Green said, "and they cannot do it if they do not have the wages."

"The goods which must be sold to keep the nation's economy go-

ing can be sold only by putting into the hands of those who buy the money to buy them," Green said.

The head of AFL, without calling the CIO by name, appealed in his address for "those who left the home of labor to come back and unite with us."

"If there ever was a time when labor should be united it is now," Green said, adding that "labor will pay the penalty after the war for this division in its ranks."

"I hope the erring ones will return," he said. "If we stand as one we can meet the common enemy on equal terms."

Under reconversion to jobs, Green said that the AFL now had more than 1,500,000 members in the armed forces, and that on their return "practically all" unions would admit them as new members without the payment of initiation fees.

And, he said, "there will be no lines drawn between the civilian workers and the service man. They will be our comrades and we will be theirs."

On the home front, Green declared that there were "7,000,000 members of the army of production who also had been sharing the sacrifices of war." Because, he said, "more men have been injured and killed in workshops, mills, mines and factories than on the battlefields."

He declared in conclusion that the AFL "still favors the capitalistic system" and that it "will adhere strictly to the economic policy which it espoused from the beginning, and which was so ably championed by Samuel Gompers."

Green's address was one of several major talks on opening day of the two-week convention which is expected to lay labor's groundwork for the postwar conversion period.

Others included secretary of labor Frances Perkins who urged labor and industry to cooperate in a mutual program of cooperation and good will; Lt.-Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the army service forces, who declared production for war "a miracle," but told of a lagging 40 per cent in arms and equipment which he said "stands like a wall between us and quick, sure victory."

Resolutions covering a wide range of subjects were introduced today for committees to work over and report on later. The convention announced that Thursday would be an "off-session" day for observance of Thanksgiving.

Stewart-Warner Faces U. S. Charge Of Fraud

New Orleans, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Government charged fraud in connection with war contracts against the Stewart-Warner Corporation, of Chicago, and six individuals in indictments returned secretly by two Federal grand juries here Saturday and made public in Federal court today.

The indictments alleged fraud in connection with charges for crane service, riggers and other labor, tractor service and the like, alleging "conspiracy" in making certain rates.

SOMERVELL SEES PRODUCTION LAG

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20—(AP) Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell said today that production of arms and equipment is lagging on 40 per cent of the program.

Accounting for two-thirds of this lag "are the critical items desperately wanted on the fighting fronts," and there is an especially urgent need for heavy artillery ammunition, the Army Service forces commander said.

Troops on the Western front alone are firing more ammunition than is being produced and the demand from the forces of General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines "is equally insistent," he asserted in an address prepared for the American Federation of Labor convention.

The production shortages, Somervell said, are because "we are ahead of our military time tables," with the rapid pace of advance in both Europe and the Pacific creating sharply increased demands.

So critical is the need for heavy caliber shells at the front, he reported, that ammunition for the eight-inch guns, weighing 400 pounds a shell, is being sent by air transport.

"We are short 100,000 workers in plants producing essential war material. We must have these workers at once," the General told the convention.

PLAN GOVERNING WORLD AIR LINES MADE AT PARLEY

CHICAGO, Nov. 20—(AP) The United States, Canada and Great Britain published tonight, without committing themselves, a partial draft for an international air transport agreement which covered such items as orgaization, sabotage, freedom of transit and other problems, but left untouched the question of traffic division on which the British have been adamant.

It appeared that the United States had yielded, as had been expected, on its original proposal for a general grant of the right to fly across or stop in countries signing the agreement. However, this country brought the compromise close to the outlines of its proposal in most other points.

The 21-page document was prepared for submission to delegates to the International Civil Aviation conference after nine days of private consultations.

In general, the document provided:

Acceptance of the principle that the convention or agreement aimed "to avoid friction and to forward cooperation between nations and peoples upon which the peace of the world depends."

Establishment of "the International Air administration", comprising an assembly, on which each nation would have equal representation; a board of 15 directors, of whom seven would be named by the countries of "chief importance in air transport", and a manager.

Prohibition against discrimination among states and acceptance of the principle that civil air transport will not be used as an instrument of national policy in international relations.

Retain to each state the right to carry air traffic between points within its territory, which is defined as "all territory under the sovereignty, suzerainty, protection or mandate of that state."

Grant each country the right to designate the route to be followed in its territory by airline aircraft of another state. (The United States proposal for free transit of private and commercial planes was omitted, indicating that it had yielded to pressure from other countries).

Forbid the granting of exclusive privileges to any other country or airline. (This would abrogate exclusive agreements made between the Pan American Airways and some other countries, notably Portugal, and between the British and some countries).

Provide that meteorological services be made available to all signatory states.

Leave air matters "directly affecting world security" to a "general organization setup by the nations of the world to preserve peace."

(This represents acceptance of the United States view, as opposed to the British, that security was not a matter for the air conference).

Permit two or more member countries to operate joint air transport services and to pool their air services on any route or in any region.

Authorize the board of the world agency to recommend to member states that they form joint organizations to operate air services. (This latter is in line with a United States view, since this country recently suggested that the Scandinavian countries pool their resources for an airline to New York rather than attempt to operate separate lines).

Provide for technical agreements which would supersede the international convention signed at Paris in 1919.

Refer to an international permanent court, an arbitral tribunal, appeals from the decision of the agency board.

Call upon the member countries to forbid operation through its airspaces by countries not conforming to the agreement or to decisions reached under it.

SEEKS REVISION OF WAGE FORMULA

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 — (AP) C.I.O. President Philip Murray brought delegates to the Seventh convention to their feet cheering today when he extended a verbal olive branch to employers, and called for revision of the Little Steel formula limiting wages.

"We have no desire to quarrel with business," he told the 600 representatives of constituent members of the Congress, "we don't want to indulge in constant fights with business or industry.

Will Cooperate with Business

"It is our desire to get along with business, to get along with industry to work with them in the manner indicated by Bishop Sheil this morning. We believe in labor-management cooperation. We do not subscribe to the foolheardy, antiquated notions of strike and strife."

Addressing the morning session, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, termed the American ideal a "brotherhood of free men," and came out strongly for revision of the Little Steel Wage formula.

"I cannot refrain from saying," the Cleric asserted, "that labors demand for revision of the Little Steel formula is both just and imperative.

"Surely all America knows the extraordinary record of war production made by the organized labor movement. The time is here — now — when labor cannot be asked to continue carrying an unfair part of the effort. The Little Steel formula must be revised."

Murray continued, "we believe in the use of intelligence. We believe that intelligence should be constructively applied around the collective bargaining table with the employers of the United States."

Murray's address preceded a plea by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, for increased participation by women in the affairs of the world, and an increased education that all might become better citizens.

Dressed simply in black with a spray of orchids at her shoulder, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "men have had the running of the world for a

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long time now, and the time has come for women to become active citizens in order "that society might be improved.

"The price of peace," he concluded, "is so much less hard than the price of war but we must be willing to pay it just as we have paid the price of war."

Murray in his keynote address to the opening session, cheered the work of the C.I.O. Political Action committee, but added "we are not assembled in session for the purpose of beating our chests about PAC. We played our part in winning the election."

Labor Has Made Sacrifices

On wage stablization, Murray said labor had "been compelled due to the rigidity of the Little Steel formula to temporarily make sacrifices in the interests of our nation whilst engaged in a great war.

"It is our high purpose whilst struggling to relieve ourselves from the shackles of bondage through the operation of the so-called Little Steel formula, to continue in the maintenance of our no-strike pledge."

The convention opened quietly with little discord in evidence. Delegates are to consider problems of union organization, postwar reemployment, as well as a plan to obtain 60,000,000 jobs.

President Roosevelt extended greetings to the convention, saying that because of the press of his office he could not be present in person.

In his message, read by Murray to the accompaniment of vociferous cheers, Mr. Roosevelt said, "American men and women on assembly lines, at machines, in mines, at counters, in office work, on farms and those directing production have, almost without exception, done everything humanly possible to help our brave fighters to carry on against ruthless enemies.

"That job not yet done, however, we must, and I know we will, keep turning out the weapons and materials needed by our fighters so that the war may be shortened, lives saved, and our boys returned at their earliest possible moment to their homes and loved ones."

New Trial Asked For 50 Negroes In Mutiny Case

Denver, Nov. 20 (AP)—Edgar G. Brown, of Washington, D. C., director of the National Negro Council, today telegraphed President Roosevelt an appeal for "further investigation and a new trial" for 50 Negro sailors convicted of mutiny on the grounds they had refused to load ammunition after explosion of an ammunition ship in Port Chicago, San Francisco.

Ten of the sailors were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, 24 to 12 years, 11 to 10 years and five to eight years.

SUB OFFICERS CITED

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 20.—(AP) Six submarine officers and men whose underseas craft sank more than 100,000 tons of enemy shipping during single cruises were decorated today by Rear Adm. W. L. Friebell, 11th Naval district commandant.

Among those receiving Silver Stars were: Lt. Comdr. Alexander L. Rebon, New Orleans, La., and Lt. Comdr. Robert C. Houston, 31, Portland, Me.

A Bronze Star medal was received by Lt. Phillip F. Pierce, 27, South Windsor, Conn.

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ADD LONDON XX FALLEN

EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF ST.DIE THE AMERICANS TOOK CORCIEUX AT THE ENTRANCE TO BONHOMME PASS, AND SEVEN MILES FARTHER SOUT THE FRENCH TOOK GERADMER AT THE ENTRANCE TO EQUALLY IMPORTANT SCHLUCHT PASS.

AT LEAST EIGHT OTHER TOWNS ALONG THE FRONT WERE TAKEN, INCLUDING RECHICOURT, ON THE THIRD ARMY'S RIGHT FLANK 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE FRENCH CITY OF SARREBOURG.

AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE 400-MILE FRONT, THE GERMANS TRIED TWO COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE LINES OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS OF LT.GEN.MILES C.DEMPSEY'S SECOND ARMY.

ONE ROLLED UP FROM THE EAST AND TRIED TO BREAK INTO GEILENKIRCHEN, BUT IT WAS REPULSED. THE SECOND WAS BROKEN UP ALMOST AS SOON AS IT BEGAN, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

THE NINTH ARMY OF LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON HURDLED AN ANTITANK DITCH AND ON A SEVEN-MILE FRONT EAST AND SOUTH OF GEILENKIRCHEN REACHED THE TOWNS OF DURBOSLAR, SCHLEIDEN, KINZWEILER, ST.JORIS AND FREIALDENHOVEN FACING JULICH.

DURBOSLAR, 4 1/2 MILES WEST OF JULICH, WAS CLEARED OF GERMANS. AT FRIEALDENHOVEN THE DOUGHBOYS WERE THREE MILES FROM THE ROER.

LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HUDGES' U.S.FIRST ARMY DROVE A WEDGE TO THE NORTHERN FRINGE OF HURTGEN FOREST AT WENAU, SIX MILES WEST OF DUREN.

THAT FORCE, WITH ANOTHER WHICH FOUGHT TO A POINT EIGHT MILES WEST OF DUREN AFTER CROSSING THE WURSELEN-STOLBERG RAILROAD FIVE MILES EAST OF AACHEN, THREATENED TO ENCIRCLE THE CITY OF ESCHWEILER.

MORE ALLIED TROOPS WERE BEING SENT ACROSS THE ADOLF HITLER SUPER HIGHWAY INTO THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF ESCHWEILER. SOUTHWEST OF ESCHWEILER, HODGES' MEN REACHED THE NORTHERN EDGE OF PROPSPIERWALD FOREST.

THIRTY-TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF METZ, THE 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION EDGED INTO THE GERMAN BASE OF DIEUZE.

SIX MILES NORTH OF DIEUZE OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE SAME DIVISION DROVE INTO THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF BENESTROFF. TWO MILES FARTHER NORTH, THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, ON THE MOVE AGAIN, PUSHED A MILE BEYOND VIRMING, WHICH IS 22 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

DESPITE BAD WEATHER U.S. [illegible]

[illegible] FIGHTER-BOMBERS ATTACKED ALDENHOVEN, 12 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN, AND HURLED EXPLOSIVES ON GERMAN TRANSPORT IN THE PATH OF THE THIRD ARMY IN THE SAARLAUTERN, MERZIG AND SAARGEMUNDE AREAS.

MEDIUM BOMBERS, FLYING TO HEAD OFF RETREAT OF THE GERMANS ACROSS THE RHINE BEFORE THE FRENCH ARMY, ATTACKED A BRIDGE ACROSS THE STREAM AT NEUENBERG, EAST OF MULHOUSE.

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AD LONDON - (FRY) XX RIVER

THE GERMANS CONTINUED WITHDRAWING OUT OF NORTHEASTERN FRANCE

[illegible] SAAR.

AS THIRD ARMY TANKS AND INFANTRY MOPPED UP INSIDE THE ENCIRCLED FRENCH FORTRESS CITY OF METZ, OTHER UNITS SMASHED TWO MILES FARTHER INTO GERMANY NEAR THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER, DROVE FORWARD TO GROSTENQUIN, FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF DIEUZE, 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF METZ.

AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS FIGHTING IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE VOSGES HAVE GAINED UP TO 15 MILES IN THE LAST WEEK AND HAVE CAPTURED BLAMONT, 40 MILES WEST OF STRASBOURG ON THE RHINE; CORCIEUX, 21 MILES NORTHWEST OF COLMAR, AND GERARDMER, 22 MILES WEST OF COLMAR. GERMAN RESISTANCE SEEMED TO BE FALLING APART IN THE SECTOR EAST OF LUNEVILLE.

THE PARIS RADIO QUOTED AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY THAT TWO FRENCH DIVISIONS ENTERED BELFORT THIS MORNING.

"THE DRIVE FOR MULHOUSE CONTINUES," SAID THE BROADCAST. "TONIGHT FRENCH GUARDS WILL BE MOUNTED AT THE RHINE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR."

IN SOUTHEASTERN HOLLAND RECONNAISSANCE ELEMENTS OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY REACHED THE MAAS RIVER AT KESSEL, THREE MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

THE BRITISH ALSO HAD MOVED 4,000 YARDS EAST OF THE HELDEN-(CORRECT)-MEIJEL ROAD AND WERE ONLY ABOUT FOUR MILES FROM THE DUTCH BORDER CITY OF VENLO.

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THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, THIRD PARTNER IN THE MASSIVE DRIVE TO BLAST OPEN THE AACHEN CORRIDOR TO COLOGNE AND THE RUHR, THREW ITSELF AGAINST THE STRONGLY HELD TOWN OF ESCHWEILER AFTER SLIPPING FORWARD THROUGH THE DARKNESS AND SEIZING A DOMINATING RIDGE AT ITS OUTSKIRTS EARLY YESTERDAY.

A BERLIN REPORT VIA STOCKHOLM SAID ESCHWEILER WAS THE TARGET OF THE MAIN ATTACK IN THE AACHEN SECTOR, AND THAT A SAVAGE BATTLE WAS RAGING AROUND THE TOWN'S FORTIFIED DEFENSES.

1--AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS ENCIRCLED METZ, DROVE THE GERMANS FROM ONE-THIRD OF THIS FORMIDABLE FRENCH FORTRESS CITY AND ADVANCED TO ITS CENTER. OTHER UNITS OF THIS ARMY MADE NEW PENETRATIONS INTO GERMANY AS SUPPORTING AIRCRAFT HARRIED THE GERMAN RETREAT INTO THE SAAR BASIN.

2--THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, DRIVING HARD ALONG A 50-MILE FRONT, SEIZED AND PASSED BEYOND THE TOWN OF BLAMONT, 40 MILES DUE WEST OF STRASBOURG, THE FRENCH FRONTIER CITY ON THE RHINE.

3-EXPLOITING WHAT A FRONT DISPATCH DESCRIBED AS A BREAKTHROUGH IN THE GERMAN POSITIONS NEAR THE SWISS FRONTIER, THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY BATTLED INTO ALSACE AND WAS WHTIN 10 MILES OF MULHOUSE. THE SWISS RADIO SAID THE FRENCH HAD FOUGHT INTO THE KEY CITY OF BELFORT ON THE SOUTHERN ROUTE OF INVASION INTO GERMANY AND THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID STREET FIGHTING RAGING THERE. FORT DU MONT VAUDOIS, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF BELFORT WAS OVERRUN. IN AN ADVANCE OF 10 MILES EASTWARD IN THE BELFORT GAP THE FRENCH TOOK DANNEMARIE AND WERE IN SUARCE AND SEPPOIS-LE-HAUT LAST NIGHT. IN THAT SECTOR THEY WERE ONLY 19 MILES FROM THE RHINE.

IN ADDITION TO PARTICIPATING WITH THE TWO AMERICAN ARMIES IN THE DRIVE ON COLOGNE AND DUSSELDORF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY HAD UNITS BEATING OUT NEW GAINS IN SOUTHEASTERN HOLLAND. THERE THE TOMMIES ESTABLISHED ANOTHER BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE DURNE CANAL, SENT PATROLS OUT FROM THE MEIJEL-HALDEN ROAD AND NEARED HALDEN, 7 1/2 MILES FROM VENLO, A DUTCH ENTRANCE TO GERMANY.

ALONG MOST OF THE WESTERN FRONT THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING THE WAY THEY DID IN NORMANDY--TRYING TO HOLD EVERY BIT OF GROUND WHETHER IT WAS OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OR NOT. EISENHOWER'S ANSWER TO THESE TACTICS HAS BEEN TO PUT ON THE PRESSURE ALONG THE LINE FROM SWITZERLAND TO HOLLAND, THUS SPREADING ENEMY MANPOWER.

IN THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY'S RHINELAND U.S.NINTH ARMY INFANTRY AND BRITISH TANKS, TEAMING TOGETHER IN WHAT ONE FRONT DISPATCH DESCRIBED AS "A PERFECT MILITARY OPERATION," CAPTURED GEILENKIRCHEN AND PUSHED ON A MILE NORTHEAST, TAKING SUGGERATH, 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF DUSSELDORF.

GEILENKIRCHEN, A ROAD JUNCTION TOWN OF 30,000, IS 12 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN. IT HAD SERVED AS A NORTHERN BASTION OF THE LINE ON WHICH THE GERMANS SOUGHT TO BAR ENTRANCE TO THE COLOGNE PLAIN. WITH ITS CAPTURE THE HEAVY INDUSTRIAL AREA OF THE WURM VALLEY ALSO FELL. THE AMERICANS HAD TO PUSH THROUGH SIX SHELL-WRECKED GERMAN TOWNS TO REACH GEILENKIRCHEN.

JUST BELOW THIS AREA VETERAN U.S.FIRST ARMY TROOPS SURGED FORWARD FOUR MILES YESTERDAY, GOT ASTRIDE THE SIX-LANE ADOLF HITLER HIGHWAY--A COMMUNICATIONS ROUTE WHICH WOULD BE INVALUABLE TO THE ARMY'S FARTHER ADVANCE INTO THE REICH--AND REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF ESCHWEILER, SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN. THIS WAS THE FIRST ARMY'S BEST GAIN SINCE IT LAUNCHED ITS ASSAULT LAST THURSDAY. ONE ADVANCE TO ESCHWEILER, A TOWN OF 50,000, CAME IN A BLOODLESS, GHOSTLY NIGHT ATTACK.

FIRST ARMY TROOPS ALSO BATTLED THEIR WAY THROUGH HAMICH, 8 1/2 MILES EAST OF AACHEN AND 26 MILES FROM COLOGNE, AND SEIZED THE HAMICH RIDGE, WHICH THE GERMANS HAD USED TO OBSERVE AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.

SO QUICKLY DID AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS PUT A FOUR-WAY SQUEEZE ON METZ THAT GERMAN PLANS FOR A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHT THERE WERE DISRUPTED, EARLY FALL OF THE CITY APPEARED CERTAIN.

BESIDES THRUSTING INTO METZ, THE THIRD ARMY MADE SEVERAL NEW PENETRATIONS OF GERMANY. ITS MECHANIZED CAVALRY ENTERED BUSCHDORF, 1,000 YARDS ACROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER AND FOUR MILES DUE EAST OF THE GERMAN-FRENCH-LUXEMBOURG BORDER JUNCTION.

ELEMENTS ON THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISION CROSSED THE BORDER ABOVE THE FRENCH TOWN OF LAUNSTROFF, THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF BUSCHDORF. TANKS OF THIS SAME DIVISION SLUGGED INTO SCHEUERWALD, NORTH OF LAUNSTROFF, AND PENETRATED WALDWISSE ON THE FRONTIER TWO MILES SOUTHEAST. OTHERS PUSHED THROUGH SCHWERDORFF AND FARTHER SOUTH WERE ADVANCING ON FRIESDORFF.

PILOTS RETURNING FROM ATTACKS ON GERMAN COLUMNS MOVING TOWARD THE SAAR COMPARED THIS WITHDRAWAL TO THE ENEMY RETREAT FROM NORMANDY. THE CLAIMED THE DESTRUCTION OF MORE THAN 250 MOTOR TRANSPORTS.

IN ITS DRIVE TOWARD THE ENTRANCES TO GAPS IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY ALREADY HAS CAPTURED APPROXIMATELY 35 FRENCH TOWNS. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID GERMAN RESISTANCE APPARENTLY WAS CRUMBLING IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR EAST OF LUNEVILLE WHERE AMERICAN GAINS UP TO 15 MILES HAVE BEEN SCORED SINCE THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN SEVEN DAYS AGO. THE ADVANCES TAPERED OFF TO SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS IN THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AREAS WHERE THE TERRAIN IS HILLY AND MORE HEAVILY FORESTED.

AMONG THE 13 TOWNS OCCUPIED BY THE AMERICANS YESTERDAY WERE REPAIX AND GOGNEY, NORTHEAST OF BLAMONT ON THE TWO-LANE PARIS-STRASBOURG HIGHWAY.

A PROPAGANDA BROADCAST FROM BERLIN DECLARED THE GERMANS HAD COMPLETED A NEW FORTIFIED LINE BEHIND THE WESTERN FRONT. ASSERTING THAT "TIME IS WORKING FOR THE GERMANS," BERLIN SAID "EVERY WEEK NEW CAMOUFLAGED LINES ARE GROWING INTO THE DEPTH OF THE REICH."

EISENHOWER, IN AN APPEAL TO MUNITIONS WORKERS IN AMERICA TO TURN OUT AMMUNITION, ESPECIALLY ARTILLERY SHELLS, AT TOP SPEED, SAID THAT THE CAPTURE OF AACHEN "WAS DELAYED BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF AMMUNITION." IN TAKING THE CITY THE U.S.FIRST ARMY USED 300,000 ROUNDS OF 105-MILLIMETER AMMUNITION IN A TWO-WEEKS' PERIOD.

JR&KK539AEW

LONDON, NOV. 20-(AP)-COUNT NICOLO CARANDINI,

FIRST ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY AND EXPRESSED HOPE FOR "RESTORATION OF OUR OLD FRIENDSH WITH GREAT BRITAIN."

PKL JIMKINGS 10005 728P

LONDON, NOV 20-(AP)-SQUADRON LEADER O.C. KALLIO OF IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN, WHO JOINED THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIRFORCE IN 1940 HAS YIELDED COMMAND OF THE RCAF "CITY OF WINDSOR" SQUADRON AFTER COMPLETING HIS SECOND TOUR OPERATIONS.

HE IS SUCCEEDED BY FLIGHT LT. DAVID GOLDBERT OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

KALLIO COMPLETED HIS FIRST TOUR WITH A HURRICANE FIGHTER GROUP IN THE MIDDLE EAST. HE LATER WAS ASSIGNED TO SICILY, AND THEN TO ITALY.

THE 33 YEAR OLD DESERT AIR FORCE VETERAN IS CREDITED WITH FIVE ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED, SEVERAL PROBABLY DESTROYED, AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

NOV 21 1944

DA321PEW

VAUGHT CONCENTRATION CAMP, HOLLAND--FIRST ADD NAZI CREMATORY
Y NORDNESS X X X ARE SAFE.
"THEY ARE UNDER ONE RESTRICTION," SAID A BRITISH COLONEL
OMMANDING THE CAMP. "THEY ARE ALLOWED THREE MEALS OF A TOTAL
ALORY VALUE OF THE NORMAL FOOD RATION IN HOLLAND TODAY--AND THAT
SN'T VERY NICE."
THESE GERMANS MOSTLY ARE FARMERS AND CATHOLICS. THE COLONEL
PPOINTED A CATHOLIC PRIEST AS THEIR HEAD AND HE TRANSMITS THE
OLONEL'S ORDERS.
WM817PEW

ADD IN OUTSKIRTS OF ESCHWEILER-(WHITE HEAD) XX MAILENE

SOME OF THE MEN WERE MEDICS WAITING FOR A CALL TO EVACUATE ANY WOUNDED.

NOV 21 1944

"WE HAVEN'T HAD ANY TROUBLE TODAY," SAID CPL. LOUIS ROMERO, PHOENIX, ARIZ, "BUT WE HAD A LOT OF WORK YESTERDAY."

"YEAH," SAID PFC JACK B.WILLIAMS, SPRINGFIELD ST., CHICAGO. "WE HAD TO GO INTO SLAG PILES THROUGH THE MINE FIELD TO GET SOME OF THE BOYS. THE GERMANS HAD PUT OUT A LOT OF DYNAMITE WITH TRIP WIRES AND ANTIPERSONNEL MINES AND IT TOOK US FIVE HOURS TO REACH ONE MAN."

THEY STOOD ABOUT IN THE KITCHEN OF A LITTLE HOUSE.

PFC REYNOLD NEWBARTH OF WINTHROP, MINN., CAME THROUGH THE DOOR, DRIPPING WITH RAIN. HE GRINNED.

"I GOT SHELLED OUT UP FORWARD. YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN ME GETTING OUT. BOY, THEY WERE LAYING THEM IN."

PFC RALPH J.WILLIAMS OF HARLAN, KY., WAS THINKING OF THINGS OTHER THAN WAR. HE BROKE IN: "I JUUT HEARD MY OLD FOOTBALL TEAM BACK HOME IS GOING GOOD. THEY HAVEN'T HAD THE BALL CARRIED ACROSS THEIR GOAL LINE ALL SEASON UP TO THE TIME I HEARD FROM HOME."

IN ONE CORNER SGT. CONRAD SQUIRES OF ROCKVILLE CENTER, N.Y., SOFTLY SOUNDED CHORDS ON A PIANO.

THE EXPLOSIONS CAME SO CLOSE THERE WAS A RUSH TO GET BACK IN THE BASEMENT AND THEN A SHELL HIT THE SIDE OF THE BUILDING AND BLEW IN THE WALL OVER THE STAIRWAY.

NOV 21 1944

AMERICAN COMMAND POST NEAR SARREBOURG--SECOND ADD WIANTS SEVENTH ARMY (TOP AYE) XXX AI[redacted]. GERBER

LT. LYLE HOYT, ROCKVILLE CITY, IOWA, LED THE FIRST AMERICAN PATROL TO THE APPROACHES OF SARREBOURG.

"WE HAD THE JERRIES ON THE RUN, BUT WHEN THEY SAW AMERICANS ALL AROUND THEY TURNED AND FOUGHT LIKE CORNERED RATS," HOYT SAID.

"I PLOPPED BEHIND A COAL PILE. WHEN THE JERRIES QUIT SHOOTING AT ME THE PILE WAS ABOUT HALF ITS ORIGINAL SIZE."

LATER THE AMERICANS, LED BY MAJORS WILLIAM FOWLER, TIERNAN, ORE., AND EDWARD BUSCHKAMPER, NEW YORK CITY, AUGMENTED BY FRENCH ARMOR, GAVE HOYT A HAND.

HOYT SAID SARREBOURG WAS "LOUSY WITH GERMANS" BUT PROBABLY OULD BE CLEARED BEFORE MORNING.

BEFORE REACHING SARREBOURG'S APPROACHES, HOYT'S PATROL CAPTURED A GERMAN AND FORCED HIM TO REMOVE THE DETONATOR FROM A MINE UNDER A VITAL BRIDGE. A FEW SECONDS LATER TWO OTHER BRIDGES NEARBY BLEW UP.

30.24 — 20541

UNITS LED BY FOWLER AND BUSCHKAMPER WADED THROUGH THE ICE-COLD WATERS OF A CANAL TO JOIN HOYT, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT ALLERTON, IOWA. BUSCHKAMPER'S OUTFIT IS MOSTLY NEW YORKERS.

AT ST.GEORGES, NEAR SARREBOURG, NUMEROUS GERMANS SURRENDERED WITHOUT A FIGHT. ONE GROUP OF 40, LED BY A YOUNG CAPTAIN, DROVE INTO TOWN ON A GERMAN TRUCK.

PVT. GLEN CHASE, SEATTLE, WASH., TOLD OF ANOTHER GROUP DOUBLE-TIMING TO SAFETY WITH THEIR HANDS BEHIND THEIR HEADS.

ONE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PRISONER, A 34-YEAR-OLD MEMBER OF AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNIT WHOSE PARENTS USED TO LIVE IN CANADA, SAID, "WHEN WE FOUND OUT HOW MANY AMERICANS WERE OPPOSING US AND HOW MUCH EQUIPMENT THEY HAD WE SAW NO POINT IN FIGHTING--AFTER ALL, I HAVE A WIFE AND DAUGHTER IN POLAND."

SB924PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV.20-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY THRUST INTO THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF ESCHWEILER TODAY AS OTHER DOUGHBOYS PRESSED FROM THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST INTO THE FRINGES OF THIS CITY 30 MILES WEST OF COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.

IN BITTER FIGHTING IN A COLD RAIN, THE DOUGHBOYS FOUGHT FORWARD IN A GENERAL ADVANCE OF TWO TO THREE KILOMETERS (A MAXIMUM OF 1.8 MILES).

HEAVY MOVEMENT ON THE AACHEN-COLOGNE HIGHWAY INDICATED THAT THE GERMANS WERE PULLING BACK SLOWLY IN THE ESCHWEILER SECTOR.

WHILE THE DOUGHBOYS WERE PENETRATING ESCHWEILER FROM THE SOUTH, WEST AND NORTH, OTHER FORCES BEAT FORWARD TWO MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST AND SEIZED THE TOWNS OF WENAU AND HEISTER, SIX MILES FROM DUREN ON THE ROER RIVER.

ANOTHER FORCE OF INFANTRY STRUCK INTO WENAU FOREST, NORTH OF THE HURTGEN.

ESCHWEILER ITSELF PRESENTED A SOMBER SCENE.

THIS CORRESPONDENT ENTERED ITS OUTSKIRTS THIS AFTERNOON. OUR FORWARD OBSERVATION POST WAS UNDER HEAVY GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE THERE AND IT WAS HIT SQUARELY TWICE IN THE SHORT TIME I WAS IN IT.

THE TOWN LAY MISERABLY IN THE RAIN, TORN AND GASHED BY THE FIGHTING.

IT WILL BE ANOTHER, ALTHOUGH LESSER AACHEN, BY THE TIME IT FINALLY HAS BEEN CLEARED.

WM651PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (120)

METZ, NOV. 20-(AP)-ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ON A LARGE SCALE EVAPORATED TODAY IN METZ, BUT AT NIGHTFALL THERE STILL WAS SHOOTING AROUND THE BARRACKS AT THE EXTREME NORTH END OF THE CITY WHERE ELEMENTS OF THE 95TH DIVISION CROSSED THE MOSELLE RIVER IN BOATS YESTERDAY.

THERE ALSO WAS GUNFIRE AROUND FORT DE PRIVAT ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CITY AND A FEW SNIPERS WERE SCATTERED THROUGH THE TOWN, BUT THE REAL BATTLE WAS OVER.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THERE NEVER WILL BE ANY FORMAL SURRENDER OF THE CITY WHICH LONG WAS REGARDED AS ONE OF EUROPE'S GREATEST MILITARY STRONGHOLDS. THERE MAY BE NO GERMAN COMMAND LEFT HERE TO EFFECT IT.

FOUL WEATHER RETURNED THIS AFTERNOON AFTER A COMPARATIVELY CLEAR MORNING DURING WHICH THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND WAS ABLE TO FLY 61 SORTIES AND CLAIM DESTRUCTION OF 24 MOTOR TRANSPORTS, 40 LOCOMOTIVES AND 147 RAILROAD CARS.

HJ1056PEW

METZ, FRANCE, NOV 20-(AP)-AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS, THEIR ENCIRCLEMENT OF METZ COMPLETE, FOUGHT TODAY IN THE CENTER OF THE FRENCH FORTRESS CITY WHICH HAD SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED FRONTAL ASSAULT SINCE IT WAS PLUNDERED BY THE HUNS UNDER ATTILA IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FIFTH CENTURY.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS NULLIFIED GERMAN PLANS FOR A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE DEFENSE OF METZ, OFTEN DESCRIBED AS THE STRONGEST FORTIFIED CITY IN WESTERN EUROPE, BY APPLYING A RAPID FOUR-WAY SQUEEZE YESTERDAY. THEY OVERRAN ABOUT A THIRD OF THE CITY.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION BYPASSED FORT QUEULEU AND SWARMED OVER THE SOUTHEASTERN QUARTER OF METZ WITH LIGHT LOSSES. ADVANCED ELEMENTS REACHED THE EAST BANK OF THE SEILLE RIVER AND EXCHANGED FIRE WITH THE ENEMY ON THE WEST SIDE. THE DOUGHBOYS FOUND THE BRIDGES HAD BEEN BLOWN.

CROSSING THE MOSELLE RIVER IN THE NORTHERN END OF THE TOWN, THE 95TH DIVISION ALSO ENTERED METZ. ITS ADVANCED ELEMENTS JOINED THE FIFTH AND CLOSED THE GERMAN ESCAPE GAP TO THE EAST OUT OF THE CITY.

THE FIFTH DIVISION'S 10TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL. ROBERT P.BELL, MONTCLAIR, N.J., MOVED UP TO A MILE AND A QUARTER DEEP INTO THE CITY FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND CONTROLLED THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER WHICH IS FORMED BY THE SEILLE RIVER AND THE MAIN RAIL LINE RUNNING EAST FROM THE CENTER OF METZ.

JUST TO THE NORTH ACROSS THE RAILROAD, PARTS OF THE 95TH DIVISION'S 377TH AND 378TH REGIMENTS ALSO PUSHED TO THE SEILLE RIVER TAKING FORT BELLECROIX (CORRECT) EN ROUTE.

LATER AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY CROSSED THE SEILLE NEAR FORT BENNECROIX AND MOVED INTO THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY.

A GERMAN GARRISON OF FROM 2,000 TO 3,000 TROOPS, MOST OF THEM HOME GUARDS BOLSTERED BY THE GESTAPO, OPPOSED THE AMERICANS YESTERDAY.

MANY OF THE ENEMY SOLDIERS IN THE CITY ARE WITHOUT UNIFORMS AND ARE WEARING ONLY ARM BANDS.

R7645AEW

HEADQUARTERS THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, NOV. 20--(AP)-- THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN STEPS TO ACCELERATE REPATRIATION OF LIBERATED RUSSIAN WORKERS IN THIS AREA, 3,900 OF WHOM HAD BEEN SHIPPED INTO LUXEMBOURG BY

THE GERMANS TO WORK IN STEEL MILLS AND WAR PLANTS.

LT. COL. S.I. STEMASOV, MEMBER OF THE SOVIET MILITARY MISSION IN LONDON WHO JUST COMPLTETED A TOUR OF LUXEMBOURG, SAID THE RUSSIANS ALREADY LIBERATED IN WESTERN EUROPE LIKELYWOULD BE EVACUATED VIA THE MEDITERANNEAN AND MIDDLE E TO CRIMEA.

HE SAID THE RUSSIANS IN LUXEMBOURG WERE HOUSED IN FARMS, HOMES AND NUMEROUS EMERGENCY CAMPS WHERE THEY HAD FORMED SELF-GOVERNING COMMUNITIES. THE HAMMER AND SICKLE FLAG ACCORDINGLY WAS HOISTED OVER EACH CAMP AND THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS MANAGED BY A SOVIET CAMP COMMITTEE.

THE CAMPS ARE OPERATED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY. STEMASOV VISITED A HALF -DOZEN OF THEM AND REPORTED THAT MEN AND WOMEN INTERNEES WEPT WHEN HE TOLD THEM:" YOU, YOUR HOMES AWAIT YOU. THE RED ARMY AWAITS YOU." HE SAID EVERY EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO TAKE THEM BACK TO RUSSIA WITHOUT DELAY.

PW 0214 ~~XX~~ ~~XXX~~ ~~XXX~~/ 422A

PARIS, NOV. 20-(AP)-CHARGED WITH AIDING THE COMTE DE PARIS TO VIOLATE FRENCH EXCLUSION LAWS, CHARLES DE LA LONGRAYE MONTIER, REPUTEDLY THE COUNT'S PARISIAN AGENT, SUCCESSFULLY CHALLENGED A MAGISTRAT TODAY TO PROVE THAT THE ~~XXXXXXX~~ PRETENDER TO THE THRONE OF FRANCE EVER ENTERED THE COUNTRY.

~~XXX~~

DE LA LONGRAYE WAS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH REPORTS ~~XXXX~~ THAT THE COUNT WAS WOUNDED WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED NEAR THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER TOWN OF PERPIGNAN. FRENCH LAW PROHIBITS THE HEAD OF THE ROYAL FAMILY FROM ENTERING FRENCH TERRITORY.

"HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT THE PRINCE CROSSED THE FRONTIER?" THE DEFENDANT DEMANDED. CITING DISPATCHES FROM MADRID SAYING THAT THE

PRETENDER NOW WAS IN THE SPANISH CAPITAL. THE JUDGE CONFESSED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW.

MK/02315/MP-1105PEW

PARIS, NOV.20-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ESTABLISHED A 22-MEN COMMISSION YESTERDAY TO STUDY NATIONALIZATION OF THE FRENCH ELECTRIC INDUSTRY.

-RPS NIGHTER WHICH U MOVED.

PARIS, NOV. 20-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WERE ELECTED ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES TODAY AT A MEETING IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION REFUSED TO EXPEL MARSHAL ~~HENRK~~ HENRI PETAIN ON THE GROUND THAT HE HAS NOT YET BEEN TRIED AND CONVICTED OF COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS AS CHIEF OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT.

NOV 21 1944

RC/02200/MP-9PEW

PARIS, NOV.20-(AP)-SOME OF FRANCE'S LEADING CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED 2,000,000 FRANCS($40,000) TO F.F.I. TROOPS THROUGH THE SALE OF THEIR WORKS AT AUCTION.

AT THE SALE, CONDUCTED YESTERDAY, A PAINTING BY MATISSE, "WOMAN IN A MAUVE DRESS," WAS SOLD FOR $1,400. ANOTHER BY PABLO PICASSO BROUGHT $4,000.

-RPS NITHER WHICH UNMOVED.

MOSCOW, NOV. 20 --(AP)-- PRAVDA ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT UPWARDS OF 10,000 CITIZENS OF THE SOVIET UNION HAD REACHED WHITE RUSSIA FROM CAMPS IN LIBERATED POLAND. THE DISPATCH SAID THAT MOST WERE WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OLDMEN IN RAGS AND NEAR STARVATION.

NOV 21 1944

MOSCOW, NOV. 20--(AP)--COINCIDENTAL WITH THE RESIGNATION OF JON CHRISTU AS CHAIRMAN OF THE ROMANIAN COMMITTEE FOR THE [redacted] FULFILLMENT OF [redacted] ARMISTICE TERMS, THE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER, WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS, DECLARED TONIGHT "THE COMMAND OF THE SOVIET TROOPS OPERATING IN THIS SECTOR SHOWS GREAT PATIENCE, WHICH HAS BEEN ABUSED BY ROMANIAN POLITICIANS WHO HAVE CONVERTED THE FRONT LINE INTO AN ARENA OF INTRIGUE AND HAVE PREVENTED MOBILIZATION AND ELEMENTARY ORDER IN THEIR COUNTRY."

NOV 21 1944

THE ARTICLE SAID THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMITTEE HAS UNDER-

.INED THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION AND HAS DEMANDED THAT ARMISTICE TERMS BE CARRIED OUT.

"THE FUTURE WILL SHOW WHETHER THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER KONSTANTIN SANATESCU WILL MAKE THE NECESSARY CONCLUSIONS FROM THIS WARNING THE PAPER ASSERTED.

(The BBC in London NOV 21 1944)

(THE LONDON RADIO, IN A BROADCAST MONITORED BY NBC, SAID THE SOVIET PUBLICATION CHARGED THE ROMANIANS ARE NOT LIVING UP TO THE ALLIED ARMISTICE BY FAILING TO INTERN ENEMY ALIENS, FAILURE TO REPATRIATE RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND FAILURE TO MAKE REPARATIONS PAYMENTS AGREED UPON.)

APR GILMORES 01410 NBC EJD 1030PEW

BY ROBERT N.STURDEVANT

STOCKHOLM, NOV.20-(AP)-SWEDEN INTENDS TO CLING TO ITS NEUTRALITY POLICY UNTIL THE LAST SHOT IS FIRED IN THIS WAR IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT WHAT IT REGARDS AS A POSTWARD MISSION TO SUCCOR NAZI-RAVAGED EUROPE, GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RESPONSIBLE SWEDISH SOURCES SAID LAST NIGHT.

(PICKUP NIGHT STORY WHICH UNMOVED)

-RPS 1A

NOV 21 1944

NEW DELHI, INDIA, NOV. 20--(AP)-- ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE NORTH BURMA-ASSAM COMBAT AREAS ARE RECEIVING THEIR FUEL OVER THE LONGEST MILITARY OPERATIONAL PIPELINE IN THE WORLD WHOSE CONSTRUCTION WAS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE WAR'S MOST REMARKABLE ENGINEERING FEATS.

A TWO-YEAR BLANKET OF SECRECY WAS LIFTED YESTERDAY WITH THE DISCLOSURE BY AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS OF EXISTENCE OF THE PIPELINE, WHICH ULTIMATELY WILL REACH FROM CALCUTTA INTO THE YUNNAN AREA OF CHINA.

WHEN COMPLETED IT WILL AT LEAST HAVE DOUBLE THE FUEL TRANSPORT CAPACITY OF THE LEDO ROAD, WHICH IT WAS BUILT TO SUPPLEMENT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE EFFECT OF THE PIPELINE, CONSTRUCTED ~~XXXXXX~~ DESPITE ~~XXXXXX~~ THE MOST FORMIDABLE ENGINEERING HAZARDS, WILL BE TO FREE MUCH OF THE AIR TRANSPORT AND LEDO ROAD TONNAGE FOR CARRYING GUNS AND OTHER WAR ESSENTIALS TO THE CHINESE AND TO THE 14TH AIR FORCE. IT WILL ~~XXXXXX~~ MEAN GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT WILL HAVE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ GASOLINE FOR A VASTLY INCREASED AIR FORCE IN THE CHINA CAMPAIGN.

ALONG RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS AND STREAMS IT FOLLOWS THE MAIN ARTERIES OF TRAVEL NORTHWARD FROM CALCUTTA INTO NORTHEAST INDIA WHERE IT SWINGS OVER INTO BURMA TOWARD CHINA. THE EXACT COURSE THE PIPELINE TAKES AFTER LEAVING THE BEGINNING OF THE LEDO ROAD IN ASSAM CANNOT BE DISCLOSED FOR MILITARY REASONS.

(A DISPTACH FROM CHUNGKING SAID THE LINE IS CONSTRUCTED OF FOUR AND SIX INCH PIPES AND RUNS THROUGH THE BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY TO ASSAM AND THEN ACROSS THE PATKAI RANGE.)

TWO LIBERTY SHIPLOADS OF PIPE FROM THE UNITED STATES HAVE ALREADY BEEN USED IN COMPLETING THE MAIN PORTION OF THE LINE, BRIG. GEN. THOMAS FARRELL, FORMERLY OF NEW YORK AND CHIEF ENGINEER ON THE JOB, DISCLOSED. THE PIPE IS LAID BY CHINESE , INDIAN AND AMERICAN CREWS DIRECTED BY U.S. PIPELINE EXPERTS.

COL. WILLIAM C. KINSOLVING, OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS, SUPERVISED CONSTRUCTIO NORTHWARD FROM THE RECEIVING PORT AT CALCUTTA. LT. COL. BIRNEY K. MORSE, OF SWARTHMORE, PA., HANDLED THE JOB ON THE SWING INTO BURMA.

FREQUENTLY THE CONSTRUCTION CREWS WERE ON THE HEELS OF COMBAT UBITS WHICH HAD TO CLEAR THE JAPANESE OUT OF SOME AREAS BEFORE THE WORK COULD PROCEED.

NOV 21 1944

A PROPAGANDA AGENCY COMMUNIQUE NAMED TWO ARMY OFFICERS, GEN. OVIDIO QUIROGA AND COL. MELITON BRITO, AS LEADERS OF THE PLOT AND SAID THEY HAD FLED WITH GOVERNMENT FORCES IN PURSUIT. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID A GROUP OF REBELLIOUS TROOPS HAD SURRENDERED.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF DECLARED THAT "THE SEDITION THAT BROKE OUT IN THE CITY OF ORURO ORGANIZED BY DISQUALIFIED ELEMENTS OF THE FALLEN REGIME HAS COME TO AN END AS A RESULT OF THE DRASTIC MEASURES ADOPTED TO SQUELCH THE ATTEMPT."

30.24 — 20545

THE REFERENDUM PRESIDENT VILLAROEL CAME INTO POWER LAST DEC.20 IN A REVOLUTION THAT OUSTED PENARANDA. THE LATTER SINCE THEN HAS BEEN IN EXILE IN PERU.

-RPS NIGHTER

ADD MACARTHUR'S HQ. -CSCHEDLER REJALLE

SOME OFFICERS. REPORTED HAMPSON, SAID THESE ENEMY MOVEMENTS MAY INDICATE AN ATTEMPT TO MOUNT AN OFFENSIVE. OTHERS SUGGESTED A POSSIBLE JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO ENCIRCLE THE YANKS ON BREAKNECK RIDGE OR TO CUT THEIR COASTAL SUPPLY ROAD. THE RIDGE DOMINATES LIMON.

VICIOUS FIGHTING CONTINUED SOUTH OF LIMON, WHERE THE ENEMY MOUNTED ONE FUTILE ATTEMPT AFTER ANOTHER TO BREAK THE STOUT BLOCK CLAMPED ON THE ORMOC ROAD BY ELEMENTS OF THE 32ND AND 24TH DIVISIONS.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S MONDAY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ENEMY CASUALTIES IN THE GROUND FIGHTING ON LEYTE IN THE FIRST MONTH OF BATTLE HAD PASSED 45,000. AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE PLACED AT 1,133 KILLED, 126 MISSING AND 4,432 WOUNDED, A TOTAL OF 5,691.

THE HIGH RATIO OF ENEMY CASUALTIES WAS ASCRIBED TO THE DEPLOYMENT OF YANK ARTILLERY AND THE BYPASSING AND ENVELOPMENT TACTICS USED SO SUCCESSFULLY BY THE LIBERATION FORCES.

LANDING OF ALLIED FORCES IN THE ASIA ISLAND GROUP, 130 MILES OFF THE NORTHWEST TIP OF NEW GUINEA, AND COMPLETION OF THE OCCUPATION OF THE MAPIA ISLANDS IN THE SAME AREA WERE ANNOUNCED BY MACARTHUR. OCCUPATION OF THE SMALL ASIA ISLANDS APPARENTLY WAS FOR THE SAME PURPOSE AS THAT OF THE MAPIA GROUP--TO REMOVE ENEMY OBSERVATION OUTPOSTS.

GM131PCW

BY MURLIN SPENCER

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES,NOV 20 (AP)-A QUESTION AND ANSWER WHICH TOGETHER TRAVELED OVER 18,000 MILES BY TELEPHONE, RADIO, JEEP AND ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRES BROUGHT RELIEF FROM WORRY TODAY TO AN ARMY MEDICAL OFFICER CARING FOR WOUNDED NEAR THE FRONT ON LEYTE ISLAND.

A V-MAIL LETTER TO MAJ.PETER GABERMAN, (2922 PALMER ST.) CHICAGO, DATED OCT.27, TOLD HIM HIS WIFE WAS SERIOUSLY ILL. DAY AFTER DAY HE WAITED FOR FURTHER WORD, BUT STORMS HELD BACK ALL MAIL. ALL SOURCES OF INFORMATION WERE CLOSED TO HIM SINCE THERE WERE NO COMMERCIAL WIRELESS STATIONS SET UP.

GABERMAN FINALLY GOT A JEEP AND DROVE OVER MUDDY ROADS TO HEADQUARTERS AND APPEALED TO LT.COL.ROGER EGEBERG, CLEVELAND, OHIO, AIDE TO GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. EGEBERG IN TURN CONTACTED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND ASKED "CAN YOU HELP?"

THE AP THROUGH PRESS WIRELESS RADIOED ITS SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, AND SAN FRANCISCO MESSAGED CHICAGO OVER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRES. A CHICAGO STAFFMAN CALLED DR.ELLIS FRELICH AND ASKED ABOUT MRS.GABERMAN'S CONDITION.

WITHIN EIGHT HOURS OF THE TIME THE MESSAGE WAS SENT FROM MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS AN ANSWER WAS RECEIVED SAYING, "FREILICH SAYS MRS.GABERMAN'S CONDITION DEFINITELY BETTER. SHE IS RECOVERING AND MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS."

WITH 18,000 MILES OF COMMUNICATION LINES COVERED, THE REAL PROBLEM BEGAN. GABERMAN'S HOSPITAL WAS CLOSE TO THE FRONT AND THE COMMUNICATION LCES WERE JAMMED. REPEATED EFFORTS TO DELIVER THE MESSAGE LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING WERE REWARDED WITH THE DISCOURAGING WORDS, "THE LINES ARE DOWN."

BUT FINALLY AT 6 P.M. TODAY THE CALL WAS COMPLETED AND GABERMAN'S VOICE WAS HEARD FAINTLY OVER THE FIELD TELEPHONE. TIME AFTER TIME THE MESSAGE WAS REPEATED AS GABERMAN STROVE TO HEAR IT.

FINALLY THE DOCTOR BROKE IN WITH "I GOT IT! I GOT IT! OH BOY, AM I RELIEVED!. THANKS A MILLION. I'M VERY GRATEFUL TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS."

GG103PCW

30.24-20547

30.24-20547

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,NOV.19-(AP)-(DELAYED)-SEARCH CRAFT DIRECTED BY CAPT.RICHARD F.WHITEHEAD, CORONADO,CALIF9, ASSISTED IN THE RESCUE OF 1869 FLIERS, AIR CREWMEN AND SHIPS' SURVIVORS FROM WATERS OF THE PHILIPPINES SEA AFTER THE OCT.23-27 NAVAL BATLES IN LEYTE GULF AND THE SAN BERNARDINO STRAITS.

CAPT.WHITEHEAD, WHO WAS COMMANDER OF SUPPORT AIR FOR THE 7TH FLEET UNDER VICE ADM.THOMAS C.KINKAID, REPORTED PBY SEARCH PLANES, LCIS (GUNBOATS), ESCORT CARRIER PLANES AND MORE THAN 100 SCOUTS FROM ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET CARRIERS VIRTUALLY BLANKETED MORE THAN 125 SQUARE MILES OF OCEAN LOOKING FOR SURVIVORS.

THE RESCUED INCLUDED MANY HUNDREDS FROM TWO ESCORT CARRIERS SUNK. THE TOTAL DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY OF THE 1360 SURVIVORS OF THE LIGHT CARRIER PRINCETON, SUNK FAR TO THE NORTH.

DV1033PCW

LONDON, NOV 20-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED AMERICAN CARRIER-BASED PLANES RAIDED MANILA AND "SEVERAL DOZEN" BOMBERS--INCLUDING B24 LIBERATORS-HIT CLARK FIELD SUNDAY, A DOMEI JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST SAID TODAY.

BZ625AEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 20--(AP)---BRAZIL HAS RECOGNIZED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLICS OF SYRIA AND LEBANON, IT WAS ANNOUNC OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

NOV 21 1944

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 20-(AP)-FORMER KING CAROL OF ROMANIA, WHO ARRIVED HERE THIS MORNING, SAID TODAY WHEN ASKED IF HE INTENDED TO RETURN TO EUROPE THAT HE HAD NO PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

HE ASSERTED THAT SINCE THE START OF THE WAR HE HAD BEEN "A REAL DEMOCRATIC PARTISAN" AND SAID, "THE HAPPIEST DAY IN MY LIFE WAS WHEN MY SON (KING MIHAI) SUCCEEDED IN OVERTHROWING THE FASCISTS IN MY COUNTRY AND BROUGHT ROMANIA TO THE ALLIED SIDE."

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED HERE FROM MEXICO BY MADAME ELENA LUPESCU AND HIS SECRETARY.

HJ1101PEW

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, NOV 20-(AP)-THE 11-MONTH-OLD GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT GUALBERTO VILLAROEL ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD PUT DOWN A REVOLT LED BY SYMPATHIZERS OF FORMER PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA, BUT OFFICIAL STATEMENTS INDICATED SOME RESISTANCE CONTINUED.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE OUTBREAK WAS LIMITED TO ORURO, BOLIVIA'S THIRD CITY AND SECOND LARGEST MINING CENTER.

ALTHOUGH DECLARING IT WAS IN CONTROL OF THE SITUATION, THE VILLAROEL GOVERNMENT SAID LAST NIGHT THAT TROOPS PREVIOUSLY ORDERED OUT WOULD PROCEED TO THE CITY TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

A STATE OF SIEGE REMAINED IN FORCE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

A PROPAGANDA AGENCY COMMUNIQUE NAMED TWO ARMY OFFICERS, GEN. OVIDIO QUIROGA AND COL.MELITON BRITO, AS LEADERS OF THE PLOT AND SAID THEY HAD FLED WITH GOVERNMENT FORCES IN PURSUIT. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID A GROUP OF REBELLIOUS TROOPS HAD SURRENDERED.

PRESIDENT VILLAROEL CAME INTO POWER LAST DEC.20 IN A REVOLUTION THAT OUSTED PENARANDA. THE LATTER SINCE THEN HAS BEEN IN EXILE IN PERU.

BZ611AEW

PANAMA, NOV. 20-(AP)-THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA URGED TODAY THAT AN INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS BE HDLD "NOT WITH THE OBJECT OF DEALING WITH THE ARGENTINE CASE, BUT RATHER TO DISCUSS DISTINCT FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE HEMISPHERE, POLITICAL AS WELL AS ECONOMIC X X X LOOKING TOWARD THE POSTWAR ERA."

A GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SAID THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION OF ARGENTINA SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY THE OTHER GOVERNMENTS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA BEFORE THE CONFERENCE AND NOT AT IT.

EVEN BEFORE THIS CONSIDERATION, ARGENTINA SHOULD TAKE "ACTION SIGNIFYING A RADICAL CHANGE" AND OBSERVE OBLIGATIONS OF PREVIOUS CONFERENCES, THE STATEMENT SAID.

HJ1127PEW

NEW YORK, NOV. 20-(AP)-BRIGADIER JOHN RAWLINGS REES, CONSULTING PSYCHIATRIST TO THE BRITISH ARMY, SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS HAD SUCCEEDED IN IMPLANTING A "WAR GUILT" COMPLEX IN THE MINDS OF SOME ALLIED AIRMEN.

THE TECHNIQUE USED, REES TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, WAS TO TAKE THE MEN ON CONDUCTED TOURS OF BOMBED GERMAN CITIES WITH THE IDEA OF "STIRRING UP A GUILT COMPLEX IN THEM."

REES SAID HE FOUND FROM INTERVIEWS WITH REPATRIATED AIRMEN THAT THE TECHNIQUE HAD BEEN EFFECTIVE IN MANY CASES.

HJ1123PEW

NEW YORK, NOV. 20-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., SAID TONIGHT THAT VICTORY IN THE PRESENT WAR WOULD GO TO THE "SIDE WITH THE STAMINA AND THE SPIRIT TO ENDURE THE LONG AND TERRIBLE ORDEAL AND X X X TO THE SIDE WHOSE MEN AND WOMEN, IN AND OUT OF UNIFORM, STICK LONGEST AND MOST UNWAVERINGLY TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR JOBS."

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR A DINNER OFFICIALLY OPENING NEW YORK STATE'S SIXTH WAR LOAN DRIVE, AND BROADCAST TO A NATION-WIDE AUDIENCE, MORGENTHAU SAID:

"THE WAR HAS NOW SETTLED DOWN TO A SUSTAINED, CONTINUOUS ATTACK, AND SUSTAINED CONTINUOUS ATTACK IS COSTLY IN SUPPLIES."

HE DECLARED THE INABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES TO SUPPLY ITS TROOPS OTHER THAN THROUGH "THE BATTERED, INADEQUATE PORT OF CHERBOURG X X X HAS PREVENTED THE UNITED STATES ARMY FROM DEPLOYING ITS FULL STRENGTH AGAINST THE ENEMY."

"IT IS THIS FACTOR, AND NO OTHER, WHICH HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PAUSE IN OUR ADVANCE INTO GERMANY", HE SAID.

MORGENTHAU URGED THE PURCHASE OF BONDS AS THE "VINDICATION" TO THE SERVICEMEN "OF THEIR FAITH IN US."

HJ1113PEW

NOV 21 1944

WASHINGTON,NOV. 20-(AP)-SWEDISH MINISTER WOLLMAR BOSTROEM RECEIVED OFFICIAL NOTICE FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY TO REMAIN AT HIS POST UNTIL NEXT JUNE 30. THE TELEGRAM SAID NO DECISION HAD BEEN REACHED AS TO HIS SUCCESSOR.

VX332PEW NM

WASHINGTON, NOV 20-(AP)-REPORTS THAT SWEDEN WAS ABOUT TO APPOINT A NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES AROUSED LIVELY INTEREST TODAY IN THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

THE WASHINGTON STAR PUBLISHED A STOCKHOLM REPORT THAT P.V.G. ASSAPSSON OR ROLF VON HEIDENSTAM MIGHT BE NAMED.

THE SWEDISH EMBASSY SAID IT HAD NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION, AND THAT THERE WAS "NOTHING IMMEDIATE" ABOUT MINISTER WOLLMAR BOSTROEM'S RETIREMENT, ALTHOUGH HE HAS PASSED THE RETIREMENT AGE OF 65 BY A YEAR.

LH1228PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV 20-(AP)-THE WASHINGTON STAR PRAISED EDITORIALLY TODAY BRITISH MINISTER HAROLD B. BUTLER'S ASSERTION IN A SPEECH FRIDAY AT CINCINNATI THAT PEACE DEPENDS "ON THE MAN IN THE STREET."

"THE POINT MADE BY MR. BUTLER IS CENTRAL TO THE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE: UNLESS THE GREAT BROAD MASSES OF US, AND NOT JUST OUR LEADERSHIP, COMMIT OURSELVES TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT IT THROUGH THE YEARS, THEN ALL PRESENT TALK ABOUT AN ENDURING PEACE IS MERE EMPTY RHETORIC DESTINED TO BE DROWNED OUT BY THE THUNDER OF ANOTHER WAR WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE DECADES."

LH1212PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV 20-(AP)-RUSSIAN FEAR THAT FASCISM STILL LURKS IN LIBERATED EUROPE WAS VOICED OFFICIALLY THROUGH THE SOVIET EMBASSY TODAY AMID DEMANDS FROM RESISTANCE GROUPS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM FOR RIGHT TO KEEP THEIR GUNS.

AN ARTICLE BY ILYA EHRENBURG IN THE EMBASSY INFORMATION BULLETIN SAID, "THE FIFTH COLUMN OBVIOUSLY HOPES TO SURVIVE ALL THE COLUMNS OF THE GERMAN ARMY."

"BUT THE PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED TOO MUCH TO RISK A RETURN OF THE FASCIST DISEASE," THE ARTICLE SAID, IMPLYING SUPPORT FOR THE RESISTANCE GROUP'S DEMANDS.

"IT IS VAIN FOR THE GERMANS TO COUNT ON DISSENSION AMONG NATIONS. WE WILL COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING."

FRENCH AND BELGIAN GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO DISARM GUERILLAS WERE CRITICIZED EARLIER BY PRAVDA, WHICH ASSERTED ELIMINATION OF FASCISM WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING LIBERATED COUNTRIES.

THE FRENCH AND BELGIAN SITUATIONS WERE BEING WATCHED CLOSELY BY U. S. OFFICIALS FOR INDICATIONS OF SOVIET POLICY AND STRENGTH OF COMMUNIST MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

LH1215PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV.20-(AP)-THE ARMY HAS AGAIN REVISED ITS RULES AND REGULATIONS TO TAKE THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE MILITARY AFFA COMMITTEE ON A TRIP TO ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY AND GERMANY.

AT FIRST, THE INVITATION WAS EXTENDED TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. LATER THE SIX RANKING DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS WERE THE ONLY ONES SUPPOSED TO GO, BUT NOW THE INVITATION HAS BEEN SENT TO ALL MEMBERS, INCLUDING THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALASKA HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD MANY CONGRESSMEN DECLINED THE INVITATION BECAUSE OF FEAR THAT THEY MIGHT BE CHARGED WITH GOING ON A "JUNKET."

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER BOLIVAR PAGAN WILL ARRIVE HERE LATE THIS WEEK TO PREPARE FOR THE TOUR WHICH WILL PROBABLY INCLUDE (THE FRONTS) WHERE PUERTO RICAN TROOPS ARE NOW ASSIGNED.

LH123OPEW

WASHINGTON,NOV. 20-(AP)-REP.CLARE BOOTHE (R-CONN) LUCE IS MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR A TOUR OF EUROPEAN BATTLEFRONTS, HER OFFICE SAID TODAY.

PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR 14 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TO MAKE THE TRIP, INCLUDING SEVEN MEMBERS OF EACH PARTY.

MRS.LUCE IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW, HER OFFICE SAID.

VX528PEW

ADD SAN FRANCISCO

X X X WERE UNCONFIRMED.

AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE REPORTING THE ATTACK ON THE TRANSPORTS, ASSERTED THAT FOUR OTHERS WERE SET ON FIRE BY JAPANESE AIRCRAFT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID AMERICAN SUPPLY DUMPS NEAR TACLOBAN AND THE BURAUEN AIRFIELD, BOTH ON LEYTE ISLAND, WERE BOMBED AND FIRES STARTED.

PM210APW NM

UNDATED CHINESE INTERPRETATIVE (650)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHINA'S CABINET SHAKEUP, INVOLVING THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL HO YING-CHIN AS MINISTER OF WAR AND [redacted] AND H.H.KUNG AS MINISTER OF FINANCE, INDICATES THAT GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK FINALLY HAS YIELDED TO ALLIED PRESSURE FOR A HOUSECLEANING AIMED AT RETRIEVING THE TOTTERING MILITARY AND FINANCIAL FORTUNES OF FREE CHINA.

IN NAMING GENERAL CHEN CHENG TO SUCCEED HO THE GENERALISSIMO HAS PLACED THE REORGANIZATION OF CHINA'S MILITARY FORCES IN THE HANDS OF AN ABLE, FORCEFUL COMMANDER EAGER TO ADOPT MODERN METHODS AND WILLING TO WORK CLOSELY WITH AMERICANS ASSIGNED TO TRAIN AND EQUIP AN EFFECTIVE FIGHTING ARMY.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL HO, MINISTER OF WAR SINCE 1930 AND CHIEF OF STAFF SINCE 1937, CONCEIVABLY ALSO MAY REMOVE ONE OF THE CHIEF STUMBLING BLOCKS TO A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

GENERAL HO HAD MAINTAINED A MILITARY BLOCKADE AGAINST COMMUNIST ARMIES IN THE NORTH, IS KNOWN AS AN IMPLACABLE FOE OF THE COMMUNISTS, AND HAS BEEN BLAMED FOR ATTACKING THEM WITH SOME OF HIS BEST DIVISIONS WHILE THEY WAGED GUERRILLA WARFARE ON THE JAPANESE.

HO ALSO HAS BEEN ACCUSED OF DELAYING TACTICS IN ACCEPTING AND EMPLOYING AMERICAN STRATEGY, TRAINING METHODS AND EQUIPMENT, LIMITED AS SUCH AID IS BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY OF FLYING EVERYTHING INTO CHINA OVER THE HIMALAYAN HUMP.

THE CHUNGKING HOUSECLEANING FOLLOWS THE RECALL OF GEN.JOSEPH W. STILWELL AS AMERICAN COMMANDER IN CHINA-BURMA-INDIA WHICH BROUGHT TO LIGHT ABROAD THE FACT THAT WASHINGTON HAD BEEN INSISTING ON A

REORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN A SETTLEMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PROBLEM.

THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR ORGANIZED THE CHINESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, WHICH TRAINED IN SOUTHWEST CHINA UNDER AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS AND NOW IS FIGHTING ACROSS THE SALWEEN RIVER TO JOIN UP WITH ALLIED FORCES PUSHING ACROSS BURMA TO REOPEN THE BURMA ROAD.

SLIGHT OF FIGURE, BUT SHARP-EYED, QUICK AND DECISIVE GENERAL CHEN IS 44 YEARS OLD. HE GRADUATED FROM THE PAOTING MILITARY ACADEMY IN 1929 AND WAS VICE MINISTER OF WAR IN 1937. BESIDES EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE AS A FIELD COMMANDER HE HAS BEEN HEAD OF THE POLITICAL TRAINING BOARD OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL. SINCE 1937 HE HAS BEEN GOVERNOR OF INVADED HUPEH PROVINCE AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE 6TH WAR AREA.

HE IS KNOWN AS BEING METICULOUS IN FINANCIAL MATTERS AND THOROUGHLY DEPENDABLE ONCE HIS WORD IS GIVEN. LAST YEAR HE BECAME ILL WITH A STOMACH AILMENT. AN AMERICAN ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE BROUGHT IN SOME CANNED MILK FROM INDIA WHICH HAD BEEN PRESCRIBED FOR HIM. DESPITE HIS WEAKENED CONDITION HE REFUSED THE MILK UNTIL HE HAD PAID FOR IT.

IN THE LATE SPRING OF 1943 WHEN JAPANESE FORCES RAIDED THE TUNGTING LAKES RICE BOWL AND PUSHED INTO WESTERN HUPEH, GENERAL CHENG TOOK COMMAND AND TURNED BACK WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN AN ENEMY ATTACK ON CHUNGKING. HE HAD BEEN LESS SUCCESSFUL IN AN EARLIER CAMPAIGN WHEN THE JAPANESE CAPTURED THE IMPORTANT YANGTZE RIVER CITY OF ICHANG.

O.K.YUI, FORMER MAYOR OF SHANGHAI, TAKES OVER CHINA'S RUNAWAY INFLATIONARY PROBLEMS FROM H.H.KUNG, WHO IS NOW IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER INHERITS A FULLBLOWN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS WITH AN ATTENDANT TRAIN OF VICIOUS SPECULATION, BLACKMARKETING AND GRAFT. RISING PRICES AND INFLATED CURRENCY HAVE BEEN RUNNING AHEAD OF THE TONS OF PAPER MONEY PRINTED ABROAD AND FLOWN OVER THE HUMP IN COMPETITION WITH ACTUAL WAR MATERIEL.

WITH KUNG OUT OF THE CABINET THE INFLUENCE OF THE SOONG FAMILY MAY BE WANING IN CHUNGKING. KUNG, A DESCENDANT OF CONFUCIUS, IS A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF MRS.CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WHO ALSO IS IN THE UNITED STATES. MADAM SUN YAT-SEN (SOONG CHING-LING), WIDOW OF THE FOUNDER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC AND ALSO A SISTER OF MADAM CHIANG, REMAINS IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL WHERE HER GOOD OFFICES MIGHT HELP IN OBTAINING AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE COMMUNISTS. T.V.SOONG, WHO CARRIES THE TITLE OF FOREIGN MINISTER AND REGARDED BY MANY AS THE OUTSTANDING FINANCIAL GENIUS OF CHINA, IS REPORTED OUT OF FAVOR IN CHUNGKING.

KUNG'S RETIREMENT MIGHT MEAN A RISE IN SOONG'S FORTUNES.

IT HAS BEEN SAID OFTEN BY OBSERVERS THAT "CHINA ISN'T BIG ENOUGH FOR BOTH T.V. AND H.H."

JS851AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE-YAMASHITA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE AGENCY DOMEI TODAY QUOTED GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA AS SAYING HE WAS WILLING TO SACRIFICE HIS OWN LIFE IN DEFENSE OF THE NIPPON PUPPET REGIME IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE DOMEI REPORT, BROADCAST BY TOKYO AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID YAMASHITA, NEW JAPANESE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE PHILIPPINES, PLEDGED TO HELP THE PUPPET REPUBLIC "TO GROW UNMOLESTED BY ANY FORCE FROM ANY SOURCE XX EVEN AT THE SACRIFICE OF HIS OWN LIFE."

THE GENERAL MADE THE STATEMENT DURING A MANILA DINNER PARTY GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY PUPPET PRESIDENT JOSE P.LAUREL.

DV338PCW

30.24— 20549

30. 24 — 20549

UNDATED JAPANESE-RABAUL
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE SOLDIERS ISOLATED ON RABAUL, THE NEW BRITAIN ISLAND ENEMY BASE BY-PASSED IN THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES, ARE SUBSISTING ON A DIET WHICH INCLUDES SNAKES AND LIZARDS AND PREPARING FOR A LONG WAR.

DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, IN A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE RABAUL TROOPS HAVE BECOME FARMERS, STARTED A NEWSPAPER AND ARE "ABSOLUTELY FROM FROM ORDINARY MORTAL DESIRES."

BESIDES PLANTING TAPIOCA AND TARO FOR FOOD, DOMEI SAID, "BANANAS, PAPAYA AND COCONUTS ALSO HELP IN ESTABLISHING SELF-SUFFICIENCY. SNAKES CAN ALSO BE EATEN AND LIZARDS ARE DELICIOUS."

THE TROOPS ARE DIGGING TUNNELS AND UNDERGROUND FORTIFICATIONS "WHICH CAN NEVER BE DESTROYED NO MATTER HOW MANY TONS OF BOMBS ARE DROPPED ON THEM," SAID DOMEI.

(ALLIED FLIERS OPERATING FROM SOLOMONS ISLANDS BASES MAKE ALMOST DAILY TRIPS OVER RABAUL, CONTINUING IN LESSER DEGREE THE BOMBING AND STRAFING GIVEN THE BASE SINCE THE DAYS WHEN IT WAS BLASTED AWAY AS A THREAT TO AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN THE SOLOMONS.)

DOMEI SAID THE SOLDIERS THERE HAVE VOWED THAT "WE SHALL NOT LEAVE THIS PLACE UNTIL WE WIN. WE SHALL STAND FIRM UNTIL THE ENEMY IS EXHAUSTED AND DEFEATED."

QD7PPW NM

UNDATED PACIFIC WAR INTERPRETIVE (FOR PMS OF NOV. 20)
BY RALPH H.HEPPE,
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

A YEAR AGO TODAY THE UNITED STATES STARTED THE LONG ROAE BACK ACROSS THE PAIIFIC.

THE SHADOW OF JAPAN STILL DARKENED MTST OF THE VAST PACIFIC OCEAN AREA, REACHED DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO PEARL HARBOR.

MYTHICAL TRUK, VAUNTED ENEMY NAVAL BASTION IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS, WAS UNKNOWN. SO WERE THE ISLAND CHAINS FORMING THE OUTER DEFENSES OF JAPAN'S STOLEN EMPIRE--THE GILBERTS, MARSHALLS, CAROLINES, MARIANAS, BONINS AND VOLCANOS.

THEN AMERICA'S MIGHT STRUCK. UNITED STATES MARINES AND INFANTRY INVADED TARAWA AND MAKIN IN THE GILBERTS TO HIT THE COMEBACK TRAIL THAT WITHIN A YEAR CARRIED AMERICAN FORCES NEARLY 5,000 MILES WEST-WARD OF PEARL HARBOR AND WITHIN 1,400 MILES OF TOKYO.

TARAWA--BLOODIEST BATTLE IN MARINE CORPS HISTORY--AND MAKIN STARTED THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE ROLLING. IN SPEEDY SUCCESSION CAME THE INVASION OF KWAJALEIN IN THE MARSHALLS, THE AMERICAN AIR INVASION OF TRUK AND THE CAROLINES, THE LAND THRUST INTO SAIPAN, GUAM AND TINIAN IN THE MARIANAS, AND LANDINGS IN THE PALAUS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINES, ON THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE PHILIPPINES.

AMERICAN AND ALLIED FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, UNDER GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, ALSO WERE ASTIR. WHEN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC OFFENSIVE DIRECTED BY ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ HIT TARAWA AND MAKIN, MACARTHUR'S MEN WERE BATTLING THE JAPANESE FOR THE PLATEAU COMMANDING THE HUON GULF AND THE STRATEGIC VITIAZ STRAIT SEPARATING NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN.

FORCES WERE THROWN ACROSS THE STRAIT AT ARAWE AND CAPE GLOUCESTER ON NEW BRITAIN TO CONTROL BOTH SIDES OF THE VITAL WATER GATEWAY TO THE OCEAN LANES LEADING TO THE PHILIPPINES.

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THEN BEGAN THE BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN OF LEAPFROG LANDINGS UP THE NEW GUINEA COAST TOWARD MACARTHUR'S GOAL--HE PHILIPPINES. AITAPE, HOLLANDIA, WAKDE, THE SCHOUTEN ISLES, NOEMFOOR, MOROTAI IN THE MOLUCCAS--EACH A TACTICAL SURPRISE TO THE ENEMY, EACH A STEP NEARER THE GOAL.

TO CLIMAX THE YEAR OF FAST BREAKING ACTION, THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMANDS COMBINED STRENGTH AND LANDED LIBERATION FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES IN OCTOBER--ELEVEN MONTHS TO THE DAY AFTER TARAWA AND MAKIN. THERE, ON LEYTE ISLAND, IS BEING FOUGHT NIPPON'S FIRST SUPREME EFFORT TO CRUSH THE LIBERATION FORCESWM

WHERE TO A YEAR FROM TODAY? WELL, IN THE MARIANAS AMERICAN FORCES ARE WITHIN 1,400 MILES OF TOKYO. ON LEYTE THEY ARE LESS THAN 400 AIRLINE MILES FROM MANILA AND ABOUT 1,000 FROM FORMOSA AND THE CHINA COAST.

PM1243APW NM

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1...WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN).

2...EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM VISTULA NORTH OF WARSAW).

3...HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST).

4...ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA).

DA212PEW

SIXTH ARMY TROOPS BATTLE INTO MULHOUSE; THREATEN TO TRAP ENTIRE NAZI 19TH ARMY

NOV 22 1944

SAVAGE FIGHTING IN NORTH, ALLIES PUSHING FORWARD

Germans Making Desperate Resistance Fighting on Home Soil.

BATTLE IN MUD

Patton's Tanks Advance, Troops Clean Out Metz Pockets.

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 21 — (AP) French and American troops of the Sixth Army group battled into the citadel city of Mulhouse and drove well beyond Sarrebourg to within 27 miles of the Rhine today in great encircling movements that threatened to pocket the entire German 19th army with its back to the river.

French First army armored forces speared into Mulhouse in a race northward from their footholds on the French side of the [illegible] near the German-Swiss-French border to cut off the Germans between the Vosges mountains and the river. Unconfirmed reports said the French already continued on to Colmar, 22 miles north of Mulhouse.

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U. S. Seventh Army troops some 75 miles northward drove due east through the Vosges, captured Sarrebourg and thrust six miles farther and took Mittelbrown, near the entrance to the Saverne Gap that leads through the forested mountains to the Rhine plain. The 44th Division, whose presence was disclosed only yesterday, led that push in action so fluid that front dispatches said a definite front could not be defined from moment to moment.

Savage Slugging Match

On the northern end of the green western front the Allies still were advancing, but it was a savage slugging match in comparison with the fluidity in the south.

From north to south, the lineup of the six Allied armies was:

The British Second army on the northern flank ground slowly ahead in the Geilenkirchen area and chopped deeper into the German-held sector west of the Maas river in Holland.

The American Ninth army surged within sight of the Roer river in an advance of two and one-half miles that enveloped nine towns in 24 hours, including Laurenzsbert, Engelsdorf, Ederen and Merzenhausen. They were a little over a mile from the Roer.

There were some signs of enemy withdrawal on the Ninth's southern front, but on its north flank resistance was ferocious. German counterattacks were repulsed in the Lindern area, and there was hard fighting near Langendorf as the Ninth knocked out seven German tanks during the day. Some showed less than 65 miles on their speedometers.

The American Third army merged its holdings inside Germany to a continuous 11-mile front running southeast from near Besch, solidifying its hold on some 25 square miles of enemy soil despite heavy artillery fire and masses of road blocks, mines and anti-tank ditches.

At Metz, Fort Queleu on the southwest surrendered with its garrison of 200 Nazis, but two island pockets and six other forts around that pierced fortress city of France continued to hold

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Southeast of Metz the Third army registered gains up to three miles and was within 10 miles of the German border west of Saarbrucken despite stiffening enemy resistance. The 26th, 35th and 80th infantry divisions were active in those advances.

On the American Seventh army front, field dispatches said the Germans were abandoning much equipment as they fled towards Strasbourg and the Rhine, 27 airline miles away.

Through the mountains from the Saverne gap down to Mulhouse the Germans were reported putting up only a disorganized rearguard resistance.

Disclose New Division

Another new Seventh army division, the 100th infantry, crossed the Muerthe river and advanced more than two miles in the Raon L'Etape area, while the Third infantry also crossed that stream and captured La Voivre and Hubache, north of St. Die. The 36th division, operating south of St. Die, advanced two and one-half miles, taking Clefcy at the mouth of Bonhomme Pass and sending patrols eastward several miles through the pass.

Sandwiched among the Americans, the French Second armored division drove through German defenses southeast of Saarebourg to Abreschwiller, 30 miles from Strasbourg.

The French First army, besides its great drive up to Mulhouse and possibly beyond, which was announced proudly by General de-Gaulle, cleared a large area northeast of Belfort and pushed on north four miles to Giromagny and Vescemont.

Field dispatches said the great fortress of Belfort, historic guardian of the Belfort gap, was completely occupied by the French except for the southern section.

Despite bad weather all along the fronts, the Allied Tactical Air Forces were out in moderate numbers supporting the ground attack. They encountered German fighters in somewhat unusual strength. Sixteen American Thunderbolts tangled with 60 Messerschmitt 109's in the Dusseldorf area and downed ten for a loss of one American.

American mediums bombed the fortified villages of Echtz, Derichsweiler and Gergstein just west of Duren as well as the Rhine rail bridges of Sinzig and Neuweid. American air losses for the day were seven fighterbombers and one medium bomber.

(An Associated Press dispatch from Switzerland declared French artillery already had laid a six-mile stretch of Germany's Rhineland north from the Swiss frontier, smashing villages and railway installations on the German side of the stream from Weil to Istein.)

As De Gaulle presented the latest spectacular developments to the French cabinet, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in another part of Paris told war correspondents that the formidable Belfort gap was officially in Allied hands and praised the French for their daring breakthrough. He declared his armies were "keeping up the pressure at maximum strength all along the front."

On most of the American Seventh and Third army fronts in France the Germans fell back toward Strasbourg and Saarbucken, with even their rearguard disorganized by the intense pressure to which they were being subjected.

Bitter Battle in North

But farther north, where the Nazis were fighting on their own soil with their backs to the Roer and the Saar rivers, the enemy was hurling in armor and artillery in a desperate effort to stem the advances of the American First and Ninth Armies and the British Second.

Floundering forward through a steady rain and deep mud, Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First Army completed the clearing of Stolberg, five miles east of Aachen; fought its way deeper into the heavily-mined city of Eschweiler, seven miles northeast of Aachen; cleared the village of Rohe, just west of Eschweiler, and pushed into Hehlrath, a village a mile northwest of Eschweiler.

Fighting was raging from house to house in Hehlrath and Hodges' doughboys beat off a determined

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Nazi counterattack near Heistern, southeast of Eschweiler.

Lt. Gen. William Simpson's Ninth army troops, who repulsed a counter-attack by from 20 to 30 German tanks yesterday near Schleiden, four miles north of Eschweiler, slugged their way 1,500 yards nearer the Roer southeast of Geilenkirchen today, clearing the towns of Gereonsweiler, Freialdhoven, Aldenhoven, Niedermertz and Ungershaugen.

Near Roer River

(The Ninth army advanced one to two miles along the entire front to within 2,000 yards of the river Roer, taking several towns, Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher said in a late dispatch. The towns included Langweiler, Laurensburg, Englesdorf and Merzenhausen.)

(Hodges' troops drove more than a half-mile beyond the village of Heistern, three miles southeast of Eschweiler, while the Nazis fought bitterly to keep their defenses from crumbling before the powerful assault of the First army, a front dispatch said, adding that the fighting was hardest in woods southeast of Eschweiler.

(Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, German military commentator, said the Nazis probably would withdraw from the Eschweiler area and implied that they had not yet committed the bulk of their forces on that sector.)

Northeast of Geilenkirchen, 10 miles north of Aachen, British troops drove through strongly defended Siegfried line positions almost to the outskirts of Wurm, three and a half miles from Geilenkirchen, after beating off two German counter-attacks.

Other British outfits, picking their way through a maze of mines, slush in southeastern Holland, bastion of Venlo and moved steadily forward within five and a half miles of the German Maas river forward on a seven-mile front.

thirty-two miles from the Rhine, in an eastward drive collapsing the whole German stand in the Vosges Mountains.

The French perhaps had already entered Mulhouse, an industrial city of 97,000, in exploitation of their Belfort breakthrough. This push was undermining German positions for 100 miles to the north.

Both the American Seventh and Third armies were beating eastward toward Strasbourg and Saarbrucken, meeting weakening rear-guard resistance from Germans apparently retreating to the Rhine.

Sarrebourg Is Taken.

The Forty-fourth Division of the Seventh Army captured Sarrebourg (population 6,500)—seventy miles northwest of Mulhouse—mechanized patrols were advancing toward Strasbourg thirty miles beyond.

ALLIED TANKS ROLL ALONG UPPER RHINE

FRYE

Two American Armies Smash In From West —Heavy Fighting in Aachen Bulge— Yanks and British Gaining Slowly.

London, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—French armor thrusting northward down the Rhine stormed Mulhouse today, and American troops captured Sarrebourg,

Third Army forces fought within eighteen miles of Saarbrucken in the industrially-rich Saar Basin, Still farther north, tanks of the Third Army had driven three miles into Germany.

French troops charged into the fortress city of Belfort — bypassed in the plunge to the Rhine —and were fighting to clean it up, a front dispatch declared tonight. Heavy reinforcements were moving into it, and into the power-drive along the Rhine.

The sweep into Belfort was surprising, even to the assaulting French, for it and Metz—taken by Third Army infantry—had been considered the two strongest fortresses in eastern France. Belfort is ringed by more than a score of satellite forts.

Nazis Seen Quitting France.

It appeared the Germans were giving up their last positions on French soil. But resistance continued strong in the north, especially against the Americans and British making slow gains in the Aachen sectors of Germany in rain and mud.

General Eisenhower called for ever-increasing pressure until victory is won.

Six Allied armies were heaping on this pressure at quickening pace. The United States Seventh and Third armies, swarming eastward in the other blade of a French-American scissors, hit into broken Nazi resistance described as sporadic and disorganized.

An unconfirmed Swiss report said the French were attempting to bridge the Rhine southeast of Mulhouse.

Three Miles From Roer

At the north end of the front, beyond Aachen, American and British armies had cut through fierce German opposition to within some three miles of the Roer river, the last natural defense barrier short of the Rhine near Cologne.

British troops in southeastern Holland were eliminating the Nazis from the west banks of the Maas before Venlo, a gate to the Ruhr.

In the battle area near Aachen, the American First and Ninth armies and the British Second Army pushed their lines slowly toward Cologne, approximately 26 miles beyond the American vanguards, and the Rhine against increasingly furous German resistance marked by tank-led counter-attacks which slowed but failed to stop the Allied drive.

Counterattack Repulsed

The Germans threw 20 to 30 tanks against American Ninth Army units at Schleiden, seven miles southeast of captured Geilenkirchen, but Lieut. Gen. Wiliam H. Simpson's men repulsed this blow and advanced a mile and a half northeast, capturing Aldenhoven on the road to Julich, three miles away. Julich is a bastion on the Roer river. Earlier the Ninth Army had breached a formidable 10-mile-long German anti-tank ditch.

Five fortress groups at Metz continued firing.

A two-mile advance on the American Third Army wing east of Metz carried Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s men to points 8 to 12 miles below the Saar frontier. Third Army troops entered the old Maginet Line defenses north of Faulquemont, 20 miles southwest of Saarbrucken, and took Lelling, nine and a half miles from the Saar border.

Dieuze Taken

Dieuze, 30 miles southeast of Metz, was captured. The Third Army had patrols at Insviller, ten miles northeast of Dieuze.

Patton's Tenth Armored Division, which drove into the Saar, a major German iron and coal region, has deepened its peneration of the Reich to three miles in the Merzig area. This division encountered heavy enemy fire from east of the Saar river.

Twelve miles to the northwest, mechanized cavalry units of the Third Army have advanced five miles into Germany up the Moselle river valley, ancient gateway to the Rhineland.

The Germans fell back toward the border in the entire sector east of Metz.

Towns Captured

In addition to taking Aldenhoven, the American Ninth Army also captured Freialdenhoven, Gereonsweiler, Nedermerz and Ungershaugen.

On the Ninth Army's right, American First Army troops hacked new gains out of stubbornly defended enemy positions and captured the village of Wenau, approximately ten miles east of Aachen and six miles west of Duren on the Roer.

At Outskirts Of Wurm

Above the Ninth Army, British troops beat off two counterattacks and punched deeper into the Siegfried defenses, reaching the outskirts of Wurm, three miles northeast of captured Geilenkirchen.

Farther north, other units of the British Second Army were rapidly completing the job of clearing the enemy out of the Maas bulge in southeastern Holland, meeting almost no opposition as they neared Venlo. A field dispatch said they were less than six miles from Venlo.

British vanguards reached the edge of Helenaveen, a strongly defended German bastion ten miles west of Venlo, a front dispatch disclosed.

Dempsey's Advance

Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's columns battled their way into the outskirts of Amerika, seven miles east of Deurne on the Helmond-Venlo road. They scored local advances across the black, heavy terrain west of the Maas.

South of Helenaveen the British crossed the canal De Helena and closed up to the Maas between Buggenum and Kessel. The Germans were putting up a stiffer fight in this sector.

Advancing under a thunderous barrage from their big guns, the Tommies gained 2,000 yards in a thrust north from the Meijel-Kessel road in the Helden area.

No Mine Fields

The Seventh Army pushed eastward in the Blamont region in pursuit of German troops falling back so rapidly they did not take time to plant the usual mine fields.

Farther south, a three-mile advance against stiffer resistance brought Seventh Army troops into the approaches of the Schirmeck Pass as they captured the village of La Trouche, east of Badonviller. Still farther south, other units captured Anould, within two miles of Fraize and the entrance to the Bonhomme Pass, leading to Colmar.

St. Die Liberated

[A British broadcast recorded by NBC said the United States Seventh Army had liberated St. Die, 45 miles north of Belfort. This town was all that remained to the Germans of what once was the strong Meurthe river line in the Vosges].

Among the towns taken by Seventh Army troops in the drive northeast of Blamont to the approaches to Sarrebourg were St. Georges, Aspach, Ibigny, Richeval, Hattigny, Heming, Landange, Lorquin, La Neuveville, Fraquefing and Neiderhoff.

East of Blamont the Seventh took Taconville, Cirey, Bertrambois, Valet-Chatillon and Lafrimbole. Lafrimbole, the most advanced position, is 32 miles due west of Strasbourg.

Eight miles below St. Die the Americans took Corcieux, at the entrance to Bonhomme Pass, and advanced three miles to the northeast. Seven miles south of Corcieux the French took Gerardmer, at the entrance to the Schlucht Pass.

French Pour Into Valley.

The French First Army, which achieved the most spectacular advance of the whole front when it breached the Belfort Gap and reached the Rhine, was pouring heavy forces into its expanding positions in the river valley. Altkirch and several other towns were captured as these units closed in on Mulhouse.

There was no Allied confirmation of Swiss reports that the French were attempting to bridge the Rhine itself for an attack on the Siegfried Line near Kembs, three miles north of the enemy fortress of Istein.

Bad weather hampered air operations in support of the ground offensive yesterday, but the Allied communique reported fighter bomber attacks on enemy transportation and troops bet Merzig and St. Die.

WAR PLAN GIVEN BY EISENHOWER

To Hammer Reich Until It Surrenders Or Is Destroyed

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Nov. 21 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied forces in western Europe, declared today that there had been some reason to believe Germany might have cried quits after the battle of France, but that Adolf Hitler and his Gestapo had managed to maintain their pistol-in-the-back control of the Reich and that the war had become a fight to the death for the German people.

"To get peace we've got to fight like hell for it," Eisenhower told a press conference. "Now let's do it."

Eisenhower implied strongly that he expected the German command to try to fight out the present battle west of the Rhine rather than retreat voluntarily to the east bank.

Withdrawal Will Be Costly

Any soldier probably would be forced to that decision once he had so much of his force west of the river, Eisenhower said, pointing out that Allied air power was so great that any full-scale withdrawal across the river was bound to prove costly even in bad weather.

The Germans have not much more choice than they had in Normandy, he indicated. There they might have been able to delay the Allies longer by falling back from one defensive line to another but could not do so because the bomb-shattered roads and bridges made it virtually impossible to extricate any great percentage of the forces already committed to the battle.

Returning from a tour that took him to all sectors of the front, Eisenhower said with quiet determination that the great power of Allied armies had been thrown into the present campaign to force Germany to surrender or be destroyed. His plan, he said, was to hammer the Germans with increasing force until the highest pressure was reached on the day they finally surrendered.

More Men, Supplies Needed

"Unless everyone all the way through the nation—those at the front and those at home—keeps on the job everlastingly and with mounting intensity, we are only postponing the day of victory," he asserted.

For this last great effort, he said, he wanted and was confident that he would get more men and—most of all—more supplies.

"I want more supplies than we are getting and I think the soldier wants more than he is getting, both now and in the future," the general stated.

Job For Every Man

He made plain that he intended no criticism of previous or present home-front efforts but was simply making a forthright appraisal of the needs of the intensifying Allied effort.

"There is a job here for every man fit for battle that we can bring in, and it's up to every man back home to give him everything he needs—that is my prescription for victory," Eisenhower said.

While he declined even to make a guess as to how soon victory would come, he said that even the Nazis were human enough to break under sufficient pressure and in the face of enough defeats and that it was the intention to run the pressure up to that point without a single lull from now on.

"Optimistic," He Says

"I am optimistic myself," he said, but added with a chuckle, "I do hope to prevent myself from becoming complacent."

In response to an inquiry whether the situation was brighter at present than had been anticipated for this distance from D-day, he said it was decidedly brighter in one respect, as no one on D-day would have believed that the Allies by November would have been massed before the Siegfried Line in such strength as they are.

He conceded, however, that on D-day most persons would have doubted the German ability to keep fighting after such defeats as they have suffered.

Sees Germany Stripped Bare

By last August, he said, it became apparent that the German leaders, who have nothing to lose by continuing the war, possessed in the Gestapo a weapon powerful enough to compel the German people to fight on.

Germany is being stripped bare to continue the fight, he said, and the People's Army is capable for every effective combat when put

behind fortifications or in trenches, despite poor equipment and lack of training.

Such troops, when put into trenches with the knowledge that they will be shot in the back if they try to leave, can be formidable opponents, Eisenhower warned.

Praises Allies' Armies

Speaking of recent operations, he said "Walcheren Island was one of the most gallant actions of this war; the navy really deserved great kudos. The Canadian and British armies did a splendid and aggressive piece of work in clearing up the areas at that end of the line."

At the other end of the line he highly praised the French breakthrough to the Rhine, saying, "no single instance has pleased me so much in a long while as the capture of Belfort by the gallant French army and its reaching the Rhine."

'Ike' Plans To Hit Nazis Steadily Until Collapse

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 21 (AP)—General Eisenhower declared today his plan for future operations is to increase pressure steadily all along the Western Front until the Germans are crushed.

To do this, greater supplies are necessary, the supreme commander of the Western Front said.

"I want more supplies than we are getting and I think the soldier wants more than he is getting, both now and in the future," he said.

Appeared Fit After Tour

"To get peace we have got to fight like hell for it," the commander said. "Now let's do it."

Eisenhower appeared fit as ever after a tour of all parts of the fighting zone and said he was especially happy over the French breakthrough to the Rhine.

"No single instance has pleased me so much in a long while as the capture of Belfort by the gallant French army and its reaching the Rhine," Eisenhower said.

Maximum Effort Needed

The General told correspondents that his plans were to hit and hammer the Germans with increasing pressure, reaching its peak on the day the Nazis finally surrender.

"Unless everyone all the way through the nations—those at the front and those at home—keep on the job everlastingly and with mounting intensity, we are only postponing the day of victory," Eisenhower declared.

"The very maximum effort must be made on the day of surrender."

Victory Prescription

Eisenhower declined to make any prediction as to when the war would end and said his call for an all-out effort both at the front and at home was his "prescription for victory."

He said the weather had prevented a full effort in the air in the current offensive, but added:

"One thing that continues to grow to my intense satisfaction is the teamwork between the ground forces, navies and air forces."

He said that while he saw no sign yet of a German crackup, the Germans were human beings, like other people, and if confronted by failure after failure of their armed forces, they would inevitably crack. It is the Allied job, he said, to confront the Germans with more and more of these failures.

Reason For Optimism

In asking for more supplies, the general made it clear that he was not criticizing the efforts of the home fronts in Allied countries up to now, but simply stating that still more materiel would be needed as still greater numbers of soldiers are committed to battle.

He said he was convinced that Allied peoples at home are one with the armies in determination that the enemy shall be given no minutes to rest. He reiterated that the enemy must be hit and hammered until he collapses.

To believe this breaking point Eisenhower said, everyone must understand that enemy morale has not broken and that pressure must continuously increase until his will to fight collapses.

He said the people had every reason to be optimistic, as he himself is, but should guard against becoming complacent.

Formidable Opponents

Eisenhower reported German leaders were faced by a critical shortage of manpower and supplies and were stripping Germany bare to continue the war.

He said the *Volkssturm*, now being mobilized, was a force far below the standard of the German Army—poorly trained, poorly equipped but capable of very effective fighting when put in trenches or behind fortifications. Such soldiers put in fixed positions and knowing they will be shot in the back if they leave are formidable opponents, the general said.

Speaking of operations on the northern end of the front which preceded the present offensive, Eisenhower commented:

"Walcheren Island was one of the most gallant actions of this war. The navy really deserves great praise. The Canadian and British armies did a splendid and aggressive piece of work in clearing up the areas at that end of the line."

Favors Big Role For French

French successes at the southern end of the front were what Eisenhower expected of the French First Army. He said he knew its mettle, since it had fought under his command in Tunisia when it had only such equipment as the French were able to hide from the Germans. The French army also fought under Eisenhower in Italy. Eisenhower said he favored strongly the French taking as big a part in the war as possible. He felt sure there were plenty of Frenchmen who wanted to fight and that the de Gaulle Government would do all possible to let them.

Asked whether the situation was brighter than had been expected on this date at the time of invasion, the general responded that it was decidedly better in one respect—in that no one could have believed that the Allied armies in November would be massed before the Siegfried Line.

Powerful Weapon

He conceded, however, that on D-day, June 6, most people would have doubted that the Germans could have kept fighting after suffering such defeats as they have taken.

By August it became apparent, he said, that the German leaders, with nothing to lose by continuing the war, had in the Gestapo a weapon powerful enough to compel the German people to fight on.

Allies Aim To Force Decision: Nazis

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—German military commentators described the Allied offensive in the west today as aimed at "annihilating the entire German front" and asserted General Eisenhower "intends to force a final decision regardless of losses."

"There can be no doubt that the German defenders are facing a tough time in holding their own against the mighty onrush," said Martin Hallensleben, in a DNB broadcast dispatch recorded by the Associated Press.

A general German retreat along the whole front was admitted, but Hallensleben said "only the dash of the French First Army along the Swiss border deep into Alsace bears the mark of an action which might become precarious for the Germans."

"North of Basle the French broke through," he said. "If the German command does not act immediately one of those critical moments might arise as we have seen before during this war. But the terrain is suitable for tank warfare and the Germans have a sufficient number of Panzers available to act before General Eisenhower exploits the situation."

GERMANS TOLD ARMIES YIELD

Danger To Reich In Allied Drive Emphasized By Radio

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—The German people got from their military reporters today a somber account of German armies yielding ground before an Allied offensive "which has not yet reached its peak."

Abandonment of their Eschweiler salient in the Aachen sector, trapping of a German garrison in Metz, the American Seventh Army's drive to Sayrebourg, the spectacular French breakthrough to the Rhine—all were broadcast by Berlin, sometimes in pessimistic terms.

Most of the German accounts emphasized the danger to the Reich represented by the Belfort breakthrough. The situation along the Rhine was usually described cautiously as still "too fluid" for conclusions on its ultimate importance, but Martin Hallensleben, German News Agency correspondent, said flatly it "might well place the Germans in a precarious situation."

Hard To Meet "Packed Power"

Hallensleben said the Aachen and Metz fronts had developed into "mammoth battles of materiel," and added "there can be no doubt that the German defense will find it difficult to make a stand against this onrush of packed power."

More cautious, Transocean's correspondent Ludwig Sertorius said the Belfort breakthrough could not yet "actually be termed critical," but admitted that it offered an opportunity to the Allies to destroy the entire Vosges line of the Germans by rolling up its rear with an advance northward along the Rhine.

The Berlin radio, quoting a spokesman of the high command, said "the position of the breakthrough area on the upper Rhine is such that it calls for the most energetic countermeasures."

Alex Schmalfuss, a German war correspondent, broadcast:

"For sheer weight of material and relentless ferocity the battle east of Aachen is the greatest of the whole war. In this phase of the war, where really great regions are at stake and longe-range weapons play an important role, breaches in our positions do not mean much."

American Gains Admitted

Sertorius said the Ninth American Army northeast of Aachen "has made some tactical gain of ground and has occupied several villages," and he reported also that the Seventh Army, having thrown in the bulk of its strength between the Rhine-Marne Canal and the central Vosges, was "pressing strongly toward Sarrebourg with concentrated forces."

Another Berlin broadcast said the offensive toward the Saar by the Seventh Army and the right flank of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army involved 10 to 12 divisions in the area from Saarebourg to Sarreguemines, and the German news agency reported bitter fighting in Sarrebourg itself after American troops had crossed the Saar river and the Rhine-Marne Canal.

New British Attack Forecast

Counteraction by German artillery was said to have halted the advance inside Germany by Patton's tanks near Merzig, and the Germans also claimed that French forces which reached the outskirts of Mulhouse had been repulsed by a strong counterattack.

A withdrawal from the Eschweiler salient on the Aachen front was announced by Berlin, but Sertorious implied that the bulk of German strength on this front had not been thrown into action. He said the British were massing for still another major attack in the vicinity of Venlo, and that until this attack began, the German high command would hold its operational reserves, to gauge the sector of greatest danger.

Summing up the situation on the West front, Hallensleben asserted "the German opportunity now lies chiefly in an element of attrition, by forcing the enemy into a series of costly engagements which will exhaust his supplies and make room for German counterattacks."

(A late dispatch from Associated Press correspondent Ned Nordness said British and American troops and armor "found it sticky going in the Geilenkirchen area." Greatly increased resistance was met in a painfully slow advance as the enemy, fighting with untold fury on his own soil, crashed down on the Allies with artillery and mortar fire and increased strength in infantry.

(The captured town of Hamich, nine miles east of Aachen and but six miles from the important road center of Duren, was described in another dispatch as a monument of ruins to the most savage action First army troops yet had known.

("In two broken counterattacks that they had put in here, the Germans suffered enormous casualties, only about one Nazi in every 10 getting back out of town again," Associated Press correspondent William S. White wrote. "Bodies of German dead had been carried out by the truckload. So big has been the job of clearance that some still lie here in the mud and under pulverized stone heaps that had once been buildings, gray and shapeless bundles under the rain.")

The fiercest enemy resistance on Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army front was in the area of Merzig, four miles inside the German Saar, where the 10th Armored division repulsed a strong Nazi counterattack and then pushed on another mile against heavy enemy fire. At last report Patton's tanks were about three miles inside Germany at this point and within a mile of Merzig, which is on the east bank of the Saar river.

Inside the fortress city of Metz two diehard Nazi pockets continued to hold out on two islands in the Moselle river in the northwest part of the city and garrisons of five bypassed fortress groups continued to fire sporadically. However, U. S. troops had wiped out all large-scale organized resistance inside the famous stronghold.

Tanks Drive Over Mine Fields To Lead Soldiers

Kinzweiler, Germany, Nov. 20 (AP—Delayed)—Ninth Army tank crews drove through uncleared minefields yesterday in spearheading the capture of Kinzweiler, nine miles northeast of Aachen, in a 40-minute maneuver praised as "superb."

Starting from near-by Warden, nine tanks commanded by Lieut. Floyd M. Jenkins, of Jamaica, Iowa, rumbled through open fields, and came unexpectedly upon a group of signs reading "minen." The Germans had not had time to remove the warnings.

Wouldn't Let The Boys Down

"There was no other way to go and the tankers said they'd go through anyway," said Capt. Richard Wood, Minneapolis. "They were determined not to let the doughboys down," the infantry operations officer said.

"These tankers are the finest bunch of boys you could get. When four tanks were immobilized by mines their crews grabbed tommyguns, jumped out and fought their way into the town with the infantry. As a result we took Kinzweiler with very few casualties."

"I looked each way and there were mines, mines, mines everywhere, but everyone of our boys just kept on going," Jenkins said.

"I was expecting to be blown out of the turret any minute, but I guess I was lucky. The tank driver right in back of me said our tank kicked up mines and left them standing on end, but they didn't go off.

"One tank which got stuck just sat there and fired 86 rounds at the German anti-tank guns to protect us. Finally the Germans made it so hot for them they had to get out."

Blown From Tanks

This crew included Sergt. Harold Gibbs, Brooks, Maine; Private Raymond W. Locke, Hyattsville T/5 Russel E. Schober, Indianapolis, Ind., and Private Jack Paton, Geuda Springs, Kan.

"Doughboys who were riding on tanks were blown off by mines, but they kept charging into the town," Wood said.

"One was a sergeant who had argued his way out of a hospital to hurry back to his company. Even though his wounds had not completely healed, he volunteered to ride a tank. He got into the town, too, but he was killed there."

Capt. Victor Salem, of Kew Gardens, N. Y., company commander, said "some of my boys were dazed by mine blasts and one of them was killed, but they never stopped for a second."

BULLDOZERS CLEAR RUINS IN HAMICH

HAMICH, Germany, Nov. 21. — (AP) Utterly smashed Hamich huddles tonight as a monument of ruins—a monument to the most savage action the veteran American infantrymen here have ever known.

In two broken counterattacks that they had put in here, the Germans suffered enormous casualties. Only about one Nazi in every ten got out of town. Bodies of German dead have been carried out by the truckload. Some bodies still lie in the mud and under pulverized stone heaps that once were buildings.

Some of our own troops went for three days without food or water, pinned in their foxholes by German artillery fire which American Commander Lt. Col. Charles T.

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Horner of Doylestown, Pa., said was the worst he ever had seen.

This morning it was possible to bring up hot food — the first the Americans had seen in seven days.

Bulldozers have been working to clear away enough of the rubble to permit the movement of trucks. They came to a German tank knocked out in a huge crater and simply buried it there.

Nazi People's Army' Fails First Test

With the United States Third Army, Nov. 21 (AP)—Heinrich Himmler's People's Army completely flunked its first test against the United States Third Army in a futile attempt to defend Metz, but may give a better account of itself later in Germany.

That is the reaction of officers who led troops against Metz's defenses, which were tough on the outside—where they were manned by SS or *Wehrmacht* units—but were hopelessly feeble inside the city save for one pocket in the north held by a handful of regulars.

Little Training

Called up only November 5 as a part-time home guard, the soldiers of this motley crew of males from 16 to 60 had had only a few hours' training by the time they faced the Fifth and 95th Infantry Division veterans. They were badly armed, too, and wholly incapable of coping with the Americans.

One typical unit organized in the Metz area was a company encountered by the Fifth Division. A prisoner said it had had only ten hours' training over a period of two weeks and included some men who did not know even how to load and fire their obsolete French carbines. When it was called up, only 26 of its complement reported for duty.

May Have Nuisance Value

Colonel Konstantin Mayer, administrative head of Metz troops, who was captured yesterday by the Fifth, blamed the *Volkssturm's* dismal showing on lack of time for training and organization. American officers were inclined to agree in part, saying that although material may be bad, if men can be trained to fire guns they can at least make a nuisance of themselves.

It is expected the *Volkssturm* will be employed elsewhere in the role of screening troops charged with holding up Allied advances while better men and materiel are withdrawn. But even with added training and liberal application of Gestapo and SS pressure, it is regarded as doubtful that the People's Army can be made into really effective units. But these Germans may fight better in their own cities than they did in French M

FRENCH LAUNCHED BELFORT PUSH IN BLINDING STORM

By THOBURN WIANT

BELFORT, France, Nov. 21—(AP) Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny said today that the French offensive against Belfort caught the Germans by surprise, but sheer guts on the part of the French and the unwillingness on the part of the Germans to fight to the death also played parts in the sensational capture of this old fortress city.

The general read this excerpt from the diary of a German general who was killed while directing an action against the French:

"French divisions are spread over an enormous front. There is no sign of action. It is impossible for them to take the offensive. There is no likelihood of our being attacked."

Gen. de Tassigny said bad weather aided his troops.

"Our offensive was launched in such a snowstorm the Germans could not possibly imagine we would have the audacity to spring upon them," he said, paying tribute to the French Forces of the Interior for accomplishing wonders with their maneuvering skill, and "magnificent courage."

Fall of the city surprised everyone, including the French themselves. Belfort and Metz are considered two of the strongest fortresses on the eastern border of France. Belfort is ringed by more than a score of formidable satellite forts which never have been taken by storm since they were constructed by Louis XIV.

The French at Belfort beat off the Germans in 1870 and in World War I. The modern embellishments include an elaborate system of anti-tank ditches and wide minefields.

The French smashed their way into the subterranean chambers of Fort Vaudois, built in 1846 and equipped to stand off attackers for weeks or even for months, after artillery and mortar fire had dazed its occupants.

Capt. Roger James, a French officer of English parentage, who led the attack, said he did not expect to take the fort so quickly, but most of the Germans retreated through the woods.

Using a flashlight I inspected the long dark corridors of the fort, accompanied by Capt. James, peering into huge chambers where the Germans lived like rats. From a few miles ahead in the northern fringe of the city I could hear the thunderous din of the Germans and French exchanging machine-gun, rifle and mortar fire. A French officer said the Germans were withdrawing from house to house and only under the strongest pressure.

Nurse Writes Tribute To GI's, Is Then Killed By Nazi Shell

A United States Army Hospital in Belgium, Nov. 21 (AP)—It was nearly 2 o'clock in the morning but Lieut. Frances Slanger, a graduate of the Boston (Mass.) City Hospital, could not sleep.

Carefully, she eased out of her cot so as not to disturb her tentmates, and by flashlight she began writing down some of the things about American doughboys they had been discussing earlier in the night.

Their conversation had been prompted by a story in which the GI's praised the nurses for "roughing it."

"We have learned a great deal about our American soldier and the stuff he is made of," she wrote. "The wounded do not cry. Their buddies come first. The patience and determination they show, the courage and fortitude they have is something always to behold."

To Stars And Stripes

The next morning she read it to her tentmates—Lieut. Elizabeth Powers, of Lowell, Mass., chief nurse of the hospital platoon; Lieut. Christine Cox, Prides Crossing, Mass., and Lieut. Margaret Bowler, Westfield, Mass.—and said she was thinking of sending it to *Stars and Stripes*.

They encouraged her and signed it with her. That morning—October 21—she mailed it.

The Paris edition of the *Stars and Stripes* published the letter November 7 under the title "Nurse Writes Editorial."

Star Of David

But the soldier editor did not know at that time that Nurse Slanger was killed by a German shell the night she mailed the letter and had been buried in the mud in a military cemetery—the first American army nurse in the European war theater to die from enemy action.

And at the head of her grave they put the Star of David.

When the shell burst in their area—the third during a 45-minute barrage—Lieutenant Bowler had been writing a letter, Lieutenant Powers was tying up Christmas presents and Lieutenant Slanger was sitting on the cot beside her.

Lieutenant Slanger was struck in the abdomen by a fragment. The other two nurses were slightly wounded.

Fragments of the same shell so seriously wounded Major Herman Lord, of Detroit, Mich., commanding officer of this platoon of the 45th Field Hospital, that he died two days later. Private Vincent Rivas, Socorro, N. M., attached to the unit, was killed outright.

"I Am Dying"

Dental Officer Lieutenant Gladys Davis Snyder, of Frackville, Pa., a member of a surgical team on duty with the platoon, who had been popping corn in another tent, also was wounded by the same shell.

When Capt. Isadore Schwartz, of Quincy, Mass., reached Lieutenant Slanger, the nurse was conscious and said:

"I am dying."

She was taken to the field hospital, where she died a half an hour later.

Lieutenant Slanger and her tentmates had waded ashore on a Normandy beachhead on D-day plus four. Two hours later, despite their wet clothes, they were on duty in a field hospital set up at St. Mere Eglise, where the fighting was heavy.

It was four days before the nurses got their barracks bags. They slept on the ground when they had a chance. They were with the platoon five weeks and helped handle 3,000 casualties.

104th U. S. Infantry Moves Into The Line

With American Troops Near the Dutch-Belgian Border, Oct. 26 (AP — Delayed) — The American 104th Infantry Division, under the command of Maj. Gen. Terry Allen, of First Division fame in North Africa and Sicily, moved into the line on this front the night of October 24 under Canadian army command.

Today it is pushing forward toward its first objective after taking its first prisoners.

Already Allen's troops—the first division to be shipped from the United States directly to Cher-bourg—are across the Dutch border in some force and fast settling into the routine of combat.

Five Nazis Killed In Yank Billets

With the United States First Army in Germany, Nov. 21 (AP)—Five German soldiers were killed last night in houses occupied by American officers—two of them were shot by Lieut. Col. Elisha Peckham, of Narragansett, R. I., when they emerged from underneath his bed.

Three were shot by Capt. George Folk, of Ohio, when he found them looking out the window of his billet in the attitude of snipers.

A woman who shot and wounded an American officer was shot and killed by him.

Dutch Demand Food

Eindhoven, Holland, Nov. 21 (AP). Demonstrations demanding food for Holland were held in the city square today, with representatives of more than 300,000 workers carrying signs in an orderly parade and employers joining the movement by sending a petition for food to Queen Wilhelmina in London. All work in the city was halted.

691,989 Nazi Prisoners

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—Allied armies on the Western front have captured at least 691,989 prisoners since D-day, the equivalent of 69 German divisions as presently consituted. About two thirds, or 424,124, were taken by the four American armies.

Latest announced totals showed today:

United States First Army, 200,138.
United States Third Army, 117,400.
United States Seventh Army, 50,916.
United States Ninth Army, 55,670.
French First Army, 57,939.
British Second Army, 94,794.
Canadian First Army, 95,132.
French Forces of Interior, with British and Canadian armies, 20,000.
Total—691,989.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western front: 301 miles (from near Duren).
2. Eastern front: 304 miles (from Vistula north of Warsaw).
3. Hungarian front: 420 miles (from Budapest.).
4. Italian front: 557 miles (from near Ravenna).

ROOSEVELT VISIT AWAITED BY PARIS

Paris, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said today that France, exceedingly grateful for the American contribution to the Allied war effort, awaits a visit from President Roosevelt.

"We await the President among us and I hope he will come soon," the minister told the Assembly in a resume of foreign relations which opened a three-day discussion of the international situation. "All France hailed with enthusiasm his re-election for a fourth term."

M. Bidault described his forthcoming trip to Moscow with Gen. Charles de Gaulle as essential for the future of France, and for peace and world tranquillity, adding: "Russia must occupy a position of the highest importance in post-war Europe."

The minister said that France was opposed to an exclusive western bloc that would "reject those countries which do not touch the shores of the Atlantic." He said he favored, on the contrary, an alliance in the west and an alliance in the east.

CHEVALIER CLEARED BY FRENCH PROBERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The British radio said today that Maurice Chevalier, French actor, had been cleared of charges of collaboration by a committee which had been investigating his activities during German occupation.

The broadcast, which was recorded by CBS said:

"A statement issued in Paris today says Chevalier gave one entertainment only at a German prison camp, was not paid and in exchange for his performance 10 prisoners were released."

44th Division, From New York and Jersey, Wins Praise as Part of the Seventh Army

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Forty-fourth Infantry Division now fighting under the command of Alabama-born Maj. Gen. Robert L. Spragins, has been responsible for many gains in the stab of the United States Seventh Army toward the Rhine.

The division completed its training at Camp Phillips, Kan., in August of this year, embarked for France and went into the line several days ago. Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, Fifteenth Corps commander, said yesterday the Forty-fourth "have been performing like vterans."

RUSSIANS SMASH GERMAN LINES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Clean Up Drive Launched Against Nazis Trapped in Latvia.

CAPTURE FIVE TOWNS

Soviets Silent on German Reports of Powerful New Offensive.

By W. W. HERCHER

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22—(AP) The Russians ripped "several" holes in German defenses in a new offensive in Czechoslovakia and northeast Hungary and made

some progress in the third day of a cleanup drive against the Nazis pocketed in southwest Latvia, Berlin reported last night.

Ignoring the word of a new Soviet drive, Moscow's communique recorded a small gain of about three and one-half miles in a line-straightening operation west of Eger, Hungary, announced the virtual clearance of the Baltic island of Saare, and said that the trapped Germans in Latvia had made 40 futile counter-attacks in one day southwest of Jelgava, losing 13 tanks.

Five towns were captured in Hungary, the principal one being the railway station of Verpelet, 8 miles southwest of Eger, the Soviet communique said. It stressed the difficulty of operations due to constant rain that had ruined the roads, but said the Russian advance pressed on and that at Verpelet about 600 Germans and Hungarians were killed.

The Bulgarian army announced it had captured Pristina, 50 miles northwest of Soplje in Yugoslavia, Vucitrn, another 15 miles northwest, and Mitrovica, five miles still farther northwest along the railway that was the German escape route from Greece.

Marshal Tito later announced the captures were in joint action by Bulgarian and Yugoslav partisans.

A supplement to the Soviet communique said Russian troops at unspecified places in Yugoslavia had routed units of the German S.S. Prinz Eugen and 117th infantry divisions, capturing many of them.

Altogether, from Nov. 14 through Nov. 20 in Hungary, 4,220 German and Hungarian troops have been captured, making a total of 11,920 since Nov. 8, Moscow added.

It said nothing of the continuing siege of Budapest from points south and southeast of the Hungarian capital, and said there were no changes on any other fronts except in the narrow southern peninsula of Saare (Osel) island, covering the entrance to the gulf of Riga.

Trapped on Island

There the sudden Russian attack took 18 populated places and compressed the isolated enemy into a "vest" pocket 1-2 miles deep which is being shelled from all points, Moscow announced. With their backs to the sea, the Germans were in a hopeless plight. The Germans admitted withdrawing to the southwest tip of the island.

On the mainland in southwest Latvia the much larger German forces—estimated by Premier Stalin at 30 divisions—which have been trapped for weeks, were in somewhat similar plight.

On the mainland in southwest Latvia German broadcasters said the Russians had ripped through the Nazi defenses above Vainode, 35 miles southeast of Liepaja and that "medium-strength" Soviet forces were being used in the drive on Liepaja and Ventspils, 70 miles north of Liepaja.

Moscow dispatches emphasized that the importance of the fighting in northeast Hungary in bitter snowy weather was not to be minimized as it was unhinging the defenses the Nazis have erected at a distance from Vienna and Bratislava as well as Budapest.

Romanians Note Battles

While Moscow said nothing of the drive southwest of Ungvar, the Romanian communique gave some confirmation to the German reports by announcing that fighting in northeast Hungary west of Tokaj was going on "with undiminished violence," with Soviet and Romanian troops on the offensive.

The Germans said the strength of the attacking forces was seven to eight divisions and that infantry supported by armor had succeeded in making several holes in German defenses between the Ung and Latorica rivers.

In the continuing cleanup drive in the Balkans there was a series of attacks by American 15th Air Force Liberators and fighter-bombers on German motor convoys trying to escape from the Russians and Marshal Tito's Partisans in Yugoslavia. Convoys were stalled between Novi Pazar and Sarajevo by the raids, and then troops and cars were sprayed with fragmention bombs along 150 miles of road.

Bulgarians Take 3 Towns

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REDS MENACE NAZI ESCAPE

Cut Roads From Miskolc—Open Latvian Drive.

London, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Red Army troops closed in today on northern escape routes for enemy troops rolled back to the outskirts of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city, as the Germans declared the Russians had opened their winter offensive far to the north against 300,000 Nazis pocketed in western Latvia.

Late front reports said a German withdrawal from Miskolc appeared imminent. Nazi escape routes to the east and west of Miskolc, eighty-five miles northeast of besieged Budapest, already were cut. One Red Army column had battled to the outskirts of Eger, twenty-two miles southwest of Miskolc, Russian front dispatches said.

Another Soviet armored unit which had rolled through Diosgyor, three miles west of Miskolc and within twenty miles of the old Czecho-Slovakian frontier, veered north toward road and rail communications between Miskolc and the rail hub of Losonc (Lucenec) on the Slovak border.

Reds Gain in Baltics.

Units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army drove into the southern outskirts of Miskolc with the capture of Csaba and Szirma, less than one and two miles south and southeast of the city.

Berlin reports on the Latvian offensive said the Russians had thrown huge infantry, tank, plane and artillery forces against the Germans on a 30-mile front near Liepaja, one of the two Baltic escape ports left to the Nazis.

The German accounts said the Russians had ripped holes in the Axis lines in violent fighting entering its third day, but claimed counter-attacks had nullified the Red Army gains.

The Russian midnight war bulletin said that southwest of Jelgava, ninety-seven miles east of Liepaja, the Germans were dislodged from some positions in hand-to-hand fighting. Berlin asserted fighting was particularly fierce near Priekule, twenty miles southeast of Liepaja.

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2,350 PLANES HIT OIL WORKS

Record Fighter Escort Bags 74 German Interceptors

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—Seventy-four German planes were destroyed in the air and six more wrecked on the grounds today as the largest aerial escort in history, more than 1,100 American fighters, fought a series of savage sky battles to protect a fleet of 1,250 Fortresses and Liberators which hit three German oil refineries with 4,000 tons of bombs.

Forty United States heavy bombers and 17 fighters were missing from the attack, although some of them may have landed in friendly territory.

The American armada flew through temperatures as low as 43 degrees below zero in order to pound the refineries at Hamburg and Harburg and the large Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg.

Luftwaffe Comes Up

The Eighth and Ninth Air Forces marshalled Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Lightnings from bases in both Britain and France to cover the assault on the trio of targets and the *Luftwaffe* came up in strength to resist the attack.

The United States communique said the Germans sent up more than 250 interceptors, but the escort engaged the Germans so thoroughly that only one bomber formation was actually attacked. In this conflict a bomber gunner shot down one enemy plane.

Presumably a considerable part of the American bomber losses were in this one formation, although anti-aircraft was officially described as "very intense" over the target areas and undoubtedly took its toll.

Series Of Dogfights

Seventy three interceptors were accounted for by the American fighter pilots in a series of dogfights.

After the bombers were well on the way home, some of the escorting planes dropped down to strafe enemy objectives and besides destroying half a dozen grounded enemy aircraft, shot up three locomotives.

The Leuna synthetic plant was assigned to the Fortresses while the Liberators attacked the Deutsche refinery at Hamburg and the Rhenania refinery at Harburg. Bombing generally was done under adverse conditions, although some groups were able to see through to their targets momentarily through breaks in the clouds.

In all nearly 3,500 Allied war planes ranged over Nazi territory today.

RAF Also Out

About 200 RAF Lancasters also blasted a synthetic oil refinery at Homberg in the Ruhr, while a small force of Italian-based heavies of the 15th Air Force pounded on objectives in Yugoslavia.

The Hamburg, Harburg and Merseburg plants produced a total of 126,000 tons of fuel monthly for German war machines—enough to keep five armored divisions in the field for five months or provide propellent power for tens of thousands of V-2 rockets.

It was over Merseburg, home of the great Leuna synthetic oil plant, that American fighters November 2 shot down 130 planes in record-breaking aerial combat.

Nine fighters previously reported missing from yesterday's operations have returned to base, leaving nine fighters unaccounted for, Eighth Air Force headquarters said.

52 Nazi Planes Destroyed

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—A record fleet of 1,100 American fighter bombers destroyed at least 52 German planes today, while the 1,250 heavy bombers they were escorting plunged 4,000 tons of explosives onto three zealously guarded synthetic oil plants.

Heavy Lancaster bombers of the RAF during the afternoon smashed a synthetic-oil plant at Homberg in the Ruhr 20 miles southwest of Kassel. Spitfires and Mustangs flew escort.

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First reports of the American attacks showed 21 Nazis felled by a single Eighth Air Force unit, and this prompted a spokesman to comment:

"Something big happened over there."

Flak "Very Intense"

Major George E. Preddy, Greensboro (N. C.) Mustang commander, shot down one of the Nazis running his score to thirty and a half, of which five were destroyed on the ground.

Clouds were scattered over the targets and at Hamburg and nearby Harburg the flak was "very intense." Ground fire was reported moderate at Merseburg.

An Eighth Air Force spokesman said the score of the swirling battles over Hamburg, Harburg and Merseburg might approach the 208 destroyed on November 2. Then, as today, the Germans came up to defend the huge Leuna synthetic refinery at Merseburg, 100 miles southwest of Berlin.

The mighty fleet was well guarded today and it struck as General Eisenhower promised Germany a winter of remorseless bombardment from the air.

Most Powerful Escort

The 1,100 fighter craft made up the most powerful escort ever dispatched with the bombers and most flew from British bases, the Eighth Air Force announcement said.

The Leuna plant, at almost the exact geographic center of Germany, was bombed for the 12th time on November 2. It once was capable of supplying 50,000 tons a month. The Deutsche synthetic oil refineries, at Hamburg, are among the largest in the Reich. The great Rhenamia refineries are located six miles south at Harburg. All were objectives today.

It was the first time all three divisions of the United States Eighth Air Force had gone to the continent since last Thursday when they carpet-bombed German positions minutes before the American Ninth and First Armies.

More than 100 RAF Mosquitos—many carrying two-ton blockbusters—hit Hannover twice last night.

Coblenz Bombed

RAF Lancasters also bombed Coblenz during the night.

In addition to yesterday's Eighth Air Force attack on a Gelsenkirchen oil plant and the Munster railroad yards, Ninth Air Force Thunderbolts and Mustangs flew 80 sorties in support of frontline troops, mostly between Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army and the Saar industrial area.

Forty locomotives, 157 freight cars and 24 trucks were destroyed or damaged. Four planes were lost.

The synthetic oil plant at Bottrop, west of Gelsenkirchen, has been knocked out, an American headquarters' communique stated, according to a Reuter dispatch.

Reconnaissance photographs taken since the Eighth Air Force attacks of November 4, 6 and 11 and the RAF bomber command's attack of October 21 revealed that almost every major building in the large factory area has been destroyed or seriously damaged, the report stated.

PILOT OF MUSTANG DOWNS SIX NAZIS

LONDON, Nov. 21—(AP) Captain William R. Whisner, Jr., 21-year-old Mustang flight leader from Shreveport, La., today picked off six FW190s in aerial combat over Germany to equal the record for a single day's fighter bag in the European theater.

Other pilots with six kills in the air on one mission are Whisner's squadron commander, Major George E. Preddy of Greensboro, N. C., and Major Fred J. Christensen, Jr., Watertown, Mass.

Preddy added an FW190 in combat today to boost his total to 30 1/2 planes destroyed, five of them through ground strafing.

V-2 Launching Site In Holland Is Bombed

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—A V-2 launching site in enemy-occupied Holland was dive bombed today by a squadron of Australian pilots in Spitfires that dived into the target from 8,000 feet.

Thousands of tons of bombs have been dropped on V-1 platforms, but this was the first announcement of an attack on the V-2 rocket-launching sites since it was disclosed they had hit England.

FREED NATIONS HELD STARVING

Germans Drained Occupied Lands To Feed Own People

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—Germany has drained occupied and recently liberated Europe to the starvation point in order to feed her troops and workers on the home front, an Allied economic survey disclosed today.

Meanwhile, German officials admitted that reserve food stocks built up from the occupied countries were practically depleted and that Germany will have to face this winter on her own resources.

A spokesman for the British Ministry of Economic Warfare warned, however, against any wishful believing that Germany's food situation is serious and that the home front might crack because of it.

Rest Of Europe Foodless

While the German home front apparently can live through another winter of war without the fear of starvation, occupied—and even the recently liberated—countries will try to pull through on the smallest rations they have known.

Spokesmen for Norway, Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania asserted their countries were practically

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depleted of food.

Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Yugoslav Government, said thousands of his countrymen would die this winter unless they get food.

Norway Faces Starvation

A Norwegian Government spokesman asserted Norway faces a critical winter with the prospect of starvation throughout most of the country.

The food situation is so bad in Holland that the Dutch have appealed to the Allies to send supplies immediately. The situation is somewhat better in Belgium and France, but the two countries are depending on Allied aid to see them through the winter.

As long as the Reich was not directly threatened with invasion, the Germans on the home front concentrated on turning out armanents and let the occupied countries provide the food.

Food Supplies Requistioned

During 1943 and until the liberation Germany took from France 800,000 tons of wheat, 500,000 tons of other grain, 400,000 tons of potatoes and 35,000 tons of fats.

During the period 1943-44 Holland was forced to give up 350,000 tons of potatoes, 500,000 tons of vegetables, 20,000 tons of meat and 9,000 tons of fats.

Denmark last year sent Germany 40,000 tons of butter and 80,000 tons of meat.

Hungary contributed 500,000 tons of bread grain, Romania 500,000 tons.

a chance to become great." nor, she added, "is Russia a free nation—that's all tommyrot."

The former Nancy Langhorne of Virginia, first woman to sit in parliament, readily acknowledged there was a Cliveden set which met her at Plymouth estate, Cliveden, now a Canadian hospital. She said it might be revived after the war.

"The Cliveden set was a round-table, where women met members of parliament, to discuss problems," she said. "It was a political circle that Lord Beaverbrook couldn't get in."

The Cliveden meetings once were widely described as favoring appeasement, but she declared them "really constructive; they caused thinking."

After asserting that her entire foreign policy was to draw Britain and America closer together, Lady Astor declared she did not favor an easy peace for Germany but hoped that all Germans would not be considered Nazis.

"We have been casting our pearls of democracy and equality before swine," she said. "Europe needs a reformation, it needs a salvation army more than any other kind of army."

She declared the Nazis must be punished, and the other Germans re-educated.

any secret that Britons themselves welcome a proffered American "gasper."

Army Paper Comments

But a rush to buy any cigarettes in stock—even at 50 cents a pack—was feared, and one dealer said a bit grimly that he would try to take care of the troops "but civilians must come first."

The army newspaper, *Stars And Stripes*, gave considerable space to the cigarette shortage. A typical comment came from Sergt. Lewis Sandler, of Dorchester, Mass., who said, "Something is rotten and it's not in Denmark."

Sergt. Marion Lemman, Memphis, Tenn., said, however, "If they are going up front I am perfectly willing to do without, but the truth is—I'd like to know why."

One happy sailor was Rod McLeod, of Boston, Mass. "I've been trying to give up smoking and couldn't stop," he said. "Now I have to."

CIGARETTE DEARTH IRKS ARMY EDITORS

London, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—The halting of cigarette sales at all United States Army post exchanges in England except at Air Force combat stations led the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes today to demand an answer from Washington "to the question which is in the mind of every GI smoker: where are the cigarettes?"

The Army said that a critical shortage and priorities for combat forces on the continent caused the ban on sales. Hospital patients and combat personnel will still be able to smoke their favorite brands from the States.

British cigarettes cost 50 cents for a package of 20. British Tommies are rationed 45 English cigarettes a week.

In Paris Supreme Headquarters promised a report on the cigarette situation in the French capital and many other rear areas where United States soldiers were also told they could get no cigarettes.

American cigarettes were selling on the Paris black market at $4 a package.

[The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by CBS, said that it was virtually impossible to find a package of popular-brand cigarettes anywhere in the United States, and cited this as an indication that collapse on the United States home front was near.]

Allied Army Olympics Planned for After V-Day

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP).—An extensive athletic program, highlighted by an Allied army in Paris, is being organized for troops awaiting transportation home after V-Day and for the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Some 100 college sports officials, high school coaches, college athletes and professional football and basketball players stationed in the European theater already have pledged their support of the Army-sponsored plan, said Colonel Frank McCormick, E. T. O., athletic officer who formerly was head of the Junior American Legion sports program.

All allied men and women in uniform who have sports backgrounds would be eligible to compete in the Army Olympics, which would be held as soon as possible after V-Day.

The huge amount of athletic equipment needed for the program now is being built up.

Yugoslav Premier Visits Moscow

London, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Ivan Subasic of Yugoslavia has arrived in Moscow and conferred with Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs Molotov, the Moscow radio announced last night in a broadcast recorded here.

The German radio said today that Marshal Tito also was in Moscow.

Sweden Seeks Safe Conduct

Stockholm, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Swedish Government is negotiating with the German and British governments to obtain safe-conduct rights for Swedish Red Cross ships to deliver relief to the population of northern Norway, it was announced officially today.

Anti-Hitler Posters Seen

Stockholm, Nov. 21 (AP)—The newspaper *Aftonbladet* published an undated, unattributed story today saying numerous posters reading, "Down with Hitler," appeared on the streets of Berlin yesterday and were immediately torn down by police and SS men. The posters were reported to have said:

"On November 20, 1942, the destruction of the German Seventh (sic) Army began at Stalingrad under Hitler's orders. On November 20, 1944, begins the destruction of Hitler and his hangmen who sacrificed the German people that they might live. Germany must not go under as did the Seventh (sic) Army. Therefore—Down with Hitler."

(The German Sixth Army was destroyed at Stalingrad, with 330,000 casualties.)

London Gets Modified Lighting

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—For the first time in more than five years of blackout, London rejoices in the next best thing to full pre-war street lighting—a moonglow that enables pedestrians to make their way about most of the capital without flashlights.

This modified kind of lighting came on for the first time last night. Crowds used to feeling their way gingerly through the darkness were noisily appreciative.

An attempt was made in late September to change over from the blackout to a dimout, but the result was so cautious and confused that Londoners benefited only slightly. In numerous other cities and towns, however, uniform bright lighting was restored almost to pre-war brilliance.

The chief official explanation of the September dimout flop in London was that much of the electrical equipment was worn out and that many shopkeepers and householders lacked the proper material. The new rules also permitted window lights to show.

Some of the newspapers blamed official ineptitude.

Citrine Silent On A. F. L. Rejection

London, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Sir Walter Citrine, head of the British Trade Union Congress, declined to comment today on the rejection by the American Federation of Labor of an invitation to the forthcoming world labor meeting here. The rejection drew no immediate comment from the British press.

British Warships Attack Nazi Convoy Off Sweden

Stockholm, *Wednesday*, Nov. 22 (AP)—British warships attacked a German convoy last night near the Island of Kering off Marstand on Sweden's west coast and it was believed at least one German ship was sunk, dispatches from Goteborg to the newspaper *Dagensnyheter* said.

Eyewitnesses on the shore could see the flashes of gunfire.

ITALIAN CAMPAIGN BOGGED BY STORM

HEINZERLING

Only Minor Engagements Reported—Planes Blast Po Crossing.

ROME, Nov. 21—(AP) The Italian land campaign was bogged in the mud, snow and fog of the Appenines and the lower Po valley today. Only a few minor engagements were reported.

American Havoc attack bombers carried the campaign to the Germans with a 12-hour assault on one of the few crossings of the Po river left to the Germans—a pontoon bridge near Ostiglia on the main road between Modena and Verona. About 50 miles north of the front lines below Bologna.

Planes cruised over the crossing all night, bombing occasionally and strafing enemy traffic moving over the bridge. Results were believed to have been good, although a ground haze prevented close observation.

On both the Fifth and Eighth army fronts activity was confined mainly to patrolling, although the Germans made a few small raids against the Fifth.

Eighth Army troops moved in after a strong artillery attack and took stoutly-defended buildings at Zuccherificio, about two miles south of Ravenna, used as a German ob-

U. S. Army Cigarette Shortage Now Begins To Worry British

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—The British began to worry tonight about the American Army's cigarette "where-are-they?" mystery.

Although the Board of Trade reassured everybody that there were now enough British cigarettes in the United Kingdom, the little tobacconists began to fret.

They complained that, contrary to the Board of Trade's optimism, there was already a shortage of the popular English brands, and that they were receiving only a fraction of their quota for the last six months.

Troop Demand Feared

One wholesaler-retailer, who had to close one of his seven shops, said "I used to get 10,000 of one brand of cigarettes every four weeks. Today I am lucky if I get 2,000."

Dealers feared that American forces in Britain, cut off from their own post exchange supplies which are being sent to combat troops at the front, would turn to the English shops.

It's no secret that popular British brands have no special popularity with American troops. Nor is it

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British White Paper On Dumbarton Oaks

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Foreign Office, in a commentary on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals issued tonight as a White Paper, said the proposals would serve as the basis of future talks between the four great powers — Britain, the United States, Soviet Russia and China.

The Foreign Office did not list France as one of the big powers.

The paper said that the proposals did not commit the governments concerned.

"But it is hoped," the commentary said, "that they will assist the governments to come to agreement on the questions they cover and on other points which have been left open for further study, and that the four governments will then be able to circulate definite proposals for consideration at a conference on the states concerned."

LADY ASTOR HAS PRAISE FOR REDS OF RUSSIA ONLY

LONDON, Nov. 21—(AP) Lady Astor spoke her first public words of praise for Russia today but added: "I wouldn't be caught dead with a British Communist."

"Communism in Russia has taught the people to read," she told a press conference commemorating her 25 years in the House of Commons.

"A people can't think or reach God until they learn to read. I don't dislike Russian communism. It has changed the European policy of keeping the people poor and ignorant—look at Spain and Italy."

She declared France is not a great country—"not even the French believe that, but we will give them

Sandys Given Works Post

London, Nov. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill tonight placed responsibility for rehousing Britain's bombed-out population on the shoulders of his son-in-law, Duncan Sandys.

The Prime Minister announced the King had approved the appointment of Sandys as Minister of Works to succeed Lord Portal, whose resignation Churchill requested and received.

"I have come to the conclusion that the office of Minister of Works must at this juncture be held by a Minister in the House of Commons," Churchill said in a letter to Lord Portal.

"The housing situation in regard to prefabricated dwellings and bomb damage repairs is so important that the House will require to have necessary statements and explanations made to them by a Minister in their midst who is actually responsible for having the work done."

Churchill also announced that the Ministry of Economic Warfare would be dissolved by December 31 and its functions in the prosecution of the war against Japan would be transferred to other departments.

Sir Edward Grigg was appointed Minister Resident in the Middle East to succeed Lord Moyne, killed by assassins in Cairo November 6.

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servation post. A number of prisoners were taken.

More prisoners were taken by a patrol north of the Ravenna airport, south of the coastal city.

Other patrols moved along the Montone river inland, and also in the mountain sector south of the Rimini-Gologna highway southwest of Forli, where the eighth army has come up against strong German positions.

The Germans made an unsuccessful counterattack on the American Fifth army front along the Florence-Bologna highway south of Bologna near Pedre la Fabrio. The attack was described officially as small. There were other small raids in this difficult country.

8th Army Captures German Post

New York, Nov. 21 (AP)—Albanian Partisans who earlier liberated Tirana, the capital, have taken the seaport of Durazzo, 20 miles to the west, the Free Yugoslav Telegraph Service said in a dispatch today recorded by the FCC.

Rome, Nov. 21 (AP) — Behind strong artillery, British Eighth Army troops have captured strongly defended sugar-factory buildings at Zuccherificio, two miles south of Ravenna on the Adriatic, Allied headquarters announced today.

The buildings had been used as a German observation post. A number of prisoners were taken.

West of Forli on the highway to Bologna, other British troops captured several localities in local gains.

Nazis Beaten Off

German raids on the Fifth Army sector have been beaten off. There was no major action.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Forces flew approximately 1,800 sorties yesterday, from which 27 aircraft are missing. These included attacks by strong forces of United States 15th Army Air Force heavy bombers on an oil refinery at Blechhammer in upper Silesia.

Other heavy and fighter bombers of the Strategic Air Force hit railroad targets in Yugoslavia.

Macmillan Leaves Rome

Going to London and Washington For Control Conferences

ROME, Nov. 21 (AP).—Harold Macmillan, British Ambassador, left today for conferences in London and Washington to determine, in effect, to what extent the Allied nations meant business when they recently converted the Allied Control Commission in Italy to the Allied Commission. He is acting president of the Allied Commission.

Ostensibly, dropping the word "control" meant that the Allies were relaxing their stringent regulation of affairs of the Italian government. Actually, however, the directives under which the commisison operates have remained the same.

D. S. M. FOR GENERAL

Mediterranean Air Force Headquarters, Italy, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Ira Eaker presented the Distinguished Service Medal today to Major-Gen. John F. Curry of Denver, for his work as commander of the Western Technical Training Command. The citation emphasized Gen. Curry's development of schools on wheels for training line maintenance crews, aerial engineers and pilots.

Col. Joseph W. Baylor, Lake Junaluska, N. C., received the Legion of Merit for his job of air force organization in Great Britain and in the Mediterranean, and Col. William S. Eaton, 115 E. 82d street, New York city, received the Legion of Merit for work in moving two air forces from North Africa to Italy.

Major Joseph W. Timberlake Jr., Gastonia, N. C., received the Soldier's Medal for rescuing British Brigadier Norman W. Smith of London from drowning on August 3. The Major swam through a heavy surf from an Italian west coast beach to bring the general to safety.

Gen. Eaker, commander of Mediterranean Air Forces, presented the Air Medal to Major E. H. Garry, Topeka, Kan.

ITALIAN PATRIOTS AID ASSAULT ON GERMANY

ON THE FRENCH-ITALIAN FRONTIER, Nov. 17 (AP) (Delayed)—Thousands of Italian patriots are harassing the Germans who face the American and French troops on the right flank of the American Seventh and French First Armies here in the jagged Alps.

In the high valleys that fringe the frontier, valiant roving bands of Italian Partisans swoop out of the dark woods on skis, pour fierce hail of fire into surprised groups of Germans and quickly retire. One American unit reported that one of the main roads running to the front through Larche was denied to the enemy "because demolition work was being constantly carried out by Italian Partisans."

Divisions of ill clad and poorly armed and fed patriots are active in the general area of Susa in the valley of Torino; Pigma, the valley of Alste and the valley of Chisone and around Cuneo and Alba. Many thousands are operating in this area.

"These men have not been as well supplied as the French and get discouraged waiting for parachute drops that never come," an American officer said. "They are a serious nuisance in these valleys to the Germans, who are forced to do continuous mopping-up operations."

The Italians get most of their weapons by attacking the Germans. In one recent instance, an American bomber crashed in the mountains and an American flier safely forced down in that area [illegible] three Browning machine guns are now being used by Germans.

Drachma Stabilized

Athens, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Bank of Greece today fixed the price of British gold sovereigns at 2,750 of the new stabilized drachmas, compared with the trillions it brought earlier this month in inflated drachmas.

The order was intended to stop illicit traffic in gold between Greece, Egypt and Italy. Varying prices had led to speculation.

The sovereign, which is a shade lighter than the American $5 gold piece, equaled the British pound when England was on the gold standard. The pound of the British military administration, however, is valued at 600 drachmas, or less than one quarter the price of the gold pound.

NEW IRAN PREMIER

Tehran, Iran, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Morteza Quilikhan Bayatt was instructed by the Shah today to form a new government after receiving narrow approval in Parliament yesterday.

The former Premier, Mohammed Saed, resigned two weeks ago after attacks by Russian newspapers over his refusal to grant oil concessions in northern Iran (Persia) to Russia. Bayatt was minister without portfolio in Saed's cabinet and formerly was a finance minister.

Of 100 Deputies attending the Parliament session yesterday, fifty voted for Bayatt, forty-five for another candidate and five abstained.

BRITISH HELD UP IN BURMA

Slight Withdrawal Forced In Drive Along Railway

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Nov. 21 (AP)—British troops driving southward along the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway corridor on the right flank of the Allied north Burma offensive to clear a land route to China have been forced to withdraw slightly, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command announced today.

The withdrawal was made by the British 36th Division after a day of heavy fighting north of Pinwe, which is seven miles above Naba junction, next important goal in this sector.

On the left wing of the Allied drive, Chinese troops in heavy fighting repulsed a counterattack mounted in the southern sector of Bhamo.

The north Burma operations were supported by the Eastern Air Command, which bombed Japanese positions and fired their stores.

In northwestern Burma East African and Indian troops progressed satisfactorily, headquarters said, in their drive southeastward in the Kalemyo area.

Chinese In Bhamo Repulse Jap Blow

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 21 (AP)—Chinese troops fighting inside the north Burma Japanese base of Bhamo repulsed an enemy counterattack in the southern sector of the town after heavy fighting, an Allied communique said today.

Operations around Kalemyo west of the Chindwin river progressed satisfactorily, the communique added, and east of the river an attack on an Allied position was repulsed without loss.

First WACs Reach China

Chungking, Nov. 21 (AP)—The first WACs have arrived in China.

They are Capt. Elizabeth M. Lutze, of Sheboygan, Wis., and Lieut. Florence Bullitt, of San Jose, Cal., both assigned to secretarial work in Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters here. They reached Chungking yesterday by plane.

McClure Gets China Post

Chungking, Nov. 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen Robert B. McClure, of Palo Alto, Cal., has been appointed deputy chief of staff for the United States forces in the China theater.

The 48-year-old Californian, former commander of an American division in the Southwest Pacific which relieved the marines on Bougainville, arrived in Chungking by plane yesterday.

YANKS LOOSEN JAP HOLD UPON LIMON

Foe Apparently Set To Sacrifice Division There

Superfortresses down 20 Jap planes over Omura .....Page 5

Nimitz sets Japanese death toll in Marianas and Palau islands at 63,388.....Page 5

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, *Wednesday*, Nov. 22 (AP)—American troops loosened the Japanese hold on northern approaches to the Ormoc Valley today despite the weather and an apparent Japanese decision to sacrifice an entire division if necessary to hold present positions near the village of Limon.

Weary units of the 24th Infantry Division—which has borne the brunt of the entire Leyte battle—yesterday repulsed the third determined enemy attack on the roadblock which the Americans now hold across the Ormoc highway south of the enemy strong point at Limon.

Reports Division Committed

Meanwhile, the Japanese in Limon clung stubbornly to their positions, which General MacArthur noted included elaborate trench systems and heavy fortifications; and the daily communique asserted that General Yamashita had apparently decided to commit the famous First Japanese Division to hold the town.

When Limon was first cut off from the main Japanese forces to the south, Americans estimated that a regiment of the Japanese First Division held the town. However, infiltration and at least one tank-aided attack during the first hours of the roadblock may have permitted the reinforcement of this group.

The communique said fresh troops of the 32d Division were maintaining steady frontal pressure against Limon, reducing the enemy works piecemeal when necessary. This was the only aid in sight for the hollow-eyed 24th Infantry units which—sometimes receiving their supplies by airplane and parachute—were still holding the slopes which they occupied ten days ago.

Infiltration Cut Supplies

Some Japanese units have filtered through weak or unoccupied points in the American line. Some succeeded in cutting across American rear communication lines and in staging hit-and-run raids against command posts.

Elmont Waite, Associated Press correspondent, reported that one of several small Japanese parties succeeded Monday in throwing a machine-gun-commanded bloc across the American arterial supply road between Carigara and Pinamopoan. American light tanks and infantry, however, pushed the enemy off the road and surrounded them on a beach Monday night. Today they were being methodically destroyed.

None of the Japanese sorties has stopped American supply lines for long; but they have added to the difficulties, which have mounted as country roads virtually disintegrated under torrential rains.

Crush Strong Point

Today's communique added that the American 96th Division crushed an isolated enemy strong point west of Dagami in another facet of the many-phased envelopment movement against the Ormoc Japanese forces.

The Seventh Division, on the south end of the American line, which draws a huge semi-circle around the town, repulsed another enemy counterattack, the fourth within about ten days.

In the air, American heavy bombers were brought into service for the first time from local bases on Leyte. The big bombers—presumably Liberators—were staging through the Leyte bases; that is, landing there to refuel before going over the enemy sector of the island and possibly landing on the local fields again on their way back to their main bases to the southeast.

Japanese aircraft made another attempt to raid American positions and lost six planes in the effort. American air patrols were credited with the victories.

Typhoon Slows Fighting On Leyte Isle

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 21 (AP)—The battle of Leyte ground nearly to a stop today while Manila recovered from its fourth major American air raid of the month.

On Leyte, a typhoon took precedence over efforts of both sides on the swaying Limon battle line. General MacArthur's communique noted that the 32d Division was making some progress near Limon, reported that the enemy was continuing desperate efforts to break a road-block south of the town—and added, significantly, "all traffic is fraught with great difficulties and hazards; and battle conditions are becoming static."

Seven Planes Bagged

In the air war 35 enemy fighters and dive bombers raided American positions, losing seven aircraft to air patrols and ground fire. American aircraft countered with attacks on Japanese communications lines, supply areas and water-front targets near Ormoc.

Vice-Admiral John S. McCain's carrier planes hit Manila again Saturday, damaged airfields, fired three merchant ships and destroyed 118 Japanese planes.

Morrie Landsberg, Associated Press war correspondent, reported from McCain's flagship that American pilots found "a ghost fleet of 100 war-crippled Japanese ships" in Manila Harbor.

Last-Ditch Battle

At Limon, the Japanese continued their last-ditch efforts to hold a confused and disconnected line on the crests of ridges overlooking the Ormoc corridor. Elements of the First Japanese Division, cut off by the American road-block south of the town, were still calling for help; and Gen. Yamashita sent tanks and automatic weapons to try to blast a way through. Gen. MacArthur's communique stated, however, that the road-block "is holding firmly under heavy attack." It noted further that a counter-attack on the American positions west of the Ormoc road had been repulsed.

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A front-line dispatch yesterday from Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson said also that some Japanese had infiltrated or had consolidated cut-off units to attack in two places near Pinamapoan, well back of the current front poan.

Hampson said some officers interpreted these attacks—both repulsed—as indications that the Japanese were trying to encircle the American units now engaged in the Limon fight.

Seventh Division Gains

Alva N. Dopking, Associated Press war correspondent with the Seventh Division ten miles south of Ormoc, reported rain-chilled infantrymen fought their way through hub-deep mud of the coastal road and through dripping undergrowth along the dominating foothills.

The Japanese were holed up in elaborate trench systems and supported by snipers. Flame throwers, machine guns and grenades were used to rout the Nipponese.

Monkey Emulates Jap, Storms Foxhole

Leyte, Nov. 21 (AP)—Rifle in one hand, telephone in the other, Corporal Mills H. Stephens, from Raleigh, N. C., called his command post from a water-filled foxhole south of Ormoc:

"There's something outside my hole. . . ."

The sound of a scuffle came over the phone.

"Something hit me on the shoulder. I grappled with it, then it jumped off," Stephens resumed.

"I knew it was too fast for a Jap, and I took another look. It was a monkey."

5 Yanks Get Flying Lesson From Jap

At a Leyte Airbase, Nov. 21 (AP)—At least five Yank flyers here will testify that there are still some good Japanese fighter pilots left.

"Two of us were patrolling over Ormoc Bay when we were jumped by this Jap diving from 14,000 feet," one of the five related.

"He sure made monkeys out of us. Almost immediately three other Lightnings joined the fight, so it was five against one.

Snaprolls "Good-By"

"For at least half an hour we whipped around the sky. One of us would finally line up a shot, then find he was overshooting. There would be that Zeke sitting on his tail pouring lead at him.

"I'd say we made at least 30 passes at this Nip and we still couldn't knock him down. When we finally broke off the little fellow was scooting west over Cebu right on the deck.

"We had chipped pieces out of his aileron vertical stabilizer and knocked off his canopy, but he still was able to snaproll a good-by to us."

Yank Flyers Hit Jap Warship At Borneo

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 21 (AP)—American Liberators blasted a Japanese destroyer in their second strike at the enemy's Brunei naval base on North Borneo, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

No mention was made of sighting a battleship and cruiser, previously bombed and left in flames in the harbor. (This would indicate they sank).

Docks at the naval base were left burning by the new night raid.

Mitchell medium bombers and fighters lashing at Tarakan Island, off the east coast of Borneo, set fire to a gunboat, five small freighters, ten barges and oil pumping and storage facilities. Smoke billowed up for three miles above the oil installations.

63,388 JAP DEAD IN 2 ISLAND AREAS

Nimitz Lists Totals In Palau And Marianas Groups

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 21 (AP)—American troops cleaning up the Marianas and Palau islands have increased Japanese deaths in those areas to a grand total of 63,388.

A communique by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today, covering Japanese casualties through November 13, reported that a total of 3,257 prisoners had been captured in the operations which began at Saipan June 14.

The new Nipponese casualty figures disclosed that a total of 6,962 Japanese have been killed in the mop-up operations since the last officially reported totals, which were released October 11.

Take 1,857 More Prisoners

In the same period American troops have captured an additional 1,857 prisoners.

These are the grand totals:

Saipan—Japanese killed, 26,277; captured, 2,068.

Guam—Killed, 17,238; captured, 463.

Tinian—Killed, 6,893; captured, 316.

Angaur and Peleliu (in the Palau group)—Killed, 12,980; captured, 420.

On Guam, 3,171 Nipponese have been killed since the last totals reported August 18, when the battle officially ended.

Add 1,133 On Saipan

Cleanups on Saipan killed 1,133, more Japanese after the battle and captured 1,053. On Angaur and Peleliu the patrols killed 1,510, captured 125, and on Tinian they killed 1,148, but did not increase the prisoner total.

American carrier-based planes destroyed 126 Japanese aircraft Saturday in attacks on Manila, said a communique from Admiral Nimitz's headquarters. The revised figures were issued on the basis of new reports from Vice-Admiral J. S. McCain's task force. Earlier figures had set the Japanese losses at 118 planes.

The total of enemy planes downed in the air was increased from 18 to 26, in addition to at least 100 destroyed on the ground. The communique also reported attacks by land-based American planes on the Bonins, Palaus, Yap and Marshall islands.

U. S. Blockade Of Japs Begun, Says McCain

Aboard United States Carrier Flagship, Nov. 21 (AP)—The blockade of Japan by ever-growing air and naval forces of the United States has begun, Vice-Admiral John S. McCain said today.

The fiery Mississippi-born commander of this carrier task force, powerful aerial striking arm of the United States Third Fleet, said in an interview:

"We are constructing in the waters around Japan a partial blockade."

McCain declined, of course, to say whether future strategy called for a complete blockade of Nippon's home islands. He said, however, that the carriers of his task force can "go anywhere in the world."

Capture 2 Japs; Still Feel Silly

A Seventh AAF Base in the Marianas (AP—Delayed)—Two unarmed airplane mechanics of the Seventh Army Air Force in search of souvenirs captured two Japanese marines but "felt silly as hell" about it.

It happened this way, explained Sergt. William G. Pate, of Louisville, and Sergt. Roy F. Williams, of Houston, Texas:

While deep in the brush they heard a voice at their rear saying, "Thank you, thank you." They whirled and saw one Japanese walking toward them; then another popped out of the brush.

"Since we were unarmed there was only one thing to do—we ran," said Williams. "We thought we were trapped."

After a few steps Williams stumbled and fell. He was prone on the ground, the Nipponese standing over him, when Pate, who had outdistanced him, walked back.

"I got to my feet," said Williams, "and saw their hands raised in surrender. One was saluting and saying, 'Thank you, thank you.'

"I felt silly as hell."

Ex-King Carol Arrives at Rio

Rio De Janeiro, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Former King Carol of Romania, who has arrived here, said when asked if he intended to return to Europe that he had no plans for the future.

He asserted that since the start of the war he had been "a real democratic partisan" and said, "the happiest day in my life was when my son (King Michael) succeeded in overthrowing the Fascists in my country and brought Romania to the Allied side."

He was accompanied here from Mexico by Madame Elena Lupescu and his secretary.

EXECUTE 4 BOLIVIANS

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—The Government radio announced last night that two army officers and two civilians had been executed in the city of Oruro for an attempt to overthrow the Villarcel regime. The Government declared the revolt had been stamped out.

ecret Ballot Barred in Bahamas

Nassau, Bahamas, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor last ight prorogued the Bahamas egislature until December 4 ter expressing regret that the 5-year-old body had rejected a to provide for the secret ballin the islands.

After a riot in Nassau in June, 1941, a commission appointed to investigate recommended the reform. A vote in the islands now is cast in the open. In June, 1943, the Imperial Government invited the House of Assembly to pass a secret ballot bill, but the House rejected it.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Nov. 21, 1940.—Italians announce internment of British Air Vice-Marshal Owen Tudor Boyd after a forced landing in Sicily en route to Cairo. The Australian Air Force goes into action in Egypt.

SUPERFORTS IN AIR BATTLE

Down At Least 20 Jap Planes In Third Raid On Omura

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—American Superfortresses engaged in their first big air battle over Japan today as they bombed the Omura aircraft center for the third time in less than a month.

At least 20 enemy planes were certainly shot down, 16 others probably destroyed and an additional 19 damaged in the fighting. A communique from 20th Air Force headquarters said it was too early to report on American losses since there had not been time for all planes to complete the long flight back to Chinese bases.

Tokyo Claims 14

[The Tokyo radio, which customarily broadcasts extravagent claims, said 70 Superforts took part and that 14 were definitely shot down and 11 more probably. It said four Japanese planes were lost, one by crashing into a Superfort.]

While one Superfort task force carried out this strike, others hit warehouse and transportation facilities at the enemy-held Chinese cities of Shanghai and Nanking.

The blow at Omura was the eighth B-29 raid on the Japanese homeland and brought the first encounter, a communique of the 20th Air Force said, with "strong fighter opposition."

Located on Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese islands, the Omura plant has about 75 buildings, including assembly, repair and training facilities. It was hit previously on October 25 and November 11 and the 20th Air Force communique spoke of the third raid as a continuation of the "strategic reduction" of that major source of enemy air power.

Able To Care For Selves

The Superforts, heavily armed and armored, were designed with the view that they should be able to take care of themselves against fighter-interceptors.

Consequently, military men here have looked forward exceptantly to the first occasion when the Japanese would throw heavy fighter opposition against them.

As was the case on November 11, the Superforts found Omura hidden by clouds which prevented observation of the results from the bombs loosed at targets located by secret precision instruments.

It was because of this weather that part of the force was diverted to Nanking and Shanghai. Over the Chinese cities the weather was better and two direct hits on warehouses and near misses off a cargo vessel were observed at Nanking. The communique said results were "fair to good" in the attack on military storage and transhipment facilities at the big port of Shanghai.

SUPERFORTRESSES AGAIN BLAST PLANE CENTER IN JAPAN

Nanking and Shanghai Also Hit and Twenty Enemy Fighters Shot Down.

Washington, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—The huge aircraft factory at Omura, on the Japanese Home Island of Kyushu, was blasted for the third time by Superfortresses of the Twentieth United States Air Force. The docks of Nanking, capital of the Japanese puppet-government of China, and military storage and trans-shipment facilities at Shanghai were also battered.

A Twentieth Air Force communique said that twenty attacking Japanese planes were destroyed, that sixteen were probably destroyed and that nineteen were damaged. It was the first time that a B-29 mission had encountered fighter-plane opposition in strength. There was little anti-aircraft opposition, however.

Operating in large force, the mission was aimed at Japan, but adverse weather caused the diversion of planes to the other targets, it was said. It is too early to determine whether our task force suffered any losses, the communique added.

[The Tokyo radio said today that seventy or more Superfortresses struck in two waves at the Nagasaki and Omura areas of Kyushu, the most southerly of the home land islands of Japan, and that fierce air duels resulted. Japanese Imperial headquarters later on declared that fourteen B-29's were definitely shot down and that eleven others were probably destroyed. These figures were wholly unconfirmed.]

Japan Is Hit Through Clouds.

The smash at Omura was accomplished through a heavy cloud undercast by means of percision instruments, and the results there were not observed. At Shanghai the observed results were described as fair to good. The Nanking attack resulted in two direct hits on warehouses and near misses off a cargo vessel.

"The daylight mission continued the strategic reduction of the large Omura works, which was begun on October 25 and resumed on November 11," the communique said.

The drone of the gigantic Superfortresses is a sound that has now been heard eight times since June 15 by workers on Kyushu Island. Other strikes have been made on industrial targets of Yawata and Nagasaki on the island.

The Omura plant is a modern installation including about seventy-five buildings adjacent to the Omura Naval Station and constructed during the present war. It has assembly, repair and training facilities and is on the east coast of Omura Bay, twelve miles northeast of Nagasaki.

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63 U. S. Fortresses Downed, Japs Claim

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21—Imperial Japanese headquarters claimed today (Wednesday, Tokyo time) that 63 American Superfortresses were shot down or damaged over Kyushu and China, while returning from a raid on western Kyushu on Tuesday.

The Imperial communique, intercepted by National Broadcasting Co., said that 26 of the Superfortresses were shot down over the island of Kyushu itself and 32 others were damaged.

An additional four were claimed to have been shot down over China as a group of 30 returned to their bases.

French Opposing Blocs In Europe

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—The chances that Europe will be carved up into western and eastern blocs dominated respectively by Britain and Russia are growing dimmer.

French policy appears to be the reason for this trend but there are some indications that the British are less enthusiastic about the idea than they once were. The Russians have said all along that they did not like it.

The trend is being watched with deep interest here because American policy with respect to Europe calls for no blocs, in the sense of tightly knit and potentially antagonistic groups.

Seek World Cooperation

It calls rather for the submergence of old balance of power political systems in the interest of continent-wide and world-wide cooperation.

One of the clearest statements of French policy on the subject of European political organization came today from Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister, at Paris. Eventually referring to published reports that Prime Minister Churchill and General de Gaulle had more or less agreed on a western European bloc during their recent conference at Paris, Bidault said France actually is opposed to an exclusive western bloc.

France favors, he said, an alliance in the west and an alliance in the east and will never allow itself to be limited to western Europe alone.

Implications Seen

His speech was interpreted here as having these implications:

1. The de Gaulle Government is seeking to make France the fulcrum of European politics, probably assuming that Russia will ride one end of the seesaw and Britain the other.

2. The French want the British to know that they do not favor an exclusive western bloc.

3. At the same time they want the Russians to understand that they do not accept any political domination of Soviet interests in eastern Europe, although the French make no claim of competition with Russia there.

Both Russia and Britain have been wooing France with great ardor. That was the purpose of Churchill's visit to Paris.

No Official Evidence

However, there is no official evidence that Churchill broached the subject of a western European bloc to de Gaulle. In fact, information here is that he actually did not do so. British officials recently have been at some pains to make clear that they do not seek such a division of the Continent.

Nevertheless, reports got out, apparently inspired either by British or French officials, and Russia became somewhat alarmed. Thereupon Stalin promptly invited de Gaulle to Moscow and de Gaulle promptly accepted. The trip is to be made very soon.

Bidault's speech today emphasizes France's intention to seek unification rather than division of the Continent and to court, in turn, the friendship of both Russia and Britain.

One major result of France's position may be to clear the atmosphere for the projected but delayed meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin and, possibly, de Gaulle. Many questions, including those of the Balkans and Poland, are ripe for consideration by the Big Three.

Plans For Early Big 3 Meeting Appear Off

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Plans for an early meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin appear to have hit a snag. Despite hopes freely expressed here and in London, the best prospect now is for a parley early in 1945.

The whole schedule of post-war conferences and world peace organization evidently is having to be revised in consequence. It may have to be moved two or three months into the future, which probably would mean a United Nations gathering on the Dumbarton Oaks security plan next spring rather than in the winter.

State Of Uncertainty

However, the whole schedule is in a state of uncertainty at the moment. Should it be found that the problems left over from Dumbarton Oaks—such as the "veto" voting issue—can be settled without a Big Three meeting, the full-dress conference could be held earlier.

Exactly what has happened to the projected Big Three meeting before the end of this year is not certain.

But presumably the way in which the European war is having to be fought full-scale into the winter and the probability now that it will last into next spring has had a lot to do with it.

All three leaders, as Roosevelt told reporters a few days ago, wanted to have the conference. And Roosevelt emphasized his desire for it by saying he thought it took priority over his invitation to visit Paris. Churchill told Parliament it was "high time" the three should get together again.

From what they said it was clear that Stalin had expressed similar views, although he confined his latest public statements to the necessity for Anglo-Soviet collaboration to make a lasting peace.

But Stalin is tied to the eastern front in a way that Churchill and Roosevelt are not tied down in the west.

Literally Does Command

In the broadest sense of the word he literally does command the Red army. With Germany bent upon suicidal resistance, the Red army has finally come up to the time for another winter offensive.

Officials here say that at such a time it is highly unlikely that Stalin would leave Russia. It seems equally unlikely, despite recent speculation there, that Roosevelt would agree to make the long and arduous journey to Moscow, especially when the niceties of diplomacy and politics might be better served by selecting a more central gathering place.

5-Yr. Health Plan For Liberia

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Eleven American Negroes, including physicians, engineers, entomologists and nurses, soon will launch a five-year health and sanitation in Liberia.

The mission was created by the Public Health Service at the direction of President Roosevelt. The President, it was explained, acted at the request of the Liberian government.

Dr. John Baldwin West, senior Surgeon in the Public Health Service, and two of his associates, Granville Writt Woodson, sanitary engineer, and John Paul Davies Jr., maintenance superintendent, are on their way to Monrovia, Liberian capital.

St. Lawrence Seaway Bill An Agreement, Not Treaty

State Department Explains to Senate Subcommittee

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—Green H. Hackworth, State Department legal adviser, testified today the St. Lawrence seaway bill was not intended to be a treaty but an agreement subject to Congressional approval.

Mr. Hackworth appeared at the opening of hearings by a Senate commerce subcommittee to determine procedure for the bill.

Saying the agreement would become an international compact with Canada, the witness added that by its terms, it "must have legislative sanction." Had it been intended as a treaty, he continued, approval of both houses would not have been necessary.

Senator Joseph W. Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, objected to Mr. Hackworth's statement, asserting that under his definition the characterization of a document would be determined by the method of ratification rather than by its context.

John H. Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana, chairman of the subcommittee, observed that Congress has the right to regulate its own citizens but not those of any other nation. He added that the moment Congress decided to do anything in Canada, it could not do so under an agreement.

House Probe Of Sa... Command Switch As... et.

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—The House was asked today to investigate a Pacific battle after which one American general relieved another of his command.

Representative Fay (D., N. Y.) introduced a resolution calling for the Military Affairs Committee to make the investigation, particularly regarding activities of the 27th (New York National Guard) Army division in the fight. He said reports had been circulated giving the false impression that the 27th lacked courage.

Fay said the incident he wants investigated occurred during the battle of Saipan in June and July, when Marine Lieut. Gen. Holland M. Smith replaced army Maj. Gen. Ralph Smith with another officer. The former was over-all commander of operations, with the latter in charge of army action.

Naval Ship Losses Reach 228 For War

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Announced United States naval losses since the beginning of the war stood at 228 today, the navy reported in disclosing the loss of ten vessels in the Pacific.

The latest casualties were a destroyer, two destroyer escorts and seven smaller craft. Enemy action or the perils of the sea sent seven to the bottom in the Philippines. The others were lost in the New Guinea area.

A communique said the vessels were not lost in the big battles of October 24-25.

Lost in Philippine waters were the destroyer Abner Read, the destroyer escort Eversole, the mine sweeper YMS 70, PT's 320 and 321, the fleet tug Sonoma and the landing craft (infantry) 1065. The other vessels were the destroyer escort Shelton and the PT's 368 and 371.

Marshall Continuance Proposed In Senate

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Legislation to permit Gen. George C. Marshall to serve beyond the present retirement age was offered in the Senate today.

Marshall, army chief of staff, will be 64 years old and subject to retirement on December 31.

F. D. R. Says Japs In U. S. Can Be Absorbed Readily

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Although seeing no prospect of relaxing West-Coast restrictions, President Roosevelt today said he though Japanese-American citizens could be absorbed readily through all the rest of the country.

Many Japanese already have scattered through the nation, he told a news conference. Furthermore, he said, many lawyers believe citizens of Japanese extraction cannot be kept locked in concentration camps. There are about 100,000 of them, Mr. Roosevelt said, and 20 or 25 per cent. already have placed themselves in other parts of the country.

Gen. Saunders Re... In Serious Con...

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Laverne G. Saunders, who led the first Superfortress raid on Japan June 15 and later was injured in a plane crash in India, remains in a serious condition in Walter Reed Hospital here.

The army disclosed today that he suffered fractures of both legs and the right arm in the crash, which occurred September 17.

General Saunders, 41, former West Point athlete, was flown to Walter Reed Hospital from India in 57 hours after the accident. The air force transport plane in which he made the trip, attended by a medical officer and two flight nurses, made only five stops en route.

JOHN P. DOYLE, Baltimore.
JOHN H. WILSON, Flintstone, Md.
ROBERT R. NEYLAND, Jr., Norfolk, Virginia.
FENTON S. JACOBS, Gordonsville, Virginia.
HERBERT B. LOPER, Fort Humphries, Va.

In all, the promotion list included 23 new major generals and 73 brigadier generals.

CHAPLAINS CORPS GETS 2 GENERALS

First Time For Group If Nominations Are Approved

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Army Chaplain Corps, for the first time, will have two generals if nominations submitted today by President Roosevelt are approved by the Senate.

Brig. Gen. William R. Arnold, chief of chaplains, was nominated to be a major general. Chaplains never have been headed by a major general and it took a special act of Congress to permit this promotion. Col. George F. Rixey, who will be deputy to Arnold, was named for promotion to brigadier general.

Mr. Roosevelt also nominated Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan, of the Cavalry Reserve, head of the Office of Strategic Services, to be a major general; Maj. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, of the engineers, to be a lieutenant general, and David Sarnoff, colonel in the Signal Corps Reserve and chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, to be a brigadier general.

23 New Major Generals

Those nominated to be major generals (temporary) follow:

JAMES M. GAVIN, New York city.
CLARENCE A. MARTIN, Accomac, Va.
ORVIL A. ANDERSON, Salt Lake City.
JOHN Y. YORK, JR., Kenova, W. Va.
ROBERT M. WEBSTER, Boston.
KENNETH B. WOLFE, San Diego, Cal.
LEO DONOVAN, Arlington, Va.
HARRY B. VAUGHAN, Norfolk, Va.
ARTHUR A. WHITE, Belmont, Mass.
WILLARD G. WYMAN, New Castle, Maine.
WILTON B. PERSONS, Montgomery, Alabama.
JAMES E. PARKER, Anniston, Ala.
FRANK E. STONER, Vancouver, Wash.
RUSSELL B. REYNOLDS, Dundee, Michigan.
JULIAN S. HATCHER, Winchester, Va.
CLYDE L. HYSSONG, Canon City, Col.
WILLIAM H. ARNOLD, Chicago.
WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, Buffalo, N. Y.
ROYAL B. LORD, Fort Lawton, Wash.
JAMES A. VAN FLEET, Gainesville, Florida.
CARL A. HARDING, Evansville, Ind.
WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, Cleveland.
OTTO L. NELSON, JR., Omaha, Neb.

Among those nominated to be brigadier generals (temporary):

Officers Of Merchant Marine Must Take Test

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—The 20,000 deck officers of the merchant marine must obtain a navy certificate of proficiency by January 1, 1945, or face the prospect of being beached.

The navy made this announcement today, stating that the certificate will be issued to every deck officer who passes a test demonstrating a working knowledge of the publication "Wartime Instructions For Merchant Ships."

Mine Sweepers Will Blackball Craft

Washington, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—The Navy has borrowed a trick from the lodges and fraternal organizations. Henceforth its mine sweepers will blackball approaching craft.

While towing sweeps dragging mine fields, the sweepers will post a big black ball at the fore masthead and another at each fore yardarm.

That means all ships are to get no closer than 500 yards on either beam nor cross astern closer than 1,000 yards. The penalty for violation may be a loud crash.

NELSON ASSUMES HIGHER STATUS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — (AP) President Roosevelt has given cabinet rank to the far-traveling Donald M. Nelson.

The former WPB chairman moved his desk into the White House offices and assumed his duties as "personal representative" to the President before leaving on a second economic mission to China.

A Presidential letter informing Nelson of his new status, effective last September 20, was released by the White House today after its import had been disclosed by the Associated Press.

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"You will attend cabinet meetings," the letter said, "and are empowered to obtain such assistance as you may require from existing government agencies.

"We have a vast and difficult job to do in achieving complete and final victory and in working out the basis of an enduring peace. Your knowledge, experience and abilities can be of great value to me in my work. At the present time, I would like you to advise and assist me in dealing with some of the most important problems now facing the American people, and to undertake specific missions for me. One of these missions, of prime importance, will require your early presence again in the Pacific theatre of war."

Nelson arrived in Chungking last week with a group of steel and alcohol experts to assist in revitalizing China's lagging war production.

In accepting Nelson's resignation from WPB after a blow-up among its high officials last summer, President Roosevelt asked the Missouri-born former mail-order house executive to remain in the government for a "high post of major importance" in international economic matters.

ROOSEVELT JOINS EISENHOWER, ASKS MORE PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—(AP) President Roosevelt said today that American soldiers' lives had been lost because of the necessity of rationing shells in Europe. He joined in General Dwight D. Eisenhower's urgent plea for greater production on the home front.

Soon after Eisenhower declared at Supreme Headquarters that he and his soldiers want "more supplies than we are getting," the President discussed the situation at a news conference.

It is perfectly clear, he said, that not enough shells are being sent to the other side, that rationing resulted and this has been costly in life. He wanted, he said, to add his little plea to that of Eisenhower for the materials essential to the Allied strategy.

Part of the trouble, the President said, is that people are quitting their jobs in war plants, because they want to get into civilian production as a hedge against post war unemployment. They must be replaced, he said, by inexperienced workers who cannot produce as fast and sometimes break machines, resulting in still greater slow down in production.

Asking that workers stay on the job, Mr. Roosevelt gave it as his opinion that reconversion from war production to civilian production will be much quicker than most people expect. He also expressed belief that industry in general, including the reconverted plants, will maintain "take home" pay after the war at about the same level as wartime pay even though hours are shortened.

With his news conference remarks, the President joined in a concerted effort by high officials to give publicity to the situation and thus strive to increase production.

Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board earlier revealed that Eisenhower—while still charting his drive on Germany—had sent word to production officials: "You tell us what you can deliver and we'll tell you when the war will end."

"We have tried to tell him," Krug said. "He has used the information to plan his attack. Now it is up to us to make good." Krug declared 40 per cent of the armament program was behind schedule.

Twenty-eight per cent, he said, is "critical"—meaning that "if we had more we would use it; if we had more it would improve our chances for early success and save American lives."

Of the overall lag, he said, "only 22 per cent" is attributable directly to labor. In this category he evidently included such problems as manpower shortages in various plants, strikes, employee turnover, etc.

Soldiers in Foundries

For example, a shortage of hands to make forgings and castings essential to motor transport has led the army to release 1,000 soldiers to man foundries and forges.

Two thousand heavy trucks were lost last month, Krug said, through a series of strikes in Detroit, slowing output of truck parts.

Twenty-six per cent of the total lag Krug attributed to changes in design and introduction of new models to assembly lines; 12 per cent to bottlenecks in plans facilities; and the biggest share, 40 per cent, to suddenly increased demand by the military which could not be met immediately.

He named big guns and shells, heavy trucks and tires, airborne radar, cotton duck for tents, and assault transports and freighters as the outstanding needs. To remedy production ills in the first four items, Krug and manpower officials spent last week consulting with plane managements in Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

"Terrific" demand for heavy tires to replace those mangled on the supply routes to the front were reported. A certain group of 240 trucks, Krug said, is "chewing up one tire per truck per day."

Emphasizing last week's warning by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes that the reconversion of industry must take a back seat for the time being, Krug said WPB's detailed reconversion plan now is virtually complete but can not be announced until the end of European hostilities is more definitely sighted.

28 P. C. of Munitions Program Held Critical by WPB Head

Washington, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Terming 28 per cent of the munitions program "critical," J. A. Krug today said Gen. Eisenhower has notified Washington that his progress against Germany will be paced by delivery of arms.

"The big push now on against the West Wall is entirely dependent upon the flow of materials to those six armies," Mr. Krug chairman of the War Production Board, told the National Press Club in an address.

"Not long ago Gen. Eisenhower laid it flat on the table," Mr. Krug said. "He cabled us saying: 'You tell us what you can deliver and we'll tell you when the war will end.'

"We have tried to tell him. He has used the information to plan his attack. It is up to us to make good."

This is the "most critical phase" of the war, Mr. Krug observed, with the European drive coinciding with progress in the Pacific running several months ahead of schedule. It finds 60 per cent of the munitions program on schedule or ahead, he said, the other 40 per cent lagging.

28 Per Cent Critical..

Mr. Krug said 28 per cent of the total may be described as critical, meaning that in those programs "if we had more we would use it, and if we had more we would improve our chances of early success and saving American lives."

Of the behind-schedule programs 26 per cent are lagging because of changes and improvements in design, the WPB chief said. Forty per cent because of suddenly increased military demands, as in the case of heavy shells; 12 per cent because of bottlenecks in plant facilities, and about 22 per cent traceable directly to labor.

Heavy artillery, big shells, heavy trucks and heavy-duty tires are the major worries at the moment, he asserted.

Tires are in terrific demand, Mr. Krug added, with requests for replacements "almost pyramiding month by month." One group of 240 trucks in France, he said, is chewing up almost one tire a truck a day.

Cost of One Strike.

Mr. Krug said a series of strikes in Detroit last month lost 2,000 heavy trucks through the delay in delivery of vital parts.

In a question period after his address, Mr. Krug was asked whether civilian production would be expanded:

"We are not going to expand a lot as long as we have this load of war production on our back," he replied.

Although plans for the reconversion of industry after Germany's collapse are practically completed, he added, WPB will be unable to tell industry what controls will be dropped "until we know better when the war is going to end."

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Scarcity Blamed On Arms Priority

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Priority of ammunition movement was advanced by army authorities today as one explanation of the cigarette shortage in France.

With the present big push developing, shells were unloaded instead of smokes, resulting in a "certain piling up" of shipping, it was explained.

Fag-frantic GIs have been wondering why post exchanges in England and in French areas back of the front have to hold off on sales for awhile to all but air forces. Officials here gave assurances that it was only temporary.

"Sufficient cigarettes have been going over. There is no question about that," they said.

Advisory Board Nominations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations for members of the War Mobilization Advisory Board:

Public members—O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina; William H. Davis, of New York; Anna M. Rosenberg, of New York.

Labor members—William Green, of Ohio; Philip Murray, of Pennsylvania; T. C. Cashen, of New York.

Agriculture members — Edward A. O'Neal, of Alabama; James G. Patton, of Colorado; Albert S. Goss, of Washington.

Industry members—Eric A. Johnston, of Washington; George H. Mead, of Ohio; Nathaniel Dyke jr., of Arkansas.

VANDENBERG HITS PLAN TO DOUBLE SECURITY TAXES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—(AP) Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) said tonight his proposal to freeze present social security taxes "has absolutely nothing to do with the expansion of social security coverage or of old age benefits."

Vandenberg is heading a fight to prevent by Congressional action, the automatic doubling of Social Security taxes on January 1, 1945. He took his arguments to the public in a speech prepared for radio delivery.

Discussing what he called "some of the amazing misconceptions regarding this problem," he said:

"This pay-roll tax question has absolutely nothing to do with the expansion of Social Security coverage or of old age benefits. I favor broad expansion of coverage and an equitable increase in benefits, particularly in the lower brackets. If and when this occurs pay-roll taxes must increase in proportion. That's something else. This problem today is solely what pay-roll taxes shall be paid for today's benefits. If the tax doubles in January, no worker will get a penny's additional benefit. Yet I have been pilloried, in this fight, as opposing better and broader Social Security. Instead, I am simply opposing doubled taxes on 48,000,000 workers, and their employers, to pay for existing benefits.

"These pay-roll taxes deal only with old age insurance. They have absolutely nothing to do with other parts of the Social Security system."

Vandenberg said the old age reserve of $5,450,000,000 as of last June 12 was from eight to twelve times the highest estimated prospective expenditure for benefits in any of the next five years. He said Treasury Secretary Morgenthau told the House Ways and Means committee in 1939 that the reserve need not be more than three times the prospective annual benefits.

OPPOSES PROBE OF PEARL HARBOR

Barkley Puts War Before Inquiry By Congress

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—A move by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) for a Congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor assault ran into prompt Administration opposition today in the Senate.

Senator Barkley (Ky.), majority leader, declared that while he was as interested as anyone else in obtaining the full story of the Japanese attack, "it is more important to win this war than it is to find out what happened at Pearl Harbor."

"It would be unfortunate," Barkley said, "for public attention to be diverted from the great task of winning the war."

Proposed 10-Man Committee

The Democratic leader took the floor after Ferguson filed a resolution to create a 10-member committee to conduct a full inquiry into the Pearl Harbor episode and events preceding the Japanese surprise attack of December 7, 1941.

The resolution was referred to the Military Affairs Committee headed by retiring Senator Reynolds (D., N. C.). The committee might consider the investigation proposal at its next meeting, Friday.

Barkley's idea was that any such inquiry should wait consideration by the new Congress convening in January, and that it should be postponed until after the crucial phase of the European war.

Hatch Position Uncertain

Senator Hatch (D., N. M.) said that, while he thought an investigation is justified to bring out the facts, he didn't know that he would support Ferguson's resolution at this time.

Ferguson has proposed that Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, who were relieved of their Pearl Harbor commands, be among the first witnesses called.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has recommended another six-month extension, from December 7, of the time in which court-martial proceedings could be started.

TIGHTENING UP OF LIVING COST SOUGHT BY OPA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — (AP) The OPA tonight rushed a brake adjustment on the nation's price control machinery—a tightening up intended to halt a slight upturn in living costs.

The projected new control, aimed at holding down textile and clothing prices, was regarded by some observers as a fresh indication that the government probably will delay any basic change in the "Little Steel" wage formula until Germany is defeated. Stricter price control in the meantime is a "must" program to keep costs of essential commodities tied to wage levels.

OPA speeded work on the new regulation following stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson's statement Sunday that wherever price and production controls are too lax—as is the case of textiles and clothing—we must tighten them."

This measure, it was understood, is designed to increase output of low-cost clothing by plugging loopholes that have caused manufacturers and convertors to turn to production of higher-priced garments. Overfinishing fabrics to command a better price is one practice that may be eliminated, OPA officials said.

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WLB ORDERS STRIKERS BACK

Phone Operators Told To Go Back Or Face Seizure

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—The War Labor Board directed tonight

that Ohio telephone operators return to work immediately or face Government seizure of the facilities.

WLB Hearing Chairman N. P. Feisinger gave union officials until 10 A. M. tomorrow to decide whether they would recommend that members of the State Federation of Telephone Workers return to work.

Must Resume Work

The WLB official said that the work musts be resumed before the Labor Board could undertake a disposition of grievances. He stressed that this had been the procedure in all strikes.

"It may be," Feisinger told the unionists, "that this case may require special procedure. When the operators are back at work they will have the right to ask adoption of such special procedures and they will be granted the board's power."

Seizure Only Alternative

"The only alternative," Feisinger asserted, "is possible Government seizure. In this case, work would be resumed under the same terms as prevailed at the time the strike started."

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The board's directive for immediate termination of the strike came after an executive session. Union officials declined to say immediately what they would do, telling the board they would give their answer tomorrow.

Michigan Phone Workers To Support Ohio Strike

Detroit, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Michigan Telephone Employes' Federation voted its "willingness to strike" in support of a walkout of affiliated Ohio telephone operators in a mass meeting here tonight, but withheld further action pending clarification of the War Labor Board's attitude in the Ohio case.

Miss Florence Karp, vice-president of the Michigan group, said employes who left their posts to participate in the meeting would return to their posts immediately upon its adjournment. Earlier a Michigan Bell Telephone Company spokesman had said absence of 70 of 525 night operators had resulted in some curtailment of Detroit service. The regional War Labor Board stepped into the picture earlier today with a telegraphed appeal to the Michigan Telephone Employes' Federation to refrain from voting strike action.

SEES NO CUT IN PEACE WAGE

Roosevelt Discusses Tendency On Shortened Hours

THE WASHINGTON SCENE:

Roosevelt nominates Surplus Property and own Advisory Board members.....P 11

Two Chaplains Corps Generals are nominated.....Page 11

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed belief today that the tendency would be to keep weekly wages—"take-home pay"—at wartime levels when working hours shorten with return to civilian production.

The President, at a news conference, described as awfully good a recent statement by Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, that his company intended to maintain employes' earnings as far as possible when a 40-hour work week was resumed.

A lot of others are thinking the same way, Mr. Roosevelt declared.

Rounds Out Wage Policy

The President's remarks rounded out a pattern of a two-point Administration wage policy apparently taking shape from recent developments:

To "hold the line" with the Little Steel formula and keep general wage increases down to 15 per cent. above the January, 1941, level at least until Germany is defeated.

To allow "straight time" increases high enough to maintain approximate existing weekly wages once war production is scaled back and a 40-hour week restored for workers now putting in longer hours and getting overtime "bonus pay."

This would mean a 30 per cent. increase in "straight time" pay for the worker who, for instance, is working now 48 hours a week and getting time-and-one-half pay for the last eight hours.

Why They Quit War Jobs

One reason workers are quitting war jobs, Mr. Roosevelt remarked, was because of fear they won't have jobs after the war. But not only the Government but industry as well is working awfully hard to see that they do have jobs, he added.

The President was told that some war workers apparently were seeking jobs in civilian industry because they feared there would be "quite a lag" between the time when war plants halt arms production and the time when they begin civilian production.

Mr. Roosevelt said he would reply by telling a story. When the big rush was on to convert from civilian to war production, he said, the automobile companies estimated it would take them from three to six months to convert, but they did it in half that time.

He said he felt it might be the same with reconversion.

Two GI Congressmen-Elect Prefer House To Reveille

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Two GIs on leave today tested out the House seats they will occupy in January, shook hands with Speaker Sam Rayburn and opined:

"This beats reveille at dawn."

The words were those of Private William J. Green, 34, father of four, elected to the House from Philadelphia. The sentiments were echoed by Sergt. Melvin Price, 39-year-old bachelor, elected from East St. Louis, Ill.

Reveille—That Was Tough

"That reveille . . . that was the toughest," said Price.

Neither of them is quite through with the bugle despite their election.

Green's furlough expires this week end and he has to be back at Camp Lee, Virginia. Price is on a three-day pass from the same cantonment.

As soon as the vote is certified—there is no doubt of their election but the absentee ballots delayed it—each will doff his uniform. They will enter Congress when the 79th session convenes in January.

Rayburn Welcomes Them

"Glad to see you," said Rayburn as he welcomed the two Democrats in his private office.

Neither soldier is new to politics. Price was secretary to an Illinois Representative and had ten years experience on Capitol Hill. Green was in politics in Philadelphia and was an employe in the Governor's personnel office in Harrisburg, Pa., during the Earle administration from 1935 to 1939.

COX OFFERS OLIVE BRANCH

House Member Seeks White House, Congress Harmony

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—Capitol Hill witnessed today the first sign of lessening antagonism between Congress and the White House. Representative Cox (D., Ga.) took the House floor and delivered a dramatic appeal for restoration of harmony.

Cox, one of the Southerners frequently at odds with the Administration, declared:

"I look upon the election as a magnificent personal tribute to the President. The people have said that they want him and certainly the world salutes him as its first citizen.

Harmonious Relations Needed

"We need to establish harmonious relations with the executive branch of the Government and maintain those harmonious relations."

The speech was described by Representative Priest (D., Tenn.) as "the most significant speech the House has heard in many a month," and it caused immediate speculation on this big question growing out of the November 7 election:

Will the Administration regain firm control in the House, where for two years major legislation has been dominated by a coalition of Republicans and anti-Administration Democrats?

The Democrats gained in the election a House plurality of 53 members over the Republicans for the new Congress convening January 3. In the old Congress their margin dropped to 214 Democrats to 212 Republicans.

Anti-Administration Defeats

The number of anti-Administration Democrats in the old House has been estimated from 25 to 60—most of them Southerners. Several, however, were defeated in Democratic primaries.

In the last year the President rebuffed repeatedly in Congress has fought back with his veto power. The antagonism between the White House and Capitol Hill came to a sensational climax when Mr. Roosevelt vetoed the 1944 tax bill as "inadequate," and Congress promptly overrode the veto.

Priest described the Cox speech as "pointing toward the recapture by the House of the same unity for dealing with the big peacetime problems that characterized the war effort."

Has Seen No Boasting

"I have been tremendously impressed," Cox told the House, "by the fact that there has not been in this House up to the present time any boasting or any complaining over the recent election. A winner should always be humble and a loser silent. Humility is a velvet garment that cloaks all other virtues and without it they are poorly clad.

"We need to continue united on the war and on the peace that will follow. . . . That can be done by the exercise of [illegible] on both sides, by trust [illegible] confidence. We all love [illegible] flag, our problems are [illegible] and our obligations the [illegible]

White House Identifies Myers As Senator

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—It isn't official, according to the election clerks, but the White House decided today that Representative Francis Myers, of Pennsylvania, has been elected to the Senate.

He was identified as Senator Myers on the President's engagement list. Myers, a Democrat, ran against incumbent Senator James Davis, Republican. Final outcome of the race will not be known until Pennsylvania completes its count of soldier ballots, scheduled to start tomorrow.

Myers, along with Senator Guffey (D., Pa.), Democratic State Chairman David Lawrence and Philadelphia's Democratic Chairman James A. Clark, led off the President's engagements today.

TEAMSTERS UNION FIGHTS LIBEL SUIT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—(AP) The AFL Teamsters union and its president, Daniel J. Tobin, today asked dismissal of libel suits seeking a total of $400,000 as an aftermath of the "Battle of the Statler."

The suits, filed by Naval Lt. Randolph Dickins Jr., and Lt. Comdr. James H. Suddeth, grew out of an article published in a union magazine, the International Teamster. It was an account of a fight at the Statler the night of President Roosevelt's opening campaign address last September 23.

In answers filed today in Federal court, the union and Tobin said the magazine is published only for members, is not a commercial publication and carries no advertising. They also contended the article was not published with any malicious intent, that it was truthful and that union members were deeply interested in receiving information concerning the hotel incident.

Tobin said further that as editor of the publication he acts only on behalf of the union and not in a personal capacity.

Dickins and Suddeth said after the fight that they were accosted by union members after Mr. Roosevelt's speech with demands for their political views.

In their suits, they claimed the article contained untruthful statements which if true could subject them to courts martial.

Did Not Use Deity's Name; Just 'Damn,' Says President

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that he did not take the name of the Deity in vain when a voting-booth handle failed to work for him on election day.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked at a news conference whether anything "sinister" had come from the polling booth where he cast his ballot at the old Town Hall in Hyde Park, N. Y.

The facts, the President said, were that an old friend, Tom Leonard, was standing outside the green-curtained booth when he entered, pulled the lever, failed to get a click, had another try, and locked the booth.

What He Really Said

So, Mr. Roosevelt said, he called out to Tom that the damn thing won't work.

Some person—the President said he didn't know who, but he must be awfully deaf—added another short word before the damn, which he said he didn't use.

The President said that he thought, for the record, he should tell the story so he would get no more letters from ministerial associations.

The Glendale Ministerial Association, of Glendale, Cal., announced November 16 it was writing the President asking him to apologize for "shocking profanity" when using the voting machine.

Text Or Article

The latter was based upon a report in the magazine *Time*, which said:

"From the green-curtained voting booth came a clank of gears as the main control lever jerked irritably back and forth. Then a voice, familiar to all of the United States and to most of the world, spoke distinctly from behind the curtains: 'the good-damned thing won't work.'"

In a light vein, Mr. Roosevelt declared he wasn't suggesting that the White House Correspondents' Association take up the credentials of the reporter involved, but he said the association might pay expenses for a good ear doctor.

Is Firm in Denial

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21 (AP).—James C. Petrillo said here today that he knew "nothing about" a report that he had protested against members of the Marine Corps band giving lessons in off-duty hours.

"You've got me there," Mr. Petrillo said. He is here to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"It's news to me," Mr. Petrillo added. "We don't stop anybody from giving lessons."

Asked specifically about a letter which Marine Corps headquarters said in Washington it had received from Mr. Petrillo, the musicians' leader said, "I know nothing about it."

Cooper In Radio Appeal For Free World Press

New York, Nov. 21 (AP)—Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, said tonight that "it is my deep conviction that unless we guarantee the freedom of the press throughout the world, the next generation will be fighting World War III."

Speaking on a radio program in connection with an adaptation of his book "Barriers Down," broadcast over NBC, Cooper said representatives of the AP, the United Press, International News Service, and other news-gathering organizations would demand that the peace treaty following the end of the war "include a provision guaranteeing world-wide freedom of the press."

He said he regarded "the barriers that were placed in the way of those who wanted a completely unhampered world news service as barriers to world peace," adding "but I am happy to point out tonight that the ideal of untrammeled news gathering and news dissemination appealed to people outside the United States."

Comprehensive WLB Wage Report Predicted

New York, Nov. 21 (AP)—A "comprehensive" report on wages will be submitted by the War Labor Board to Economic Stabilizer Fred Vinson within three or four weeks, for transmittal to President Roosevelt, Theodore W. Kheel, the WLB's executive director said today.

He told the Commerce and Industry Association of New York the study, "far broader than the recent cost of living analysis," probably would provide the basis for future wage policies.

Declining to predict what might be decided on the Little Steel wage formula, now in dispute, Kheel pointed out:

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"I think that if the Little Steel formula is changed, the general expectation would be that the whole structure of wages would be changed. . . . Everybody would expect a wage increase, but that will not be the case."

The law covering wage stabilization, he pointed out, directs the President to stabilize at the level of September 15, 1942, so far as is practicable.

SAYS SON OF FDR AIDED BATTLERS

Dance Hall Manager Says Col. Roosevelt Outmaneuvered MPs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—(AP) Max Huddle, 31-year-old floor manager of a dance hall, said tonight he had complained to the army district provost marshal that a man he identified as Col. Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, interceded in an early morning fight on Broadway between Huddle and four soldiers. As a result, Huddle said, the soldiers were able to leave before Military Police arrived.

Lieut. Col. John McNulty, District Provost Marshal, said a complaint by Huddle was being investigated. He added that any further comment would come from the public relations office of the Second Service command. A spokesman at that office said there would be no statement tonight.

Huddle declared he recognized the army officer as Colonel Roosevelt from photographs he had seen. He added that he overheard a companion of the man he identified as Colonel Roosevelt tell military police that "a son of the President is involved."

Huddle said he fought the soldiers for 20 minutes after they dragged him from a taxicab, which he said they wanted to use.

"I was still holding my own when a taxi drove up and two officers got out," Huddle said. "One was Colonel Elliott Roosevelt and the other was a major whose name I haven't learned.

Told Soldiers to "Scram"

"This major took hold of me," Huddle related, "while Colonel Roosevelt pushed the soldiers aside and told them to scram. I moved toward the colonel to protest, but the major put his hand on my shoulder and said I was under arrest. Just then someone in the crowd yelled, 'here come the MPs.'"

Huddle continued: "The Colonel got into his cab after a quick word with the major, leaving the major with me. When the MPs arrived I heard the major say, 'keep this quiet. A son of the President is involved.' Then the major got away —fast."

The Waldorf Astoria hotel, where Colonel Roosevelt had been staying since his arrival here a week ago from overseas, said he had checked out.

In Washington the White House said Colonel Roosevelt was not there and the War Department said it had no knowledge of his whereabouts.

BOSTON'S NINE DAY TRUCK STRIKE ENDS

Men Vote to Return to Work After Warned by War Labor Board.

BOSTON, Nov. 21—(AP) Boston's nine-day truck strike ended tonight when 2,000 union members voted to return to work a few hours after the War Labor Board had ordered the men to go back to their jobs or face government penalties.

Representatives of the strikers, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), said that hundreds of trucks would start to roll out of freight-jammed terminals tonight and that the tie-up would be "completely cleared tomorrow."

The action ending the strike, caused by an intra-union conflict, was in the form of a standing vote.

A few dissenters made a brief stand for continuing the strike at least until tomorrow.

Fourteen suspended members of the Brotherhood told the meeting that the War Labor Board had assured them that all drivers, except the fourteen, could return to their jobs without penalty.

The suspended drivers said that they had agreed to remain suspended and to stand trial before union officials next Tuesday and Wednesday.

A new sub committee of non-suspended drivers announced that State Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty had arranged for them to meet tomorrow with union officials and state and federal conciliators to settle the issues involved in the tie-up.

The thousand of strikers gave a rising vote of "appreciation" for Labor Commissioner Moriarty and speakers declared that "the commissioner was the outstanding and most understanding man in negotiations to settle the work stoppage."

The strike-ending vote came with Boston terminals glutted with perishable foods for Thanksgiving and many industries, including the shoe and leather trade, on the point of laying off help or closing shops because of transportation difficulties, according to Chamber of Commerce officials.

Several hours before the strikers voted to start trucks rolling, the War Labor Board had issued a directive ordering the men to return to face government penalties.

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CAPT. C. W. STYER COMMANDER OF ATLANTIC SUBS

GROTON, Nov. 21. — (AP) The public relations office at the Navy submarine base announced today that Rear Admiral Freeland A. Daubin, commander of submarines, Atlantic Fleet, had been transferred to command of the Brooklyn Navy yard.

At the Brooklyn Navy yard Admiral Daubin will relieve Rear Admiral Munroe Kelly who, on November 6, was appointed commander of the Third Naval District, succeeding Rear Admiral William R. Monroe.

Admiral Daubin, who is 58, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1909, was in the submarine service from 1912 to 1924 and, after a 15-year period of duty with surface craft, returned to submarines and was commander of the submarine base at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack.

It was at his insistence that the British turned the German submarine U-111 over to the United States after the first World War, and he brought the craft to America with a crew that had only a few days in which to learn how to operate her.

The Admiral has two sons who are Navy officers, another who is an Army lieutenant and a daughter married to a Navy commander.

He is one of the Navy's most violent objectors to the use of the term "pigboat" for a submarine.

"They are as clean," he once told [illegible] any ship afloat [illegible] possible for a [illegible] our subs."

YD Men Receive Greetings From Heroic French General

WATERBURY, Nov. 21 — (AP) Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, commander of the First French Army spearheading the historic smash into the Belfort gap is a friend and former comrade of several Connecticut men of the 26th division of World War I. He likewise is an acquaintance of many others who served with the Yankee Division when its units, marching beside the French, pushed the Germans back over the same ground which their G.I. sons are now covering in the unfolding Eisenhower drive to Berlin.

The identity of the French general and his association with New England ex-servicemen has been established by Charles E. Hart, president of the Chase Brass & Copper company, and a veteran of the Yankee Division.

Mr. Hart the other day received a letter from the western front confirming his hunch that France's new military genius is the man with whom he and other Waterburians served in France 26 years ago.

The letter bore the signature of Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, commander of the reborn First French army that is now redeeming the honor of a nation sent down to ignominous defeat by the Nazis in 1940.

Mr. Hart disclosed that the general commanding the south side of the Allied line in the powerful Belfort gap offensive and the Capt. de Lattre, who was on the staff of the 21st Infantry Division in 1918, are one and the same person. This unit flanked the 26th's 51st Infantry Brigade in World War I.

The general expressed to Mr. Hart a wish to be remembered to all his former New England comrades. In behalf of his American-equipped French fighting men and the people of his beloved country, he wrote in graceful terms of the appreciation which France holds for the "great generosity of your country and her old and faithful friends of the last war who have crossed the Atlantic again."

"Thanks to all of you we are able to breathe freedom anew," the letter said.

De Lattre asked the industrialist and one-time 51st brigade staff officer to convey his regards to Brig. [illegible] Peter Traub, World War I [illegible]st and to his [illegible]ends of 1918. [illegible]oy and pride [illegible] of the First French army and by the side of your heroic (American) soldier," the leter stated.

The 102d infantry of Connecticut, a National Guard unit, was part of the 51st that fought in the Chemin Des Dames sector.

Germany Described As Psychiatry Problem

Philadelphia, Nov. 21 (AP)—Friedelind Wagner, granddaughter of Richard Wagner, immortal German composer, believes that the problem of Germany is not so much one for the militarist or the economist as for phychiatrist.

"Germany must be either at your throat or at your feet," she declared in a talk before the Contemporary Club last night.

The Allies must establish a powerful leader to supplant Hitler and "bully" the Germans into thinking and acting like civilized people, she said. She warned that the Nazis themselves must sign the peace, "not civilian stooges, as in 1919."

Dutch Eye South America

Miami, Fla., Nov. 21 (AP)—Jan Van As, director of the Netherlands Information Bureau on Latin-American Service, left today for Rio de Janeiro t begin a survey of possible post-war developments between the Netherlands and Latin America.

McNutt Warns Against Fumble Near War's End

Tells A. F. L. Session Unity on Home Front Is Vital; Roosevelt Sends Message

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21 (AP).—Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man-Power Commission, warned labor, industry and government today against fumbling the ball on the ten-yard line with the war's end in prospect.

Mr. McNutt, addressing the American Federation of Labor, told of unwillingness of workers to labor in certain essential industries, difficulties over unemployment security provisions in some states and hitches due to arguments over race or color.

The McNutt address and a message from President Roosevelt, read by A. F. L. President William Green and asking for increasing production "to shorten the war" highlighted today's convention session which took up consideration of reports.

Mr. McNutt urged an all-out war effort to defeat Germany and Japan and "meet the challenges of reconversion and peace or face World War III, a rocket war of total death." He said that "home-front indifference" should not take precedence over the needs of American boys on the war fronts.

"Management in some foundries is still producing non-essential products or is still clinging to peace-time employment restrictions of race and color," Mr. McNutt said. "Unions, too, have a responsibility to see that democracy works within the ranks of labor."

Labor Migration

Mr. McNutt said that higher wage industries have induced labor to migrate from low wage industries, causing shortages of war goods. "For example, shipbuilding and aviation industries helped drain low wage labor from textile, forge and foundry industries, putting some of the latter in the critical class," he explained.

"The answer of attracting workers back into low wage war industries lies in a revitalized sense of responsibility to the American people, including America's fighting men. The team of management, labor and government must assume this responsibility, and cut across sectional, regional, industrial, class and race lines."

President Roosevelt, in his message, conveyed his greetings to the convention and lauded American working men and women for doing "a fine production job the like of which the world has never seen before."

Text of Roosevelt Message

The text follows:

"Thank you very much for your sincere and cordial invitation to attend and address the sixty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you in New Orleans, but the job of going ahead with the war makes it impossible for me to do so at this time.

"This war job is of first importance and concern to all of us, to American soldiers, sailors and marines, who are winning it on land and sea and in the skies all over the world; to American workers, to American employers and to American farmers.

"It is the task of us at home to leave nothing undone so that our fighting men may continue gaining their glorious victories on every front.

"We have been discharging that high duty in a very full measure. American working men and women have done a production job the like of which the world has never seen before. They have supplied our fighters with the finest weapons in record quantities, weapons with which they are beating the enemy and with which they will keep on beating him everywhere they meet.

"American employers with their ingenuity and drive and American farmers with their industry and patience have shared with American working men and women in getting so well done the job of producing the weapons, materials and supplies needed by American fighting men. We have all worked to that end and it has paid off in victories and the saving of lives. We can and we must stay unceasingly at the production job so as to shorten the war.

"I know that there will be no letdown in this task by any group of patriotic Americans and I know that such co-operation will continue after the war is won so that we can win a peace for the world which will be just and lasting and in the interest of safety, protection and well being of generations yet unborn.

"Please extend my greetings and best wishes for a successful meeting to those attending the annual convention.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

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GLOBAL AERIAL ACCORD LIKELY

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—(AP) Work on a global air transport agreement continued today in an atmos-

phere of declining optimism that it could be completed in Chicago.

While delegates to the International Civil Aviation conference studied for the first time the results of protracted private conferences between the Americans, Canadians and British, the "Big Three" themselves renewed attempts to answer the questions left open in the 3,000-word proposal to establish "the international air administration."

These questions—what are to be the "freedoms of the air" and "how shall airline capacity be adjusted to traffic needs"—were described as so closely related that one answer will settle both. But that answer is the one which has eluded diplomatic and aviation experts of the United States and the British Commonwealth through months of private consultations in London, Ottawa, Washington, and Chicago.

Failure to find the solution here, an official explained, will not mean and end to the search, since such a contingency was anticipated in the agenda prepared for this conference. Nonetheless, it would be a disappointment to delegation leaders who thought they saw a path to agreement after reaching Chicago and became determined to follow it through before leaving.

U. S. WINS POINTS IN AIR PARLEYS

Proposed Rules Follow Plan of American Delegates.

Chicago, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—A proposal for global air regulation written by the United States, Canada and Great Britain left but two important items for settlement today.

The plan—lacking decision on the broad principle of free air everywhere and a method for adjusting carrying capacity to traffic volume—has been laid before delegates to the International Civil Aviation Conference for study and consideration in preparation for a general meeting tomorrow morning.

The language of the plan is largely that of the Canadian proposal presented when the conference opened on November 1, but its content cuts close to the course charted by the United States. A major and expected victory for the American delegation headed by Adolf A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, was abandonment of Canada's proposal for assignment of international routes by a world authority.

Canada's Suggestion Accepted.

The United States accepted, apparently with little urging, Canada's suggestion for establishment of rates and fares through an operators' conference. Such a plan is in effect in this country in other fields.

While the broad issue of freedom of transit sought by the American delegation was passed over, some concession to pressure from many countries was made by the United States in agreeing to authorize each nation to fix the route and stopping places for foreign aircraft entering its air space.

In general outline the partial draft provides for a central authority which in addition to administering a technical convention would have wide advisory powers and the duty of collecting and disseminating air transport data. Its final form seems certain to include at least a measure of economic control.

Chief Stumbling Block.

Chief stumbling block is the tussle over limitation of traffic carrying capacity, the British plan for dividing business. As an example of the problem, the British proposal would prevent an American plane flying a route from New York to Warsaw from picking up passengers at intermediate stops on the outbound trip or from carrying passengers part of the way on its return.

If that issue can be settled, an official said, it will be possible to work out a system of carrying capacity controls.

Here, briefly, is what the plan issued thus far would do:

Equal Representation.

Establish the International Air Administration with an assembly having equal representation for all; a fifteen-member board of directors chosen by the assembly, which would award seven seats to nations of chief importance in air transport; vest the authority with power to review tariffs, to recommend pooling of services, receive statistical data and other information, conduct research, provide air-line ground facilities when requested and consult on postal rates.

Provide for negotiation between countries or between a country and a company for commercial rights—a major United States achievement.

Permit joint air-line operations by two or more countries.

Replace the 1919 Paris and 1928 Havana agreements on technical standards and procedures with a modern convention.

Forbid discrimination between countries or between a national air line and its foreign competitors in the same field.

And, finally, provide for adjustment of disputes.

Left for negotiation were the questions of freedom of the air, adjustment of capacity to traffic, treatment of United Nations not now ready to begin flying international air lines, and the manner in which signatories may withdraw from the convention.

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CIO Reaffirms No Strike Pledge for the Duration

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—(AP) Following close upon the heels of a fervent plea by CIO-president Philip Murray, the 600 delegates to the annual convention today unanimously reaffirmed their no-strike pledge for the duration of the war, and thus headed off any possible revolt against its terms.

The resolution, which had not been expected to reach the floor until tomorrow, was read at the afternoon session, and when the reading was completed, Murray came to his feet with his plea that delegates maintain "the integrity of labor."

"Our people can't regard lightly a pledge of this description," he said slowly and solemnly, "it is a sacred pledge made to the people of the United States that it shall be our purpose to help our boys win this war. It is the purpose of the CIO to maintain this pledge until the enemy is completely whipped."

The text of the resolution said "there could be no question" of the CIO's basic responsibility "to continue the pledge."

"Each member and leader," the resolution asserted, "must make it his responsibility to discharge with scrupulous care this sacred obligation."

"It is argued by some," Murray asserted, "that we are undermining labor, that we are defeating the purpose of labor unions. There are those who say labor is losing ground. To them it will be of interest that the dues-paying members of the CIO increased 669,000 during the last 12 months.

Must Make It Work

"I hope that you'll make the resolution work when you get back home to your organizations. We can't just read a resolution and then have someone violate it. It's not just an expression of good will."

In the morning session, the crowd came cheering to its feet, chanting "Wallace in '48" when Vice-president Henry A. Wallace told the delegates that "postwar, daring overall concepts" must be put to work promptly and carried out "vigorously" for the benefit of the laborer and small business man.

"Without such concepts vigorously carried out, some form of government socialism is a certainty," Wallace declared.

His appearance touched off cheering and table pounding among the 600 delegates in the large Stevens Hotel ballroom. The vice-president was the C.I.O.'s choice for renomination at the Democratic national convention last summer. Repeated shouts of "forty-eight, forty-eight" indicated delegates at this two-day-old meeting were looking forward four years.

Discussing the "high take home or annual wage" question, Wallace said certain problems for the smaller business man stand out clearly.

"A small or young concern without reserves and having no prospect of accumulating reserves under present tax laws will have to discharge many of its workers at the first breath of depression no matter how great its prosperity during the war," he said.

"A new business even though it has a big volume and makes big profits two-thirds of the time has to pay so much of its profits to government that it cannot stand even a small shock of depression without firing its workers.

"Some type of government payroll insurance must be found to tide sound, young businesses over temporary depressions. Possibly a modification in tax laws will serve the purpose.

"Large, old concerns must be prevented from increasing already overlarge pools of dead capital. Vital, young concerns must be given an incentive to employ more people. Little men with big ideas must be given a chance to employ labor.

"To meet this problem means that post-war, daring overall concepts must be put promptly to work."

Army Gets 45 Million Pounds Of Turkey

Chicago, Nov. 21 (AP)—Thirty million pounds of turkey have been shipped overseas to American servicemen and women for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's dinners, and another 15,000,000 pounds will be served to servicemen in the United States, the Chicago Quartermaster Depot announced today.

While most of the birds were shipped frozen, some were packed in 12-ounce cans for German-held prisoners of war, to be routed by way of Switzerland and distributed by the American Red Cross. A similar provision for Americans held prisoner by Japan will be made through Vladivostok, the announcement said. Other turkey supplies were dropped by air to American forces in Burma.

The master Thanksgiving menu to be served to the armed forces in this country and to be equaled as closely as possible throughout the world consists of grapefruit juice, roast turkey with giblet sauce, sage dressing, mashed potatoes, stringbeans, corn, cranberry sauce, celery, olives, pickles, butter, hot rolls, pumpkin pie, apples, tangerines, candy, nuts and coffee.

Fifth Plant Converting To Superfortress Output

Boeing to Have Seattle Shop No. 2 Changed Over by March

SEATTLE, Nov. 21 (AP).—Conversion of Boeing Aircraft Company's local plant No. 2—birthplace of thousands of B-17 Flying Fortresses—to B-29 Superfortress production by next March was announced by the company today. It stated that when conversion is complete, five huge plants—Three Boeing, one Martin and one Bell—will be devoted entirely to production of Boeing B-29s, "principal weapon in the aerial war against Japan."

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"OUR TARGET WAS A V-2 STORAGE, ERECTION AND LAUNCHING SITE,"
ONE OF THE PILOTS SAID. "THERE WAS A LOT OF CLOUD BUT WE
FINALLY LOCATED IT IN A CLEARING IN THE WOODS. THE LEADERS'
BOMBS FELL DEAD ON THE TARGET. WE SAW PLENTY OF EXPLOSIONS."
TA1155PEW

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PILOTS KILLED TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE--RIDDLING THE LUFTWAFFE
THE ENEMY RISKED HIS FIGHTER FORCE AGAIN TODAY AND AMERICAN
AND SPRINGING HUGE LEAKS IN THE NAZIS' EBBING OIL SUPPLIES.
PRELIMINARY REPORTS CREDITED A SINGLE GROUP OF FIGHTERS WITH
BAGGING 21 ENEMY CRAFT, AN INDICATION THAT THE EARLY TOTAL OF 52

30.24— 20563

KILLS WOULD MOUNT WHEN FINAL FIGURES WERE AVAILABLE.

MAJ. GEORGE E.PREDDY, GREENSBORO, N.C. MUSTANG COMMANDER, RAN HIS SCORE TO 30 1/2 PLANES, FIVE OF THEM ON THE GROUND.

FLAK WAS DESCRIBED AS ONLY MODERATE OVER MERSEBURG, WHICH WAS HIT FOR THE 14TH TIME, BUT GROUND FIRE WAS INTENSE OVER HARBURG AND HAMBURG.

THE RECORD-SMASHING ESCORT WAS MADE UP OF 900 BRITAIN-BASED FIGHTERS OF THE EIGHTH AND MORE THAN 200 OF THE NINTH WHICH JOINED THE SUPPORT FROM AIRDROMES IN FRANCE.

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RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS TODAY REVEALED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN TO BLEED THE NAZI FIGHTING MACHINE TO DEATH BY AIR BLOWS. THE SYNTHETIC REFINERY AT BOTTROP WEST OF GELSENKIRCHEN, OBLITERATED IN THREE ATTACKS BY AMERICAN BOMBERS IN NOVEMBER AND ONE BY THE RAF LATE IN OCTOBER. IT HAD AN ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF 100,000 TONS OF FUEL. #

ADD LONDON—(FRYE) XX ST. DIE

THESE WERE AMONG THE GAINS SCORED BY THE ALLIES YESTERDAY ALONG THE 400-MILE WESTERN FRONT:

1--THE [illegible] SEVENTH ARMY, ADVANCIN[illegible]ILES IN LESS THAN 24 HOURS, R[illegible] THE APPROACHES OF SARRE[illegible] 32 MILES FROM THE RHINE. PUSHI[illegible]RTHEAST FROM CAPTURED BI[illegible] ALONG THE MAIN PARIS-STRASBOU[illegible]IGHWAY, THE AMERICANS S[illegible] UP MORE THAN 20 VILLAGES AND WE[illegible] WITHIN 14 MILES OF THE SAVERNE GAP. FORTY MILES TO THE SOUTH THEY HAD ENTERED THE BONHOMME PASS.

2--IN A NEW INVASION OF THE REICH, TANKS OF THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY PLUNGED TWO MILES INTO GERMANY'S RICH INDUSTRIAL SAAR BASIN AND WERE WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE GERMAN TOWN OF MERZIG, ON THE SAAR RIVER. TWELVE MILES TO THE NORTHWEST MECHANIZED CAVALRY UNITS PROWLED FIVE MILES INTO GERMANY UP THE MOSELLE RIVER VALLEY, ANCIENT GATEWAY TO THE RHINELAND. EAST OF NOW FALLEN METZ THE THIRD ARMY WAS FORGING AN ASSAULT RING ALONG A 25-MILE FRONT FROM NINE TO 12 MILES WEST AND SOUTH OF THE SAAR FRONTIER.

3--IN THE BATTLE FOR THE COLOGNE PLAIN THE AMERICAN FIRST AND NINTH AND THE BRITISH SECOND ARMIES REPULSED ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS AND PUSHED ONE TO TWO MILES DEEPER INTO GERMANY. THE NINTH ARMY COMPLETELY BREACHED ONE OF THE MOST FORMIDABLE MAN-MADE OBSTACLES ON THIS FRONT--AN ANTITANK DITCH 15 FEET DEEP, 15 FEET WIDE AND 10 MILES LONG AND FOUGHT TO WITHIN 2 1/2 MILES OF THE ROER RIVER.

A MAJOR NATURAL DEFENSE BARRIER BEFORE COLOGNE AND THE RHINE. NINE MILES TO THE SOUTH FIRST ARMY TROOPS WERE SIX MILES FROM THE ROER RIVER CITY OF DUREN, THE FIRST ARMY WAS 26 MILES FROM THE COLOGNE SUBURBS.

4--BRITISH TROOPS IN SOUTHEASTERN HOLLAND WERE WITHIN 3 1/2 MILES OF VENLO, THE PRINCIPAL MAAS RIVER TOWN BLOCKING THE WAY INTO GERMANY. THE GERMANS APPEARED TO BE PULLING OUT OF POSITIONS WEST OF THE MAAS.

FRENCH COLONIALS FOUGHT INSIDE THE OUTFLANKED FRENCH FORTRESS CITY OF BELFORT.

(THE BRITISH RADIO SAID THAT EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS HAD OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT "THE FORTRESS OF BELFORT HAS FALLEN." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY CBS.

(ANOTHER BRITISH BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC SAID THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY HAD LIBERATED ST.DIE, 45 MILES NORTH OF BELFORT. THIS TOWN WAS ALL THAT REMAINED TO THE GERMANS OF WHAT ONCE WAS THE STRONG MEURTHE RIVER LINE IN THE VOSGES).

AMONG THE TOWNS TAKEN BY SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS IN THE DRIVE NORTHEAST OF BLAMONT TO THE APPROACHES TO SARREBOURG WERE ST.GEORGES, ASPACH, IBIGNY, RICHEVAL, HATTIGNY, HEMING, LANDANGE, LORQUIN, LA NEUVEVILLE, FRAQUELFING AND NEIDERHOFF.

EAST OF BLAMONT THE SEVENTH TOOK TACONVILLE, CIREY, BERTRAMBOIS, VAL-ET-CHATILLON AND LAFRIMBOLE. LAFRIMBOLE, THE MOST ADVANCED POSITION, IS 32 MILES DUE WEST OF STRASBOURG.

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EIGHT MILES BELOW ST.DIE THE AMERICANS TOOK CORCIEUX, AT THE ENTRANCE TO BONHOMME PASS, AND ADVANCED THREE MILES TO THE NORTHEAST OCCUPYING ANOULD. SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF CORCIEUX THE FRENCH TOOK GERARDMER AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE SCHLUCHT PASS.

ONLY SCATTERED SNIPERS REMAIN TO BE TAKEN CARE OF IN METZ. IT APPEARS, HOWEVER, THAT THERE MAY BE NO FORMAL SURRENDER OF THE FRENCH FORTRESS CITY FOR LACK OF A GERMAN COMMANDER TO EFFECT IT. MAJ.GEN.ANTON DUNCKER, COMMANDER OF THE SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS THERE WAS CAPTURED BY AMERICAN THIRD ARMY UNITS YESTERDAY.

IN THE BATTLE AREA EAST AND NORTHEAST OF AACHEN, U.S. FIRST ARMY TROOPS CLEARED HASTENRATH, NORTHEAST OF STOLBERG, AND CAPTURED HEISTERN AND WENAU, SIX MILES WEST OF DUREN. LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES HAD TROOPS IN THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF ESCHWEILER.

JUST TO THE NORTH THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY REACHED GEREONSWEILER, FIVE MILES EAST OF FALLEN GEILENKIRCHEN, AND FREIALDENHOVE, TWO MILES FARTHER SOUTHEAST. THE NINTH WAS TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM THE ROER RIVER AT ITS CLOSEST APPROACH.

DN/KK/FW535AEW

STATES CONCERNED." ADD LONDON XX CONCERNED

IT ALSO POINTED OUT THAT UNDER THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS NO STEPS WOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO INTERVENE UNTIL WAR HAD BROKEN OUT, BUT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION WOULD INTERVENE WHEN VIOLENCE MERELY WAS THREATENED.

TA1113PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD WHISNER (A28) X X X GROUND STRAFING.

WHISNERS BIG FIGHT OCCURRED WHEN HIS FLIGHT OF FOUR MUSTANGS

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TORE INTO 30 F-WS AT ABOUT 19,000 FEET, KNOCKING DOWN 10 WITHOUT LOSS.

"WE CLIMBED INTO THEM," RELATED [illegible]8',34, "AND THEY STARTED

TO RUN IN ALL DIRECTIONS. THOSE WE DIDN'T GET NEVER REACHED THE BOMBERS. I GOT MY SIX BY JUST SITTING ON THEIR TAILS AND PEPPERING AWAY UNTIL THEY SPUN DOWN. IT WASN'T MUCH TROUBLE."

WHISNER HAS 95 MISSIONS TO HIS CREDIT, HAS DESTROYED 13 1/2 PLANES IN THE AIR AND THREE ON THE GROUND AND IS ONE OF HIS GROUP'S MOST DECORATED PILOTS. HE HOLDS THE AIR MEDAL WITH EIGHT OAK LEAF CLUSTERS THE DFC WITH TWO CLUSTERS AND THE SILVER STAR. THE LAST RIBBON WAS AWARDED HIM WHEN HE SHOT UP 10 LOCOMOTIVES ENROUTE TO HIS BASE AFTER A SHELL HAD TORN THROUGH HIS WING. AT ANOTHER TIME HE CIRCLED MAJ. PREDDY WHO HAD BEEN FORCED TO BAIL OUT IN THE CHANNEL AND BROUGHT HELP TO HIM.

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PILOTS OF THE 359TH MUSTANG GROUP REPORTED SEEING NEARLY 200 NAZI FIGHTERS WEST OF MERSEBURG. THEY DESTROYED 19 IN THE AIR, WITH LT. CLAUDE J.CRENSHAW OF MONRO, LA., BLASTING DOWN FIVE.

"WHEN I GOT BACK TO MY BASE, THEY TOLD ME ONLY THREE OF MY GUNS WERE FIRING," CRENSHAW SAID. MAJ. SAMUEL R.BECKLEY, THUNDERBOLT PILOT FROM GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., DESTROYED FOUR ME109S AND DAMAGED TWO OUT OF A GROUP OF 15 WEST OF HAMBURG. THREE KILLS WERE CREDITED TO LT.COL.JOHN C.MEYER, FOREST HILLS, L.I., WHO BROUGHT HIS TOTAL TO 16 IN THE AIR AND 13 ON THE GROUND. CAPT. FRED W.GLOVER, ASHEVILLE N.C., MAJ. RICHARD E.CONNOR, VICKSBURG, MISS., AND LT.COL.EDGAR B. GRAVETT, RED BLUFF, CALIF., EACH DESTROYED TWO IN THE AIR AND ONE ON THE GROUND. THOSE WITH TWO KILLS IN COMBAT WERE LT.CARL WALDRON, JR., HOPKINS, MINN., LT.DOUGLAS N.GROSHONG, SELMA, CALIF., AND LT. ROBERT H.FARLEY, CARMEL, CALIF. MAJOR N.KEPPLER, WAUWATOSA, WIS., SHOT DOWN ONE.

DA701PEW

LONDON, NOV.21-(AP)-SHIPS ARE BEING REROUTED AT SEA AND TRAINS DIVERTED FROM THEIR ORIGINAL DESTINATIONS TO FIT THE NEEDS OF EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS.

AN EMERGENCY IN BOMB SUPPLIES CAUSED BY THE ALL OUT CRUSHER BEING PUT ON GERMANY NECESSITATED DEVELOPING THE NEW DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WHICH [illegible]S CONCEIVED BY MAJ.JOHN B.TIBERI, JR., OF CHICAGO, CHIEF OF [illegible]ICE COMMAND'S AMMUNITION SUPPLY DIVISION.

3AEW

ADD SHAEF - (BEACHHEAD) XX STRONGHOLD

SOME OF THE 3,100 PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE METZ AREA REPORTED THAT ABOUT 600 GERMANS STILL WERE HOLDING OUTIN FORT DRIANT, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MOSELLE SOUTH OF METZ, BUT SAID THEY WERE RUNNING SHORT O[illegible]PPLIES.

SOUTHEAST OF METZ PATTON'S INFANTRY REGISTERED GAINS DESCRIBED IN FIELD DISPATCHES AS UP TO THREE MILES, WITH THE 26TH DIVISION OVER-RUNNING FALKENBURG (FALQUEMONT) IN THE OLD MAGINOT LINE 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN. THE 34TH DIVISION CLOSED IN ON HELLIMER, 10 MILES EAST-SOUTHEAST OF FALKENBURG. TROOPS WHO TOOK LELLING, EAST OF FALKENBURG, WERE WITHIN NINE MILES OF THE SAAR BORDER.

SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS PUSHING EASTWARD FROM THE BLAMONT AREA REPORTED THE GERMANS WERE FALLING BACK SO RAPIDLY THEY DID NOT EVEN PLANT THE USUAL MINEFIELDS, AND THERE WERE MANY INDICATIONS THE ENEMY TROOPS WERE ON THEIR WAY TO THE RHINE.

BATTLEFRONT DISPATCHES DISCLOSED THAT THE FIRST FRENCH ARMORED DIVISION IN ITS THRUST TO THE FLATLANDS BEYOND THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS REACHED THE RHINE AT HUNINGEN, KEMBS AND ROSENAY AND HAD CAPTURED AT LEAST FOUR OTHER TOWNS IN THEIR NORTHWARD THRUST TOWARD MULHOUSE.

THE FRENCH SAID THAT THEIR ARMORED UNITS WHICH SWEPT PAST ABANDONED GERMAN TANKS ARRIVED ON THE WEST BANK IN TIME TO SEE GERMAN TROOPS ATTEMPTING TO SWING ACROSS THE STREAM, SWOLLEN BY RAINS. THEY SAID ONE FERRY SANK UNDER THE WEIGHT OF NAZIS WHO CLIMBED ABOARD WITH QUANTITIES OF LOOT, INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD SILVER AND RADIOS.

("SHEER GUTS ON THE PART OF THE FRENCH AND UNWILLINGNESS TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH ON THE PART OF THE GERMANS" ENABLED THE FRENCH TO CAPTURE BELFORT MUCH MORE QUICKLY THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED, REPORTED AP CORRESPONDENT THOBURN WIANT, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE FRENCH IN THEIR SPECTACULAR SPLURGE TO THE RHINE. HE SAID THE MOP-UP OF BELFORT GAP WAS PROCEEDING SWIFTLY, WITH THE FRENCH POUNCING UPON COLUMNS OF HARASSED NAZIS.)

FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY BAD WEATHER HAMPERED ALL AIR SUPPORT ALL ALONG THE FRONT.

PS5PEW

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ADD AM. TROOPS NR. DUTCH BDR-(GRND) XXCOMBAT

THE GENERAL, WHO TOOK COMMAND OF THE DIVISION IN OCTOBER, 1943, SAID "SO FAR EVERYTHING HAS GONE ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE. I CAN'T ASK FOR ANYTHING MORE AT THIS POINT. I CAN'T SAY TOO MUCH IN PRAISE OF THE CANADIAN UNITS AND THE BRITISH WHO ARE SUPPORTING US WITH TANKS AND ARTILLERY.

WITH LT.FRANK DESSER OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., I WENT HUNTING THE DIVISION THIS MORNING IN THE SECTOR WHERE THE AMERICANS HAD REPLACED BRITISH UNITS NORTH OF BRECHT AND ST.LEONARD.

WE PULLED UP OUTSIDE A REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST IN A SMALL VILLA WHERE WE PRESENTED OUR CREDENTIALS TO LT.COL.A.E.LINKER OF KEWANEE, ILL., THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

LINKER INTRODUCED US TO A REGIMENTAL COMMANDER FROM MOBILE, ALA. (NAME NOT RELEASED) WHO INFORMED US WE WERE JUST IN TIME FOR LUNCH AND SERVED C-RATION, HARDTACK AND MARMALADE.

THE UNIT'S OPERATIONS OFFICER WAS MAJ.FRED J.FLETEE, 1510 FAIRFIELD, GLENDALE, CALIF., SUPPORTING ARTILLERY FIRE WAS GIVEN BY FORMATIONS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.COL.U.W.ALEXANDER OF OWENSBORO, KY., AND LT.COL.J.H.STANGLE OF VINCENNES, IND. NOV 221944

ADD KINZWELER - (BANKERS XX SECOND)

OTHER TANKERS IN THE ATTACK INCLUDED STAFF SGT. PETER P.PATALANO, SOMERVILLE, MASS., CPL. HENRY PREJEAN, SCOTT, LA., T/4 HENRY SCHIKS, FARIBAULT, MINN.; PFCS. HERBERT E.MOORE, HILLSBORO, OHIO, STEVE MARSANYA, NORFOLK, VA., JOSEPH SEARS, PLYMOUTH, MASS., GARFIELD S.DOWNARD, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INFANTRYMEN RIDING TANKS INCLUDED LT. OTHEIL J.ERLAND, HOUSTON, TEXAS, LT. FRANK J.GOLOJUCH, ROCHESTER, N.Y., TECH. SGT. REGINALD E.GRIFFEN, CLAXTON, GA., TECH. SGT. CORNELIUS E.ROCKENSTYER, ALBANY, N.Y., PFC. CARL KOFTON, BROCKTON, MASS.; AND PRIVATES CHARLES A. ISLIP, BROOKLYN, N.Y., MICHAEL G.SAMPIERI, BOSTON, MASS.; LEE T. PRIMROSE, UNION CITY, TENN., COYCE J.KLINE, HOUSTON, TEXAS, ROWE C.COLLINS, READING, PA., JACK L.FEIBUSH, NEW YORK CITY, TERENCE E. KEHOE, NEW HARTFORD, N.Y., JOHN J.KRAUS, PHILADELPHIA, JAMES A. HANLEDT, PHILADELPHIA, AND JAMES E.KING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

KA1103AEW

VICHT, GERMANY, NOV. 21-(AP)-THE U.S.FIRST ARMY SLOWLY CLOSED IN TODAY ON THE IMPORTANT CITY OF ESCHWEILER WITH THE GERMANS FIGHTING BITTERLY TO KEEP THEIR DEFENSES FROM CRUMBLING.

OTHER DOUGHBOYS DROVE HALF A MILE BEYOND HEISTERN, THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF ESCHWEILER.

LIMITED GAINS WERE MADE INSIDE ESCHWEILER IN SAVAGE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING WHILE THE AMERICANS CLOSED IN FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH. THE PRINCIPAL ADVANCES WERE SCORED NORTH OF ESCHWEILER TO DURWISS, 1 1/2 MILES AWAY.

IT NOW IS CLEAR THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING SAVAGELY TO HOLD THE AMERICANS SOUTH OF ESCHWEILER. THE MOST STUBBORN DEFENSE HAS BEEN IN WOODS SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY OF 29,000.

WITHIN THE LAST 24 HOURS, TWO IMPORTANT BATTLES HAVE BEEN FOUGHT SOUTHEAST OF ESCHWEILER--BOTH BLOODY AFFAIRS ENDING IN AMERICAN VICTORY.

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YESTERDAY THE DOUGHBOYS BATTLED TO THE TOP OF HILL 232 JUST NORTHWEST OF HAMICH, CONTROLLING HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING TERRAIN IN THAT SECTOR. THE GERMANS FOUGHT HARD TO HOLD THE POSITION, AND THEY WANTED IT BACK.

IN THE AFTERNOON FRESH ENMY TROOPS COUNTERATTACKED IN A DRIVE AGAINST THE DUG-IN TROOPS OF LT. COL. WALTER GRANT OF BOSTON, MASS.

CAPT. LAWRENCE J.BOUR OF SCRANTON, PA., AND CAPT. STANLEY KIRAS OF NEWARK, N.J., DIRECTED COMBAT TROOPS IN THE OPERATION, AND PLACED MACHINEGUNS OF TWO UNITS IN STRATEGIC POSITIONS. THESE UNITS WERE COMMANDED BY LT. STANLEY L.MUSSKIEWICZ, CHICAGO, ILL., AND LT. SAM R.HALEY OF TEXAS (HOMETOWN NOT GIVEN.)

THROUGH THE WOODS THE GERMANS CAME UP THE SOGGY, FROSTED SLOPES OF HILL 232.

MACHINEGUN CREWS UNDER MUSSKIEWICZ AND HALEY OPENED FIRE AND A HAIL OF LEAD SWEPT THE SLOPES. GERMANS IN THE FRONT RANKS FELL BUT

OTHERS KEPT COMING WHILE ARTILLERY HAMMERED.

THE ENEMY HAD BROUGHT UP ARMOR TO SUPPORT THE ATTACK, BUT THE TANKS BY MISTAKE WENT TO THE TOWN OF HAMICH, WHERE THEY WERE SMASHED BY BAZOOKA AND ARTILLERY FIRE.

"IT WAS A SIGHT TO SEE," SAID MAJ. JOHN LAWTON OF 808 HIGHLAND AVE., GLENDALE, CALIF. "THERE WERE GERMAN DEAD ALL OVER THAT HILLSIDE. ONE LIEUTENANT HAD FIVE BULLET HOLES THROUGH HIS COAT. HE TOOK OUT HIS HANDKERCHIEF TO BLOW HIS NOSE, AND GOT TWO BULLETS THROUGH THE HANDKERCHIEF, SO HE DECIDED TO SURRENDER."

IN SOME PLACES THE GERMANS OVERRAN FORWARD POSITIONS. AS SOON AS ONE YANK MACHINEGUNNER WAS KILLED OR WOUNDED, ANOTHER JUMPED TO TAKE HIS PLACE AND KEEP THE GUNS FIRING. ONE GUN ALONE HAD SIX DIFFERENT MEN MANNING IT DURING THE 3 1/2 HOUR FIGHT.

BUT THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACK WAS STOPPED COLD. HILL 232 WAS SAVED.

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THE SECOND BATTLE CAME TODAY JUST WEST OF MERODE IN THE ANCIENT CASTLE OF LAUFENBERG WHICH THE DOUGHBOYS CATURED YESTERDAY.

THE GERMAN COMMAND ISSUED ORDERS FOR THE CASTLE TO BE RETAKEN AT ALL COSTS BECAUSE IT DOMINATED IMPORTANT TERRAIN. THIS MORNING THE ENEMY ATTACKED.

THEY FOUGHT UP TO THE WALL OF THE CASTLE WHERE TROOPS UNDER LT.-COL. JOHN CORLEY OF 308 CLINTON ST., BROOKLYN, WERE FIRING FROM WINDOWS AND BATTLEMENTS WITH BAZOOKAS, MACHINEGUNS, AND CARBINES.

WHEN THE CASTLE'S APPROACHES WERE THREATENED, CORLEY'S MEN KNOCKED HOLES IN THE CASTLE WALLS ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE FIGHTING AND CARRIED AMMUNITION THROUGH THE HOLES ACROSS THE COURTYARD TO THE MEN MANNING THE WALLS. ONCE AGAIN THE ENEMY WAS BEATEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

THE FIGHTING IS HARD AND COSTLY ALL THROUGH THIS HEAVILY-WOODED AREA, AND THE GERMANS ARE TAKING HEAVY CASUALTIES IN DESPERATE EFFORTS TO CLING TO THIS LINE.

"PROGRESS IS SLOW BUT STEADY, AND WE'VE KILLED A LOT OF GERMANS," SAID MAJ. KENNETH LORD OF GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N.Y.

SOUTHEAST OF ESCHWEILER THE YANKS STILL HAVE ABOUT A KILOMETER TO GO BEFORE THEY BREAK OUT OF THE WOODS INTO OPEN TANK COUNTRY.

KA350PEW

SETTERICH, GERMANY, NOV 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NINTH ARMY ENGINEERS WORKING ALL NIGHT UNDER FIRE CLEARED A PATH THROUGH A MINEFIELD AND PAVED THE WAY FOR A COMPLETE BREACHING OF THE ENEMY'S MOST FORMIDABLE MAN-MADE OBSTACLE YET ENCOUNTERED ON THIS FRONT--AN ANTI-TANK DITCH 15 FEET DEEP, 15 WIDE AND 10 MILES LONG.

THE ENTIRE DITCH WAS PROTECTED BY MINE FIELDS AND COVERED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

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ARMORED INFANTRY ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE DITCH YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. TO ENABLE TANKS TO FOLLOW, COMBAT ENGINEERS SET TO WORK CLEARING THE MINES.

"WE DID NOT HAVE HALF THE TROUBLE WE THOUGHT WE WERE GOING TO HAVE," SAID MAJ.RICHARD MCCABE, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

"THIS TOWN (SETTERICH) WAS LOUSY WITH MINES--IN FACT, IT STILL IS BUT THE ENGINEERS ARE CLEANING THEM OUT," HE CONTINUED.

"IN ADDITION TO THE MINES THE GERMANS SPREAD FARM MACHINERY ALL OVER THE STREETS AS ROAD BLOCKS," EXPLAINED LT.GRADY SMITH, 336 WEST MAGNOLIA AVE., AUBURN, ALA., A COMBAT ENGINEER. "WE BROUGHT UP A BULLDOZER YESTERDAY TO CLEAN THEM OUT BUT IT RAN OVER A MINE

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SOME ONE MISSED. NO ONE WAS HURT THOUGH."

SGT.AUSTIN LISK, RENFROW, OKLA., WHO LED A SQUAD IN LAST NIGHT'S WORK, SET OFF AT DAWN WITH HIS CREW ON A NEW MISSION.

CORP.JAMES BABCOCK, OF BLACK RIVER FALLS, WIS., SAID THE OPERATION HAD BEEN "PRETTY QUIET" ALTHOUGH "THEY TOSSED THREE OR FOUR SHELLS IN YESTERDAY EVENING, KILLING ONE DOUGHBOY AND WOUNDING ANOTHER."

SGT.ROBERT K.GALE, OF GRESSIT, VA., WHO HAD JUST COME IN FROM EXPLODING A STACK OF MINES AFTER INSPECTING THEM TO MAKE SURE THERE WERE NO NEW TYPES, SAID HE LIKED THE JOB OF COMBAT ENGINEER "AS LONG AS THEY KEEP US DOING OUR OWN JOB. BUT TO HELL WITH THIS BEING USED AS INFANTRY."

LT.DONALD K.MITCHELL, GILLEM ROAD, KANSAS CITY, MO., SAID THE GERMANS SET MANY BOOBY TRAPS BUT THE ENGINEERS WERE NOT FOOLED AND NO ONE HAS BEEN HURT.

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"THEY ARE NOT TOO SMART," OBSERVED SGT.DALTON GRIFFITH, RFD, PETERSBURG, IND.

OTHER COMBAT ENGINEERS ENGAGED IN THE PRESENT OPERATION WERE PRIVATES LEONARD BAUMGARTEN, 1521 WEST SEVENTH ST., BROOKLYN; CLARENCE BOAZ, ANDERSON, IND.; S.DAVIS, FOSSIL, ORE.; FLOYD NEWKIRD, 1715 FLETCHER AVE., INDIANAPOLIS.

A DISPATCH RIDER, CORP.ARNOLD KUECKER, FENTON, IOWA, POINTING TO A MINE, SAID: "THEY SAY I COULDN'T SET ONE OF THESE OFF IF I RAN OVER IT, BUT BE DAMNED IF I'M GOING TO TRY IT."

BZ657AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

SETTERICH, GERMANY, NOV. 21-(AP)-THE U.S. NINTH ARMY'S MIGHTY ARTILLERY PLAYED "SERENADES" ON ELEMENTS OF A GERMAN PANZER DIVISION AS LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON'S ELUSIVE FIGHTING FORCES ROLLED STEADILY FORWARD IN THE MUD TO WITHIN 25 MILES OF THE RHINE TODAY.

AMERICAN TANKS IN THE ACTION ABSORBED SOME LOSSES IN SAVAGE NIGHT AND DAY FIGHTING WHILE BRINGING THE GERMAN FIVE-DAY TANK TOLL TO MORE THAN 64 AND THE BAG OF PRISONERS TO NEARLY 5,000, BUT THE ARTILLERY CAPTURED THE SPOTLIGHT IN BREAKING GERMAN RESISTANCE WEST OF THE ROER RIVER.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WEEKS, THE GERMANS THREW THEIR PRECIOUS AIRFORCE INTO AN ATTEMPT TO HALT THE GRINDING PROCESS OF THE NINTH ARMY, THEIR PLANES OPERATING OVER THE LINES AT NIGHT GIVING THE APPEARANCE OF FLAMING COMETS. THIS MORNING A FEW ME-109'S STRAFED ROADS IN THIS AREA.

BAD WEATHER GROUNDED MOST OF THE AMERICAN AIR EFFORT. IT RAINED CONTINUOUSLY THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

THE RESULT WAS THE ARTILLERY TOOK UP THE BURDEN AND SENT "SERENDADE AFTER SERENADE" INTO THE GERMAN POSITIONS. A SERENADE CONSISTS OF 100 GUNS FIRING SIMULTANEOUSLY AT ONE TARGET, USUALLY A TOWN, SO THAT ALL THE SHELLS, RANGING FROM GIANT 230 MM.'S TO 105 MM.'S, ARRIVE AT ONCE.

"USUALLY WELL OVER A THOUSAND SHELLS HIT A TOWN IN LESS THAN A MINUTE DURING A SERENADE4'$ ',2?)346 :-05. WILLIAM BREEZE OF 19 COMPETON STRET, NEW HAVEN, CONN., WHO AT THAT MOMENT WAS ORDERING A SERENDADE ON THE TOWN OF WELZ WHERE 18 GERMAN TANKS WERE STATIONED.

"WE ARE USING SO MUCH ARTILLERY AROUND HERE THAT WE HAVE GUNS RIGHT IN THE FRONT LINE," DECLARED MAJ. ROBERT T.WRIGHT OF COLUMBUS, GA., WHO HAD JUST COME IN FROM A TOUR OF THE FRONT. "THERE ARE WRECKED GERMAN TANKS ALL OVER THE PLACE, INCLUDING AT LEAST ONE NEW TIGER ROYAL."

TA1107PEW

BRUSSELS, N .2 -(A . BELGIUM'S RESISTANCE FORCES HAVE AGREED TO GIVE UP THEIR ARMS.

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THE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED YESTERDAY AT A CONFERENCE OF RESISTANCE LEADERS WITH MAJ.GEN.GEORGE W.E.J.ERSKINE AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS MISSION TO BELGIUM. THE WEAPONS WILL BE SURRENDERED TO ALLIED ARMIES SOME TIME BEFORE SATURDAY.

A BELGIAN GOVERNMENT ORDER THAT THE ARMS BE

HAD
GIVEN UP/LED TO ORGANIZED PROTESTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

-RPS NIGHTER

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

METZ, NOV 21-(AP)-REMNANTS OF THE METZ GARRISON STILL FOUGHT ON TODAY IN THE NORTHERN PORTION AND ON TWO ISLANDS WITHIN THE FORTRESS CITY, BUT AMERICAN TROOPS HAD WIPED OUT ALL LARGE-SCALE ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL FRONTAL ASSAULT ON METZ SINCE THE DAY OF ATTILA THE HUN.

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THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE NORTHERN PART OF METZ SPURNED AN ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER. FIVE FORTRESS GROUPS CONTINUED FIRING.

(THESE FORTRESS GROUPS APPARENTLY WERE REMAINING STRONGHOLDS IN THE METZ RING WHICH HAD BEEN BYPASSED OR SURROUNDED.)

THE THIRD ARMY MEN CAPTURED MAJ.GEN.ANTON DUNCKERN, COMMANDER OF THE SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS IN METZ, MONDAY.

THE 95TH [illegible] WAS GIVEN THE JOB OF ROOTING THE GERMANS OUT OF THE [illegible]DS FORMED BY THE MOSELLE RIVER AND A CANAL. THE ISLANDS CONTAIN SEVERAL STRONGLY BUILT BARRACKS.

THE FIVE FORTRESS GROUPS STILL FIRING FROM TIME TO TIME WERE THE VERDUN GROUP, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF METZ; JEANNE D'ARC, THREE MILES WEST; ST.QUENTIN, JUST ACROSS THE MOSELLE TO THE WEST,

GAMBETTA-DE R[illegible]OULED TWO MILES NORTH, AND ST. PRIVAT [illegible]ESTERI EDGE OF THE CITY. QUEULEU ON THE SOUTHEAST STILL IS HE[illegible] GERMANS, BUT ITS GUNS ARE INACTIVE.

IT WAS NOT KNOWN DEFINITELY TO WHAT EXTENT THE SURROUNDED FORTRESSES CAN BRING THEIR GUNS TO BEAR ON METZ ITSELF, BUT THEY CAN HARASS COMMUNICATIONS.

SOME 3,100 PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE METZ AREA.

THE REAL BATTLE WAS OVER BY NIGHTFALL LAST NIGHT ALTHO[illegible] SOME SHOOTING STILL COULD BE HEARD AROUND THE BARRACKS AT THE EXTREME NORTH END OF THE CITY WHERE ELEMENTS OF THE 95TH DIVISION CROSSED THE MOSELLE RIVER TWO DAYS AGO. GUNFIRE ALSO CAME OCCASIONALLY FROM THE VICINITY OF FORT DE PRIVAT ON THE CITY'S SOUTH SIDE.

THE VOLKSSTURME DEFENSE INSIDE METZ TURNED OUT TO BE A FARCE DESPITE THE PRESENCE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN WHO, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE GESTAPO, WERE SUPPOSED TO GOAD THE HOMEGUAR INTO BITTER HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING.

THE FIFTH DIVISION ALONE REPORTED 600 PRISONERS TAKEN YESTERDAY AND THE 95TH'S BAG WAS SAID TO BE AS LARGE OR LARGER.

AN EXPLOSION SHORTLY AFTER THE GERMANS HAD EVACUATED FORT BELLECROIX, DUG INTO A HILLSIDE OVERLOOKING THE SEILLE RIVER, CAUSED CASUALTIES AMONG AMERICAN TROOPS PASSING BY. WRECKAGE FROM THE OLD FORT WAS BLOWN ACROSS THE STREET.

--DASH MATTER--

SELDOM HAS METZ SUCCUMBED TO SIEGE, AND THERE HAVE BEEN EVEN FEWER OCCASIONS WHEN ATTACKING ARMIES SUCCEEDED IN TAKING IT BY ASSAULT AS LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S MEN HAVE DONE.

CAESAR DESCRIBED THE CITY AS ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST IMPORTANT IN GAUL. DOWN THROUGH THE YEARS VARIOUS FRENCH AND GERMAN MILITARY LEADERS HAVE REVISED AND EXPANDED ITS FORTIFICATIONS.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FIFTH CENTURY METZ WAS PLUNDERED BY THE HUNS UNDER ATTILA.

FOR SEVEN MONTHS IN 1444 METZ WAS BESIEGED BY CHARLES VII OF FRANCE BEFORE A RANSOM WAS PAID. HENRY II CAPTURED THE CITY IN APRIL, 1552 AND THE DUKE OF GUISE SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED IT AGAINST EMPEROR CHARLES V FROM OCTOBER, 1552, TO JANUARY, 1553. METZ WAS CEDED TO FRANCE BY THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA IN 1648.

IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR MARSHAL ACHILLE FRANCOIS BAZAINE SURRENDERED THE CITY AFTER A THREE MONTH SIEGE. IT WAS CEDED TO THE GERMANS IN 1871 AND WAS NOT REGAINED BY THE FRENCH UNTIL AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, BY WHICH TIME HALF OF THE INHABITANTS WERE GERMAN-SPEAKING.

IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AMERICAN TROOPS CAME WITHIN REACH OF THE FORTRESS GUNS OF METZ SHORTLY BEFORE THE ARMISTICE.

IN THE PRESENT WAR METZ FELL TO THE GERMANS ON JUNE 17, 1940 WHILE FRANCE LAY CRUSHED UNDER ADOLF HITLER'S MILITARY MACHINE.

KK/BZ411AEW

SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION COMMAND POST, FRANCE, NOV. 21-(AP)-MAJ.

GEN. ROBERT W. GROW, BOSS OF THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, WAS "DEMOTED"

[illegible]K IN A SPLIT SECOND YESTERDAY WHEN A GERMAN MORTAR FRAGMENT NEATLY SLICED ONE OF THE TWO SILVER STARS FROM HIS HELMET, LEAVING HIM LOOKING LIKE A BRIGADIER.

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ANOTHER SPLINTER CREASED HIS HELMET, BUT THE GENERAL, WHOSE HOME IS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS UNHURT. HIS AIDE, LT. [illegible]R BEN SCHLEIDER OF BREMHAM, TEX., WHO WAS STANDING BESIDE HIM, ALSO WAS UNINJURED. THEY HAD BEEN WATCHING THE FIGHTING JUST OUTSIDE GROS TENQUIN.

WR HAWKINS [illegible] 751 215P

30. 24— 205 69

BY LEWIS HAWKI/

ON THE U.S. THIRD ARMY FRONT, NOV. 20-(AP)-A 19TH DIVISION 3ROUP OF ABOUT 100 MEN PULLED ONE OF THE NEATEST TRICKS OF THE WAR TODAY BY CAPTURING 600 GERMANS AND KILLING MANY OTHERS IN A SPECIALLY DEVISED TRAP TO CATCH THE NAZIS FLEEING FROM METZ.

UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. WILLIAM C. GASSMAN OF NEW YORK CITY, THEY TOOK UP POSITIONS BETWEEN AVANCY, XXXX SIX AND A HALF MILES NORTHEAS OF METZ, AND VRY, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST, ALONG THE MAIN ROAD LEADING FROM THE CITY.

THE TRAINED THEIR MACHINEGUNS TWO WAYS INTO A DEPRESSION THROUGH WHICH THE ROAD PASSES AND, AS THE GERMANS TRICKLED THROUGH IN SMALL GROUPS, THE AMERICANS FIRED. USUALLY AFTER A FEW MINUTES, THE GERMANS WHO HAD NOT BEEN HIT WERE GLAD TO SURRENDER. NOV 22 1944

BY ROBERT C.WILSON
WITH FRENCH TROOPS ON THE RHINELAND PLAIN, NOV. 21-(AP)-FURIOUSLY COUNTERATTACKING GERMANS SUCCEEDED TODAY IN CUTTING THE NARROW CORRIDOR ALONG WHICH THE FIRST FRENCH ARMY STABBED TO THE RHINE AND SPREAD OUT ALONG 10 MILES OF THE RIVER'S BANKS.
SLASHING FORWARD IN WHAT A FRENCH COLONEL SAID WAS PRIMARILY AN EFFORT TO ESCAPE INTO SWITZERLAND, A FORCE OF NAZIS THIS MORNING RECAPTURED A TOWN THROUGH WHICH LT. GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S ARMORED COLUMNS HAD SPED TWO DAYS AGO.
AS A RESULT, MY JEEP WHICH WAS TO HAVE HAD ITS MUD WASHED OFF IN THE RHINE'S WATERS, HAD TO DO AN ABOUT FACE, BUT NOT BEFORE ITS OCCUPANTS, INCLUDING MAJ.FREDERICK BETZ OF SPRINGFIELD, N.J., ND CAPT.ELZEAR LEMIEUX OF INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS., WERE FORCED TO DIVE FOR A COLD AND MUDDY DITCH WHEN A COUPLE OF STRAFING MESSERSCHMITTS APPEARED OVERHEAD.
WE WERE TOLD THE CUT WOULD BE ONLY TEMPORARY AND WE WERE WILLING TO BELIEVE IT WHEN WE SAW A NUMBER OF OUR TANKS FASTEN DOWN THEIR HATCHES AND MOVE THROUGH THE FIELDS TO TAKE ON THREE TIGER TANKS REPORTED TO BE IN THE VILLAGE, WHILE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ROAD A LONG LINE OF INFANTRY MOVED OFF INTO THE WOODS TO APPROACH THE TOWN IN A FLANKING MANEUVER.
AT ANOTHER TOWN THE GERMANS ALSO HURLED IN A COUNTERATTACK WHICH TH G FRENCH GUNS WERE ENGAGING WITH A THUNDEROUS BARRAGE.
FRENCH TODAY ADDED 3,000 TO THEIR BAG OF PRISONERS.
-JP1202AEW

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BY LEWIS HAWKINS
WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, NOV. 21-(AP)-TANKS OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY CONSOLIDATED THE ARMY'S HOLD ON APPROXIMATELY 25 SQUARE MILES OF GERMAN SOIL TODAY WHILE THE REMAINS OF THE BY-PASSED AND SURROUNDED NAZI GARRISON AT METZ FOUGHT ON IN THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE CITY AGAINST A SQUEEZE BY AMERICAN INFANTRY.
NORTHEAST OF NANCY THE THIRD ARMY'S ARMOR EDGED FROM ONE HALF TO THREE MILES CLOSER TO THE GERMAN BORDER AGAINST SMALL BUT STRONGLY PLACED REAR GUARDS.
THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION NORTH OF METZ MERGED TWO SALIENTS CARVED OUT BY MECHANIZED CAVALRY INTO A WEDGE-SHAPED AREA ABOUT FOUR AND A HALF MILES DEEP AT THE WESTERN END OF THE ARMY'S FRONT AT THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER, WITH THE FRONT LINE TAPERING EIGHT MILES SOUTHEASTWARD TO THE FRANCO-GERMAN BORDER.
JUST SOUTHEAST OF THIS WEDGE WAS ANOTHER TANK-HELD BULGE REACHING ABOUT TWO MILES INTO GERMANY. THE TWO AREAS INCLUDED THE VILLAGES OF BESCH, TETTING, BORG, HELLENDORF, BUSCHDORF, EFT, WILLINGEN AND BUDINGEN.
ALL THROUGH THIS AREA, PARTICULARLY IN THE SOUTHERN SALIENT WHICH EXTENDS TO A POINT A LITTLE MORE THAN TWO MILES WEST OF MERZIG ON THE SAAR RIVER, THE TANKS WERE NOT ONLY MEETING STRONG CONCENTRATIONS OF ARTILLERY BUT THICKLY-SOWED MINE FIELDS, EXTENSIVE BRIDGE DEMOLITIONS, ROADBLOCKS AND TANK DITCHES AND TRAPS.
HERE, AS HE IS ALL ALONG THE THIRD ARMY FRONT, THE ENEMY IS DOING A REAL JOB WITH A MINIMUM OF MEN AND A MAXIMUM OF FIREPOWER AND OBSTACLES TO DELAY THE AMERICAN ADVANCE AND SCREEN HIS GENERAL WITHDRAWAL TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES.
FORT QUEULEU ON THE SOUTHEASTERN EDGE OF METZ WAS CAPTURED TODAY BY THE FIFTH INFANTRY, BUT FIVE OTHER FORTRESS GROUPS AROUND THE CITY REMAINED ACTIVE.
INSIDE THE TOWN, RESISTANCE CONTINUED ON SAULCY AND CHAMBIERE ISLANDS.
CHECKING OF PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL STORMING OF THE CITY IN MODERN TIMES DISCLOSED THAT THE VOLKSSTURM (PEOPLE'S ARMY) HAD A SMALLER PART IN THE FINAL DEFENSE OF METZ THAN HAD BEEN INDICATED PREVIOUSLY. A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE CAPTIVES WERE MEMBERS OF THE HOME GUARD, ALTHOUGH THIS MIGHT BE EXPLAINED BY THE POSSIBILITY THAT SOME OF THE CIVILIAN ARMY MEMBERS MERELY REMOVED THEIR ARMBANDS AND FADED INTO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WHEN THE AMERICANS CAME.
RQ858PEW

PARIS, NOV. 21-(AP)-FRANCE'S MANGLED RAIL TRANSPORT SYST TOOK A LONG STRIDE TOWARD REHABILITATION TODAY WITH [redacted] THE REOPENING OF BRIDGES AT EPERON AND MAINTENON ON THE BRITTANY LINE AND ANOTHER OVER THE LOIRE AT ORLEANS.

THE BRITTANY LINE BRIDGES, [redacted] BLOWN UP BY THE RETREATING GERMANS LAST SUMMER, WAS REPAIRED BY AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEER GROUPS, WHILE THE ONE AT ORLEANS, ALSO DAMAGED BY THE GERMANS, WAS RESTORED BY FRENCH RAIL ENGINEERING EXPERTS WHO DIRECTED GERMAN [redacted] PRISONER LABOR.

THE NEWSPAPER LIBERATION SOIR TODAY QUOTED COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER RENE MAYER AS SAYING THAT FRANCE WOULD DEMAND THAT GERMANY AFTER ITS DEFEAT SHOULD REPLACE ALL ROAD, RAIL AND CANAL EQUIPMENT DESTROYED OR TAKEN BY NAZI TROOPS.

NOV 22 1944

PW/01930/MP-420PEW

Paris, Nov. 21-(AP)-To allay rumors among the French that German prisoners of war were getting better treatment that civilians, [redacted] Maj. Gen. Milton record, European theater provost marshal, told a press conference that co toward the captives was strictly in accord with the Geneva convention.

He emphasized that the treatment was a powerful factor in bringing about German surrenders. The principal rumor was that the prisoners were well supplied with cigarets; the [redacted] general said the captives got none.

He said there has been "quite a number" of prosecutions of American soldiers for selling Cigarets publicly "and there will be many more." He said he knew of no instance of a sale of cigarets to prisoners.

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apw 21630 hill rm 130p

PARIS, NOV. 21 (AP)—[redacted] STAGE AND SCREEN STAR MAURICE CHEVALIER HAS BEEN CLEARED OF CHARGES OF COLLABORATION THE MUSIC HALL ARTISTS UNION, WHICH INVESTIGATED HIS ACTIVITIES DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF FRANCE, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COMPLETING AN INVESTIGATION OF THE COLLABORATION CHARGES THE UNION IN A STATEMENT SAID THAT THE ORIGINAL ACCUSATIONS—MADE OVER THE LONDON RADIO EARLY IN 1944—WAS UNFOUNDED. THE STATEMENT SAID THE SINGER'S CONDUCT HAD BEEN UPHELD BY PARIS RESISTANCE GROUPS.

THE UNION SAID THAT THE INQUIRY DISCLOSED THAT CHEVALIER MADE ONLY ONE PUBLIC APPEARANCE DURING THE OCCUPATION—IN NOVEMBER, 1941,

FOR WHICH HE RECEIVED NO PAYMENT. LATER, THE STATEMENT SAID, HE WAS FORCED TO ~~XXXX~~ SING OVER RADIO PARIS BUT AFTER 11 PERFORMANCES HE RETIRED FROM THE ENTERTAINMENT FIELD EARLY IN 1943 RATHER THAN CONTINUE THE RADIO PROGRAMS.

CHEVALIER, ~~THE UNION~~ SAID, OBTAINED THE RELEASE OF 10 PRISONERS FROM THE GERMANS ~~AND ADDED~~ THAT THE LONDON RADIO CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIM WAS CALLED OFF FOLLOWING THE DISPATCH OF AN UNDERGROUND MESSAGE TO BRITAIN IN HIS BEHALF.

NOV 22 1944

PW1810AM227P

GENEVA, NOV.21-(AP)-AN AMERICAN DOUGLAS TRANSPORT PLANE LANDED AT THE COINTRIN AIRPORT TODAY ON THE FIRST TRIP OF WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BECOME BI-WEEKLY AIRMAIL SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SWITZERLAND.

THE SHIP IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE THURSDAY CARRYING HOMEBOUND MAIL FROM AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

JP1206PEW

BY SID FEDER

U.S. 15TH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, NOV. 21-(AP)-

SOUTHERN EUROPE--OR THAT PART OF IT STILL BELONGING TO HITLER--

HAS "ENJOYED" THE MOST CONCENTRATED ALL-WEATHER BOMBING OF THE WAR

IN THE LAST FOUR DAYS.

UP TO LAST MIDNIGHT AN AVERAGE OF NEARLY 1,200 PLANES A DAY

FLEW THROUGH GOOD, BAD AND INDIFFERENT WEATHER TO DROP SOME 6,500

TONS OF BOMBS ON OIL PRODUCTION TARGETS, AIRDROMES, RAIL AND

COMMUNICATIONS ARTERIES AND CONCENTRATIONS OF ENEMY TROOPS, PARTICULARLY

THOSE FLEEING FROM YUGOSLAVIA, AS WELL AS TO STRAFE ROADS, RAILROADS

AND ~~XXXXXXXX~~ AIRFIELDS ACROSS SOUTHERN EUROPE.

ONLY THE FOUR-DAY AFFAIR LAST MAY 24-27 EXCEEDED THIS

PLASTERING OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA AND ~~XX~~ CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AND ITALY. HOWEVER, FOR THAT PARTY THE PLANES HAD PERFECT WEATHER

ALL THE WAY.

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THE FOUR-DAY BOMBING SPREE WAS SUCH AN OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE

THAT LT. GEN. IRA EAKER WIRED CONGRATULATIONS TO MAJ. GEN. NATHAN

F. TWINING, COMMANDER OF THE 15TH AIRFORCE, WITH PARTICULAR PRAISE

FOR THE ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE CREWS WHO KEPT THE OPERATIONS

IN HIGH GEAR.

RC/01430/MP-535PEW

BY SID FEDER

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, NOV 21-(AP)-LT. HARVEY S.CLAPP OF ALEXANDRIA, VA., BROUGHT IN HIS LIBERATOR BOMBER YESTERDAY AKTER ALL MOTORS HAD GIVEN OUT.

IN A RAID OVER BLECHHAMMER, ONE OF THE MOTORS GAVE OUT. CLAPP

STARTED BACK ON THREE ENGINES AND WHEN HE NEARED THE LANDING FIELD, ALL THREE OTHER MOTORS WENT DEAD.

IT WAS TOO LOW FOR THE CREW TO BAIL OUT, SO CLAPP STEEPENED HIS BANK INTO A DIVE IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN SPEED AND FINALLY LEVELLED OFF, PUTTING THE SHIP NEATLY ON THE RUNWAY.

HIS DIVE COMING IN WAS SO STEEP THAT RADIO OPERATOR SGT. ROBERT GUTHRIE OF MC COMB, MISS., SAID HE LOOKED OUT THE WINDOW AND "SAW THE GROUND ABOVE MY HEAD."

ABOUT THE TIME THIS WAS HAPPENING, SGT. HARVEY SCHWARTZ, 1316 SOUTH TROY ST., CHICAGO, STANDING IN FRONT OF HIS TENT AFTER DARK AT ANOTHER FIELD NEARBY, SAW A PARACHUTE DRIFTING DOWN. IT TURNED OUT TO BE LT. GEORGE CROMMELIN, LIBERATOR NAVIGATOR, OF 455 25TH ST., SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

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WHILE SCHWARTZ AND CROMMELIN WERE WALKING BACK, ANOTHER CHUTE CAME DOWN, CARRYING LT. EDWARD STRESKI OF KENNEDY ROAD, WINDSOR, CONN., WHO WAS PILOT OF CROMMELIN'S PLANE.

THE PLANE HAD CIRCLED THE FIELD FOR TWO HOURS TRYING TO GET ITS LANDING GEAR DOWN. THE LIBERATOR ALREADY HAD ONE MOTOR SHOT OUT IN THE BLECHHAMMER RAID. WHEN THE GEARS FINALLY WERE DOWN, THE CREW COULDN'T GET THEM TO LOCK IN PLACE.

FINALLY STRESKI POINTED THE SHIP SEWARD AND ORDERED THE REST OF THE CREW TO BAIL OUT. HE AND CROMMELIN WERE THE LAST TWO TO LEAVE, AND THEY BELIEVED THE REST OF THE CREW CAME DOWN SAFELY.

KA1155AEW

VATICAN CITY, NOV 21-(AP)-ARMY CAPT. MARK JOSEPH GILL AND WAC SECOND LT. CATHERINE MARY MC LOUGHLIN, BOTH OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WERE MARRIED THIS MORNING IN ST.PETER'S BASILICA.

THE CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED BY A U.S. ARMY CHAPLIN IN THE CHAPEL BEFORE THE ALTAR OF THE SACRAMENT, WHERE A NUMBER OF AMERICAN OFFICERS HAVE BEEN MARRIED SINCE THE OCCUPATION OF ROME.

KA1240PEW

NOV 22 1944

AC HQTRS--THIRD ADD SECOND NITE LEAD PIPS XXX VICTORIES.

IN ADDITION TO THE ACTION IN AND AROUND LIMON AND DAGAMI AND THE SEVENTH DIVISION'S REPULSE OF THE ONE COUNTER-ATTACK, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID TROOPS OF THE 24TH DIVISION, RELIEVED ONLY RECENTLY IN THE VITAL LIMON SECTOR AFTER CARRYING THE BRUNT OF MOST OF THE LEYTE BATTLE, WERE BEING USED TO COUNTER A JAPANESE THREAT TO THE AMERICAN REAR NEAR THE NORTHERN COAST OF THE ISLAND.

IN THE CAPROCAN AREA, THEY COMBED THROUGH JUNGLES AND RUINS OF VILLAGES FOR ENEMY INFILTRATORS. AN ATTACK ON AN AMERICAN SUPPLY COLUMN BY THESE ISOLATED JAPANESE UNITS WAS REPORTED IN YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE.

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THE COMMUNIQUE, DISCUSSING THE LIMON ACTION, SAID THE JAPANESE FIRST DIVISION HAD BEEN "COMMITTED" IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO RETAIN THE CRITICAL POSITIONS THERE. SINCE THE JAPANESE FIRST DIVISION HAS BEEN IN ACTION THERE FOR SEVERAL DAYS, THIS COULD BE INTERPRETED AS AN AMERICAN OPINION THAT THE DIVISION NOW HAD BEEN ORDERED TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH FOR LIMON RATHER THAN TO SAVE ITSELF BY A RETREAT.

THE COMMUNIQUE AGAIN POINTED OUT EXTREME DIFFICULTIES OF THE LIMON ACTION--RUGGED TERRAIN, HEAVILY FORTIFIED ENEMY POSITIONS, PILLBOXES AND POCKETS OF ENEMY RESISTANCE IN THE DIFFICULT SIDE COUNTRY. THIS ENTIRE BATTLE WAS BEING FOUGHT IN A SEA OF MUD, RESULT OF A TYPHOON WHICH LASHED THE BATTLEFRONT YESTERDAY.

FRONTLINE REPORTS SAID SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION UNITS WERE CLOSING WITH THE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED, STUBBORN ENEMY ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MAIN MOUNTAIN RANGE WHICH RUNS NORTH AND SOUTH. THIS DIVISION IS DRIVING FROM THE SOUTH AND EAST ON ORMOC, JAPANESE WEST COAST BASE.

NORTH OF ORMOC, THE 32ND DIVISION MADE SOME GAINS IN THE LIMON VILLAGE AREA, WHERE SOME NIPPONESE ARE TRAPPED ON MOUNTAIN RIDGES HEDGING THE ORMOC CORRIDOR.

A HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID THE JAPANESE WERE CONSTANTLY STRIVING TO CRACK THE AMERICAN ROADBLOCK ON THE ONLY COMMUNICATION LINE RUNNING FROM LIMON TO ORMOC. THE ATTACKS WERE REPULSED.

THE HEAVY DOWNPOUR HAD TURNED TRAILS AND ROADS INTO HUB-DEEP MUD CHANNELS, FORCING THE AMERICANS TO BRING SUPPLIES FORWARD AFOOT.

AMERICAN AIRCRAFT, ARMY AND NAVY, CONTINUED TO DESTROY JAPANESE AIRCRAFT AND BATTER ENEMY AIRDROMES IN THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO AND IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

WHILE ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT THIRD FLEET CARRIER PLANES HAD BLASTED MANILA SATURDAY, DESTROYING 118 NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT, 100 OF THEM ON THE GROUND, AND FIRING THREE MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE HARBOR, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TOLD OF AIR THRUSTS AT MINDANAO AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

30.24 — 20573

BY ELMONT WAITE (130)

WITH THE THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, NOV.21-(AP)-THE LITTLE BUNCH OF JAPS EVERYONE THOUGHT SO BRAVE WAS RETREATING FORWARD TODAY---NOT ADVANCING.

NIPPONESE WITH LIGHT MACHINE GUNS HAD TRICKLED THROUGH THE AMERICAN FRONT TO THE AREA EAST OF PINAMOPOAN. PERIODICALLY THEY WOULD VANISH, THEN REAPPEAR MUCH FARTHER EASTWARD TOWARD AMERICAN REAR ELEMENTS.

THEN THE AMERICANS LEARNED WHY. THEY WERE FLEEING, NOT ADVANCING. TROOPS COMMANDED BY MONK MEYER (LT.COL.CHARLES R.MEYER), WEST POINT ALL-AMERICAN FOOTBALL BACK A FEW YEARS AGO, HAD MOVED AGAINST THEM FROM THE WEST. THE JAPS SIMPLY CHOSE THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS. THEY SCAMPERED ON TOWARD OCCUPIED AMERICAN TERRITORY EASTWARD.

"THEY WERE GOOD ENOUGH TO GET THROUGH OUR LINES," CAPT.JOHN J. LITTLE, LIAISON OFFICE, OF PAGELAND, S.C., EXPLAINED, "BUT AFTER MONK MEYER'S BOYS MOVED IN, THE JAPS--WHO DIDN'T CHOOSE SUICIDE--EVIDENTLY COULDN'T GO BACK AGAIN. THE ONLY WAY THEY COULD RETREAT WAS FORWARD."

EW1037PCW

BY AL DOPKING (400)

WITH THE SEVENTH DIVISION ON LEYTE,NOV.21-(AP)-THEIR ATTACK BOGGED DOWN FOR TWO DAYS BY A COLD TROPICAL DOWNPOUR, THE SEVENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY DIVISION BEGAN INCHING FORWARD AGAIN TODAY OVER TORTUROUS TERRAIN ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SOUTH LEYTE MAIN MOUNTAIN RANGE, WHERE JAPANESE RESISTANCE WAS MOUNTING HOURLY.

EARLY IN THE LEYTE CAMPAIGN THE SEVENTH CROSSED TO THE WEST COAST OF THE ISLAND AND PUSHED NORTH TOWARD THE JAPANESE SUPPLY BASE AT ORMOC, WHICH OTHER AMERICAN DIVISIONS WERE AIPROACHING FROM THE NORTH AND EAST.

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HUB DEEP MUD ON ROADS LEADING TO THE FRONT HAMPERED SUPPLY LINES. FIGHTING ON THE FOOTHILLS WAS SO FIERCE THE AMERICANS OFTEN HAD TO CRAWL ON THEIR BELLIES TO ASSAULT JAPANESE DEFENSES.

CAPT.DAVID M.HUTCHINSON OF BRISTOL,CONN., DESCRIBED THE DEFNESES AS TRENCH SYSTEMS" JUST LIKE THEY TAUGHT US TO BUILD AT FT.BENNING."

SUPPLIES WERE MOVED FORWARD BY POWERFUL TRUCKS AS FAR AS THEY COULD THROUGH LAKES OF MUD. THEN THEY WERE TAKEN BY WEASELS--AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES--TO THE FOOTHILLS, WHERE FILIPINOS AND SOLDIERS PACKED THEM BY FOOT ACROSS TWO 150-FOOT CANYONS TO REACH FORWARD ELEMENTS.

AFTER TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING IN SHIVERING RAIN, LT.COL.LEE WALLACE OF GAGETOWN,MICH., REPORTED HIS OUTFIT WAS STILL REPULSING SPASMODIC JAPANESE THRUSTS.

WITH MAJ.HENRY R.SIEVERS OF IOWA CITY, IOWA, FORMER COACH OF BURLINGTON (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL, FROM A RIDGE I WATCHED THE NIPPONESE ON ANOTHER HILLA FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY THROUGH FIELD GLASSES. THEY WERE MOVING UP AND DOWN THE MOUNTAIN TRAIL, PROBABLY BRINGING UP SUPPLIES BY FOOT.

"WHILE WE CAN SEE THEM I AM SURE THEY CAN OBSERVE US, TOO," SIEVERS SAID. WE HELD CHURCH SERVICES UP HERE SUNDAY BUT WE DIDN'T DO ANY SINGING. WE WERE AFRAID THEY MIGHT HEAR US."

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LITTER BEARERS UNDER CAPT.THOMAS SHEA OF CHEROKEE, IOWA, WERE BRINGING WOUNDED DOWN FROM RIDGES. IT TOOK 16 MEN TO BRING A SINGLE CASUALTY OVER A SLIPPERY TRAIL.

THE AMERICANS USED FLAMETHROWERS, MACHINE GUNS, AND GRENADES TO DRIVE OUT THE JAPANESE, WHO PLANTED SNIPERS AROUND DEFENSIVE HOLES. CAPT.FRANK R.MURRAY, EAST SALT LAKE CITY, CREDITED ONE JAPANESE SNIPER WITH SIX HITS OUT OF SEVEN SHOTS.

"DON'T BELIEVE THAT OLD GAG ABOUT JAPS NOT BEING ABLE TO SHOOT," MURRAY SAID. "HELL, I GOT SO BAD AROUND HERE FOR A WHILE THAT SGT.GARNER HASSEY FROM PINE MOUNTAIN, (CABLE

COPY) ARKANSAS, GOT IN THE HABIT OF STICKING UP A FINGER FROM OUR FOXHOLE EACH MORNING TO TEST THE SNIPER SITUATION BEFORE HE GAVE WORD TO CRAWL OUT."

JW814ACW

BY MORRIS LANDSBERG (240)

ABOARD U.S.CARRIER FLAGSHIP OFF LUZON ISLAND,PHILIPPINES, NOV.19-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-A GHOST FLEET OF 100 WAR-CRIPPLED JAPANESE SHIPS RESTS IN THE CALM, SHALLOW WATERS OF MANILA BAY.

CARRIER PILOTS SWEEPING OVER THE CROWDED HARBOR TODAY FOUND FEW TARGETS WORTH BOMBING. MOST OF THE SHIPS WERE SMALL CRAFT ALREADY STRAFED INTO USELESSNESS BY REPEATED U.S.CARRIER ATTACKS.

"THE INNER HARBOR IS PRETTY MUCH OF A WRECK," SAID LT.DAVID CALDWELL OF KAILU, OAHU. "THE SHIPS ARE ALL DOWN BY THE STERN

OR BOW, ALL THE WAY DOWN, OR LISTING." NOV 22 1944

ATTACKING PILOTS FOUND AT LEAST THREE USABLE SHIPS AND ADDED THEM TO THE WRECKAGE.

LT.RALPH RHODES OF PERSIM, (CABLE COPY) N.Y., LED A HELL-DIVER STRIKE ON A LARGE, UNDAMAGED CARGO SHIP. LT. MONROE S.DOSS OF SEMINOLE,TEX., AND ENS.CHARLES ESNAD OF CENTERVILLE,LA., SCORED CONFIRMED HITS.

LT.CLYDE B.MARSHALL, NASHVILLE,TENN., TORPEDO BOMBER SQUADRON COMMANDER, ADDED AN OILER TO THE LIST OF CRIPPLES.

ENS.J.H.MOREY, LEOMINSTER,MASS., AND ENS.RICHARD REYNOLDS, ROYAL OAK,MICH., POURED NEW BOMBS INTO A PREVIOUSLY DAMAGED FLOATING DRYDOCK BETWEEN CAVITE NAVAL BASE AND MANILA.

DIVE BOMBER LT.(JG) W.J.ENIS, JACKSON HEIGHTS,N.Y., RETURNED UNDAMAGED--FOR A CHANGE--AFTER BOMBING AND STRAFING A SMALL CARGO SHIP. IN THE LAST THREE TIMES OUT ON RIADS ON LUZON SLAND, THE 21-YEAR-OLD PILOT HAS BEEN FORCED TO LAND ON THE WATER TWICE AND CRASH LAND ON THE DECK ONCE AS A RESULT OF ANTIAIR-CRAFT HITS.

TWENTY-SIX JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN DURING THE DAY, EIGHT OF THEM AROUND THE CARRIER FORCE.

THE LAST OF THE JAPANESE RAIDERS ATTACKING THIS SEA FORCE HEADED BACK TO LUZON IN THE GREY HAZE OF TWILIGHT, STILL CARRYING THEIR BOMBS.

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THE JAPANESE THREW THEIR HEAVIEST RAID AT THE THIRD FLEET LATE IN THE DAY. GAME LITTLE DESTROYERS IN THE OUTER SCREEN KNOCKED OFF FOUR. AIR PATROLS GOT EIGHT. A FEW FLEW WITHIN RANGE OF THE HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE OF CARRIERS AND BATTLESHIPS WHICH APPARENTLY CHASED THEM AWAY.

LT.COMDR.LEONARD J.CHECK OF MINOT,N.D., WHO MADE TWO COMBAT HOPS DURING THE DAY, RAN INTO JAPANESEPLANES IN THE AIR ONLY DURING THE MORNING SWEEP AGAINST NICHOLS FIELD.

"WE SAW FOUR PLANES AND GOT THREE," THE FIGHTER PLANE LEADER REPORTED. HE GOT TWO OF THEM HIMSELF.

LT. (JG) JOHN G.MYCILWEE, BROOKLINE,MASS., WHO SHOT DOWN ONE, LATER JOINTED AN ATTACK AGAINST BATANGAS FIELD SOUTH OF MANILA. RETURNING TO THE CARRIER THE FLIER STRAFED FIVE LUGGERS LOADED WITH OIL ALONG THE SOUTHERN LUZON COAST. MYCILWEE SAID ALL

30. 24 — 20575

FIVE BLEW UP.

ENS.EDWARD FALKOWSKI, CHARTHAM CENTER,N.Y., DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE AND PROBABLY GOT ANOTHER. LT.JOHN J.BRIDGES, SHELBY,N.C., BROUGHT DOWN ANOTHER WITH QUICK BURSTS FROM HIS HELLCAT GUNS.

ENS.ROBERT L.HECK, INDIANAPOLIS,IND., HAD A CLOSE SQUEAK. A 5-INCH AA SHELL PIERCED HIS FIGHTER'S FUSELAGE AND WING BUT IT DIDN'T EXPLODE.

"IT WAS A LUCKY DUD," HE SAID.

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JW940ACW NM

AT A LEYTE AIRBASE, NOV. 21-(AP)-LT. THOMAS E. HAMILTON, WHOSE WIFE LIVES (ON OAK ST.) IN CONNEASVILLE, PA., BAGGED ANOTHER JAPANESE PLANE TODAY--HIS THIRD SINCE ARRIVING IN THE PHILIPPINES. BUT HE HAD TO PUSH HIS LIGHTNING TO THE LIMIT TO GET IT.

HE WAS PATROLLING THE ORMOC BAY AREA. A NEW MODEL ZEKE TORE DOWN AT HIM. HAMILTON SAID THE JAPANESE WENT INTO A DIVE, AND THE LIGHTNING WASN'T GAINING A BIT, ALTHOUGH IT WAS TRAVELING WELL OVER 400 MILES AN HOUR.

BUT WHEN THE ZEKE SLOWED DOWN FOR EVASIVE TACTICS HAMILTON GOT IN A TAIL SHOT AND SENT IT CRASHING INTO BOGO BAY ON THE COAST OF CEBU.

XA1046ACW NM

MONTREAL, NOV.21-(AP)-COL.ROBERT MCCORMICK, PUBLISHER OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HERE TONIGHT THAT GOVERNOR THOMAS E.DEWEY, DEFEATED UNITED STATES REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, WAS "A VERY WEAK NOMINEE."

"THAT IS NOT SHOWN BY DEWEY BEING DEFEATED BUT BY THE FACT THAT HE RAN BEHIND PRACTICALLY EVERY OTHER REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE WHO WAS ELECTED AND WHEN THEY WERE DEFEATED HE WAS DEFEATED BY A LARGE MAJORITY," COL.MCCORMICK ADDED.

SAYING THAT THERE HAD NEVER BEEN BUT ONE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FROM NEW YORK ELECTED PRESIDENT--THEODORE ROOSEVELT--COL.MCCORMICK ASSERTED THAT "THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MUST BE RESCUED FROM THE DOMINATION OF THE BIG NEW YORK BANKS AND THE CORPORATION HEADS WHOSE INTERESTS ARE AS MUCH ADVERSE AS THEY ARE IN PARALLEL WITH THE REST OF THE COUNTRY. THE WEST WHICH CREATED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MUST REGAIN CONTROL OF IT AND THEN IT CAN COME BACK INTO POWER.

NOV 22 1944

JP1213AEW

VANCOUVER, NOV.21-(AP)-HIGH RANKING OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY'S SIXTH DIVISION HAVE STATED THAT THEY DO NOT BELIEVE OVERSEAS TROOPS CAN BE ADEQUATELY REINFORCED THROUGH ANY PLAN OF HAVING HOME DEFENSE TROOPS ENCOURAGED TO VOLUNTEER FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE.

THE SIXTH DIVISION, A LARGE PROPORTION OF WHICH IS COMPOSED OF HOME DEFENSE TROOPS WITH FULL COMBAT TRAINING, IS STATIONED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRIG.R.H.BEATTIE, DECLARING HIS FORCES WERE IN EXCELLENT SHAPE AND PREPARED TO GO OVERSEAS, SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY:

"I HAVE IN MY BRIGADE SOME OF THE FINEST SOLDIERS IN CANADA. THEY ARE JUST WAITING FOR THE CALL FROM THE GOVERNMENT THAT THEY MUST GO, FOR THEY FEEL THAT IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT ITS OWN LEGISLATION."

JP1142AEW

OTTAWA, NOV.~~XXX~~ 21-(AP)-THE R.C.A.F. ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLT.SGT. LEONARD HUNTER HOGG, SON OF MRS. L.S.HOGG OF 4952 18TH ST., SAN FRANCISCO, IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

-RPS CP 215A

OTTAWA, NOV.21-(AP)-R.C.A.F.HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT ANNOUNCED AWARD OF A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO WARRANT OFFICER G.E. REID, ~~XXXXX~~ SON OF S.N.REID OF 146 EAST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK.

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OTTAWA, NOV.21-(AP)-REX R.C.A.F. HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT ANNOUNCED AWARD OF A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO FLYING OFFICER D.G.MURRAY, WHOSE BROTHER, G.C.MURRAY, LIVES AT 1617 YALE AVE., SEATTLE, WASH.

-RPS CP 1220A

NEW YORK, NOV.21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO DECLARED TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION THAT A GERMAN FINANCIAL EXPERT IDENTIFIED AS A GEORGE MAINZ, HAS ARRIVED IN BUENOS AIRES FROM GERMANY VIA SPAIN "TO ACT AS ADVISOR TO CESAR AMEGHINO, ARGENTINE MINISTER OF FINANCE."

QUOTING THE MONTEVIDEO NEWSPAPER ESPEJA DIARIO, THE MOSCOW BROADCAST, SAID MAINZ WAS "ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL AGENTS TRANSFERRING NAZI FUNDS TO ARGENTINA VIA SPAIN."

THE MONTEVIDEO NEWSPAPER ALSO PUBLISHED "A LIST OF HITLERITES WHO HAVE ARRIVED IN ARGENTINA TO DIRECT THE MINING INDUSTRY AND OTHER BRANCHES OF ARGENTINE ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE," THE RUSSIAN BROADCAST SAID.

JP642AEW

NOV 22 1944

NEW YORK, NOV.21-(AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY RALPH A. BARD SAID TODAY THAT THE PACIFIC OFFENSIVE HAS OUTSTRIPPED OUR PRODUCTION SCHEDULE AND AS A RESULT THE NAVY NOW DOES NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT ASSAULT TRANSPORTS AND ASSAULT CARGO SHIPS.

SPEAKING AT THE PRESENTATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S WAR BOND HONOR FLAG TO THE THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT, BARD SAID THAT "HOWEVER CERTAIN PROSPECTS FOR VICTORY IN EUROPE, WE CANNOT ASSUME THAT VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC WILL BE EITHER EASY OR CHEAP."

HE SAID THAT WHERE ONE SHIP WAS USED TO SUPPLY A BEACHHEAD ASSAULT IN EUROPE "WE MUST USE FOUR OR MORE SHIPS TO SUPPLY A SIMILAR BEACHHEAD OR JAP-HELD TERRITORY."

"RIGHT NOW WE DO NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT ASSAULT TRANSPORTS AND ASSAULT CARGO SHIPS," BARD SAID. "NOR DO WE HAVE AS MUCH HEAVY AMMUNITION AS WE SHALL NEED."

JP1209AEW

NEW YORK, NOV.21-(AP)-FIRST LT.ALEX SABO, 24, OF (189 GRACE STREET) BUFFALO, N.Y., WHO SAID HE IS UNMARRIED AND "THE SINGLEST MAN YOU EVER SAW," TODAY DESCRIBED AN ENCOUNTER IN ITALY WITH TWO GERMAN TIGER TANKS THAT WON HIM THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

IN AN INTERVIEW AT ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS HEADQUARTERS HE WAS ASKED HOW HE FELT.

"OH, I FEEL PRETTY GOOD," HE ANSWERED, "I THINK I'VE GOT ABOUT 63 STITCHES IN ME AND ABOUT 12 HOLES ALL TOGETHER."

THE ENCOUNTER WITH THE TANKS OCCURRED AT VELLETRI, ITALY, IN MAY WHEN HE WAS ON GROUND RECONNAISSANCE FOR GUN POSITIONS AND SPOTTED ONE OF THE TANKS, HE SAID.

"I WENT BACK," HE SAID, "CROSSED INTO A FIELD AND WORKED MY WAY UP ALONGSIDE THE TANK. I STOOD UP NEXT TO IT AND AT THE SAME TIME THE TANK COMMANDER SAW ME. I CHALLENGED AND SHOT HIM WITH MY CARBINE. HE SCREAMED AND I CLIMBED ABOARD THE TANK AND LEANED INTO THE TURRET AND KILLED TWO MORE WITH MY CARBINE."

THEN, THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT SAID, HE HEARD SOMEONE SHOOTING AT HIM FROM ANOTHER TANK NEARBY AND HE RAN TOWARD THE MARKSMAN.

"AS I RAN, THE CARBINE WAS SHOT OUT OF MY HANDS AND I MADE BELIEVE I WAS HIT AND DROPPED TO THE GROUND," HE CONTINUED. "I CRAWLED AWAY OUT OF SIGHT AND GOT BACK TO MY PLATOON."

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LT. SABO, REARMED WITH A SERGEANT AND A BAZOOKA ACCOMPANYING HIM, WORKED HIS WAY BACK TO THE SECOND TANK.

"WITHIN 20 YARDS OF THAT TANK," HE SAID, "WE RAN ACROSS ITS CREW--DISMOUNTED--COMING TOWARD US WITH MACHINE PISTOLS. I SHOT THE FIRST TWO AND WOUNDED A THIRD AND THEN SOMETHING EXPLODED IN MY FACE AND CHEST."

THE SERGEANT WITH THE BAZOOKA FINISHED THE JOB, HE SAID.

LT.SABO RECOVERED FROM HIS WOUNDS AND WENT BACK ON DUTY, BUT IN JULY RECEIVED STOMACH INJURIES WHEN A LANDMINE EXPLODED NEAR HIM. HE HAS BEEN HOSPITALIZED SINCE AND NOW IS CONVALESCING AT HALLORAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

MJ1230PEW

30.24— 20577

WASHINGTON, NOV 21-(AP)-LORD KEYNES, HEAD OF THE BRITISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES, WILL VISIT OTTAWA WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS PRESUMABLY TO DISCUSS CURRENT FINANCIAL MATTERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE PURPOSE OR LENGTH OF HIS VISIT, LORD KEYNES WILL LIKELY CONFER WITH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ON HIS DELEGATION'S PROGRESS ON "SECOND PHASE" LEND-LEASE DISCUSSIONS HERE.

THE LATEST NEWS ON CREDIT EXTENSIONS TO BRITAIN FOR POSTWAR CIVILIAN RECONSTRUCTION, DOMESTICALLY AND IN THE EXPORT AND IMPORT FIELD, IS ALSO EXPECTED TO BE DISCUSSED.

SU138PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV 21-(AP)-LEND-LEASE WILL CONTINUE JUST EXACTLY AS IT HAS, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID TODAY.

HE SPOKE IN ANSWER TO PRESS CONFERENCE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT A BRITISH MISSION NOW IN THIS COUNTRY WAS DISCUSSING A SECOND PHASE OF LEND-LEASE, CARRYING BEYOND WAR TIME.

WHEN MR. ROOSEVELT SAID IT WOULD CONTINUE AS IT HAD, HIS QUESTIONER ASKED: "WITHOUT ANY TERMINAL?"

UNLESS, THE PRESIDENT REPLIED, YOU COULD TELL WHEN THE WAR ENDS. AND HE SAID HE MEANT THE WAR AGAINST BOTH GERMANY AND JAPAN.

LH515PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.21-(AP)-FROM THE PENTAGON WENT THIS WORD OF CHEER TODAY TO GI'S IN LONDON WHERE CIGARET SALES HAVE BEEN HALTED AT ALL BUT AIR FORCE COMBAT STATIONS:

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IT'S ONLY TEMPORARY.

ARMY OFFICIALS HERE DID NOT KNOW HOW LONG THE BAN WOULD BE ON "BUT OBVIOUSLY THEY WON'T BE DENIED CIGARETS INDEFINITELY."

THE LONDON POST EXCHANGE SALES WERE HALTED BY AUTHORITIES TO ENABLE A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY TO BE SENT TO THE MEN AT THE FRONT WHO WERE GETTING FEWER THAN THOSE AT THE REAR, IT WAS STATED.

AS FOR AN EDITORIAL QUESTION "WHERE ARE THE CIGARETS?" RAISED BY THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, IN ENGLAND, PENTAGON OFFICIALS SAID IT WAS ONE FOR THE ARMY EXCHANGE OFFICER OF THE THEATRE, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF POST EXCHANGES.

"THERE ARE SUFFICIENT CIGARETS GOING OVER," AUTHORITIES HERE ASSERTED. "THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT THAT. WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THEY GET THERE IS ANOTHER MATTER."

THEY ADDED THAT SHIPMENTS ARE ALLOCATED "IN SUCH A WAY THERE IS SUPPOSED TO BE ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY."

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SU1112AEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.21-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SET IN MOTION TODAY MACHINERY FOR THE DISPOSAL OF $100,000,000,000 OF SURPLUS WAR PROPERTIES UNDER A THREE-MEMBER BOARD HEADED BY ROBERT A.HURLEY, FORMER CONNECTICUT GOVERNOR.

HE SENT THE NOMINATION OF HURLEY AND LIEUT.COL.EDWARD HELLER OF SAN FRANCISCO TO THE SENATE SHORTLY AFTER IT RECESSED FOR THE DAY BUT HELD UP THE EXPECTED NOMINATION OF SENATOR GUY M.GILLETTE (D-IOWA) UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR.

WHILE SENATORS HAD RECEIVED WORD EARLIER IN THE DAY THEY ALSO WOULD RECEIVE GILLETTE'S NOMINATION, A LEGAL BARRIER PREVENTED.

SENATE ATTACHES SAID NO MEMBER COULD BE APPOINTED DURING THE LIFE OF HIS TERM TO AN OFFICE CREATED BY LEGISLATION PASSED DURING HIS MEMBERSHIP. GILLETTE WAS DEFEATED FOR RE-ELECTION BY GOV. BOURKE HICKENLOOPER, REPUBLICAN. HIS PRESENT TERM EXPIRES JAN.3, 1945.

THE SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY DISPOSAL BILL, PASSED BY CONGRESS PRIOR TO THE ELECTION RECESS, FIXED THE BOARD MEMBERS' SALARIES AT $12,000 A YEAR.

IT WILL BE THE BOARD'S DUTY TO DIRECT THE DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY AND GOODS DECLARED SURPLUS BY THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES UNDER PROCEDURES WRITTEN INTO THE LAW AND REQUIRING REPORTS AND CONSULTATIONS WITH CONGRESS.

THE PROSPECTIVE SELECTION OF GILLETTE, OFTEN A CRITIC OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND ONCE, IN 1938, RE-ELECTED TO THE SENATE AFTER BEING PLACED ON THE WHITE HOUSE "PURGE" LIST, DREW THE APPROVAL OF DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN SENATORS ALIKE.

HE RAN NOV.7 WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BLESSINGS. HE RECEIVED A WHITE HOUSE LETTER IN JUNE URGING HIM TO MAKE THE RACE.

HURLEY, A FORMER DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR, ALSO WAS DEFEATED NOV.7 IN A RACE AGAINST REPUBLICAN GOV.RAYMOND BALDWIN.

GILLETTE TOLD REPORTERS THAT HE HAD NOT SOUGHT THE APPOINTMENT, NOR CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

HE DID SAY, HOWEVER, THAT HE DID NOT FEEL HE COULD REFUSE TO SERVE IN ANY CAPACITY THAT WOULD AID IN THE WAR EFFORT.

LT510PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV. 22-(AP)-SEN. RICHARD V. KEANE, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER FOR TRADE AND CUSTOMS, SAID YESTERDAY "GERMANY'S DEFEAT WILL MAKE LITTLE DIFFERENCE TO AUSTRALIA'S ALL-OUT WAR EFFORT IN THE PACIFIC."

"JAPS HAVE GOT TO BE KILLED BY THE MILLIONS," KEANE SAID. "AS

FAR AS AUSTRALIA IS CONCERNED, WE WILL CARRY ON, HONORING EVERY COMMITMENT THAT HAS BEEN MADE."

HERE TO DISCUSS POLICY ON "SECOND PHASE" LEND-LEASE BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES, KEANE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HIS COUNTRY HAD MADE "A GREAT AND GROWING CONTRIBUTION TO THE MAINTENANCE OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC."

APPROXIMATELY 20 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL CURRENT WAR EXPENDITURE, TOTALING MORE THAN $325,000,000, HAS GONE INTO RECIPROCAL AID FROM AUSTRALIA, IT WAS REVEALED. THIS INCLUDES AIR AND SEA TRANSPORTATION, HOSPITAL, AIRFIELD AND BARRACKS CONSTRUCTION, AND SUPPLY OF CLOTHING AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT.

"BUT THE MOST IMPRESSIVE CONTRIBUTION HAS BEEN IN THE FORM OF FOOD," KEANE SAID.

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"DESPITE THE LOSS OF MILLIONS OF SHEEP AND OTHER LIVESTOCK IN THE MOST SERIOUS DROUGHT IN 40 YEARS, AUSTRALIA HAS DELIVERED TO AMERICAN FORCES 71,700 TONS OF MEAT, 99,300 TONS OF BREAD AND FLOUR, 95,100 TONS OF VEGETABLES AND 11,000 TONS OF BUTTER," KEANE ADDED.

HE LIKEWISE PRAISED ASSISTANCE GIVEN AUSTRALIA BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL SAID THAT ALTHOUGH "A WORLD CONFERENCE WILL HAVE TO SETTLE THE QUESTION OF MIGRATION," BRITISH, AMERICAN, SWEDISH AND OTHER PEOPLES "WOULD BE WELCOME" TO SETTLE IN AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA IS AN OUTPOST WHICH "MUST BE BUILT UP FOR THE PROTECTION OF PACIFIC INTERESTS," KEANE SAID, ADDING THAT "7,000,000 AUSTRALIANS ARE TOO FEW FOR THE TASK."

"WE WILL WELCOME FOREIGN CAPITAL AND LABOR," KEANE SAID.

GW1144PEW NM

UNDATED HITERL
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) THE REPORTS CONCERNING THE WHEREABOUTS AND THE POSSIBLE FALL FROM POWER OF ADOLF HITLER WERE BRANDED AS "ALL LIES" TODAY BY THE BERLIN RADIO.

A BROADCAST DIRECTED TO FRANCE AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID IN PART:

"ANGLO-SAXON PROPAGANDA CEASELESSLY CRIES TO THE HEAVENS THAT GERMANY HAS LOST ITS LEADER X X X THEY DECLARE THAT THE FUEHRER IS NO MORE. HIMMLER HAS USURPED THE POWER! THE SS (ELITE GUARD) IS FIGHTING AGAINST THE ARMY! GOERING FLEEING! AS MANY LIES AS THERE ARE STATEMENTS. X X X

"SINCE HITLER DID NOT SPEAK ON NOV. 9, BECAUSE HE WAS NOT IN THE MIDST OF THE FIRST-LINE MILITANTS OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM AT THE COMMEMORATION OF THE SACRIFICE OF THE HEROES OF MUNICH, THE FUEHRER IS REPORTED TO BE NO LONGER MASTER OF HIMSELF -- THIS IS WHAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN PROPAGANDA REPEAT ENDLESSLY.

"BUT IF ON NOV. 9 THE FUEHRER WAS NOT AT MUNICH, IT IS BECAUSE HE WAS WITH HIS SOLDIERS. IN THE MIDST OF A BATTLE THE LEADER DOES NOT DESERT HIS COMMAND POST. BEFORE THE ALTERNATIVE OF SPEAKING AND ACTING, THE FUEHRER CHOSE ACTION."

GERMANY, THE BROADCAST CONCLUDED, IS "CONFIDENT AND STRONG" BECAUSE "IT KNOWS THAT VICTORY BELONGS TO IT, FOR ITS LEADER LIVES AND ACTS."

TA1117PEW

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UNDATED TERRY ALLEN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAJ. GEN. TERRY (TERRIBLE TERRY) ALLEN, WHO WON FAME AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S. FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION IN TUNISIA AND SICILY AND THEN WAS REASSIGNED WITHOUT OFFICIAL EXPLANATION, NOW IS IN ACTION ONTHE WESTERN FRONT AT THE HEAD OF THE 104TH DIVISION.

A DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM F.BONI, RECEIVED LAST NIGHT (TUESDAY) AFTER BEING DELAYED IN CENSORSHIP SINCE OCT. 26, SAID ALLEN AND HIS 104TH INFANTRY HAD BEEN MADE A PART OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, NOW IN HOLLAND, AND HAD SWUNG INTO THE LINE ON THE NIGHT OF OCT. 24.

ALLEN WAS PLACED IN COMMAND OF THE 104TH AT CAMP ADAIR, ORE., IN OCTOBER, 1943. AT THE TIME THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE MYSTERY ABOUT HIS SHIFT AND THE ONLY AUTHORITATIVE VERSION OF THE REASONS WAS THAT IT WAS IN KEEPING WITH THE POLICY OF ROTATING OFFICERS TO GIVE TROOPS IN TRAINING THE BENEFIT OF WORKING UNDER COMMANDERS WHO HAVE HAD COMBAT EXPERIENCE.

ALLEN'S ASSISTANT COMMANDER WHEN HE WAS WITH THE FIRST DIVISION WAS BRIG. GEN. THEODORE ROOSEVELTN WHO WAS TRANSFERRED EARLIER TO FRANCE AND DIED THERE.

TA1110PEW

UNDATED B29S
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO REPORTED 70 OR 80 AMERICAN SUPERFORTS STRUCK IN TWO WAVES AT NAGASAKI AND OMURA AREAS OF WESTERN KYUSHU ISLAND IN SOUTHERN JAPAN TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ASSERTED JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS ENGAGED THE B29S IN "FIERCE AIR DUELS THAT RAGED FROM 9:45 A.M. TO 11 A.M. (TOKYO TIME). BROADCASTERS ASSERTED EIGHT SUPERFORTS WERE SHOT DOWN AND ANOTHER DAMAGED.

A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORT PREDICTED THAT LATER JAPANESE RADIO ACCOUNTS WOULD REPORT HIGHER "ENEMY LOSSES" AFTER AN "INVESTIGATION" OF THE AIR BATTLE.

TOKYO SAID LOW HANGING CLOUDS BLANKETED THE AREA AND PREVENTED "ACCURATE BOMBING ATTACKS." AS USUAL, DOMEI REPORTED "DAMAGES SUFFERED BY OUR SIDE WERE EXTREMELY SLIGHT."

30.24— 20579

WHEN THE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE WA LATER IT FULFILLED THE DOMEI
PREDICTION, CLAIMING 14 SUPERFORT EFINITELY SHOT DOWN AND
11 MORE PROBABLY.
FOUR JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS WE O AS MISSING, INCLUDING
ONE THAT REPORTEDLY CRASHED INT
JP318APW NM

BUNDATED JAP CLAIMS (100)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
JAPANESE RADIO BROADCASTERS TONIGHT ADDED UP AN IMPRESSIVE--
BUT TOTALLY UNCONFIRMED--TALLY OF AMERICAN SUPER-FORTRESSES SHOT
DOWN IN THEIR RAID ON SOUTHERN KYUSHU TUESDAY (TOKYO TIME.)
AS THE BROADCASTERS RELAYED IT IN PROGRAMS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL
COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AT SAN FRANCISCO, THE SCORE STOOD:
OVER KYUSHU--14 PLANES "SHOT DOWN DEFINITELY"; 11 "SHOT
DOWN BUT NOT CONFIRMED; SEVEN OBSERVED EMITTING STREAMS OF BLACK SMOKE"
OVER WESTERN KYUSHU LATER--ONE "DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN"; 17
OTHERS SUFFERING "DIRECT HITS."
OVER ANWHEI AND HONAN PROVINCES, CHINA--FOUR SHOT DOWN;
NINE "DAMAGED."
THE GRAND TOTAL SHOT DOWN, DAMAGED, SHOT DOWN BUT NOT CONFIRMED,
AND SMOKING--63.
(NONE OF THESE CLAIMS MET ANY CONFIRMATION IN ALLIED QUARTERS.
THE 20TH AIR FORCE SAID ONLY THAT IT WAS TOO EARLY TO DETERMINE
WHETHER THERE WERE A Y AMERICAN LTSSES.)
MM11PPW NM

UNDATED TOKYO DEFENSES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV 221944

(NY) THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGANCY CLAIMED TODAY THAT THE DEFENSES OF METROPOLITAN TOKYO ARE "AIR TIGHT" AGAINST UNITED STATES BOMBERS.

IN A DISPATCH BROADCAST TO OCCUPIED ASIA AND REPORTED HERE BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THE AGENCY SAID THAT THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF AMERICAN FLYERS WAS "FAR ABOVE AVERAGE AND

ADDED:

"AGAINST ANY EVENTUALLITY, THE METROPOLITAN AIR DEFENSE IS AIR TIGHT. AIR RAID SHELTER FACILITIES CAPABLE OF ACCOMODATING 150,000 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS AND ALONG THE LINES OF THE MUNICIPAL STREET CARS WHERE THE PASSENGER LOAD IS HEAVY."

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MP-OWI-505PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE-AIR DEFENSE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TOKYO RADIO BOASTED TODAY THAT THE NIPPONESE CAPITAL'S DEFENSES ARE "AIR TIGHT" AGAINST PUNCTURING ATTEMPTS BY UNITED STATES BOMBERS, BUT IT ALSO TOLD OF RAID SHELTERS BUILT FOR 150,000 PERSONS.
A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST CONCEDED THAT THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF U.S. AIRMEN IS "FAR ABOVE AVERAGE," THEN WENT ON TO SAY THAT "AGAINST ANY EVENTUALITY THE METROPOLITAN (TOKYO) AIR DEFENSE IS AIR TIGHT."
"AIR RAID SHELTER FACILITIES CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING 150,000 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS AND ALONG THE LINES OF THE MUNICIPAL STREET CARS, WHERE THE PASSENGER LOAD IS HEAVY,' SAID THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
DV1039PCW

BLANK

GERMANS USING ROCKETS IN WEST; DESPERATE EFFORT TO HALT ALLIES

Metz, Mulhouse and Eschweiler Are Seized by Advancing Troops

NOV 23 1944

V-1, V-2 Bombs Fired At Rear of U. S. Ninth

Saverne, 19 M. of Strasbourg, Engulfed—Bastion of Eschweiler Overrun By U. S. First—French Sweep to Gates of Colmar—19th Nazi Army General Staff Captured.

By Austin Bealmear

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 22 (AP) — Allied armies firmly occupied three major cities with a population totaling more than 200,000 today as the great winter offensive crunched forward all along the western front. The advance threatened the entire German position on the southern half of the battle line and forced the enemy to the desperate measure of firing V-1 and V-2 bombs against the Americans in the north.

All resistance in Metz, the mighty fortress city of 100,000 population, was crushed by the U. S. Third Army, units of which made two smashing advances of 10 miles and reached the German border at two new, still undisclosed points in the Saar Basin.

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Eschweiler Overrun

To the north Eschweiler finally was overrun by the U. S. First Army after days of savage house to house fighting and to the south the French First Army seized Mulhouse, another important city of nearly 100,000 population.

The French Second Armored Division operating with the American Seventh Army also captured the strategic town of Saverne, at the eastern mouth of Saverne Gap, and plunged on toward Strasbourg on the Rhine river 19 miles southeast. This success culminated a seven-mile thrust through Saverne Gap, the first of the Vosges passes to be entirely forced since the breakthrough at Belfort Gap on the extreme south.

Pushed Back in North

Gains in the north were less spectacular, but despite their fierce resistance the Germans were being pushed back yard by yard and mile by mile. The First Army advanced up to two miles, the Ninth pressed closer to the approaches of Julich, eight miles northeast of schweiler and the British Second Army in Holland fought two miles closer to the River Maas, reaching within three miles of Venlo.

Wildly Firing Rocket Bombs

Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher said the Germans were wildly firing their V-1 and V2 bombs into the rear areas of the American armies and also sending out an increased number of aircraft. This dispatch said the diversion of Germany's vengeance weapons from firing on England and Antwerp was interpreted as meaning the enemy was using every conceivable effort to halt the assault of the First and Ninth armies.

As the last German pocket in Metz surrendered, other doughboys of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army who swept past the doomed fortress city days ago smashed to the German Saar frontier at two new points west of Saarbrucken in lightning 10-mile thrusts.

More than 100 miles to the south, French armored forces plunging down the Rhine valley behind the Nazis' crumbling Vosges mountain positions seized Mulhouse, an important city of nearly 100,000 population.

French 22 M. Beyond Mulhouse

(Gen. Charles De Gaulle, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, reported French troops had sped 22 miles beyond Mulhouse to the gates of Colmar, a big road junction 40 miles south of Strasbourg.)

As the French and Americans swept down the Rhine valley and poured like acid through the passes of the Vosges, they hourly increased the threat of entrapment to an estimated 70,000 German troops remaining on the west bank of the Rhine above Strasbourg. A front dispatch said only three bridges still were standing on the Rhine in the 40-mile stretch.

So swift was the French armored envelopment of Mulhouse that members of the German 19th army general staff were captured, along with more than 1,000 other prisoners.

Stumbling Block Removed

One of the biggest stumbling blocks in the path of the Allied power drive toward Cologne and the great industrial Rhineland was removed with the crushing of last-ditch Nazi resistance in Eschweiler, an important communications center throughout which house-to-house fighting had raged for several days.

General Hodges' troops opened a final irresistible smash right through the center of the Siegfried line town at 3 a.m. today, and by tonight the last enemy opposition had flickered out. Eschweiler was almost a total ruin, another monument to what will happen to Germay's towns and cities when they are converted into forts.

Eschweiler's collapse threatened Weisweiler, two miles to the east, and unhinged the strong enemy line at that point, 28 miles from Cologne. The Germans still were fighting bitterly, however, on a "shoulder" southeast of Eschweiler, trying to keep their entire line from crumbling before the First Army's terrible blows.

Durwiss Cleaned Out

To the north of Eschweiler, doughboys cleaned out Durwiss and the town of Lohn, while to the southeast they slowly plodded forward against furious enemy resistance in Hurtgen Forest—one of the bloodiest battlegrounds of the invasion of western Europe.

"Although the fighting is hard and costly the situation looked much brighter tonight," said a front dispatch.

On the left of Hodges' advance, Lt. Gen. Simpson's U. S. Ninth Army gained up to more than two miles in a slow, arduous advance east and southeast of Geilenkirchen. It battled its way into Frohoven, three miles northeast of Eschweiler, and won high ground overlooking both Linnich and Julich, fortified towns overlooking the Roer river.

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(A Berlin broadcast said Ninth army tanks had reached Bourheim, less than two miles southwest of Julich.)

British Second army forces in southeastern Holland smashed a German bridgehead at Roermond, a key river city on the Maas (Meuse), and advanced within three miles of the German stronghold of Venlo. The Nazis still held Roermond itself, which lies on the east bank of the Maas.

Other British forces made contact between the towns of Amerika and Sevenum and now have a solid front against the fast-shrinking German defense perimeter before Venlo.

(A German broadcast said that "tank battles now raging between Aachen and Basle (Switzerland) exceed in violence anything that has hitherto been known since the invasion of Europe began," adding that "at no spot has a crisis occurred along the entire front.")

London, Nov. 22 (A.P.).—Mulhouse and Metz fell today to Allied armies driving swiftly upon the Rhine through the shattered German front in Alsace-Lorraine, and the Paris radio said the French were within nineteen miles of Strasbourg.

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In operations less spectacular but of major importance, Allied troops on the northern flank of the front captured the smashed German city of Eschweiler, twenty-eight miles from the limits of Cologne. The town of 36,000, once a manufacturing center for Teller mines and airplane parts, was one of the key defense points on the Cologne plain. It is on the wide Adolf Hitler highway from Aachen to Berlin.

The Paris report said French troops had captured Saverne, in the gap leading from fallen Sarrebourg to Strasbourg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine and largest French city still in enemy hands. Headquarters advices placed the American Seventh Army twenty-three miles away. Gen. Eisenhower's communique said Allied infantry and armor were driving east "against crumbling resistance on a wide front."

70,000 Nazis Are in Peril.

The whole German Nineteenth Army of 70,000 survivors was in imminent peril. Part of its staff was captured at Mulhouse by the French First Army.

[French troops are at the gates of Colmar after advancing twenty-two miles from Mulhouse, Gen. Charles de Gaulle said in a broadcast report recorded by the FCC. Colmar, a city of 46,000, is capital of Upper Alsace, the center of six roads and forty miles south of Strasbourg.]

The American Ninth Army made important but less spectacular gains within sight of the Roer River on the Aachen front. In bitter weather and against savage resistance, Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson's men captured high ground overlooking Linnich and Julich on the Roer, first major terrain barrier on the Cologne Plain. They fought around Fronthoven. Berlin said a tank spearhead has reached Bourheim, twenty-five miles from the western limits of Cologne.

The British Second Army smashed the German bridgehead opposite Roermond, key river city on the Maas (Meuse), and advanced within three miles of Venlo further north along the river. The Germans clung to Roermond itself which is east of the Maas, but Britons with bayonets cleaned out the last nests of resistance on the west bank.

The breakthrough of the American Seventh and the French First armies on the southern end of the western front erased a definite German front along the northern slope of the diff[illegible]w-incrusted Vosges M[illegible]ma.

The last Germa[illegible]esistance dissolved in Metz, a[illegible]e official fall of that fortress[illegible] was announced while tre[illegible] of four American divisions [illegible]he Third Army were cleaning [illegible]eir guns. Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr. became the first commander since Attila the Hun to capture the city frontally. Attila did the trick 1,500 years ago. Metz, a city of 83,119, is eighty miles northwest of threatened Strasbourg and was ringed by forty or more forts which made it one of the strongest positions in the world.

More than 1,000 prisoners surrendered with the staff officers at Mulhouse, normally a humming industrial city of 96,697, sixty-one miles southwest of Strasbourg. Once a free city of Alsace, it lies nine miles from the German frontier on a tributary of the Rhine.

The drive on Strasbourg (population 193,000) went through German defenses in front of the Saverne Gap and ten miles beyond the French communications center of Sarrebourg, where three railroads and eleven highways converge.

Progress Slow in Aachen Sector.

Slow progress was reported in the Aachen sector in the north where Americans drove the Germans back against the Roer River, first major terrain obstacle on the Cologne Plain.

German broadcasts said great tank battles were being fought all the way from Aachen to the Swiss border and "exceed in violence anything hitherto known since the invasion of Europe."

Violent street fighting continued in the southern part of Belfort, and a French communique said "the fall of the citadel is imminent."

70,000 Pressed Against Rhine.

The 70,000 Germans in the Vosges sector were sealed back against their homeland border south of Strasbourg in positions of rising peril. With the Nazi line collapsed in Lorraine, only three bridges were reported intact along a 40-mile stretch of the broad and swift Rhine south of Strasbourg.

The Germans were reported hastily massing barges and boats in an attempt to organize an escape to the Siegfried fortifications on the east bank.

French forces moved on north through Mulhouse toward Colmar despite the violence of German counterattacks upon the Dannemarie elbow of their corridor to the Rhine. French reinforcements were reported pouring toward the front through the overrun Belfort Gap.

Heavy Artillery Duels

The Germans threw a few Tiger tanks and some infantry across a 12-mile sector of the French corridor between Courtelevant and Bisel, but the French kept supplies moving toward the Rhine over secondary roads. The French fought to clear the German dent and to prevent Germans from driving to the Swiss border for internment. Heavy artillery duels were fought.

The enemy thrust apparently was aimed in the general direction of Suarce and Delle—the thinnest spot in the reinforcement line, where every road is jammed with more men and supplies moving up to the Rhine.

From north to south, the front looked like this:

The British Second Army captured Maasbree and moved to a point four miles west of Venlo. It reached the outskirts of Baarlo, four miles southeast of the Dutch border town of 27,000, and reached the edge of Sevenum, six miles northwest of Venlo.

The American Ninth Army gained up to more than two miles, overrunning nine towns yesterday, and then kept right on overnight, adding two more miles. The Ninth battled its way into Fronhoven, three miles northeast of Eschweiler. High ground overlooking both Linnich and Julich, fortified towns on the Roer River, was captured and the Americans moved within sight of the river itself.

The American Third Army was running into a harder crust of German defenses inside Germany—minefields, road blocks, antitank barriers and a curtain of artillery in the forefield of the Siegfried Line. The Third has an eleven-mile line inside Germany. Some points held are three miles inside the Reich from Luxembourg.

Biggest Gains Are in South.

Driving on east of Metz, the 12th Corps of the Third Army pushed the Germans back to within ten miles of the Reich frontier, just west of Saarbrucken and still was slugging ahead.

But it was on the south flank where the mounting pressure of which Gen. Eisenhower spoke yesterday was beginning to collapse German resistance. A front dispatch reported that the Seventh Army's breakthrough had smashed the German line so utterly that no definite front remained along the northern slopes of the Vosges.

The American Forty-fourth Division, teamed with French armor of Gen. Jacques Leclerc, bolted forward fifteen miles in twenty-four hours driving along the approaches to Strasbourg. The advance went unchecked past the historic old Fort Phalsbourg on the Paris-Strasbourg military highway and reached Schalbach and Siewiller, ten miles north of Sarrebourg. The division moved into Mittelbronn, eight miles due east of Sarrebourg and only five miles northwest of Saverne, where a pass north of the Vosges leads to Strasbourg.

As the offensive pressed upon Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz's Nineteenth Army, other American forces—the 100th, 103d and Thirty-sixth divisions—fought their way against lessening resistance into the Vosges Passes. The German forces were scrambling for safety in the Siegfried Line beyond the Reich frontier. The communique noted that 100 square miles had been taken and that the enemy was abandoning much equipment.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Paris radio said early today that the British Second Army had occupied Julich.

Nazi Says 1,000 Guns Pound Line

London, Nov. 22 (AP)—The German radio said tonight that 1,000 Allied guns had opened a barrage on the main German defense lines on the Aachen front and that "fighter-bombers and tanks in numbers beggaring description attack us ceaselessly."

This report by Toni Schelkopf, front-line correspondent, came at the close of a day in which the Germans had reported Allied gains along most of the Western front, except in Alsace.

Schelkopf's report said the Allies were pumping out shells from more than 300 batteries on the Aachen front, "where the greatest battle of materials in this war has developed."

Calls Troops Superhuman

"It is a mass onslaught on our bodies, nerves and minds," he said. "The weather is everything but helpful for our soldiers, who are superhuman in their power of endurance. When it breaks, the fighter-bombers swoop down on us like birds of prey, rapacious and insatiable. When there is a lull in their attack, we are whipped and tormented by the downpour of ice-cold rain. It is difficult to say whether the physical or the mental anguish is greater."

Simultaneously, the German Transocean agency's headquarters correspondent, Guenther Weber, reported that an offensive by the British Second Army on the left wing of the West front "is imminent."

Tells Of British Barrage

He said that British artillery had been laying down "a terrific barrage between Venlo and Geilenkirchen in the last ten hours."

Other German reports said that American tanks had penetrated to about two miles from Julich, a road center 26 r[illegible]es from Cologne, and that other [illegible]nored spearheads in the Sarreb[illegible]g area had advanced northe[illegible] up to the region of Schalbach."

Thanksgiving Day Message Of Gen. Hodges

In Germany, Nov. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' Thanksgiving Day message to his troops of the United States First Army:

"Let us join together this Thanksgiving Day in giving thanks to God that our efforts in this struggle with evil and the oppressor have been blessed with success.

"I know of no words that could express to you the gratitude I feel so deeply in my heart. It is enough for us to know that, because of you, people of all the world today are giving thanks to God Almighty who has made possible your vast achievement.

"Let us call upon Him to strengthen our hearts against the ordeals that lie ahead that we may assure final success of our arms. Let us, in remembrance of our comrades who have passed on, give thanks to Him that we live to assure that lasting peace for which they died."

Devers Congratulates Commander Of French

With the U. S. Sixth Army Group, Nov. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of this army group, issued his first order of the day today, lauding the French army's breach of the Belfort Gap and drive to the Rhine and the United States Seventh Army's assault through the Saverne Gap.

General Eisenhower sent a message of congratulation through Devers to the French army commander, Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny. Devers himself sent a personal message to the French general, saying, "as a result of your inspiring leadership, your troops have struck a momentous blow to the enemy."

Soldiers Raise Medical Pay

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, in Germany, Nov. 21 (Delayed) (AP)—Angered because medical enlisted men who go into battle side by side with them do not receive combat pay, infantrymen of one unit on this front subscribed to a fund to pay the medicos $10 extra a month out of their own pockets. An anti-tank crew started the idea. Sgt. Chandler Wilson of Sevierville Pike, Knoxville, Tenn., [illegible] had the fund oversubscribed.

First WAC-GI Wedding In France Set Nov. 30

Headquarters 12th Army Group, France, Nov. 22 (AP)—The first WAC-GI wedding in France is set for November 30. Sergt. Winifred Anderson, of New York city, will be married to Sergt. Gove Saulsbury, of Georgetown, Del.

The bride-to-be wistfully confided to her commanding officer, Capt. Alice Moroney, San Francisco, Cal., that she wished she had a white wedding dress. She met Saulsbury in Britain and he has never seen her in civilian clothes.

Amid messages about moving troops and ammunition was tucked an urgent request to WAC headquarters in Paris: Could someone find a wedding gown, Size 12, in that city of fashion, and borrow it for the occasion?

Yank On Raid Gives Sleeping Nazi Hotfoot

By Robert Wilson

With American Troops in the Maritime Alps, Nov. 16 (AP—Delayed)—In the midst of these snowy Alpine peaks that tumble from the Swiss border to the Mediterranean, American troops are fighting a war so intimate that one GI was able to give a German a hotfoot with a hand grenade.

This happened during one of the "routine" raids with which Maj. Gen. Robert T. Frederick's airborne infantry has been keeping the Germans off balance on their Alpine perches for two months while protecting the flank of the Sixth Army Group.

Tough Terrain

Not content to sit and look at the Germans on the mountaintop across the valley, or trade artillery shells, Major Edmund Tomasik, of New Bedford, Mass., dreamed up a "Geronimo" for his battalion against a German barracks in the ancient French fort.

It was only a mile and a half from the jump-off point to the German quarters, but it took the Yanks

seven hours to get there. That's how tough the terrain is in this area where this force has fought since dropping on southern France on D-day, and taking Cannes and Nice. Three officers and 41 men went on the mission.

The men were assembled at 6 P. M. on the slope of a mountain about 6,000 feet up just east of the town of Turini, which consisted of one blood-stained building. Across the deep valley, the Germans were billeted in forts Mille Fourches and Le Force, built by Napoleon over a century ago, and Fort Case de Plan Cabal, built by the French nine years ago. All of these control Roya Valley at this southern end of the Maritime Alps.

The party was led in single file by Lieuts. Harry H. Pritchett, Jr., 3700 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.; Theodore Wallace, Springfield, Ohio, and Richard Walters, Akron, Ohio. The group descended 2,400 feet to the valley floor. Then, crawling on hands and knees most of the way, they climbed 6,500 feet to the barracks, arriving at 1 A. M.

Sentry Opens Fire

Just as the men got into positions surrounding the barracks, where there were about 70 Germans—some of whom were sleeping, some in drunken revelry — a sentry opened fire. For the next 20 minutes all hell broke loose.

The Germans started pouring out of the buildings. One stopped 15 feet from Private Vernon Pearson, of Vienna, Va., whose rifle spat death.

Private Walter Spess, of Canouska, Pa., raced into the darkened barracks, lifted the sheet from a sleeping German and tossed in a phosphorous grenade for a unique hotfoot. Corporal Stanley Clark, of Scanlon, Minn., and Private Vernon Bonham, of Charleston, W. Va., tossed grenades in a door just as a group of Nazis burst out.

Walter brought down three. Pritchett heard a German machine-gunner cursing when his gun jammed. He tossed a grenade at the sound of swearing and screams rent the night.

"Fires Fizzled Out"

The Germans had been surprised, but one bad break was the failure of the barracks to burn.

"We poured gasoline on them but the fires fizzled out and we found that striking a light exposed us to too much fire," Prichett said. "The wood was too wet to burn, I guess."

Soon, from farther up the hill, the Germans began pouring in mortar fire and the Yanks withdrew. But the operation was not yet completed. A heavy artillery barrage was timed to pour into the area when the raiders withdrew. It went off on schedule, catching the German company just as it was moving in a counterattack against what it thought was a large-scale assault. This resulted in heavy carnage. All that the raiders claimed personally were nine Germans killed and eight wounded. The Americans suffered two casualties.

With the heels of their boots worn off and their gloves worn through, the party retraced its steps along the tortuous route and arrived back at the camp in the cold, dark, silent mountains at 5 A. M.

West Point Graduate

First Lieutenant Harry H. Pritchett, Jr., is the son of Colonel and Mrs. H. H. Pritchett, of the Northway Apartments, 3700 North Charles street. His father retired a year ago as inspector general of the Third Service Command.

The lieutenant attended high school in San Francisco and preparatory schools in Washington before entering West Point. While there he was a cadet sergeant and a member of the wrestling team and chess club.

He was graduated in 1943 and commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry. Later he transferred and took specialized training as a paratrooper and went overseas with an airborne infantry unit.

As an infantry officer, he followed in his father's footsteps. Colonel Pritchett commanded a battalion of the Fifty-third Infantry, Sixth Division, in active sectors in France during the World War. The colonel entered the army in 1904, was commissioned in 1907, serving in the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippines before coming to the Third Service Command. He served in the inspector general's department 18 years.

SIEGFRIED LINE CHAPEL OPENED

Flushing Clergyman Holds Services as Guns Roar.

With American Troops in Germany, Nov. 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Doughboys of the Second Infantry Division say that it took the Germans four years to build the Siegfried Line, and it took the Americans four days to crack it and four hours to build a chapel inside it. The rude log church is among a number of wooden buildings and winter-resistant structures erected by one ttalion whose bivouac area oks like an American western ntier settlement in pioneer s.

he simple, spruge-log chapel ds out with a certain dignity his ramshackle community. estant and Catholic services eld on alternate days, and ain percentages of men from ch forward company are permitted to leave their cold, muddy positions in the heavy evergreen woods to attend church.

"That quota is always filled," smiled Chaplain Ernest Sinfield of Flushing, L. I., whose pews for months have been foxholes and whose church has been roofed only by the sky. His present building is the first real church built by his khaki-clad congregation. It has a plain wooden cross mounted on the peaked roof. At sunset the cross throws shadows on former Nazi concrete pillboxes only a few yards away.

Inside, the worshippers sit on or kneel before roughly hewn log benches. At the head of the room is a long table covered with a shining white altar cloth on which stand a silver crucifix and vases of fresh flowers.

As bombers roared overhead and gunfire rumbled in the distance, the chaplain told the congregation: "One of your first acts on entering this country of destruction was to construct this church; let it stand as a monument to American ideals."

Former 'Armchair' GIs Prove Mettle At Front

MARYLANDERS IN GERMANY — *Two Maryland men are mentioned in this dispatch.*

Durboslar, Germany, Nov. 21 (AP—Delayed)—The boys everybody thought were just plain crazy—GIs who voluntarily gave up soft and safe jobs in the rear to get some perilous front-line action—are taking it and liking it.

A non-combat buck private started it a couple of weeks ago by writing a letter to the Paris *Stars and Stripes* bureau saying he was tired of being "1-A in a 4-F outfit" and wanted combat.

A major general read the letter. He said that was just the kind of man he wanted and invited the private to join his division. The idea spread so quickly that the army newspaper soon had more than 1,000 letters from "armchair" soldiers asking transfers to the front.

Praised By Marylander

Veteran doughboys said, "Let's wait and see." But after watching some of the volunteers perform in the Ninth Army capture of Durboslar and Setterich, infantry officers had nothing but praise for them.

"If we had more men like this we'd win the war a whole lot sooner," said Major Victor Gillespie, of Centreville, Md., a unit executive officer. "These men came through 100 per cent. in their baptism of fire."

Mount Savage Man Is One

Gillespie pointed to three rain-soaked, mud-caked GIs who engineered transfers from an anti-aircraft outfit 50 miles from the front. They had swapped comfortable hotel beds for muddy, freezing foxholes.

"It was too quiet back there for me," grinned T/5 Lawrence A. Donohue, Jr., of Philadelphia. "I was a radio operator, and all I did was sit by my radio. But here we get plenty of excitement. We picked two Jerries out of that building right across the street this morning."

T/5 Robert L. Cassidy, of Mount Savage, Md., said: "I know this is rough and you can't take it forever, but you feel like you're doing something here. Back there we were just sitting around."

"Cassidy's gotta learn not to stick his head out of his foxhole so often; a sniper almost got him yesterday," said Private Dale Hashwell, of Ellwood City, Pa. "What I like is the swell bunch of guys you find around here. Back there they were too fussy."

"They're All Crazy"

"They're all crazy," said Lieut. William Cook, Jr., of Irvington, N. Y., thinking over his own three months at the front.

"Well, I give them credit—they're damned good men to volunteer," said T/5 Stanley Quropatwa, of Philadelphia, driver, who has had two trucks blown up by German 88s. Chuckling, he added: "I tell you—I'll trade 'em. I'll go back to service of supply any day."

"I saw those three boys work," said Lieut. Carl Piehl, of Chicago, an artillery forward observer. "They did a wonderful job. And they say they like it!"

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

Western front: 301 miles (from near Duren).

Eastern front: 304 miles (from Vistula, north of Warsaw).

Hungarian front: 420 miles (from Budapest).

Italian front: 557 miles (from near Ravenna).

French General Killed In Jeep Accident

Paris, Nov. 22 (AP)—Gen. Joseph Brosset, long the leader of the Free French First Colonial Infantry Division which bears his name, died Monday in a jeep accident on an inspection trip near the Belfort front, the official French News Agency said today.

General Brosset, who was driving the jeep, swerved to avoid a mine. The vehicle skidded and overturned, throwing him into a rain-flooded river. His body was carried away by the swift current, the agency's account said. His aide, J. P. Aumont, also was thrown into the stream, but reached shore.

BELGIANS IN PARIS

Paris, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak and Finance Minister Camille Gutt arrived in Paris today for talks with French officials, but there was no welcoming delegation. The telegram announcing their coming had been lost in transmission.

The Belgian Foreign Minister is believed interested in forming regional agreements in western Europe, but the French Foreign Office said that talks will concern only Franco-Belgian exchange rates. This cautious attitude was reported to be due to Russian opposition to regional pacts, which are scheduled to be discussed at Moscow by Premier Stalin and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

De Gaulle Celebrates Birthday

Paris, Nov. 22 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle celebrated his 54th birthday today and received a present from his daughter, Elizabeth, that should give him something in common with Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin when he journeys to Moscow soon. Elizabeth de Gaulle gave her father a pipe.

France Ready To Join World Peace Group

Paris, Nov. 22 (AP)—The French Consultative Assembly voted confidence in the Government's foreign policy today after hearing a discourse by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in which the provisional chief asserted France was ready to participate in an international organization for world peace.

In his speech de Gaulle referred to the Pacific war, declaring that France was determined to recover the colony of Indo-China.

French People Spend in Fear Of Devaluation

Also, Those With Taint of Collaboration Get Rid of Francs as Inquiry Nears

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Delayed) (AP).—Occupation, liberation and purge have combined to turn the French people, noted for their frugality, into a nation of spendthrifts.

Perhaps the peasant population still tuck franc-notes into mattress covers, but their city relatives, particularly those with shady collaboration records, are getting rid of francs as fast as possible. Even among the "pure" there is a rush to put life savings into something solid.

All over the nation Frenchmen are buying things—anything and everything—as the government establishes departmental committees to investigate recent fortunes and confiscate illicit profits, while the wise men nod their heads and predict the eventual devaluation of the franc.

Newly installed Finance Minister Rene Pleven set up committees of civil servants and resistance stalwarts on Nov. 18 to track down illicit wealth in the Paris region. There are similar committees in other departments.

Much money is being poured into high and fancy living. No end of Frenchmen are eager and willing to pay 500 francs and up for each of countless bottles of champagne, or 1,000 francs for a generous meal served in the old-time splendor of soft lights and soothing music. They are willing and eager to pay any price for coal, wood or transportation fuel. One paid 20,000 francs to have a load of wood brought into the capital from the country.

Stamp collections, winning lottery tickets and old Treasury bonds are being bought. The rarer and more expensive the stamps, the better their sale. Lottery tickets are free from taxes and taint. Tickets winning 1,000,000 francs can be sold for 1,200,000. A similar premium is attached to bonds issued in 1942 or earlier, since the holder can show a quiz committee how "patriotic" he was during the occupation.

Many are taking large endowment policies, post dated, of course. Furniture markets are enjoying a rush as the wealthy splurge on Directory period living 000 francs. Persian rugs at 80,000, 150,000 for a Louis Quinze secretary. Paintings by old masters and pieces of gold and silver also are going on the block despite the government's efforts to control the spending of amounts greater than 5,000 francs.

However, black marketeers alone are not responsible for the rush. The nation's shaky financial condition likewise is prompting Frenchmen to turn cash into other things, since the real value of the franc in no way approaches its legal value of two American cents. In real purchasing power the franc actually is worth only half a cent, and any American in Paris knows that a dollar will fetch from 250 to 300 francs.

The Germans printed so much paper money that the sensible Frenchman knows the country cannot maintain its artificial rate indefinitely. The Finance Ministry now is attempting to soak up surplus currency through a bond issue, but many believe devaluation, perhaps gradual and over a period of time, will eventually be necessary.

WODEHOUSE STILL IS HELD

British Author Accused As Collaborator By French

Paris, Nov. 22 (AP)—P. G. Wodehouse, prominent British author held by the French police in connection with accusations that he aided the Germans by his broadcasts in 1941, spent his third night in a police station tonight, although the British Embassy reported that

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arrangements had been completed to release him conditionally.

Mrs. Wodehouse, who was taken into custody with him at his hotel Monday night but was freed this morning, said that apparently his release was delayed only because the necessary papers had not been completed when the police office closed for the night.

Must Leave Paris When Freed

It had been announced that Wodehouse, who is 63 years old, would be permitted to stay in France but must live under surveillance more than 100 kilometers (62 miles) from Paris.

Mrs. Wodehouse said she and her husband were arrested at 1 A. M. and kept waiting for questioning until 6 P. M. Tuesday evening.

Tuesday night their first food was sent to them by the British consulate, she said. Then they were questioned by a minor clerk and given cots in the police station.

Collusion Charge Laid

The charge on which Wodehouse was taken into custody was violation of the law against "collusion with the enemy," under which non-military cases are being prosecuted.

Under French law, no formal indictment has to be returned for anyone's arrest, and persons can be held indefinitely. There does not have to be any formal disposition of the allegations when a person is released.

The British Embassy denied intervening to have him freed, but friends of Wodehouse said it had done so. It was known at least to have kept in touch with the situation. He was the first British subject detained in France's wholesale roundup of alleged collaborationists.

Wodehouse, world famous for his novels and stories of British life and for his creation of Jeeves, the perfect butler, was caught by the Germans in 1940 when the invasion swept over his villa at Le Toquet, France.

During 1941 he made five broadcasts from Berlin, for which he was violently criticized in Britain.

Admits Mistake In Broadcast

After a year's internment he and his wife were permitted to come to Paris, where they lived under Gestapo supervision.

Wodehouse subsequently said he had made "a terrible mistake" by broadcasting from Berlin and was shocked at the unfavorable reaction. He said he had not intended to aid German propaganda but had simply taken the opportunity to let his friends abroad know how he was in talks which he had hoped were of a humorous nature.

It was understood that the British Government thoroughly investigated his talks and gave him "a clean bill of health" only three weeks ago.

The arrest by French poli
on the nature of an interna
incident. Friends said Wodehouse and his wife were arrested late

Monday night and kept sitting in a cold corridor for sixteen hours, then removed to the police bureau.

The Allied military censorship at Supreme Headquarters stopped the news of the arrest for more than twenty-four hours, though the censors admitted they were supposed to act only on behalf of military security, and could not say how such security was involved in the Wodehouse case. They did not lift the "stop" on the story until after the author's release was arranged.

French Release Wodehouse

Paris, Nov. 22 (AP)—The English author P. G. Wodehouse, arrested on French charges that he aided the Germans by his 1941 broadcasts from Berlin, was released by the police tonight on the condition that he leave Paris and remain more than three miles away.

The creator of Jeeves, the impeccable butler, had been confined two days. His wife, arrested with him, was released earlier today.

News Stopped By Censors

Dispatch of this news abroad was stopped for a number of hours by censors at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. The censors are supposed to act only on the basis of military security. Officers in Paris were not able to specify in what way security was involved in the Wodehouse matter. Paris is in the demilitarized zone of the interior, under French administration and police judiciary and civil agencies.

It is understood that the matter of Wodehouse's radio speeches was investigated thoroughly by the British Government and that he was given a "clean bill of health" three weeks ago.

Friends said the elderly Wodehouses were taken into custody by three agents of the Police Judiciare in their hotel room at 10 A. M. and that they were kept sitting in a cold corridor for 16 hours.

Held In Police Bureau

Wodehouse is confined in the police bureau at Quai des Orfevres, on the right bank of the Seine in the heart of Paris.

The British Embassy said it had been duly informed of the arrest through the British Consulate, according to regular procedure, and that the consulate was prepared to give Wodehouse the usual assistance in legal representation. An Embassy spokesman said he had no immediate knowledge of any official Embassy negotiations on Wodehouse's behalf.

The French Ministry of Iinformation said it had no information on the affair.

Criticized For Talks

Wodehouse was caught by the Germans late in May, 1940, in his villa at Le Toquet, France, and spent nearly a year in prison and internment camps. In the period between his release and his return to France, he was permitted to move around in Berlin freely.

He was severely criticized both in Britain and the United States for talks he made on the German radio in 1941, but in September of this year in Paris he denied reports that he lived in luxury.

"The world completely misunderstood my purpose in connection with the broadcasts from Germany," he said at the time.

"Released In Usual Manner"

He added that he had been released by the Gestapo in the usual manner after a year's internment, as were numerous other British civilians.

He said his talks were merely his manner of letting his friends know he was well and acknowledging their packages and letters and their help in seeking his release. He said the Germans did not dictate what he was to say and his script was passed through regular German censorship channels.

He had been quoted early last September by a Paris dispatch to the London *Daily Sketch* as saying that his talks were "a terrible mistake."

German Communications Near Budapest Imperiled

By W. W. Hercher

NOV 23 1944

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Russians disclosed early today that they had placed the Hatvan Budapest road and railway under fire 20 miles northeast of Budapest, at least minimizing the German use of those vital communications links to the whole enemy front stretching northeast to Czechoslovakia.

Heviz-Gyor Taken

This development followed announcement in the regular communique last night of the capture of Heviz-Gyor, just south of the road and railway, as well as a half-dozen other communities 40 and 60 miles northeast of Budapest.

The vital nature of the Soviet blow was indicated by the vigor of the enemy defense, Moscow reporting that 12 counterattacks were repulsed at Heviz-Gyor alone and that 23 German tanks, seven armored troop carriers and two self-propelled guns were captured by the Russians at that spot.

Around Gyongyos, 40 miles from Budapest, the Russians announced gains and said 13 German guns and an entire military supply train were captured; while at the other point of Soviet advance, around Eger, nine German tanks were knocked out and 400 men slain.

East Prussia Mentioned

For the first time in some days the Soviets also mentioned East Prussia and the area above Warsaw reporting the bloody repulse of a German reconnoitering outfit in East Prussia and combat by heavy patrols on both sides around the Polish town of Pultusk.

The same early-morning supplement to the regular communique said a fighting reconnaissance by Russian troops southwest of Jelgava, in Latvia, where a large German army is trapped, resulted in a break into enemy positions and capture of a German tank, 10 guns and two ammunition dumps.

The regular Soviet communique had mentioned none of these sectors, but the Germans have said a Russian annihilation drive has been in progress for four days in southwest Latvia, and broadcast at length for the second successive day accounts of a new Soviet offensive in northeast Hungary and southern Czechoslovakia.

Furious Action

The Germans, confirming furious action in one of the areas listed by the Russians, that of Gyongyos, 40 miles from Budapest, said also that there were violent Soviet assaults on Miskolc, 45 miles farther northeast, and that Russian attacks had forced them to abandon Tokaj (Tokay), famous wine center 30 miles east of Miskolc.

The German high command claimed that Gyongyos had changed hands several times and left its present possession in doubt. The Russians, who announced its capture Sunday, listed newly fallen communities in a semi-circle around it on the north, northwest and west, indicating that the city itself remained firmly in Soviet hands.

Other points listed as taken by the Russians were Egerszolat, in the Eger area 60 miles northeast of the Hungarian capital, and Heviz-Gyor, 20 miles northeast of Budapest.

Soviet Squeeze

Capture of Heviz-Gyor and the advances around Gyongyos tightened the Soviet squeeze on the strategic railway junction city of Hatvan, which lies midway between the two sectors.

Despite their silence concerning other parts of the front, the Russians hinted at the stern nature of actions in progress by announcing that 43 enemy tanks had been destroyed or knocked out Tuesday.

The Germans, who have been broadcasting for two days accounts of Soviet offensive action around Tokaj and in old Czechoslovakia, claimed all day that they had held the Russians and had even narrowed the enemy bridgehead on the Tisza river. During the night, however, a German broadcast announced that Tokaj had been abandoned.

Violent Onslaughts

As the Germans foresaw new violent onslaughts on all of their remaining positions in Hungary, Moscow news dispatches during the day said the Nazis had begun to blow up buildings in Budapest and were placing machine gun nests and mortars for the street fighting to come.

On the Baltic front the Russians kept silent, but the German radio said four Soviet Armies were engaged in southwest Latvia, where an estimated 30 German divisions are encircled, and admitted that Nazi lines were pierced in several places southeast of Liepaja.

The Germans also admitted their garrison on Saare Island, guarding the entry to Riga gulf, was greatly out numbered. The Russians announced Tuesday that the Germans there had been compressed into the narrow southern tip of the island and were being wiped out.

REDS ADVANCE ON RAIL LINES

Drive Closer to Road Hubs in Eastern Hungary.

London, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—The Red Army drive for control of northeastern Hungary's rail network has captured Verpelet, eight miles southwest of Eger and is edging closer to the strategic rail junctions of Miskolc and Hatvan, Moscow advices said today.

Still another threat to the Germans in that general sector was seen in a Berlin announcement that the Russians had opened a fresh push in Czcho-Slovakia southwest of Ungvar, seventy-five miles northeast of Miskolc. The Nazis said seven to eight Soviet division had ripped several holes in German defenses between the Ung and Latorica rivers.

A Moscow communique said German forces pocketed in southwest Latvia had made forty vain counter-attacks in a single day below Jelgava, losing thirteen tanks, but the announcement still did not confirm Berlin assertions that the Russians had begun a major offensive Sunday.

The Russians, however, did announce the virtual clearance of the Baltic island of Saare (Osel) guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

In addition to Verpelet the Red Army seized four strongly defended villages in Hungary. Russian troops have been reported in the outskirts of both Eger and Miskolc. Rains have hindered the Russian advance, Moscow said.

Six hundred Germans and Hungarians were reported killed at Verpelet. From November 14 through November 20 the Russians captured 4,220 German and Hungarian soldiers, bringing the total since November 8 to 11,920, the Russians announced.

There was no new word on the continuing siege of Budapest from points south and southeast of the capital.

Small Newspaper Notice Announces Placement Of Gen. Bulganin.

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (AP)—A five-line item in the Russian press announced today that Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov "has been released from his duties as a member of the state committee of defense."

Known as a military intimate of Premier Stalin in the Russian revolution, Marshal Voroshilov was one of the "big three" in the Red army when Germany invaded Russia in 1941, along with Marshals Semeon Budyenny and Semeon Timoshenko.

He is a former defense commissar and has held many of the highest positions in the Soviet Union.

Small Item

A small item at the bottom of the last page of the government newspaper Izvestia gave nothing of the move except the bare fact of Voroshilov's release and announcement that Gen. Nikolai Bulganin had been appointed as a member of the defense board. (The defense board is an eight-man committee headed by Stalin which deals with all matters relating to the conduct of the war.)

Gen. Bulganin, recently Soviet representative to the Polish committee of national liberation, has risen to high influence during the war.

Bulganin's elevation to the rank of general was announced Sunday and his appointment as people's vice commissar of defense was announced yesterday.

Bulganin figured with Stalin in the revolution in the battle at Tsaritsin, a town on the Volga later to become world-famed as Stalingrad.

Soviet Hotels

Soviet hotels, schools and government shops are adorned with pictures of Voroshilov, one of the oldest of the old guard Bolshevists.

From the mid-twenties until the late thirties he filled a strategic role as the people's defense commissar while the Soviet Union was preparing to meet the threat of a second World War.

How much Marshal Voroshilov figured in the supreme command in recent months was not known. Another old guard leader, Marshal Timoshenko, was given official credit for coordinating Russian forces in annihilating the German army group in Bessarabia

K.Y.Voroshilov Released From Defense Post

in August.

It was possible that Voroshilov, like Timoshenko, might be given a field task.

Gen. Bulganin is especially well grounded in political problems, which are intertwined with the Red army's advance in western territory. He has specialized in public affairs rather than strictly military operations.

Voroshilov Removed From Soviet Office

Moscow, Nov. 22 (AP)—Marshal Kiementi Y. Voroshilov, once the brightest star among Russian commanders, "has been released from his duties as member of the State Committee of Defense," a five-line item on the back page of *Izvestia* announced today.

Gen. Nikolai Bulganin, recently Soviet representative to the Polish Committee of National Liberation, succeeded Voroshilov. He was elevated to the rank of general of the army Sunday and appointed Peoples' Vice-Commissar of Defense yesterday.

Voroshilov was last mentioned as a front commander on January 18, 1943, when his forces captured Schluesselburg and partly lifted the long siege of Leningrad. (At the start of the war he was one of three marshals commanding army groups which the Germans smashed back to the approaches of Moscow and into Stalingrad. The others, Budenny and Timoshenko, also are in eclipse.)

Stalin Said To Favor 'Equal Slav States'

London, Nov. 22 (AP)—Marshal Stalin was quoted by the Moscow radio today as visualizing a post-war alliance of "equal Slav states," in which Russia and Poland must work toward "respect and understanding of one another so that the threat of war between them shall be effaced forever."

The broadcast was based on a report by Mariana Spyhalski of a recent two-hour interview with the Russian Premier. Spyhalski was described as "President of War saw."

Stalin impressed upon the Warsaw delegation, Spyhalski said, that "the new Poland must look for Allies in the west, too, in the shape of Britain, France and the U. S. A."

SOUTH GERMAN RAIL LINES HIT

600 Planes Strike From Italy; British Craft Grounded

London, Nov. 22 (AP)—More than 600 bombers from the United States 15th Air Force in Italy struck at rail lines in the Munich and Salzburg areas of southern Germany today, keeping the Allied air attack going while thick weather grounded British-based bombers.

Rail yards at Villach in southern Austria and the Ferrara rail bridge in northern Italy also were attacked by the American bombers and their escort of 300 Lightnings and Mustangs.

These blows, designed to disrupt traffic flowing to the battle zone in Italy, were made through heavy clouds and results were not announced. Allied headquarters in Rome said considerable flak and some fighter opposition was encountered.

Seven Refineries Hit

Although held at their bases today, in approximately 12 hours yesterday and last night forces totaling more than 2,500 American and RAF heavy bombers from Britain struck seven German oil refineries with more than 11,000 tons of explosives.

The first of these raids was made in daylight by 1,250 Fortresses and Liberators with the largest fighter escort in history—more than 1,100 Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Lightnings.

A communique issued today by the Eighth Air Force said photographic reconnaissance showed "severe damage" to the Ebane and Rhenania-Ossag refineries at Harburg, near Hamburg. Distillation, cracking and storage units were hit and fires started in both places.

35 Bombers Lost

It also was announced that five bombers and four fighters reported missing in Tuesday's communique had landed safely in friendly territory, leaving 35 United States bombers and 13 fighters unaccounted for. Seventy-four enemy planes were shot down and six destroyed on the ground.

More than 1,300 RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes joined in the smashes last night at targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland, dropping 7,000 tons of bombs.

A refinery at Sterkade, which has been systematically hit since D-day, and another refinery at Castrop-Rauzel, were the objectives along with the Rhine rail center of Aschaftenburg, 25 miles southeast of Frankfurt.

Shipping Attacked

During the night 15 British bombers and four German fighters were shot down.

RAF rocket and cannon-firing Beaufighters attacked enemy shipping off Holland today and fighter-bombers supported Allied ground troops in Geilenkirchen and Duren areas.

Over Dusseldorf a formation of 60 German fighters was challenged by 16 Allied fighters, ten being shot down for a loss of one Allied plane.

U. S. Bombers Raid Munich And Salzburg

London, Nov. 22 (AP)—United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers based in Italy struck today with Lightning and Mustang escort at targets in Munich and at rail yards in Salzburg, about 75 miles to the southeast.

The raid followed a night attack by upward of 1,000 RAF bombers from Britain which smashed at rail and oil targets in the German Ruhr.

Rocket-firing RAF Typhoons, diving out of low-hanging clouds, surprised enemy defenses and destroyed a German army headquarters today about 50 miles beyond Allied forward lines.

All Return To Base

Returning airmen said the headquarters building was "just a cloud of debris and dust." All Typhoons returned to base.

An estimated 7,000 tons of explosives were dropped in last night's assault, the second large-scaled Allied blow against Germany's war vital oil reserves within 12 hours.

Rail Junction Hit

The night assault followed a daylight attack by 1,250 American heavy bombers escorted by a record fleet of more than 1,100 fighters. Forty bombers and 17 fighters failed to return from the American operation, but some were believed to have landed away from their home bases.

In addition to the Ruhr oil plants, the RAF bombers hit Aschaffenburg, railway junction 25 miles southeast of Frankfurt.

British Plywood Mosquitos Armed With Six-Pound Cannon

London, Nov. 22 (AP)—Britain's speedy, twin-engined, plywood Mosquitos have been secretly armed with 6-pound cannon for attacks on German U-boats and enemy shipping, the Air Ministry disclosed tonight.

The formidable weapon, adapted similarly to 75-mm. guns used on American Mitchells in the Mediterranean and the Pacific, is slung beneath the Mosquito fuselage.

Startling Results Claimed

RAF Coastal Command said startling results had been achieved since the cannon was first used in November, 1943.

"Following the first two attacks with this weapon the German Admiralty were forced to provide an escort of surface ships and fighters to protect their U-boats leaving and on going into harbor," the command announced.

Last March a British pilot—from a range of one mile—opened fire on a Junkers-88 off the Spanish coast. The 6-pound shell blew off the port engine and the plane crashed in the sea.

Direct Hits On Vessels

Direct hits have been scored on two tankers, a destroyer, 16 trawlers, five mine sweepers and an undisclosed number of German submarines, it was announced.

One of Britain's most versatile aircraft, the Mosquito has been used to carry two-ton blockbusters to Berlin, as an escort for British heavy bombers at night and as a long-range weather reconnaissance craft for the American air force.

Says Norwegians Face 'Terrible Catastrophe'

London, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Norwegian Government tonight reported that 250,000 Norwegians, herded by the Germans into a district between Oromso and Narvik which already had a population of 180,000, faced "a terrible catastrophe" because their means of existance have been destroyed deliberately by the retreating Nazis.

Tens of thousands of retreating Germans, together with thousands of Russian prisoners of war they have dragged with them, also are penned into the area and unable to move because of a transport shortage, the Government said.

NORSE MINISTERS TO GO HOME SOON

London, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—King Haakon is considering partial transfer of the exiled Norwegian Government back to Norway soon, possibly within the next four weeks, it was learned today.

A well-informed source close to Norwegian affairs said several ministers probably would return as soon as the northern province of Finnmark had been cleared of Germans by Russian and Norwegian troops.

King Haakon and the majority of the cabinet, however, will remain in London until most if not all the country has been liberated, a Government spokesman explained.

RAF's Rocket Planes Busy

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Rocket-firing RAF Typhoons, diving out of low-hanging clouds, surprised enemy defenses today and destroyed a German Army headquarters about fifty miles beyond Allied forward lines, the British Air Ministry reported. All Typhoons returned to base.

RAF rocket and cannon-firing Beaufighters shot up German shipping off the Netherlands and fighter-bombers supported Allied ground troops in the Geilenkirchen and Duren areas.

State Dept. Considers Foreign News Service

LONDON, Nov. 22. (AP)—A Plan for establishing United States information services abroad under the State Department aegis after the war in order t ofamiliarize the world with American history and life was reported under consideration today.

Reliable sources said the plan was only in tentative form and was being discussed by officials in Washington

If established, the State Department information services would not compete with regular news agencies, but would confine their activities to distributing background material on America, it was reported.

Informants said the proposed plan was born on the theory that some sort of information organization should be established under the supervision of the State Department in order to do a better job than was carried out by the U. S. embassies before the war.

OWI officials, realizing that their organization will cease to exist when the war ends, were understood to have given considerable thought to establishing such a establishment of reference libraries peace-time service.

The proposed plan envisages the wherever there is an American embassy, visitors bureaus and a special service to provide speakers on various subjects relating to America.

London Paper Has 'Proof' Nazis Use Hitler Double

'Daily Express' Cites Tests on Ears in Latest Photo

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Thursday) (AP).—"The Daily Express" said today it had "incontestable proof" that the Nazi leaders have been using a double to impersonate Adolf Hitler since the attempt to kill him on July 20.

A difference was noted in measurements of Hitler's ears in pre-war photographs and one issued by Berlin a week ago, purportedly showing Der Fuehrer at his headquarters on Sept. 25.

When these photographs were given a photo-microscope test of the type used by the American F. B. I., "The Express" said, Hitler's right ear in the latest picture measured nearly half an inch larger each way. This proved, the paper said, that the new photo was faked "because the ear stops developing at the age of twenty-one. After that there is practically no change, and a man's identity can be established as accurately by measuring his ears as by taking his fingerprints."

Winant to Read Proclamation

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Turkeys galore, with cranberry sauce and sweet potatoes, will be a link with home tomorrow for virtually every GI Joe and Jane in the European theatre of operations.

Traditional Thanksgiving Day dinners will be served in every mess in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, with generous helpings passed forward to men in the front lines.

Religious services are planned for every post. Ambassador John G. Winant is to read the Thanksgiving proclamation here in Westminster Abbey, where the Rt. Rev. Henry B. Hobson, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio, will preach.

To Ship 500,000 Gifts To Prisoners In Reich

Stockholm, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Red Cross announced today that three ships would start shuttle traffic between Goteborg and Ubeck next week carrying 500,000 Christmas packages for Allied prisoners of war in Germany.

The first contingent of gifts was expected to arrive from the United States within three or four days aboard the Travancore. Later the Mangalore, bound from Philadelphia, was expected with more packages.

MACHINE-GUNNING BY NAZIS REPORTED

Berne, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—A dispatch in the Basler Arbeiter attributed to a reliable source said today that Gestapo agents and SS men had machined-gunned Cologne workers during October uprisings and killed 220 of them. Some SS men also were reported to have been killed. The dispatch said that the disturbance started when the people shouted: "We have had enough of this dog's life. Peace at any price!"

The Berlin radio issued yesterday a blanket denial of various reports of the fate of Hitler and explained away the Fuehrer's failure to speak on November 9 at the Munich anniversary celebration of the Nazi party by saying he was with his soldiers.

Allies Take Castiglione, Few Ridges

British Advance to Cosina

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River; Poles Recapture Monte Fortino.

ROME, Nov. 22. (AP)—The sluggish battle for the Appenine foothills just southeast of Faenza lumbered forward another mile today. British and Polish troops seized the fortified village of Castiglione and a few more ridges against stubborn opposition.

The British took Castiglione and advanced beyond to the Cosina river. The Poles recaptured Monte Fortino, five miles southeast of Faenza, which they had first taken several days ago and then lost.

The tactical air force joined the battle for Faenza with one of its concentrated attacks. B-25 Mitchells splattered thousands of fragmentation bombs over the area after Mustangs, Spitfires and Kittyhawks had hammered at enemy gun positions throughout the day.

Rockets And Bombs

Thunderbolts also joined in, using both rockets and bombs. The bombing by the Mitchells was directed along highway nine close to Faenza, which is about 300 miles from Bologna.

The British captured a number of prisoners and knocked out two self-propelled guns in their push through Castiglione. The Germans, were fighting fiercely with close tank support.

There was also heavy fighting in the area of Fugna, on a secondary road leading to Faenza.

On the American Fifth Army front the Germans were considerably more aggressive as the weather improved, but one counter-attack misfired. They attacked Indian troops north of Modigliana, but the Indians returned and knocked the Germans back 1,000 yards beyond their original positions.

POLES SEIZE HILLS ON ITALIAN FRONT

HEINZEMAN

Rome, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—Polish troops have recaptured Monte Fortino, hill position five miles southeast of Faenza, from which they were driven by the Germans several days ago, and have advanced a mile beyond and seized Monte Piano, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Monte Fortino overlooks a wide stretch of flat ground leading to Faenza, a junction point on the Rimini-Bologna highway. British troops on the right took Castiglione, about two and a half-miles from the highway, and pushed ahead for a mile to the Cosino River.

The Germans made strong raids on Fifth Army positions, the Allied communique said, but all were beaten off.

More than 1,600 sorties were flown by the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces. Fourteen planes were missing.

TOLL DISPUTE DELAYS RADIO LINK WITH ITALY

HOEGAARD

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP)—A dispute over the division of tolls has held up for a week the institution of a radio-message service for civilians between Italy and the United States and Britain, and there was no indication today that a settlement was in sight.

The service was to have begun on Nov. 15. Two radio companies set up in Italy under the Allies' military authority—RCA Communications, operating between Rome and New York, and Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operating between Rome and Britain—declined to accept messages until an agreement was reached on the proportion of tolls that would go to cables and Italcable, which operated essentially as a monopoly under an Italian Government concession made before the war.

The argument over the Italian share arose after the Italian authorities had reluctantly accepted, on a temporary basis, the rates that RCA might charge under its license from the Federal Communications Commission. These rates are much lower than the pre-war rates of Italradio. The Government also agreed to the Cable and Wireless operations at rates identical with those prevailing between Rome and London before the war.

The charges for full-rate messages by RCA, which the Italians accepted on a temporary basis, are 15 cents a word from New York to any point in Italy and also from Rome to New York, and 19 cents a word from other points in Italy to New York.

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Reds Demand Pamphlet Ban

ROME, Nov. 22, (AP)—An official Russian demand for suppression of a serialized "Life of Lenin" pamphlet circulated in Rome recently was rejected by Allied headquarters in Italy, it was learned today.

Soviet authorities declared the publication was insulting to the U.S.S.R. and that the author was an enemy of Russia and a "Fascist."

Allied officials refused to interfere with circulation of the challenged publication and informed the Russians that censorship and control of the press were regarded as undesirable unless related to military security.

Allied authorities are guided by the principle that freedom of expression is one of the benefits which it is their task to assure to the Italian people," the Russians were told.

REJECT RED PROTEST

Rome, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—Allied officials rejected a Russian demand for the suppression in Italy of a pamphlet on "The Life of Lenin," it was learned today. The Russian authorities protested to Allied headquarters that the pamphlet was insulting to the U. S. S. R., that the author was an enemy of Russia and a "Fascist."

In refusing to interfere with the pamphlet's circulation Allied officials informed the Russians that censorship and control of the press were regarded as undesirable unless related to military security. They also said that freedom of expression was one benefit which it was their task to assure to the Italian people.

New Yorker Gets Legion of Merit

Rome, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—Eleven United States Naval officers and eight enlisted men were decorated or commended today for services during amphibious operations against the enemy in the Mediterranean.

Commander Ronald D. Higgins of 111 East 88th street, New York city, received the Legion of Merit for his command of a beach assault group in the invasion of southern France.

Allies in North Burma Repulse Jap Attack

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Allied troops on the Chindwin front in northwestern Burma repulsed an attack on their positions four miles northeast of Kalemyo yesterday, the Allied command announced today.

Patrolling continued north of Kalemyo, and there was a clash east of the Chindwin river in which some Japanese were killed.

The North Burma front, where the allies are driving southward to clear a land route to China, was quiet. Operations in the Bhamo area, scene of the heaviest fighting recently, were confined to patrol activity.

Allies Repulse Jap Attack In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 22 (AP)—Allied troops have repulsed a Japanese attack on positions four miles northeast of Kalemyo in northwestern Burma, an Allied communique said today.

CHINESE SCAN JAPS' SWITCH

Surprised At Removal Of Hata As Commander

MCCA

Chungking, Nov. 22 (AP)—Removal of Field Marshal Shunroku Hata as commander in chief of the Japanese armies in China caused surprise here today as the Chinese have regarded him as a wily and dangerous opponent.

The Japanese officer's removal, which was considered significant, possibly was caused by Tokyo's desire for even quicker results than he has obtained in the China campaign, Chinese here theorized.

Succeeded By Okamura

[Hata is to be replaced by Gen. Yasuji Okamura, formerly Japanese commander in north China, the Japanese War Ministry announced today, while Hata is to become inspector general of military education.]

The Chinese high command reported again tonight that there was no change in positions along the Kwansi-Kweichow railroad, the main avenue for a Japanese invasion of Kweichow.

Fighting continued east of Hwaiyuanchen, a railroad town 50 miles west of Liuchow. North and west of the town only minor actions occurred.

Approaching Chefang

Again there was no mention of fighting in any other sector in Kwangsi province, but on the Salween front the Chinese continued to make progress and were only six miles from the Burma-road town of Chefang, 28 road miles from the Sino-Burma border and the last important objective before the town of Wanting, on the border itself.

The high command said the Chinese had completed mopping-up operations around the recaptured Burma-road town of Mangshih.

Meanwhile, a Chinese column crossed a range of mountains and occupied Japanese positions 12 miles north of Chefang, while mobile units reached points only six miles northwest of that objective.

Report Air Force Attacks

Chinese air force attacks were reported against the Japanese, and the United States 14th Air Force announced that on November 19 and 20 its Liberators bombed Hainan Island, Ford Bayard on the Liuchow peninsula, and the Kowloon docks opposite Hongkong.

The Chinese-American Wing's Warhawks attacked river traffic, roads and railways in the Yangtze bulge area and announced that a river steamer was sunk, and trucks, railway cars and sampans were hit.

Japanese planes meanwhile raided the suburbs of Chengtu Tuesday night and Chungking was under alert for three and one half hours without sighting any raiders.

Switch Viewed As Move To Unify Operations

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—Puzzling command shifts which the Japanese army has just carried out in China are believed here to be for the purpose of unifying operations in that country and consolidating and improving long supply lines.

The most important of these changes—announced by Tokyo—was to remove Field Marshal Shunroku Hata from his supreme command in central China just as his troops have successfully cut China in two and now threaten a drive on the free Chinese capital at Chungking.

New Job Saves Face

Hata's face was saved by his new job. He has been made Inspector General of Military Education, a high office, but one which normally has no tactical influence on the army.

In his place as central China commander, Tokyo has moved Gen. Jasuji Okamura, commander in chief of the North China garrison at Peiping since before Pearl Harbor.

Okamura is replaced, in turn, by Lieut. Gen. Sadashi Shimomura, commander of the western defense district on the Japanese mainland.

Perhaps significantly, none of the announced changes affects the power or the independence of the Japanese Kwantung army which garrisons Manchuria. This apparently still is held in reserve as a self-sufficient fighting force which can move against Russia without reference to what other Japanese forces are doing.

Tokyo Replaces China Theater Commander

San Francisco, Nov. 22 (AP)—A Japanese War Ministry announcement recorded here today by the Federal Communications Commission said Field Marshal General Shunroku Hata has been removed as commander in chief of all Japanese forces in China and has been replaced by Gen. Yasuji Okamura.

Okamura has been in command of the Japanese army in North China.

The announcement, broadcast by the Tokyo radio to Japanese areas, said General Hata would become inspector general of military education.

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Successor Named

Less than a week ago a Japanese domestic broadcast said Hata had taken over personal command of the Japanese operations in Kwangsi province as of Sunday, November 12.

The War Ministry announcement said General Okamura would be replaced as North China commander by Lieut. Gen. Sadashi Shimomura, commander of the western defense district on the Japanese mainland since last March.

A list of other army appointments announced by the War Ministry was headed by Lieut. Gen. Isamu Yokayama, named to succeed General Shimomura as commander of the western army.

On Hirohito's Strategy Board.

Hata was given the rank of field marshal last June when he was appointed to Emperor Hirohito's highest advisory body on military and naval affairs.

Japanese Balked.

Chungking, Nov. 22 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command said tonight that some progress had been made in defense against the Japanese thrusting along the Kwangsi-Kweichow Railway toward Kweichow province. The enemy failed in attempts to cross the Lung River, barring the way to Hwaiyuanchen, fifty miles west of Liuchow, the Chinese said.

Field reports here said that four waves of enemy planes bombed the suburbs of Chengtu last night, but no details were given. Chungking itself had an alarm for more than three hours, but no raiders appeared.

Chengtu, central Szechwan province city, is about 160 miles northwest of Chungking.

Japs Said To Have Killed Chinese Church Head

Chungking, Nov. 22 (AP)—Word was received today that the Japanese had killed the Rev. Lin Yshu, regional director of the Church of Christ in China, after the fall of Foochow in October.

He was a member of the executive committee of the National Christian Council.

His wife also was killed and their home burned.

2 China Forces Combined

CHUNGKING, Nov. 21 (Delayed) (AP).—The operations staffs of the Y-force and the Z-force have been consolidated into the China Training and Combat Command of the China Theater, Major General Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters announced today. The Y-force trained the Chinese for their Salween River offensive. The two forces make up the United States Army, medical, signal and training organizations with Chinese divisions in the field. Brigadier General Frank Dorn, of San Francisco, former chief of the Y-force operations staff, heads the new command.

Japanese May Plan Finish Fight in China

Conclusion Drawn From Puzzling Command Shifts—Purposes Seem Unification of Operations, Improvement Of Supply Lines.

By James D. White
(Former Associated Press Correspondent in North China)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Japanese army may be really making up its mind to dig in and fight it out in China.

This is the net impression gained by observers here from the puzzling command shifts which the Imperial Army has just carried out in China.

Most Important Change

Most important of these changes—announced by Tokyo— was to jerk Field Marshal Shunroku Hata from his supreme command in central China just as his troops have successfully cut China in two and now threaten a drive on the free Chinese capital at Chungking.

Hata's face was saved by his new job. He has been made inspector general of military education, a high office, but one which normally has no tactical influence on the army.

In his place as central China commander, Tokyo has moved General Jasuji Okamura, commander-in-chief of the north China garrison at Peiping since before Pearl Harbor.

Okamura is replaced, in turn, by Lt. Gen. Sadashi Shimomura, commander of the western defense district on the Japanese mainland.

To Unify Operations

The apparent purpose of all this moving about, it is believed here, is to unify Japanese operations in China and consolidate and improve long supply lines.

As far as is known here, Okamura has not distinguished himself in the field except for routine north China campaigns against the Chinese Communists every spring and fall.

His replacing Okamura is seen here as an effort to overcome the traditional rivalry between the north and central China commands in order to strengthen the army for the coming battle of China.

Hata and Okamura both are known as "conservative" generals, but Japanese commanders in China long have been so preoccupied in building up their own zones of authority and exploitation that there has been surprisingly little coordination between them.

Perhaps significantly, none of the announced changes affects the power or the independence of the Japanese Kwantung army which garrisons Manchuria. This apparently still is held in reserve as a self-sufficient fighting force which can move against Russia without reference to what other Japanese forces are doing.

Two B-29s Lost, Third Missing In Kyushu Raid

Japanese Planes Put Up Heavy Opposition, Then Raided Superfort Base

By The Associated Press

A B-29 BASE IN WEST CHINA, Nov. 21 (Delayed).—Superfortresses in strong force today made their third attack on Omura, key aircraft center on Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands. Returning crews said the fighter opposition was the heaviest yet encountered over Japan. Numerous enemy planes pressed in closely against the big bombers, and several of the American planes returned with holes.

[Japanese airmen got close enough to bag their first two Superfortresses in the raid, the 20th Bomber Command announced at Washington. A third plane failed to return from the mission and is presumed to be lost.]

The Japanese retaliated with small raids against two forward bases of the Superfortresses and kept the weary flyers huddled in slit trenches for three hours after their 3,000-mile trip.

However, Brigadier General Russell E. Randall, commander of the 14th Air Force fighter wing, said damage to both fields was negligible. American interceptors shot down two of the dozen Japanese medium bombers taking part in the raid.

Japanese Navy planes were reported in force for the first time among the enemy fighters seeking to intercept the B-29's over Kyushu. From all indications, the foe's Army fighters have failed utterly to halt the devastation by the "Superforts" in previous raids, and his Navy fighters—always reported in other theatres as the more dangerous—have been called upon.

Field Day for B-29 Gunners

Gunners aboard the Superfortresses had a field day when suicidal Japanese fighters drove into the close-knit American formations.

Tech. Sgt. Ralph Tucker of Benton, Ark., said the "fighters were thicker than fleas in August." Sgt. Tucker is credited with shooting down one enemy plane for certain. It blew up close to a B-29 piloted by Lieut. Col. Oscar R. Schaf of Portland, Ore.

Intelligence officers said all crews noted more Japanese fighter opposition than ever before and that the Japanese Army planes kept a respectful distance while the Navy planes gave our gunners their best workout since the B-29's began operations.

Tech. Sgt. Pollaski of New Britain, Conn., a veteran of the Pearl Harbor-Hickam Field attack of Dec. 7, 1941, and also of the South Pacific, said today's Japanese fighter opposition was the toughest he had seen.

The weather over the target was bad and results were not assessed.

Two Superforts Shot Down By Jap Fighters During Raid

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—Gambling heavily in trying to protect a vital aircraft works, Japanese airmen got close enough to bag their first two Superfortresses in yesterday's large-scale mission to Japan.

Previously stung hard in unsuccessful attacks on the big planes, enemy fighters came up in numbers strong enough to put up what early reports indicate was the largest air battle the Superfortresses have had.

Third Presumed Lost

A 20th Bomber Command communique said a third American aircraft was missing and presumed lost.

The Japs paid with at least 20 of their number, 19 more probably destroyed and 22 others damaged in their vain attempt to beat off the attack headed for stragetic Omura on Kyushu, southernmost Japanese island.

Diverted Planes All Safe

It was the third B-29 strike within a month at the Japanese homeland, all of them at the home of huge modern aircraft assembly and service installations.

The mission, operating from China bases, was split three ways by adverse weather. Some of the planes struck at ports of Nanking, and others at military facilities at Shanghai. None of the diverted planes was lost to the enemy, the communiques said.

A check of previous communiques showed 13 Superfortresses lost or unaccounted for since June 15, but today's communique said losses on the latse raid were the first to enemy fighter interception.

The largest loss of the aerial giants through enemy action, as reported by official communiques, was four on August 20 when "relatively strong" fighter opposition was encountered in a smash at Yawata industrial targets on Kyushu. However, today's communique shows that the Japanese airmen shot down no Superfortresses before yesterday. Presumably the Yawata losses, when Americans accounted for 15 to 28 enemy fighters, were due to anti-aircraft fire.

U. S. Fighters Hit 4 Jap Troop Ships

Leyte-based Planes Hammer at Enemy Reinforcement Shipping—32d Division Maintains Pressure at Limon—No Gains Of Consequence Made.

By Murlin Spencer

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Thursday, Nov. 23 (AP) — American fighter planes, hammering at shipping to prevent Japanese reinforcements from reaching Leyte island, destroyed or damaged four troop-laden freighters off Ormoc, headquarters announced today.

14 Barges Sunk

Four luggers and 14 barges also were sunk or heavily damaged during the aerial assaults Tuesday, a communique today reported. The air forays are designed to forestall Japanese attempts to reinforce their bitterly resisting forces, even on a small scale.

The hard-fighting American 32d Division meanwhile maintained its pressure against the Japanese first division battling around Limon, at the northern end of the corridor leading to Ormoc, the last Japanese port on the island.

No gains of consequence were made by the mud-caked, weather-beaten Americans in the period ending Tuesday. But the artillery-supported doughboys continued to close their vise around encircled Nipponese forces.

Shell-battered Limon

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in his communique, said shell-battered Limon was the "north anchor of the Yamashita line, where the enemy has elected to make his principal stand in defense of Ormoc corridor."

The enemy he added, "has drawn heavily on his immediate reserves to bolster this line" at Limon.

Bitter fighting has raged around Limon, a mountain village some four miles by road from Carigara Bay, since American forces headed south toward Ormoc more than two weeks ago.

As Yank infantrymen battled entrenched Japanese in the town, long-range American artillery maintained steady bombardment of Nipponese positions throughout the entire corridor.

Signs of Shipping

Signs of small shipping moving in and out of Ormoc Bay may indicate the Japanese are attempting to smuggle in reinforcements by small units under cover of darkness, instead of the costly method of risking large convoys.

In addition to the new toll of craft in the bay, American fighters strafed and destroyed more than 40 empty barges beached south of Ormoc.

Light naval craft, joining the patrol, struck against shipping along the coast south of Ormoc and near Pacijan island, which is midway between Cebu and Ormoc and within easy barge distance from both points.

Behind the Limon front, the Yanks were mopping up scattered enemy parties in the Pinamopoan and Capoocan sectors, on Carigara Bay.

Slowly but painfully, their advance all but bogged down by torrential rains, the Yanks pried loose the Nipponese hold on Limon, toughest obstacle so far encountered on the northern approaches to Ormoc valley.

24th Reinforced

The 24th infantry division, worn down by many days of fighting under the most trying conditions, was reinforced by the fresh 32nd division in the battle to clear the enemy from Limon and nearby ridges.

The Nipponese first division, said Wednesday's communique, had been committed to the "desperate effort" to retain the highly advantageous position at Limon. The rugged terrain forced the Yanks to probe out singly every enemy pillbox and resistance pocket.

Japanese efforts to swing out around the Yanks and cut their supply line running along the coast of Carigara Bay had been frustrated. French attacks on the American road block south of Limon, which prevents reinforcement of the Limon garrison, had been contained.

The supply problem, caused by almost impassable roads, was as difficult to combat as the enemy's bitter resistance. Some infantry units in forward positions among the craggy ridges had to be supplied by air.

Battle For Limon

While the battle for Limon dragged on other American forces to the south and east of Ormoc cleaned out Japanese standings in their path to that enemy-held port on Leyte's western coast.

Elements of the 96th division destroyed an isolated enemy resistance point west of Dagami, in the Leyte valley across the mountains from Ormoc.

South of Ormoc, the Seventh Division easily repulsed a minor counterattack. The location of this action was not given in Wednesday's communique. The division was last reported to have reached Tabgas, 11 miles from Ormoc.

Fresh Yank Unit In Limon Fight

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 22 (AP)—American infantrymen hacked away at Limon's defenses today in the face of an evident Japanese intention to hold its positions at almost any cost.

Fresh units of the 32d Division had relieved to some extent the pressure on the battle-weary 24th Infantry, which has carried the weight of the entire Leyte battle, and which yesterday smashed back another strong enemy attack on a road block across the Ormoc highway.

The 32d Division was subjecting Limon to steady pressure and Nipponese installations were being destroyed one by one.

Eight To Death Seen

It was the only help available as

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yet for the 24th.

MacArthur's communique said "the enemy has committed his First Division in a desperate effort" to hold Limon, and the belief was the Japs were prepared to sacrifice the whole division if necessary.

The Americans have occupied all strategic positions in the north except Limon itself. What appeared as an intended Japanese counter-attack to retake positions on the north coast of Leyte was frustrated by an American movement south along the highway to Limon.

Supplied By Chutes

There has been some infiltration of the American lines, but in most instances these small enemy parties have been destroyed.

These filtering tactics, together with typhoon-wrecked roads, have added to the American supply problem. On some occasions the 24th is being suppli d by parachute.

The position of the Japs defending Limon is precarious. The enemy's last hope in all Leyte against the Americans is another effort to relieve the beleaguered Japs in Limon, but was sent reeling back.

Strongpoint Smashed

In another action the 96th Division smashed an isolated Japanese strongpoint west of Dagami and on the south end of the American line the 7th Division repelled the fourth Jap counter-attack in approximately ten days.

American heavy bombers are now operating from Leyte bases, the communique disclosed. They are landing in United States held areas refueling, then roaring over Japanese positions and returning to their main bases to the southeast.

2 More Jap Warships Bombed At Borneo

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 22 (AP)—A Japanese light cruiser was blown up at the Brunei naval base and another sizable warship badly damaged in the third strike by American Liberators within four days at the big Borneo harbor.

The second ship, returning airmen said, was possibly a light cruiser.

Others Hit Earlier

In previous strikes reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur another cruiser, a battleship and a destroyer were hit.

Other planes sweeping over Mindanao and the Visayan Islands off the Philippines probably sank a 3,000-ton merchant ship, wiped out five Nipponese planes and cratered runways of air fields.

JAP FORCE FOILED BY MONK MEYER

With the Thirty-second Division, Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—The little bunch of Japs every one thought so brave was retreating today—not advancing.

Nipponese with light machine guns had trickled through the American front to the area east of Pinamopoan. Periodically they would vanish, then reappear much farther eastward toward American rear elements.

Then the Americans learned why. They were fleeing, not advancing. Troops commanded by Lieut.-Col. Charles R. (Monk) Meyer, star West Point football back a few years ago, had moved against them from the west. The Japs simply chose the lesser of two evils. They scampered on toward occupied American territory eastward.

Monk Meyer played left halfback on the Army football teams of 1935 and 1936. A shifty runner and an excellent passer, he was extremely popular with the members of the Corps, who would rise to their feet as one man to cheer him whenever he entered or left a game.

field buildings and installations being destroyed.

The naval aircraft ranged over most of Luzon from Laoag, in the northwest, to Lucena, 70 miles southeast of Manila.

Today's report of damage to Nipponese shipping:

One medium freighter and one small coastal freighter set afire at Subic Bay, near Olongapo, former U. S. naval base.

2 Cargo Ships

Two medium cargo ships burning and one small coastal freighter sunk near San Fernando port in Lingaven gulf.

One freighter burned and another burning in Manila bay. One oiler was in flames and one cargo ship and two other oilers hit in Manila bay.

Five luggers burning of Batangas, south of Manila, and another sunk at Laoag, about 200 miles northwest of the capital.

An enemy heavy cruiser "which appeared to be beached or in shallow water near Santa Cruz" was strafed. Santa Cruz is on a port on small Shoal Bay, 100 miles northwest of Manila. It is unlikely the cruiser would be lying there unless badly damaged in a previous attack.

The Navy fliers also destroyed a locomotive at Lucena. This is the first official report of damage inflicted on Philippine rail transport or equipment. Lucena is on the railroad running southeast from Manila to Legaspi, in southeastern Luzon.

Use Rail Line

Presumably the Japanese are using the rail line to haul supplies to Legaspi. From there they apparently are trying to ferry t... materials by barges or small vessels to besieged Leyte Island.

The ten fires were started at San Fernando air base and at Del Carmen and Clark fields. Buildings and other installations were demolished at West Lipa, Nichols, Malvar and Del Carmen airfields.

The communique also announced a new Army Liberator and Lightning fighter raid on Truk, one-time bastion of the Japanese atoll defenses. The Army planes shot down four out of five intercepting enemy fighters. This raid was the first announced against Truk since Oct. 16, the first time enemy planes had been encountered since October 13. No enemy planes had been shot down there since September 10.

Last Luzon Raid Nets 18 Jap Ships

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 22 (AP)—Carrier planes of the Third Fleet sank, burned or damaged 17 Japanese freighters, oilers and luggers and strafed and crippled a cruiser in sweeps over Luzon island in the Philippines Nov. 18, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Previous Report

Destruction of at least 126 enemy planes and three Japanese ships in the attacks last Saturday had been previously reported. The carrier aircraft were from the flattops of Vice Adm. John S. McCain's fast carrier force.

Today's announcement was a full summary of the damage inflicted in the Saturday blow to the supply hub for the enemy's defense of the Philippines. It told of 10 fires being started among fuel dumps and air-

Lizards Are Used For Insect Control

A Seventh AAF Base in the Palaus (AP — Delayed) — Seventh Army Air Force men based on recently captured islands in the Palaus follow the example of a Baltimore sergeant in controlling insects.

He discovered a voraciously bug-hungry variety of lizard which, when not eating, makes an excellent pet. Now just about every Seventh AAF man has at least one of the 30-inch lizards in his tent or shack.

First Sergeant Edward Kerns, of Baltimore, made the discovery. "I figure that my lizard eats up at least a million bugs a day," he said. "It makes my tent a lot more liveable."

Skelton Takes Aleutian Bout

AN ALEUTIANS BASE, Nov. 22, (AP)—Boatswain's Mate 2-c Benjamin Skelton, 171, 19-year old Pittsburgh, Penn., Negro, pounded out a clean victory over Marine Cpl. Crancis Pettit, 170, 27-year old fellow-townman, last night in the heavyweight finals of the Servicemen's Aleutian Boxing Tournament.

Both men, with winners and losers of seven other three rounders in last night's finals, will go to Anchorage to meet winners of a tourney there, and have a seven-day furlough.

Other winners included:

Pfc. Leo Bertrand, 20 West street, West Warwick, R. I., and Coxswain Ed Lynch, Mansfield, La.

7 EXECUTED BY BOLIVIANS

Put To Death For Part In

Abortive Oruro Revolt

La Paz, Bolivia, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Bolivian national police announced today that seven high army officers and politicians had been executed "thus far" for participation in Sunday's abortive revolt at Oruro, Bolivian tin-mining center.

Those listed as having been executed were:

Lieut. Gen. Demetrio Ramos, former chief of the army general staff.

Col. Fernando Garron.

Col. Eduaro Pace Ieri.

Ruben Terrazas, former Minister of Finance.

Carlos Salinas Aramayo, former Minister of Foreign Relations.

Humberto Loayza Beltran.

Miguel Brito.

The announcement stated that Col. Meliton Brito, described as a leader of the Oruro revolt, had committed suicide at the town of Kakena on the Chilean frontier.

One Leader Escaped

Col. Ovidio Quiroga, another leader in the rebellion, escaped, the announcement said. It added that Lieut. Col. Luis Olmos, Major Armando Pinto and Hector Diez de Medina, a politician, were under arrest at Charana, on the Chilean border.

Government announcements Sunday and Monday attributed the Oruro plot to right-wing and extreme left-wing opponents of President Gualberto Villarroel. The announcements asserted that banking and mining figures had financed the movement.

Ex-Chief of Cuban Police Back From Exile in U. S.

Benitez Is Seized, Then Permitted to Visit Ill Father

HAVANA, Nov. 22 (AP).—Manuel Benitez, former chief of the Cuban National Police, returned to Havana today from voluntary exile in New York and Miami. He was placed under military arrest but was released temporarily so that he could visit his father, Senator Benitez Gonzalez, gravely ill in Pinar Del Rio.

The temporary release was announced by Defense Minister Salvatore Menendez Villoch, who said Benitez was charged with misappropriation of $200,000 in police funds. The Defense Minister said army charges of insubordination were pending but would not be tried in view of Benitez's resignation. These charges would be pressed should Benitez win the reinstatement which he is seeking in the courts, the official said.

Benetez's return recalled his break with Fulgencio Batista, then President of Cuba, shortly after the June election, in which Ramon Grau San Martin was named Batista's successor. At that time it was reported unofficially that Benitez was opposed to Batista's insistence of a hands-off policy of the administration toward the election.

Canada And Overseas Conscription

Ottawa, Nov. 22 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told a troubled Canada today that conscription for overseas duty would involve the risk of widespread national dissension and possibly weaken Canadian unity and strength "for generations to come."

Addressing a tense House of Commons at the opening of a special session called to debate the conscription issue, which has split the country and already resulted in one resignation from the Cabinet, King declared that any attempt to conscript men for overseas duty would almost inevitably result in a general election which would harm the war effort.

Speaks Over Two Hours

The Prime Minister spoke for nearly two hours and a half in defense of his compromise conscription policy, under which men are drafted for service in the Western Hemisphere only and cannot be sent overseas unless they volunteer to go. This policy was formed with an eye on the French-speaking province of Quebec, comprising nearly one third of Canada's population and traditionally opposed to conscription.

Out of approximately 1,000,000 men taken into the service since the start of the war, all but 60,000 have made themselves available for general service. This group of 60,000 home-defense men has been a subject of bitter debate almost since the start of the war.

In general, the clash has been between French-speaking and English-speaking Canada, with the Government's compromise formula leaning to Quebec's anti-conscription tradition in the interest of a maximum war effort.

King-Ralston Correspondence

In recent weeks the argument rose to a Government-shaking pitch with urgent calls for reinforcements abroad. Defense Minister J. L. Ralston resigned November 1 when the Cabinet voted against his demand that conscription for overseas service be effected and reinforcements made from the home army group.

King today read into the record seven letters exchanged between himself and Colonel Ralston, including one on November 3, in which the Prime Minister declared:

"There has not been a time since the war began that it has not been recognized that to resort to conscription for service overseas would occasion the most serious controversy that could arise in Canada.

As Danger To War Effort

"I can think of no course of action fraught with greater danger to our war effort — to say nothing of the unity and strength of Canada today and for generations to come — than a general election at this late stage of the war on the conscription issue.

"Until it is apparent that conscription for overseas service is necessary to the full support of Canada's forces overseas, and that its application would prove effective, the Government would not be justified in taking the risk of widespread national dissension."

King said in a letter November 10 that conscription for overseas service would produce the "almost inevitable consequence" of a general election.

Colonel Ralston wrote on November 6 that it seemed obvious that "some measure of difference or disunity could not be avoided," whatever reinforcements should be made from the home army.

Asked To Hear McNaughton

The Prime Minister asked the House to hear tomorrow afternoon Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Colonel Ralston's successor as Defense Minister. Not a member of the Parliament, General McNaughton heard the session from the public galleries today. After making a statement, the general, who built the Canadian army and who be-

lieves reinforcements can be met under the Government's present policy, will answer questions.

Opposition Leader Gordon Graydon, of the Progressive Conservative party, attempted to have the House pass on a motion which would have made the home army men available for overseas immediately, but the Speaker said the rules required advance notice of such a motion.

M. J. Coldwell, head of the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, said members desired time to examine the King-Ralston correspondence, and Social Credit Leader John Blackmore took a similar view.

King Government Jeopardized

It appeared that the House would be in session several days debating the issue, with the life of the King Government possibly at stake.

Although the Government has an overwhelming majority of seats, it was not known how well King could hold his own Liberal members together.

King declared that of the effective strength of 60,000 of the home army, only 8,000 men were sufficiently trained to be usable immediately as reinforcements. The Prime Minister also took note of a frequently made charge that most of the men who had not volunteered to fight abroad were from Quebec.

He declared "to correct one widespread false impression about the draftees," that of the 60,000 "only 23,000 are from the Province of Quebec, and only 25,000 from all Canada are French-speaking." Approximately 15,000 are from Ontario and about 20,000 from the rest of Canada.

Salute With Thoughts Of Adolf Hitler

New York, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Office of War Information distributed the following today:

"A German press dispatch describing a recent oath-taking ceremony by 25,000 *Volkssturm* draftees in the cathedral square of Magdeburg included this statement:

"'Flags and standards were hoisted, national anthems resounded and arms were presented for a salute and in memory of Adolf Hitler (*Im gedenken an Adolf Hitler.*)' then it added:

"'This most important hour of our town's history was over.'"

Customary Phrase

(This translation, as given by the OWI, carries with it a suggestion that Adolf Hitler was officially pronounced dead. The phrase, however, "*Im Gedenken an Adolf Hitler*," is a customary one which German speakers use when der Fuehrer does not personally attend a function. A more helpful translation is "with thoughts of" or "with thoughts centered upon Adolf Hitler.")

The Berlin radio issued yesterday a blanket denial of various reports of the fate of Adolf Hitler, and explained away the Fuehrer's failure to speak November 9 at the Munich anniversary celebration of the Nazi party.

A commentator in a broadcast directed to France and recorded by the FCC, said that Germany was "confident and strong," because it "knows that victory belongs to it, for its leader lives and acts."

"But if on November 9 the Fuehrer was not at Munich it is because he was with his soldiers," the broadcast said. "In the midst of battle the leader does not desert his command post. Before the alternative of speaking and acting the Fuehrer chose action."

Canada Honors New York Flyer.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—R. C. A. F. headquarters has announced award of a Distinguished Flying Cross to Warrant Officer G. E. Reid, son of N. Reid of 146 East 49th street, New York.

Strategy Is Left To Chiefs: Leahy

New York, Nov. 22 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, President Roosevelt's chief of staff, was quoted today by *Newsweek* magazine as giving an "unqualified no" reply to the question "Has President Roosevelt ever overruled his admirals and generals on matters of strategy?"

Terming the interview Leahy's first since he became chief of staff after Pearl Harbor, the magazine said the admiral stated that the President "frequently expresses opinions but has always accepted the plans presented to him by his chiefs of staff."

Leahy, *Newsweek* added, has this to say on how Anglo-American forces interlock for strategy purposes:

"When problems come up to the joint chiefs, they are referred by them to working committees, drawn from the war plans division of the army and navy. Results of studies by these committees are handed back to the joint chiefs, who discuss them at length. There, differences are ironed out."

Leahy declared, *Newsweek* said, that "the differences have been marked at times, but in every case complete agreement has been reached."

Malay Parrots' English Won't Get By Censor

San Francisco, Nov. 22 (AP)—The red-feathered talking parrots of Morotai are taking the war in stride despite the many language changes, says an Aneta (Dutch news agency) dispatch from that Dutch New Guinea island.

From their "native" Malay tongue the birds had to switch to Japanese when the enemy invaded the island in 1942. No sooner had they become fairly fluent in the Nipponese tongue than the Americans and Dutch arrived and drove out the enemy.

Now the feathered talkies are rattling off whole phrases and sentences—says Aneta—in Dutch or English. Censorship prevented quotations, however.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Nov. 22, 1940.—Greek forces seize Koritza. Turkey announces martial law for her European territories and sectors along the Dardanelles and Bosporus. German planes raid Birmingham.

CAPITAL'S LONG-DISTANCE CALLS BEING ACCEPTED ON EMERGENCY BASIS ONLY

WLB Planning To Seek White House Action—Warns U. S. Won't Tolerate Break In Vital Communications System

NOV 23 1944

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 22 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker tonight declared "every patriotic citizen of Ohio is stunned at the defiance by the leaders of the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers of their Government in the midst of war.

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—Telephone operators here onight voted to strike and Mrs. Mary Gannon, president of he union, predicted that 2,700 operators in Washington and its vicinity would be idle. The strike vote also included a determination to throw picket lines around exchanges and tonight the operators' walkout was already under way, curtailing service. Only emergency calls were being handled.

"An emergency force to handle priority calls of top emergency" would be on hand, Mrs. Gannon said. Explaining the strike vote she added that her union, in addition to sympathizing with striking Ohio operators, had grievances of its own.

The strike here was another step in a national telephone communications crisis which began in Dayton, Ohio, and which has been given impetus by a threat of similar action by Detroit operators. In the Michigan city, a group of employes congregated outside the main building of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, and a company spokesman asserted that "picketing has just begun."

Called "Protest Gathering"

Mrs. Frances Smith, president of the Michigan Telephone Employes' Federation, described the group of union operators as a "protest gathering," however, and said picket lines would not be established unless a threatened strike begins as now scheduled at 6 A. M. tomorrow.

Mrs. Smith said the group consisted of 20 members of the union who were asking night-shift operators, as they reported for duty, to leave their posts on schedule and "not to scab."

The War Labor Board warned that interference with vital communications "at this critical period of the war cannot be tolerated."

Support Is Sought

Rejecting a WLB demand that they order 5,000 idle Ohio workers back to work, officials of the Ohio Telephone Workers' Union appealed for "active support" from 41 affiliated unions throughout the country.

The WLB addressed its warning to the Washington Telephone Traffic Union after hearing of the Ohio union's efforts to make the tieup nation-wide.

In this nerve center of the United Nations' war effort, the telephone is one of the chief communications links with military establishments and production centers throughout the country.

Long-distance calls were accepted here tonight only on an emergency basis. Local service on automatic telephones was not affected.

Number May Be Out

A spokesman for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company serving the Washington area said:

"A number of operators are already out, how many we don't know yet. But enough supposed to be on duty are not there to affect things some and cause a partial slowdown of services.

"We are going to maintain essential services. War calls will come first on long distance but naturally there will be some slowup of other Government calls."

The Pentagon, huge War Department building, and Navy Department offices are served by dial systems which can handle only local calls.

The trouble started in Dayton, Ohio, when workers walked out in protest against a company allowance of $18.25 weekly in living-cost bonuses to temporary operators brought in to augment the regular Dayton staff.

'All Workers Aggrieved'

President J. A. Beirne of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, in a statement issued through the union's headquarters in Baltimore tonight, said the Ohio strike was "really a grievance of all telephone workers in the Bell System," and "national in scope."

He said the federation "fully sympathizes" with the members in Ohio, although it could not order anyone to strike or refrain from doing so.

In Chicago, Edwin R. Hackett, attorney for the Illinois Telephone Traffic Union, said Mrs. Anne Benscoter, president of the organization, had notified heads of 22 locals in Illinois to take immediate action on the Ohio telephone workers' request for support of their strike.

Some Unions Hold Off

However, despite the efforts of the Ohio workers to cause widespread walkouts, it became apparent that the unions in some areas at least were averse to joining in the strike.

The Indiana Bell Traffic Employes' Union, in a statement at Indianapolis, declared itself not in sympathy with the Ohio strike.

"Neither the union nor its members," the statement declared, "are in sympathy with the action taken by the Ohio union. They consider that from the standpoint of giving public and patriotic service it behooves all workers, whether they be men and women in war plants or girls at the switchboard, to stay on their jobs and to continue, without interruption, their efforts toward winning the war."

Iowa 'Moral Support'

At Des Moines, Miss Arle Van Dyke, president of Local 1541, the traffic division of the Northwestern Union of Telephone Workers, said officers of the union had decided to give "moral support" to the striking Ohio workers, but added that she was "positive that we will not walk out."

She said she understood that would be the attitude of all union locals in the five-State area of Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Sonth Dakota and Nebraska, served by the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Meantime the War Labor Board was preparing to send the Ohio case along to the White House in an effort to settle the trouble at its root. The Ohio union leaders had flatly spurned a WLB order to halt the strike.

Presentation of the case to the White House might be a prelude to Government seizure of the Ohio companies, after which it would be illegal for anyone to foster a strike. However, there was a chance the President might resort to another appeal to the workers first.

Sees Seizure Necessary

Miss Jeannette Reedy, a vice-president of the Ohio group, told reporters that she was confident the strikers would return to work if the Government took possession of the Ohio Bell company's plants.

Miss Reedy said she understood telephone workers in Washington were preparing to walk out tonight to back up the Ohio union and said reports had been received that several other groups were meeting to consider action. She said one such group was the Long Lines Federation of Telephone Workers, whose executive board was reported meeting in New York.

In New York a spokesman for the Long Lines Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced that company officials are meeting with representatives of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers to discuss "the situation arising out of the strike of employes of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company."

The conference between company and union officials followed a closed meeting of the union membership tonight.

400,000 Workers Included

Miss Reedy said action by all groups would affect the entire nation as several affiliated unions include workers in more than one State. She said employes of the Western Electric Company, which has manufacturing plants at several points, also are affiliated with the telephone workers. Altogether, she estimated the national federation has jurisdiction through affiliates over about 400,000 workers. These include not only traffic, or telephone operators, but maintenance and office workers.

J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman, said the WPB had not been asked to intervene in the controversy, but that it was keeping "a close watch" on service conditions.

"If essential and military communications are held up we will certainly do what we can to keep them open. There is no evidence that they have been interrupted."

Case Headed For Vinson

WLB, after hearing the union refusal to call for an end to the strike, announced a unanimous decision "to direct the preparation of the necessary documents for referral of the case to the economic stabilization director," Fred M. Vinson. This procedure normally precedes actual referral to President Roosevelt.

Approximately 4,000 operators and 1,000 maintenance men in Ohio are out, union leaders estimated.

Says Seizure Would Be

30. 24 — 20589

Union "Moral Victory"

Cleveland, Nov. 22 (AP)—As swift developments in Washington indicated possible seizure of Ohio Bell Telephone Company facilities by the Government, members of the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers remained on strike today.

"If the Government takes over," said Earl Culp, editor of the *Federation Bulletin*, "it would mean at least a moral victory for the Federation."

Culp predicted striking unionists, whose number he estimated at 5,000, would return to work immediately in the 29 cities affected if the War Department seized the Ohio Bell system on a State-wide basis.

High Priority Calls

"If only Dayton facilities were seized, I believe Dayton members would return at once, but other Ohio locals probably would take a vote of their membership on going back to work," Culp added.

Ohio Bell reported approximately 68 per cent. of operator positions were manned by non-striking operators or supervisory employes in its southwestern area and 60 per cent. in the northeastern district.

"All high-priority long distance calls are going through promptly," said H. J. Barber, company vice-president. "These include army, navy and war-industry calls. Other toll service is delayed or rejected."

Other Developments

Other developments in the strike were:

The Michigan Telephone Employes Federation, affiliated with the independent Ohio Federation, adopted a resolution declaring willingness to walk out in sympathy but officers said action was delayed "at least 24 hours" pending developments in the Ohio tieup.

The Pittsburgh local of the American Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers scheduled a discussion of the Ohio strike at a meeting tonight; and,

Decision of Cincinnati telephone unions, whose members are employed by an associated company, to defer possible strike action until either the Ohio Federation or its parent, the National Federation of Telephone Workers, requests a sympathy walkout.

Action Taken in Sympathy With Ohio Strikers —War Labor Board Declares Strike Cannot Be Tolerated at This Critical Period Of War—Detroit Prepares to Walk Out.

By The Associated Press

Bids from Ohio's striking telephone workers for "active support" from other telephone unions met with this initial response last night:

District of Columbia telephone operators began walking out.

Michigan Telephone Employes Federation's president said workers would leave their jobs at 6 A. M., unless "government takes over Ohio strike situation."

Indiana Bell Traffic Employes Union declared itself not in sympathy with the Ohio strike.

Head of Des Moines Union said Ohio strike would receive "moral support" but no walkout. Expressed belief this would be attitude of all union employes of Northwestern Bell serving Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

Strike Despite Warning

By Norman Walker

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—A national communications crisis developed tonight as Washington telephone operators walked out in sympathy with Ohio "Hello Girls" and Detroit workers prepared to follow suit.

Despite a War Labor Board warning that interference with a vital communications "at this critical period of the war cannot be tolerated," operators in the capital voted to strike and throw picket lines around exchanges. The walkout was already under way, curtailing service.

2,700 Washington Operators Out

Mrs. Mary E. Gannon, union president, said 2,700 operators in Washington and vicinity would be idle, except for an "emergency force to handle only priority calls of top emergency." She said that, in addition to sympathizing with Ohio operators, her union had grievances of its own.

The War Labor Board prepared to take the Ohio case to the White House, for possible Army intervention or a presidential appeal to the workers.

Rejecting a WLB demand that they order 5,000 idle Ohio workers back to work, officials of the Ohio Telephone Workers Union appealed for "active support" from 41 affiliated unions throughout the country.

Threat From Detroit

The Ohio walkout threatened to extend tomorrow to neighboring Michigan. Mrs. Frances Smith, president of the Michigan Telephone Employes Federation, said 2,000 operators in war-vital Detroit would leave their jobs at 6 a. m. unless "the government takes over the Ohio strike situation" meanwhile.

The WLB addressed its warning to the Washington Telephone Traffic Union after hearing of the Ohio union's efforts to make the tieup nation-wide.

Nerve Center of War Effort

In this nerve center of the United States' war effort, the telephone is one of the chief communication links with military esstablishments and production centers throughout the country.

Long distance calls were accepted here tonight only on an emergency basis. Local service on automatic telephones was not affected.

Operators leaving a union meeting here tonight said the strike would continue and picket lines would be thrown around telephone buildings tomorrow. Union leaders could not be reached immediately.

A spokesman for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company serving the Washington area said:

"A number of operators are already out, how many we don't know yet. But enough supposed to be on duty are not there to affect things some and cause a partial slow-down of services. Maybe they've le't to go to the union meeting, tonight, I don't know."

The WLB's message to the Washington telephone traffic union said that "any interference with telephone service in the nation's capital at this critical period of the war cannot be tolerated."

Trouble Started in Dayton

The trouble started in Dayton when workers walked out in protest against a company allowance of $18.25 weekly in living cost bonuses to temporary operators brought in to augment the regular Dayton staff.

President J. A. Beirne of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, in a statement issued through the union's headquarters in Baltimore tonight, said the Ohio strike was "really a grievance of all telephone workers in the Bell System" and "national in scope." He said the federation "full sympathizes" with the members in Ohio, although it could not order anyone to strike or refrain from doing so.

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She said she understood that would be the attitude of all union locals in the five-state area of Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, served by the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Will Go To White House

Meantime the War Labor Board was preparing to send the Ohio case along to the White House in an effort to settle the trouble at its root. The Ohio union leaders had flatly spurned a WLB order to halt the strike.

Presentation of the case to the White House might be a prelude to government seizure of the Ohio companies, after which it would be illegal for anyone to foster a strike. However, there was a chance the President might resort to another appeal to the workers rfist.

The War Production Board and the War Department have interested themselves in the case but officials declined to say whether either was taking any active hand in behind-the-scenes negotiations.

Will Maintain Essential Services

"We are going to maintain essential services," a company spokesman said. "War calls will come first on long distance but naturally there will be some slow-up of other government calls."

The Pentagon, huge War Department building and Navy Department offices are served by dial systems which the telephone system said can handle only local calls.

The War Labor Board, in its message to Washington operators, warned that a walkout could do them no good.

Philip L. Garman, board official who signed the telegram called attention to a pending case before WLB involving a dispute between the local union and the Chesapeake and Potomac company.

"Should an interruption to service occur," he said, "the National War Labor Board under its established policy will not act on the merits of your case and the work stoppage will only succeed in delaying final decision in that case."

Leaders of the striking Ohio workers had appealed to affiliated unions throughout the country for "active support."

The Ohio officials flatly spurned a War Labor Board demand that they order 5,000 idle Ohio workers back to their jobs, and the board turned toward the White House in an effort to halt the spreading strike.

Appeal For Nation-wide Walkout

A virtual appeal for a nation-wide walkout was made by Ohio union officials in telegrams dispatched to 41 affiliated unions by Robert G. Pollock, president of the Ohio Federation of Telephone employes.

The War Labor Board prepared to dispatch the case to the White House, which might be a preliminary to government seizure of the Ohio telephone facilities.

Miss Jeannette Reedy, a vice president of the Ohio group, told reporters that she was confident the strikers would return to work if the government took possession of the Ohio Bell Company's plants.

Miss Reedy said action by all groups would affect the entire nation, as several affiliated unions include workers in more than one state. She said employes of the Western Electric Company, which has manufacturing plants at several points, also are affiliated with the telephone workers. Altogether, she estimated the national federation has jurisdiction through affiliates over about 400,000 workers. These include not only traffic, or telephone operators, but maintenance and office workers.

Not Asked To Intervene

J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman, said the WLB had not been asked to intervene in the controversy but that it was keeping "a close watch" on service conditions.

"If essential and military communications are held up we will certainly do what we can to keep them open. There is no evidence that they have been interrupted."

WLB, after hearing the union refusal to call for an end to the strike, announced a unanimous decision "to direct the preparation of the necessary documents for referral of the case to the economic stabilization director," Fred M. Vinson. This procedure normally precedes actual referral to President Roosevelt.

The strike spread through Ohio after a group of Dayton operators walked out six days ago in protest against the company's allowance of $18.25 weekly in living-cost bonuses to temporary operators brought in to augment the regular Dayton staff. Regular operators get $21 weekly.

Approximately 4,000 operators and 1,000 maintenance men in Ohio are out, union leaders estimated, and a sympathy walkout loomed in Michigan.

State Federations Autonomous

J. J. Moran, New York, vice president of the National Federation of Telephone Workers independent union, told WLB his organization's component state federations are "autonomous" and the national group's executive board would withhold action until requested by the Ohio federation to take a stand.

Nathan P. Feinsinger, WLB hearing chairman, told the union leaders the case was the only one he could recall where "union officers have refused to make an affirmative recommendation to their workers to end a war time strike."

Pollock's position was that he was unable to see how a union leader could "conscientiously ask a girl making $21 a week to work alongside a girl making $39.25 a week, both doing the same work."

Charges Liquor Given Girls

WLB said it would investigate allegations made by Pollock that company men had given liquor to striking girl operators and "attempted to influence them to return to their jobs in an intoxicated condition."

In Cleveland, H. J. Barber, Ohio Bell vice president, commented that "no Ohio Bell man anywhere ever gave any girl liquor to get her back to the job. That would violate every creed and custom of Bell system employes. There's not an atom of truth in Pollock's assertion."

The WLB had set 10 a. m. this morning as a deadline for ending the strike but continued hearings after the union decided to go on with the walkout.

Pollock's assertion concerning liquor was made at a mornnig hearing. He also said the company had moved beds into Ohio telephone offices and supplies of all kinds, "everything from cold cream to toothbrushes," and apparently had "settled down to a fight to the finish with the union."

After ignoring the WLB deadline, union officials suggested that the company should submit a conciliatory proposal of some nature. The WLB said it could entertain no such proposal while the strike was in progress.

Feinsinger and other WLB hearing members repeatedly stressed the point that under WLB policy nothing could be done to settle the dispute so long as the strike continued.

"This is no longer a private fight between yourselves and the company or yourselves and the WLB," Feinsinger said.

"You have taken on the government of the United States. No union has done this yet and succeeded. This is the effect of your decision."

Nov 29 1944

Communication Crisis Now Threatens Nation

Yanks To Get Turkey With Today's Meal

Services Spend Months To Plan Menus For Holiday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—(AP)—America's fighting man at home and abroad will have his turkey this Thanksgiving Day.

It's a project on which the services have spent months and today they pointed proudly to holiday menus that to a civilian are only in the postwar planning stage.

For the man in the trenches, fresh killed turkey is a must, proclaimed the war department. Maybe he will eat it tomorrow; if not he will get it when he comes out for a rest.

Cooked Dinners

"They are carrying cooked dinners very close to the fighting line," the army assured.

The turkey supply for all troops is ample and "nobody gets canned turkey," the army added.

For American prisoners in Germany, where it would be canned turkey or none a supply was processed in 12 ounce tins some time ago. Word also was received indirectly that a shipload of canned turkey intended for American prisoners of the Japanese made port.

Aship and ashore the navy is serving holiday dinners from the 12,000,000 pounds of "young roast tom turkey" set aside to supply its Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's feasts. For each man in the continental United States a pound of turkey has been allotted, with an extra half pound each provided for the boys at sea and abroad.

Navy's Menu

The navy's model menu, subject to local variations:

Chilled tomato juice, sweet mixed pickles, stuffed celery, ripe olives, roast young tom turkey, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce, sage dressing, mashed potatoes, asparagus with hollandaise sauce, fruit salad, Parker House rolls, butter, hot mince pie, ice cream, assorted candy and nuts and coffee.

The army's bill of fare:

Grapefruit juice, roast turkey with giblet sauce, dressing, mashed potatoes, string beans, corn, cranberry sauce, celery, olives, pickles, hot rolls, butter, pumpkin pie, apples, tangerines, candy, nuts and coffee.

NOV 23 1944

Americans at Home, Abroad Give Thanks

Home Front, Battle Areas to Have Traditional Festivities—Religious Services Planned—Most States Celebrate Today.

By the Associated Press

The nation, with the exception of seven states, solemnly observed its third wartime Thanksgiving today with thoughts of absent family members in the armed forces who, in turn, held their own celebrations at the fighting fronts and dreamed of home.

Turkey Lacking

Cheered by encouraging reports from the battlefields, the home-front prepared for traditional dinners, but in many cases the usual turkey was lacking.

The gobblers had gone to war. Turkeys galore, with cranberry sauce and sweet potatoes, were a link with loved ones for every GI Joe and Jane in the European theatre of operations.

Thanksgiving Day dinners were ready for every mess in the United Kingdom and on the continent, with generous helpings passed forward to men in the lines.

Religious services were scheduled for every post. In London Ambassador John G. Winant read the Thanksgiving proclamation in Westminster Abbey.

Services Held

Catholic religious services were held in famed Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, and in Reims Cathedral, while chaplains with combat units in the front or in small towns held non-sectarian services.

Protestant and Jewish services in Paris were held at the American Episcopal church and the Rotschild Synagogue, respectively.

American soldiers and civilians of all faiths joined in St. Paul's American church in Rome to celebrate the holiday. Ambassador Alexander C. Kirk read President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamatoin.

For the folks back home, the weather bureau forecast fair weather for a major portion of the nation.

In Plymouth, Mass., scene of the Pilgrims' first Thanksgiving, a festive spirit prevailed although the names of 1,620 men and women of the historic community are listed on the honor roll, a number coinciding strangely with the year of the Pilgrims' arrival.

Wounded Invited

Patients at the Army's large Cushing Hospital at Framingham, Mass., cheerfully invited members of their immediate families to the hospital for a turkey dinner. Most of the patients were wounded overseas.

Military Police guarding German prisoners at Dunkirk, N. Y., were set for a Thanksgiving dinner prepared by a prisoner-chef but declined a German version of pumpkin pie.

"Whoever heard of a European baking a pumpkin pie?" they asked.

Members of the American Legion Auxiliary came to the rescue and baked pies for the MP's.

In San Diego, Calif., even zoo animals licked their chops. Special meals were on the zoo's holiday menu, rice pudding with raisins and prunes for apes and garden-fresh carrots saved for other animals and birds.

Forty States and the District of Columbia fixed Nov. 23 for the holiday in line with federal statute. But Florida, Idaho, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia planned to observe Nov. 30.

By proclamation of its governor today was Tranksgiving in Georgia, but the state also planned to observe Nov. 30 in accordance with a General Assembly proclamation. Arkansas set next Thursday as Thanksgiving, but two cities, Fort Smith and Fayetteville, decided their holiday would be today.

U. S. Assistance In Pole-Russ Rift Sought

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—Time is running against the Polish Government now in its argument with Russia over who should rule Poland. Prospects for an all-around friendly settlement are dim.

Some officials expect that, in hope of brightening them up a bit, President Roosevelt soon may make a new statement on American policy toward the dispute.

Both the Poles and British recently have sought to get this Government actively involved in helping reach settlement.

There is no prospect that the President would take any such step. If he does make a statement, it almost certainly will be to reaffirm established policy that at this stage of the war the Poles and Russians will have to work out their own settlement.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked at his news conference yesterday whether he had received any demand from Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government at London for intervention in the dispute. He said demands have been coming in for three years and there was nothing new.

What Poland actually has asked is a clarification of this country's position on several specific points. Indications are that these are the main questions:

1. Will the United States guarantee along with Russia and Britain that, if the Polish Government agrees to Russian acquisition of eastern territories, Poland will be compensated with western territories to be carved out of Germany?

2. Would the United States Government consider that an agreement made now between the exiled Government and the Russian Government was freely arrived at?

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Casualties Among Nisei Reported 263 By WRA

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—A total of 263 casualties among Japanese-American servicemen has been reported to next of kin in relocation camps, the War Relocation Authority announced today.

Of these, 69 were killed, 187 wounded and 6 missing.

In recent heavy fighting on the Western front, 20 *Nisei* were killed in action and 68 were wounded.

The WRA director said the actual total of battle losses among Japanese-Americans were larger than the casualties notices would indicate, since about one third of the original evacuees have left the relocation camps, and several thousand Japanese-descended citizens never have been in a center.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 224 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which makes a total of 74,411 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 29,186 are reported dead, 31,414 wounded, 9,323 missing and 4,486 prisoners of war. Included in today's list are the following with their next of kin:

occurred Sept. 17.

General Saunders, forty-one, former West Point athlete, was flown to Walter Reed Hospital from India in fifty-seven hours after the accident. The Air Force transport plane in which he made the trip, attended by a medical officer and two flight nurses, made only five stops en route.

The general, a native of Stratford, S. D., and the famous "Blondie" Saunders, of West Point football days in the '20's, crashed in a twin-engine bomber after midnight two miles out from an Indian base. He was traveling alone on an administrative mission at the time. He lay undiscovered until 8:30 a. m. with compound fractures of the legs and arm and severe head cuts. The War Department said infections set in while he lay unattended and his condition became critical. The flight here was a medical necessity and it was made as soon as his health permitted.

General Saunders was acting commander of the 20th Bomber Command at the time of the accident.

First Whole Blood Sent By Ship Is a Success

Survives Ocean Trip Motion, Saves Lives on Guam

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—The first whole blood bank to be transported by ship to a fighting front was instrumental in saving lives at Guam, the Navy reported today. The blood was donated by 100 marines selected from 300 volunteers at an advance base in the Marshall Islands.

Success of the experiment, the report said, depended on the ability of living blood to survive disturbances created by engine vibration and the ship's motions. All hands co-operated to see that the ship was handled with care.

"The success of their efforts can now be seen," the report said. "American fighting men who came aboard seriously wounded took the road to recovery. At Guam there was ample whole blood for required transfusions. No wounded fighting man went without whole blood if it was required."

The experiment was decided upon by Captain John T. Bennett, Hattiesburg, Miss., the ship's medical officer.

Gen. Saunders Remains In Serious Condition

Leader of First B-29 Raid on Japan Hurt in India Crash

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—Brigadier General Laverne G. Saunders, who led the first B-29 raid on Japan 15 and later was injured in a plane crash in India, remains in a serious condition in Walter Reed Hospital here. The Army disclosed yesterday that he suffered fractures of both legs and the right arm in the crash, which

Action On 2 Major Treaties Postponed

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—Action on two major treaties—the international oil agreement and the United States-Mexican water rights undertaking—will be delayed until the convening of the new Congress January 3.

The decision, reached by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today, resulted from a Senate rule that the consideration of pending treaties must begin anew with each new Congress.

"It was the view of the committee that the hearings on these two matters could not be concluded in time for action this session," Chairman Connally (D., Texas) said.

Awards Made To Ten Officers

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—Award of the Legion of Merit to ten flag and general officers of the navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard was announced today by the navy.

The Legion of Merit and the Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit went to Rear Admiral Theodore Edson Chandler, Washington, D. C., for duty in the Netherlands West Indies and in the invasion of southern France.

Rear Admiral Don P. Moon was given the Legion of Merit posthumously for services before the invasion of southern France in August, 1944. Admiral Moon is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sybil Moon, who lives in Arlington, Va.

Awarded Legion Of Merit

The Legion of Merit also went to:

Rear Admiral James Carey Jones, of Hollywood, Cal., for service in the Southwest Pacific area from February, 1942, to November, 1943.

Rear Admiral Arthur D. Struble, of Portland, Ore., for service as chief of staff of a task force in the Normandy invasion.

Rear Admiral Joseph F. Farley, United States Coast Guard, of Alexandria, Va., for duty as district Coast Guard officer of the Eighth Naval District from June, 1942, to December, 1943.

Brig. Gen. Harry K. Pickett, United States Marine Corps, of Ridgeway, S. C., now on duty at Coronado, Cal., for service as the commanding general of marine forces in the 14th Naval District from August 28, 1940, to May 19, 1943.

Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo, of Kittery Point, Maine, for service as commander of a gunfire support group of assault forces during the Normandy invasion.

Rear Admiral Carleton F. Bryant, Sears Port, Maine, for duty as commander of a gunfire support group of assault forces during the Normandy invasion.

Commodore Humbert W. Ziroli, of New York city, for service as commanding officer of the U.S.S. Brooklyn during the Sicilian campaign.

Commodore Thomas Selby Combs, of Lamar, Mo., for service as commander of naval aircraft in the Southwest Pacific area and with the Seventh Fleet, with additional duties as commander of the fleet air wing from October, 1943, to July, 1944.

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Asks House Get Latest War Data

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Representative Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts, suggested to the House today that it invite Gen. George C. Marshall to present an up-to-date picture of the war situation. Such a presentation, she said, would allow the public to know the facts and might result in a greater effort on the home front.

Phone Rates to Bermuda Cut

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—Telephone calls to Bermuda will be cheaper, beginning Dec. 1. The Federal Communications Commis-

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sion announced today that tariffs filed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company represent sizable reductions affecting all points in the United States. Examples listed follow: A three-minute weekday or Sunday call from New York or Washington now costing $15 will cost $9; a similar call from Miami or Chicago now costing $17.25 will cost $10.50, and a call from San Francisco now costing $19.50 will cost $12.

War Prisoners in U. S. Busy on Private Contracts

Their Employment Has Earned 16 Millions for Treasury

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—For the first time since the war began, more war prisoners worked on private contract last month than on Army jobs. They earned $4,000,000 for the United States Treasury, the Army said today.

The money represents payment by contractors for efforts of more than 74,000 prisoners at full time work and brings the total they have produced for the Treasury to $16,000,000. Seventy per cent of the private work in October was in agriculture.

The nation held 334,618 prisoners as of Nov. 1, including 281,344 Germans. Prisoners are made available for contract work only in man-power shortage areas, the Provost Marshal General's office said. The contractors pay prevailing wage rates, the money going to the Treasury. Working prisoners are paid 80 cents a day in canteen scrip in addition to their regular allowance.

The Army used 69,899 prisoners full time in October.

Japs in Relocation Camps Get Notice of Casualties

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. (AP)—A total of 263 casualties among Japanese-American service men has been reported to next of kin in relocation camps, the War Relocation Authority announced today.

Of these 69 were killed, 187 wounded and six are missing.

In recent heavy fighting on the western front 20 Nisei were killed in action and 68 were wounded.

WRA director said the actual total of battle losses among Japanese-Americans is larger than the casualties notices would indicate, since about one-third of the original evacuees have left the relocation camps and several thousand Japanese-descended citizens never have been in a center.

NAVY TRAINING PLAN OUTLINED

Reserve Courses To Be Set Up In Fifty Colleges

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—A program for permanent naval reserve officer training courses in 50 colleges besides Annapolis was outlined today before a Congressional committee.

In connection with the plan, the navy has asked for removal of all limits on the number of trainees in the Permanent Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps. The idea, however, ran into considerable opposition at today's hearing before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

Senator Geary (D., R. I.) called the bill "very unsound," and even Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.), who introduced it at the navy's request, said it was doubtful that Congress would approve the proposal without limitation as to number of trainees.

Present Limit Inadequate

The navy said the present limit of 7,200 N. R. O. T. C. students was inadequate to meet both present and post-war needs, and that for the remainder of the war especially the program would be so variable that no limitation should be imposed.

Capt. Arthur S. Adams testified that the V-12 war emergency training program in 131 colleges and universities now is being terminated gradually. This program is to be incorporated in the expanded N. R. O. T. C. program, which would then be carried on permanently in some 50 colleges besides the Naval Academy.

Adams said that by next July 1 the navy plans to have about 23,700 officer trainees in the permanent reserve program if Congress removes the limit. This would include trainees transferred from the V-12 courses.

But Senator Geary declared the naval committees of Congress should keep a check on the training program in future years, and said that without a limitation as to number of trainees he would decline to support the bill.

Compton Asks Return Of Connecticut Men 'Marooned in S. Pacific'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. (AP)—Rep. Compton (R-Conn) pleaded today for the return to the United States of a small group of Connecticut soldiers "marooned in the South Pacific area under constant attack for nearly three years without relief."

The soldiers, members of Connecticut's old 208th anti-aircraft battery, went overseas Feb. 17, 1942, and "are victims, not beneficiaries of the so-called rotation system," Compton told the House.

He said that on Oct. 23 he asked Secretary of War Stimson to intercede personally to have the men returned to this country and that Stimson referred to request to the South Pacific commander with authorization for the commander to take whatever action he deemed appropriate.

"I have investigated carefully and I have talked with officers lately returned from the same area in which these men are marooned," Compton said, "and neither they nor I can understand the reluctance of the South Pacific commander to reward these valiant heroes of the entire South Pacific campaign with a trip home."

Ban on 'Secret' Selling Of War Surplus Is Asked

Step to Curb Profiteering May Follow Battery Offer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—A ban against "secret sales" of surplus war goods was suggested by some Senators tonight as a means of keeping speculators from making fancy profits on Army supplies bought at low prices. They expressed their views following disclosure of the cancellation—to thwart suspected speculation—of plans to sell 22,000,000 dry cell batteries without prior publicity.

Ernest L. Olrich, in charge of surplus property disposal by the Treasury Procurement Division, told the Senate War Investigating Committee that the Army requested as little publicity as possible on the sale. The Army feared, Mr. Olrich explained, that the public might get the impression that a temporary oversupply of small flashlight type batteries indicated surpluses in other types.

Accordingly, he said, the Treasury notified a group of wholesalers and jobbers by letter on Nov. 4 of plans to sell the batteries at 4 cents each, pointing out that such batteries deteriorate rapidly.

A couple of days later, he related, he was notified by an official of the Gamble Stores at Minneapolis that an unidentified person had offered him a million batteries at 5 cents each.

"We decided there was something unsatisfactory and called the whole sale off on Nov. 9," Mr. Olrich testified. Army Signal Corps officials testified the batteries cost the government an average of 7.1 cents each and that there were offers for 60,000,000 at the Treasury's price of 4 cents.

Mr. Olrich said plans for a new sale are being made and agreed with the Senators that the government should be able to avoid a loss.

To Cut Non-War Agency Funds, Cannon Says

Washington, Nov. 22 (AP)—The "most drastic money cuts" in Congressional history for non-war agencies were predicted today by Chairman Cannon (D., Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee.

Preparing for consideration of the regular appropriation bills for the coming fiscal year, Cannon said he believes "the time has come when we must cut right down through the bone and put a stop to unnecessary spending."

He foresaw no immediate sharp curtailment in war spending, but predicted total Congressional appropriations for the 1945-46 fiscal year would be below the $67,000,000,000 provided for the current 12 months.

Sees Lower Totals

"So long as we are in a war, we must be prepared to spend large sums of money to finance it," Cannon said.

He added that the fact that most capital outlays already have been made for the War and Navy departments should result in lower totals for those two agencies next year.

"It now is largely a matter of maintaining what we already have provided," he said.

"The non-war items must be severely curtailed," he continued. "Never before have there been cuts as drastic as we are going to have to make next year."

Term Explained

By "non-war items," Cannon explained, he meant "all those items which cannot be proved to be directly connected with the prosecution of the war." While in past years many civilian agencies have contended that they were doing work directly connected with the war, "they are going to have to furnish convincing proof hereafter," he warned.

The committee, now winding up its work with an overall supplemental supply measure, will begin hearings shortly on the big money bills for the new fiscal year.

Figures Given On Bond Sale

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. (AP)—Individuals have bought $482,000,000 worth of War Bonds in the Sixth War Loan drive, the treasury announced tonight.

The national quota for individuals is $5,000,000,000.

Most of the individual sales to date represent the familiar series E-Bonds, favorite of small investors.

The total also includes fragmentary reports from a few large cities of sales of various other securities to individual purchasers.

No figures for corporations will be announced before December 1, which is the date of issue of four types of securities especially designed for the corporate type of investor.

Missouri Valley Authority Issue Is Up in Senate

Langer and Murray Slip Controversial Proposal Into Flood-Control Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—The controversial issue of the Missouri Valley Authority was tossed into the Senate's lap today as it struggled with post-war flood-control legislation.

The development further jeopardized the proposed billion-dollar flood-control authorization already beset by controversies unreconciled in two full days of discussion.

While argumentative Senators tried to settle disputed issues over hydro-electric power, irrigation and states' rights, Senators William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, and Ames E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, unobtrusively slipped in the M. V. A. amendment despite a general belief the question would be kept dormant until next year.

Their proposal to create an authority to foster a unified program of flood control, navigation, hydro-electric power and related works in the Missouri River basin coincides with President Roosevelt's idea to set up seven agencies similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The legislators still faced the prospect of having the St. Lawrence Seaway proposal attached to the bill by Senator George D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont. He said he might present the proposal Friday, although he may hold it for the $500,000,000 rivers and harbors bill which comes up later.

Some legislators said both bills might be shelved in the face of growing disagreements. The rivers and harbors bill embraces most of the issues in the flood-control bill plus a number of controversial projects.

Verbal clashes over the sale of power developed at multiple-purpose dams engaged the Senators as they recessed for Thanksgiving. Senator Josiah D. Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, wanted to require the Interior Department to sell power at the point of origin rather than build transmission lines to wholesalers. Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, declared that would reverse a policy to provide cheap power. He read a letter from Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, objecting strenuously to the Bailey proposal on the ground that it would deprive the consumers of low-cost electricity by "foreclosing" public and non-profit organizations from obtaining power developed at projects.

Senator Bailey declared that Federally financed transmission lines would "inevitably strike down all the power companies and lead to government control."

Earlier, the Senate approved Senator Barkley's amendment modifying a provision establishing a "definite policy of making use of existing Federal agences for the construction, operation and maintenance of public improvements in connection with navigation, flood control and allied activities." The amendment restricts the language to projects in this bill. Senator Barkley had contended that the original provision would hinder establishment of agencies such as T. V. A. and the proposed M. V. A.

U. S. CALLED OFF PLAN FOR SALE OF BATTERIES

Had Offered 22,000,000 but Got Bids From Dealers for 60,000,000.

WOULD HAVE LOST 3C. ON EACH

Making New Arrangement—Many Types Are Said Still to Be Critically Short.

Washington, Nov. 22 (A.P.)—Treasury witnesses disclosed today the cancellation—in order to thwart suspected speculators—of plans to seell quietly 22,000,000 dry cell batteries.

Ernest L. Olrich, in charge of surplus property disposal in the Treasury's procurement division, and Homer Hilton, director of the general commodities division, told the story to the Senate War Investigating Committee. They said plans for a new sale are being made.

The Army had requested a minimum of publicity, they explained, for fear that word of a large temporary surplus of the small flashlight type might lead to a false impression that surpluses exist in other battery types. Signal Corps witnesses testified that shortages in most types are critical and that it is essential for plant workers to keep their jobs.

Mr. Olrich said that the pro-

curement division had fixed a price of 4 cents each on the batteries for which the Army had paid an average of 7.1 cents.

Bids for Sixty Million.

They were offered to wholesalers and jobbers by letters mailed November 4, and bids subsequently were received for as many as 60,000,000.

After the letters went out, Mr. Olrich testified, he met a friend in Minneapolis who told him he had been offered a million batteries at 5 cents each.

"The man who had offered the million batteries at 5 cents each was not even on the Treasury list," he said. "We decided there was something unsatisfactory, so we called the whole thing off on November 9."

Reporting that plans for a new sale are being made, Mr. Olrich said that with the public hungry for batteries he saw no need for the Government to take a loss of 3.1 cents on each battery.

"We should have gone to the OPA in the first place and had them fix a price," he told the committee. He added that while the Treasury had suggested a retail price of 10 cents for the batteries, OPA sent out telegrams fixing the price at 8 cents without consultation with the Treasury.

Wanted Workers in Plants.

Lieut.-Col. M. V. O'Shea, assistant director of the Signal Corps production division, attributed the small battery surplus to a sharp cutback in war theater requirements. He said that because batteries deteriorate in storage the Army wanted to be able to keep the workers in the plants to assure a fresh supply for the Army at all times.

Letter Writer Urges Painting Capitol Dome Red, White and Blue

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The President's mail brought a suggestion today that the capitol dome be painted red, white and blue.

"It would make every American feel proud," wrote Oscar O'Neill, of Washington, D. C.

White House clerks decided to let Harold Ickes, the interior secretary and chief of the paint department, handle this one.

In turn, Ickes passed it on to David Lynn, the capitol architect who blinked once or twice and dictated:

"We appreciate your interest but it has long been the custom to paint the sandstone and the cast iron in colors to harmonize with the marble-faced wings.

"The traditional appearance is very satisfactory."

The dome was given a new coat of white recently.

House Passes Bill On Crop Insurance

Congressmen Reverse Previous Stand to Redeem Campaign Pledges of Both Parties —Protection Provided for Wheat, Cotton and Flax.

NOV 23 1944

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Voting overwhelmingly to revive a farm program it once killed, the House today passed a federal crop insurance measure called for by both major party platforms this year.

254-16 Vote

The vote was 254 to 16, sending to the Senate the bill which provides for immediate insurance on wheat, cotton and flax crops and eventual protection for almost everything else a farmer plants.

Nobody knows how much the program will cost but, by a last-minute amendment, the cost of the administration cannot exceed 25 per cent of the amount collected in premiums.

The House killed a limited crop insurance program on June 23, 1943, after five years experimentation because opponents argued it was too expensive. The vote then was 208 to 160 against it.

Sentiment Changes

However, sentiment changed later, and today many members who voted to kill the program a year ago changed sides.

In two days of House consideration the bill never was in serious jeopardy although several attempts were made to kill it. Most opposition came from two sources: those who viewed federal insurance as an invasion of states rights, and those who contend the program doesn't justify its cost.

But the House was determined to set it up. With amendment after amendment members broadened the plan until, in its final form the measure will protect farmers against the loss of almost any kind of crop under almost any circumstances.

The insurance will be paid on crop losses due to drought, flood, hail, wind, frost, Winter-kill, lightnigh, hurricane, tornado, insect infestation, plant disease, fire, snow and wildlife.

The insurance plan on wheat, cotton and flax could be set up immediately in any county where 50 farmers make wirtten application It will be established on a limited, eperimental basis on others crops, later being expanded to full coverage.

Ten Republicans and six Democrats voted against the bill. They were:

Buffett (R-Neb.), Compton (R-Conn.), Disney (D-Okla.), Hoffman (R-Mich.), Jones (R-Ohio), Kean (R-N.J.), Kleberg (D-Tex.), McGehee (D-Miss.), May (D-Ky), Miller (R-Conn.), Miller (R-Mo.), Sheppard (D-Calif.), Smith (R-Ohio), Sundstrom (R-N.J.), Taber (R-N.Y.), and Tarver (D-Ga.).

Pulitzer's Grandson Killed

BAR HARBOR, Me., Nov. 22. (AP)—Ffc. William S. Moore, 24, grandson of oJseph Pulitzer, late newspaper publishers, was killed in action in France Nov. 11, his mother, Mrs. W. S. Moore, was advised here today by the War Department. Moore left Harvard University about tw oyears ago to enter the army. His father was the late William S. Moore of New York.

Army Develops 'A Good Robot' —Just in Case!

Reveals 60-Day Rush to Reproduce V-1 Bombs for U. S. 'if Needed'

WRIGHT FIELD, Ohio, Nov. 22 (AP).—The Army Air Forces disclosed today they had developed a "good" robot bomb that could be used "if we need it" and said the weapon had been in test flight since Oct. 11.

It is a version of the German V-1 which was loosed on England last summer, the Air Technical Service Command said in relating how it raced to reproduce the Nazi terror weapon in sixty days, and then sent it skimming jet-propelled through the skies a month later.

Furthermore, its launching ramp is better than the Germans', the A. T. S. C. said. It can be built in four days, whereas the Nazis required two weeks. The A. T. S. C. did not disclose the location of its proving grounds.

Major General Bennet E. Meyers, deputy A. T. S. C. director, asserted that reconstruction of the bomb was proof that engineers left "no stone unturned."

"We may never need the robot bomb," he declared, "for the Army Air Forces do not go in for indiscriminate bombing attacks. But if we do need it, we've got a good one."

A month ago General Meyers reported that models of the "buzz" bombs had been constructed, but did not disclose that they had been test-flown. Today's account of the robots answered many of the questions which heretofore had been shrouded in military secrecy.

The story of feverish days and nights in reconstruction of the weapon was woven through with tribute to men and industrial firms which produced the counterpart. Morton Alperin, of Wichita, Kan., a civilian specialist, worked twenty hours a day running wind tunnel tests and shrank from 140 to 120 pounds.

The morning of July 4, General Meyers called in a group of avition's ablest experts and said the air forces wanted an exact copy of the V-1, wanted a lot of them, and fast.

Parts Flown from England

The men went to work and divided up the task among various war plants. On July 9, Lieutenant Tom Wigglesworth flew in from England with sections of unexploded but badly-battered bombs. The experts settled down to their assignment, despite the fact the V-1 is a complicated weapon at best and that, with its jet engine, air-driven gyros and control, it would have been a difficult job to copy even in good condition.

The battered pieces were hidden in a building here and fifteen drawing boards set up. Engineers and draftsmen arrived and went to work on design and analysis.

Meanwhile, the recovered junk went through the laboratory and technicians found it to be made of simple materials, low carbon steel, similar to automobile fenders, and a small amount of alumium in the radiator. The welding was standard, workmanship of the highest quality.

It took just ten days to put the first model in the huge wind tunnel, and a deadline of Oct. 1 was set for the first flight. The wind tunnel ran 20 hours a day for nearly a week so that aerodynamic experts could have their answers.

Exactly seventeen days after the fragments had arrived from England, an engine was running. It had some German parts and some American, and it worked. An alley was sandbagged off in the A. T. S. C.'s power plant laboratory and a huge sheet of steel set up behind the motor to catch the blast.

Air Blast Starts Motor

But getting the motor started was a tough one. Experts finally figured that since the bomb was known to stall at 175 miles an hour and flew at 300, a terrific blast of air against the radiator was necessary to get the engine going. So a force of 200 pounds per square inch was blown into the radiator and the engine worked. Over in the fuels section, meanwhile, engineers had learned that the engine would run on ordinary low-cost gasoline.

While this was being achieved, the control system was worked out, an intricate device composed of air-driven gyros, pre-set altimeter, a precision compass and an air log. These were intended to set the launched bomb at correct altitude, head it in the proper direction and hold it on course. The air log was to measure the air miles and, at a pre-set distance, arm the warhead, cut lines leading to the engine, point the bomb down, lock the elevators and drop two unequal spoilers from the elevators to give the bomb a spiral descent. A spoiler is an object, fastened outside, which distorts the airflow and produces a desired effect.

On Oct. 11, just over a week behind schedule, the first bomb was launched.

BRETTON PACT CRITICIZED

National Grange Prefers World Bank to International Fund

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Nov. 22 (AP)—The National Grange, criticizing the Bretton Woods Conference, today recommended the absorption of the proposed international monetary fund and its functions by the proposed World Bank for Reconstruction.

Agreement was reached last summer at the conference of forty-four nations to submit their respective countries' plans for the establishment of the monetary fund and world bank.

Modification of plans for the bank was asked by the grange, which adopted a recommendation of its legislative committee at its annual convention here. The bank, the grange said, should give the chief lenders greater control and should be safeguarded to insure productive use of any loans.

The grange also protested against any contemplated program of loans by the Federal Government on a large scale over and above those presently proposed by the bank and urged the revision of lend-lease to prevent its use indirectly to make loans for non-war purposes.

SAYS VICTORY MAY BE HELD UP

Legion Head Raps Jockeying for Peacetime Jobs.

New Orleans, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—The National Commander of the American Legion suggested here today that a "jockeying for peacetime advantages or peacetime jobs" may be delaying the end of the war.

Speaking before the national convention of the American Federation of Labor, Edward N. Scheiberling said that the Legion and the A. F. of L. were united in their broad objectives, adding that both want a victory so complete that it will pave the way for an enduring peace.

He then said:

"Those charged with the responsibility for supplying the tools of war tell us that those tools are not going to the battlefronts in the volume required. Our brilliant generals in the war zones are calling for tools to finish the job.

"They must go forward, or we must admit we are not backing the attack. We must go forward or we must admit we are not backing the attack. We must not tolerate any jockeying for peacetime advantage or peacetime jobs until the last German and the last Jap have laid down their last gun."

Labor's Post-war Role.

Organized labor was told here today that it should have full representation in Government to fulfill its post-war role of helping to rebuild democratic institutions in war-devastated Europe.

Joseph D. Keenan, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, assured the American Federation of Labor convention that during the last four years the Office of Labor Production "has made vigorous representations to get labor the fullest measure of representation and participation in Government."

"American labor must be permitted to send its most experienced members to help in the task of reconstruction of Europe," he said. He pointed out that rebuilding of European nations along democratic lines would "increase our economic well being at home."

A. F. of L. President William Green read a message from Gen Douglas MacArthur. The message read:

"Nothing has been more impressive than the magnificent effort of the mass of American labor. It has not failed us in the past and will not, I know, fail us in the future."

2 STATES FACE AFL BOYCOTT

Florida And Arkansas Anti-Closed Shop Laws Cited

New Orleans, Nov. 22 (AP)—The

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general counsel of the American Federation of Labor today shook a boycott bludgeon at Florida and Arkansas, States which adopted anti-closed shop laws in the November 7 election.

Joseph Padway, speaking at the AFL national convention, said: "If Arkansas and Florida attempt to enforce open shop laws our answer will be that the printers will not print, the bricklayers will not lay brick and members of the other trades will lay down their tools rather than work with scabs."

Padway announced that AFL lawyers have filed suits with the United States Supreme Court questioning the constitutionality of what he repeatedly referred to as anti-union laws adopted by "a number of States," adding that the high court previously had upheld the "union member's constitutional right not to work with non-union men."

War Plant Situation Safe

Assuring convention delegates that closed-shop contracts in Arkansas and Florida war plants "are entirely safe" because "the moment there is a dispute the War Labor Board will take jurisdiction and tell the States to keep hands off," Padway added that the situation might become "serious" in peacetime if States attempted to enforce laws prohibiting closed shops.

He said that a test suit against Alabama's "anti-union law" is pending before the supreme tribunal, as is an appeal from the conviction of R. J. Thomas, CIO Automobile Workers' president, for violation of a Texas law forbidding solicitation for union membership without a license.

Other States named by Padway as having in effect laws "opposed by the AFL" were Colorado—which he called "the most vicious of all"—South Dakota and Idaho. He said Florida's new anti-closed shop amendment is to become effective 30 days from now and the Arkansas law will not be in force until "and unless" the State Legislature passes an enabling act next January.

California Action Cited

He added that California recently defeated "overwhelmingly" a proposed open-shop amendment.

The counsel reported that laws "unfriendly to labor" have been passed "in some form in 12 States." He said that these laws generally take the form of: Required registration of unions, their officials and their organizers; publication of detailed union financial reports; State regulation of unions' "internal affairs, sometimes including the fixing of dues," and restrictions against picketing and strikes.

General Motors Makes Millionth Machine Gun

Detroit, Nov. 22 (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced today that it has produced its one-millionth machine gun for the War Department.

Since the first orders were received four years ago, GM said, the cost of the weapons has been reduced up to 84 per cent. Specifically the .50-caliber M-2 aircraft basic weapon has been cut 75 per cent.; the .50-caliber M-2 heavy barrel flexible, 76 per cent.; and the .30-caliber M-1919 A-4, 84 per cent. These types account for 94 per cent. of the total General Motors machine-gun production.

The announcement said production of the guns is continuing according to schedule.

Announces New Bearing 3 Times Longer Lasting

Detroit, Nov. 22 (AP)—Wartime development of a new engine bearing which tests indicate will last three times longer than regular bearings was disclosed today by the Ford Motor Company. The announcement said it would be adapted to post-war Ford-produced automobile engines.

The new bearing is described as a "tri-alloy" product, replacing cadmium, widely used as bearing material before the war. The new material consists of approximately 35 to 40 per cent. lead, 4½ to 5 per cent. silver, .5 per cent. iron and the remainder copper.

The bearings are being produced in quantity at the Ford River Rouge plant in near-by Dearborn. More than 500,000 already are in service in armored cars, universal carriers, tanks, jeeps, cargo trucks and other vehicles.

CIO Extends PAC, Looks To 1946 Election

Wild Ovation Greets Hillman, Murray as They Talk.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22. (AP)—An exuberant CIO convention voted today, after a noisy celebration of Nov. 7 election success, to continue its political action committee indefinitely and rededicate it to winning additional congressional seats in 1946.

Wild ovation reminiscent of the political conventions last Summer greeted Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO's Political Action Committee, and Philip Murray, CIO president, when they tried to talk. Virtually a full day was devoted to PAC—its part in the recent campaign and its avowed role in the future—in speeches by Hillman, Murray, and a dozen leaders of the unions in the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Murray urged "now that it's over and we start out anew, let's forget the bitterness and hatreds thrust upon the people by the enemies of our movement and their castigation of the leaders of CIO and PAC."

The CIO leader cautioned against interpreting the convention's action in continuing PAC as "a narrow movement."

"We are associating ourselves with all right-thinking and progressive peoples in building for a better country and a better world away out there.

"Our money and institutions shall be used to promote the welfare of the United Sattes and all its people," said Murray. "It's truly a movement of the common man toward the attainment of his objectives."

When the shouting had died down and a formal vote was taken on continuing the committee, Murray turned to CIO's role in the war, reading a cable he sent to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commanding Allied forces in the European theatre, in which he assured the military chief.

For Final Victory

"Our people will stay on the job until we have given you everything you need for final victory over the Nazis."

Murray said he was responding to Eisenhower's message to American war workers.

"Your call for more and still more shells, artillery, trucks and other arms and supplies finds an acceptance in CIO's unequivocal renewal of its no-strike pledge and in renewed dedication to still greater effort and devotion in the job of getting the supplies to you and your heroic men," the cable said.

Hillman said that had Mr. Roosevelt, supported by the CIO-PAC, been defeated, "we would have lost—in our generation, at least—all hope of winning a decent and enduring peace."

"Of Black Reaction"

He said forces "of black reaction" would have "turned our country from a course of collaboration and friendship among nations to a struggle for world domination, leading inevitably to international conflict on a third World War."

"Had these forces come to power, we would have lost our chance of winning jobs and security for all our people in the postwar world,' 'Hillman said.

He reiterated that PAC was not interested in forming a third party, because it "would only serve to cut us off from large and important progressive groups with which we have been so successfully allied."

Non-partisan political action "with forward-looking members of both parties" and in the mainstream of American political life, was the course he charted.

The convention will complete action on other resolutions tomorrow, going through the Thanksgiving holiday but setting aside tomorrow night for a turkey banquet. At the session on Friday, last day of the convention, officers will be elected and Secretary of Interior Ickes is scheduled to talk.

C. I. O. Pledges Job Seniority To Service Men

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Convention Adopts Plan of Accrued Rights; Assails Sewell Avery and Lewis

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP).—Protection of accrued job seniority rights of returning war veterans was approved in one resolution adopted today by the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention.

It also recommended that collective-bargaining agreements provide that veterans employed for the first time in plants with which the C. I. O. has contracts be accorded cumulative seniority for time spent in service since Sept. 1, 1940, passage date of the selective service act.

This measure also continues a C. I. O. policy of waiving initiation fees from returning veterans desiring to join C. I. O. unions.

However, the resolution said that "we deplore the action of certain administrative officials who have promoted the illusion among veterans that their way of securing jobs is through displacing workers with longer seniority."

"The application of any such practice," it continued, "would only create a conflict between the veterans of this war and veterans of the last war or between veterans and other workers who were deferred, not because of their own request but in the interest of the war effort."

Denies "Raiding" Charge

Omar B. Ketchum, legislative representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, with which the C. I. O. has reached agreement on objectives for post-war re-employment of veterans, told the convention this co-operation was pledged to all "other groups in America."

Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, said he was glad Mr. Ketchum had "spiked another very vicious lie . . . that the C. I. O. was attempting to take over the Veterans of Foreign Wars." Mr. Murray said similar reports were circulated that the C. I. O. wanted to take over the Democratic party, "and even that we wanted to take over the American Federation of Labor." He said the A. F. of L. executive council had accused the C. I. O. of creating disorder in labor's ranks by its "raiding policy" against A. F. of L. unions.

"We have been built up because we carried the flag of trade unionism, and not because we have raided other unions," said Mr. Murray. "We have no interest in creating conflict with our ancient enemies—that is, of course, the frustrated and corroded leadership of the A. F. of L."

Unanimously and amid applause, the C. I. O. convention delegates adopted a resolution expressing a "feeling of comradeship" for rank-and-file members of the United Mine Workers of America, while taking a verbal whack at "the self-imposed and dictatorial leaders" of the U. M. W.

Harry Bridges Defended

The resolution said leaders of the U. M. W., of which John L. Lewis, originally the keystone figure in the C. I. O. until he left after the 1940 elections, is president, had "attempted to misrepresent to the nation the aims and aspirations of the membership of the United Mine Workers of America and have with blind fury sought to sow the seeds of disruption within the ranks of labor."

It said, however, that in the recent election the U. M. W. membership "demonstrated their position in such key states as Illinois, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky in a most convincing and forthright manner for the re-election of President Roosevelt."

In another resolution adopted, the delegates urged President Roosevelt to "recognize the fact that the deportation of Harry Bridges (California C. I. O. director, ordered deported as an alien Communist), would be a blow to morale, to national unity, and to war production." It asked that President Roosevelt take action to set aside the Bridges' deportation order, to "dismiss all charges against Harry Bridges and afford him full opportunity to become a citizen of the United States."

Other Resolutions

In other resolutions the convention:

Called upon Congress to repeal the Smith-Connally act, terming it "vicious legislation."

Expressed "severe condemnation of the acts and policies of Sewell Avery and Montgomery Ward & Co.," which has been in protracted labor dispute with the C. I. O. United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America. This resolution asked the National War Labor Board and President Roosevelt to "take all necessary steps to protect the interests of the employees" and to "compel the company to comply with the directives of the board."

Supported permanent legislation for school lunch programs; favored establishing a permanent national youth service administration to co-ordinate solving youth reconversion and post-war problems; urged a national law to establish minimum standards of conditions of employment dealing with health and safety; commended the work of labor-management committees in the war effort and encouraged their continuation and development with Federal government assistance.

Recommended that Congress increase to $10,000,000 annually the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, and that it be reorganized, expanded and headed by a full-time commissioner.

Renewed C. I. O. support of a program of improved and extended social security as outlined in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, urging its speedy congressional enactment.

Indorsed expanded housing improvement and slum-elimination programs, private and public; urged Federal legislation for aid to education and indorsed a national adult education program.

Crewless Fortress Flies Five Hours in Midwest

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SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 22 (AP) — A crewless Flying Fortress which crashed today near Isabella, Minn., 70 miles northeast of Duluth, has been identified definitely by number as a Sioux City Army Air Base plane, Col. W. A. Dawson, air base commandant, said tonight.

Furnish Information

He said a forest ranger furnished the necessary information to base officials to make identification positive.

The crew of 10 abandoned the B-17, base officials said, near Marion, S. D., nearly five hours before a Minnesota forest ranger reported seeing a plane crash into a wooded area this afternoon.

At Sioux Falls, S. D., Major H. A. Patterson, public relations officer at the Army air field, said he spent the afternoon in Marion vicinity picking up members of the crew and jettisoned goods, including 10 bombs and ammunition.

Patterson said the pilot, identified at the Sioux City base as Lt. Colin I. Park, Glen Ridge, N. Y.—stayed with the plane after the rest of the crew jumped, but the ship lost altitude so the pilot jumped, too. The automatic pilot was set before the ship was abandoned.

The crew is now in Sioux Falls, Patterson reported, and will be returned to Sioux City tomorrow.

The plane flew about 400 miles alone.

Crewmen reported they bailed out without injury, when they were unable to "feather" the pro-

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peller of a dead engine. The ship began to vibrate and there was a threat of fire, the base announced.

Send Out Alarms

Word that a crewless plane was flying through the midwest caused state police in several states to send out alarms over their radio networks.

In Chicago, first believed to be the city toward which the Fortress was flying, all fire stations were alerted for possible emergency calls and civil and military authorities were notified to be on the lookout.

It was the third time in 18 months that a crewless bomber had flown through the sky over Iowa. In the two previous cases the planes crashed several hours after the crews had left them. No fatalities resulted.

Names of the crewmen who bailed out of the plane included: Second Lt. Michael D. Dunne, co-pilot, Ludlow, Mass.; Second Lt. Ira O. Sullivan, bombardier, Orrville, Ala.

U. S. To Pick Best Men To Fly Jet Planes

Bakersfield, Cal., Nov. 22 (AP)—The pick of the nation's flyers will be trained to handle jet propulsion planes, the War Department has disclosed.

This city has been chosen as headquarters for the segment of the Fourth Army Air Force responsible for jet-propelled P-59 Air Comet training, stated a War Department announcement yesterday.

The program has been under way for some time, but the number of planes or pilots involved was not revealed.

Ministers Apologize For Believing F.D.R. Used Profanity Nov. 7

GLENDALE, Calif., Nov. 22 (AP)—The Glendale Ministerial Association, which last week chided President Roosevelt for purportedly using profanity in a New York voting booth, today offered its public apology "for believing he said it."

Following the President's explanation that he did not take the name of God in vain, Dr. J. Whitcomb Broucher, S., association president, called a meeting last night which lasted until early today.

"We are glad that the President has denied using the profane expression he was accused by Time magazine of using," said Dr. Broucher in a statement approved by the association. "We are glad to accept his denial and to offer him our sincere apology for believing he said it. x x x

"If we made a mistake in sending a wire to the President, it has at least accomplished the purpose of getting a denial from him, which is better than an apology."

Dr. Broucher aded that he personally regretted that the issue had been raised.

Work Or Else, Navy Warns Strikers

San Francisco, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Navy, acting quickly in a walkout of several hundred San Francisco lithographers, ordered those of one of the shops affected to report back to w rk today or suffer "sanctions provided by law."

The AFL lithographers, some involved in military work, failed to report for work yesterday afternoon in protest against a National War Labor Board decision against a raise in pay.

They said they were not striking but only Christmas shopping.

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Strikers Method

The Navy was interested because one shop affected had been seized and was operating under an executive order as an outgrowth of a machinists' strike several months ago. It informed that shop's 135 lithographers, by individual telegram, that "failure to report promptly to work as ordered will result in the imposition of sanctions provided by law."

The lithographers, it said, were violating the executive order and the Smith-Connally Act.

The lithographers' pay scale runs from $33 to $70 for a 40-hour week, varying with the type of work.

Knudsen Orders Double Output Of B-29's

Seattle, Nov. 21 (AP)—Conversion of Boeing Aircraft Company's local plant No. 2—birthplace of thousands of B-17 Flying Fortresses—to B-29 Superfortress production by next March was announced by the company today.

The Boeing company has been called on by Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, chief of the Air Technical Service Command, to double B-29 production in three months.

Need Is Vital

General Knudsen declared "the need for B-29's is vital because they provide the quickest and best means for smashing Japan. "We must double the production of B-29's in the next three months. We can do it if the people at home will forget this silly talk about the war being over and keep working."

The company stated that when conversion is complete, five huge plants—three Boeing, one Martin and one Bell—will be devoted entirely to production of Boeing B-29's, "principal weapon in the aerial war against Japan."

B-17's To Continue

"Production of Boeing B-17's will continue at Douglas and Lockheed plants in California, under the cooperative arrangement which has existed since May, 1941," the statement added.

The company described the plant conversion here, more than half completed, as "without parallel in industrial history. Because it is being accomplished while continuing to turn out B-17 Fortresses at a big production rate until conversion is complete."

To Produce Parts

The big Seattle plant, which will be integrated with a second Boeing plant at near-by Renton, will produce subassembly parts such as nose sections, gunners' compartments, wings, etc. They will be trucked to the Renton plant for final assembly.

"The two plants, operating in this way as a team, will be capable of producing twice as many of the giant B-29's as would be the case if completed planes were built in each," company officials said.

Navy Flies Trackless North.

Seattle, Nov. 22 (A. P.).—The Navy is making a daily flight over trackless tundra and a mountain range to Point Barrow, Alaska, 400 miles inside the Arctic Circle. Capt. D. McLennan, a former fullback at Washington State College, is captain of the flight, which supplies Navy Seabees who are surveying the Naval oil reserve in the area.

ADD LONDON—(ERVES XX EQUIPMENT

ITS LEFT FLANK COLLAPSED, THE ENDANGERED GERMAN 19TH ARMY HURLED WHAT STRENGTH IT COULD INTO A COUNTERATTACK AGAINST FRENCH UNITS MOVING NORTHWARD ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE.

THERE WERE NO IMMEDIATE DETAILS AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ON THE STRENGTH, EXACT FOCAL POINT OR INITIAL GAINS, IF ANY, OF THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACK. FIRST REPORTS INDICATED THAT IT WAS THROWN IN FROM THE DIRECTION OF COLMAR SOUTHWESTWARD PAST MULHOUSE AGAINST THE FLANK OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY ARMORED DRIVE OUT OF THE BELFORT PASS AREA.

THE ENEMY THRUST APPARENTLY WAS AIMED IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF SUARCE AND DELLE--THE THINNEST SPOT IN THE REINFORCEMENT LINE WHERE EVERY ROAD IS JAMMED WITH MORE MEN AND SUPPLIES MOVING UP TO THE RHINE.

BETWEEN THE TWO FLANKS OF THE 75-MILE SOUTHERN FRONT, THE GERMANS PULLED BACK TOWARD THE RHINE AS THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE TORE THROUGH THE SNOWY VALLEYS OF THE VOSGES. THE ALLIES WERE 10 MILES BEYOND THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF SARREBOURG AND PAST NAZI DEFENSES IN FRONT OF THE SAVERNE GAP, A NORTHERN CORRIDOR TO THE RHINE PLAIN.

FRENCH TANKS HAVE SPEARED WELL INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE BIG INDUSTRIAL CITY OF MULHOUSE, BUT THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF A REPORTED PENETRATION TO THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY.

AT THE UPPER END OF THE SOUTHERN FRONT SOME UNITS SPEARED AHEAD AS MUCH AS 15 MILES IN 24 HOURS. OTHERS, HOWEVER, GAINED BY SLOW YARDS IN HARD CONTESTED FIGHTING.

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PERHAPS THE MOST SEVERE BATTLE ON THE ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT WAS IN PROGRESS IN THE GERMAN AREA BEYOND AACHEN, WHERE THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY DUG ALMOST HALF A MILE INTO THE INDUSTRIAL TOWN OF ESCHWEILER, ROOTING OUT THE GERMANS ONE AT A TIME. GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S COMMUNIQUE SAID HIS TROOPS "PENETRATED SOME DISTANCE INTO ESCHWEILER."

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THE AMERICAN 79TH DIVISION CAPTURED NITTING AND NIDERHOFF, BOTH SOUTH OF SARREBOURG, AND PUSHED ON TO THE EAST. THE SECOND FRENCH ARMORED DIVISION OF LE CLERC REACHED ARBESVILLER, 30 MILES FROM STRASBOURG. AMERICAN UNITS DROVE NEARLY TWO MILES EAST OF RAON L'ETAPSE AND CAPTURED TWO TOWNS NORTH OF ST.DIE, SENDING PATROLS INTO THE BON HOMME PASS EAST OF FRAIZE.

NORTHEAST OF THIONVILLE WHERE LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON JR.'S THIRD ARMY FOUGHT INSIDE GERMANY, A COUNTERATTACK WEST OF MERZIG WAS REPULSED IN A TWO-HOUR BATTLE. AMERICAN TANKS STRUCK ON SIX MILES TO THE NORTHWEST, REACHING TUNSDORF.

THE BIGGEST ADVANCE IN THE AACHEN SECTOR WAS SCORED IN THE CENTER BY U.S. NINTH ARMY MEN WHO OCCUPIED LURKEN, NORTH OF ESCHWEILER, DURING THE NIGHT, AND PUSHED ON TO ENTER FRONHOVEN, WHERE SAVAGE FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS. THESE FORCES TOOK SEVERAL VILLAGES YESTERDAY, INCLUDING LANGWEILER, LAURENSBURG, ENGLESDORF AND MERZENHAUSEN.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PLANES SUPPORTED GROUND FIGHTING CLOSELY YESTERDAY PARTICULARLY IN THE AACHEN AND DUTCH FRONTIER SECTORS, DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER. RAIL LINES WERE CUT, ROAD JUNCTIONS WERE BOMBED AND ENEMY TROOPS AND TRANSPORTS WERE BLASTED AND STRAFED BY FIGHTER BOMBERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS.

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ALONG THE LINE FROM THE SAVERNE GAP SOUTHWARD THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS TO MULHOUSE THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED PUTTING UP ONLY A DISORGANIZED REARGUARD RESISTANCE.

(THE BERN RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY NBC SAID THE AMERICANS WERE IN THE SUBURBS OF STRASBOURG, THE FRENCH FRONTIER CITY ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE. WHILE THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE SWISS REPORT, STRASBOURG APPEARS TO BE THE NEXT MAJOR OBJECTIVE FOR THE SEVENTH ARMY).

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID THE FRENCH HAD ADVANCED 22 MILES NORTH OF MULHOUSE TO COLMAR.

SCORING GAINS YESTERDAY UP TO 12 MILES, SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS CAPTURED SARREBOURG, 40 MILES EAST OF NANCY, TOOK THREE TOWNS JUST NORTHWEST OF SAVERNE GAP AND CAPTURED MITTELBRONN, NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO THE GAP.

MITTELBRONN IS 26 MILES FROM THE OUTSKIRTS OF STRASBOURG. AMERICAN UNITS OPERATING EIGHT MILES TO THE SOUTH PUSHED THROUGH A FOREST AND CAPTURED WALSCHEID AND DABO, 27 MILES WEST OF THE RHINE AT STRASBOURG.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY TROOPS, BESIDES THEIR DRIVE INTO MULHOUSE, CLEARED A LARGE AREA NORTHWEST OF BELFORT AND PUSHED NORTH FOUR MILES TO GIROMAGNY AND VESCEMONT. THE GREAT FORTRESS OF BELFORT WAS OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH EXCEPT FOR THE SOUTHERN PART.

THE U. S. SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES, OPERATING AS THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP UNDER COMMAND OF LT. GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS, HAVE FREED APPROXIMATELY 1,600 SQUARE MILES OF FRENCH SOIL CONTAINING 433 TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE FIRST WEEK OF THEIR OFFENSIVE. SINCE NOV. 19 THE TWO ARMIES HAVE TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 10,000 PRISONERS.

ABOVE THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, THE U. S. THIRD ARMY MERGED ITS HOLDINGS INSIDE GERMANY TO A CONTINUOUS 11-MILE FRONT RUNNING SOUTHEAST FROM NEAR BESCH ON THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER. LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S MEN THUS SOLIDIFIED THEIR HOLD ON SOME 25 SQUARE MILES OF ENEMY SOIL.

AT METZ, FORT QUELEU ON THE SOUTHWEST SURRENDERED WITH ITS GARRISON OF 200 NAZIS, BUT TWO ISLAND POCKETS AND SIX OTHER FORTS AROUND THAT PIERCED FORTRESS CITY OF FRANCE CONTINUED TO HOLD OUT.

THE BATTLE INSIDE GERMANY ON THE SECTOR EAST AND NORTHEAST OF AACHEN CONTINUED. THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS WERE ABOUT TO LOSE ESCHWEILER. AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS FOUGHT A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE BATTLE THERE YESTERDAY WHILE OTHER UNITS CLOSED IN TOWARD THE STRONGHOLD FROM BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE U. S. NINTH ARMY HAD ROLLED FORWARD TO WITHIN 25 MILES OF THE RHINE.

THE NINTH ENVELOPED NINE TOWNS IN 24 HOURS IN AN ADVANCE OF 2 1/2 MILES AND WAS A LITTLE OVER A MILE FROM THE ROER RIVER. THERE WERE SOME SIGNS OF A GERMAN WITHDRAWAL ON THE NINTH'S SOUTHERN FLANK BUT ENEMY RESISTANCE ON THE NORTHERN FLANK WAS FURIOUS.

NORTH OF THE NINTH'S SECTOR THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY GROUND SLOWLY AHEAD IN THE GEILENKIRCHEN AREA WHERE THE GERMANS WERE PUTTING UP A POWERFUL FIGHT. THE BRITISH ALSO CHOPPED DEEPER INTO THE THIN GERMAN-HELD SECTOR WEST OF THE MAAS RIVER IN SOUTHEASTERN HOLLAND.

FW544AEW

NOV 23 1944

BY ALEX H.SINGLETON

LONDON, NOV.22-(AP)-THE EXILED DUTCH GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY TO FAVOR A STRONG, FOUR-POWER WESTERN EUROPEAN ALLIANCE FOR MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SECURITY.

SOURCES CLOSE TO PREMIER P.S.GERBRANDY'S CABINET SAID THE CHIEF CONDITION BARRING A MORE CONCRETE COMMITMENT WAS THE DETERMINATION OF DUTCH LEADERS IN LONDON TO SOUND OUT FIRST THE PEOPLE OF THE LOW COUNTRY AND THEN OBTAIN THE CONSENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOLLAND HAS BEEN TRADITIONALLY NEUTRAL.

THIS POSITION OBVIOUSLY WOULD MEAN A DELAY OF SEVERAL MONTHS BEFORE HOLLAND COULD OR WOULD SIGN UP IN ANY FUTURE COALATION WITH BRITAIN, FRANCE AND BELGIUM, POTENTIAL FORMATION OF WHICH HAS GRIPPED DIPLOMATIC ATTENTION HERE AND ON THE CONTINENT FOR A WEEK.

THE DUTCH ATTITUDE WAS DISCLOSED ONLY A DAY AFTER FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLY IN PARIS, INDICATED THAT FRANCE WOULD NOT LIMIT HERSELF TO AN EXCLUSIVE WESTERN ALLIANCE.

"FRANCE," HE SAID, "HAS A MORAL AND MATERIAL TASK FARTHER EAST. FRANCE AND RUSSIA HAVE A GREAT TASK BEFORE THEM. THEY WILL ACCOMPLISH IT TOGETHER."

THIS STATEMENT WAS INTERPRETED IN SOME DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS AS NOT NECESSARILY PROHIBITIVE OF FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN A WESTERN ALLIANCE, BUT RATHER AS ASSURANCE TO RUSSIA THAT THE FRENCH WOULD REFUSE TO TAKE PART IN ANY CONTINENTAL CORDON WHICH MIGHT THREATEN SOVIET INTERESTS.

BUT IT WOULD PLUMP SQUARELY INTO THE LAPS OF THOSE PROMOTING THE BRITISH-FRENCH-BELGIUM-DUTCH ALLIANCE PLAN THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEMONSTRATING HOW SUCH A COMBINE COULD OPERATE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE FUTURE WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE.

PART OF THE PRESENT DUTCH HESITANCY IS DUE TO THE UNCERTAINTY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ABOUT COMMUNIST STRENGTH WITHIN THE COUNTRY DURING THE YEARS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION AND THE POSITION THE PARTY WILL TAKE.

BUT DUTCH QUARTERS MAINTAIN THAT THE AIM OF THE ALLIANCE IS DIRECTED AGAINST GERMANY IN A MUTUAL MOVE FOR PROTECTION AGAINST FUTURE AGGRESSION, AND THEY CONTEND THAT ITS MOTIVATING FACTOR IS NO DIFFERENT FROM SOVIET PROMOTION OF SLAVIC PACTS OF MUTUAL INTEREST.

PS242PEW

LONDON, NOV 22-(AP)-GERMAN-OCCUPIED AND RECENTLY LIBERATED SECTIONS OF EUROPE HAVE BEEN DRAINED TO THE STARVATION POINT BY THE NAZIS AND FACE WINTER WITH THE LOWEST FOOD SUPPLIES THEY EVER HAVE KNOWN, AN ALLIED ECONOMIC SURVEY DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT.

SPOKESMEN FOR NORWAY, HOLLAND, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA DECLARED THEIR NORMAL RESERVES HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED INTO GERMANY TO FEED GERMAN TROOPS AND WORKERS.

THE SITUATION WAS DECLARED SOMEWHAT BETTER IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, ALTHOUGH BOTH COUNTRIES ARE DEPENDING ON ALLIED AID.

THE DUTCH HAVE APPEALED FOR SUPPLIES IMMEDIATELY. IN EINDHOVEN YESTERDAY ALL WORK WAS SUSPENDED AND DEMONSTRATORS PARADED IN A DEMAND FOR FOOD.

DR. STOYAN GAVRILOVIC, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT, WARNED THAT THOUSANDS OF HI' COUNTRYMEN WOULD DIE THIS WINTER UNLESS FOOD SUPPLIES ARE QUIC' FORTHCOMING.

DN&FW529AEW

LONDON, NOV. 22-(AP)-PETER FREUCHEN, 7-FOOT EXPLORER WHO ESCAPE TO SWEDEN IN MARCH FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP, ALTERED HIS CONSPICUC APPEARANCE ONLY BY THE SACRIFICE OF HIS BEARD.

"THERE WAS A CERTAIN IRONY IN IT," SAID THE DANE, NOW IN LONDON. "JUST BEFORE THE WAR I WAS OFFERED A SUBSTANTIAL SUM BY A DANISH FIRM OF RAZOR BLADE MANUFACTURERS IF I WOULD SHAVE OFF MY BEARD ANI LET MYSELF BE PHOTOGRAPHED DOING SO. I REFUSED. WHEN I WANTED TO GET OUT OF DENMARK I HAD TO PAY TO HAVE THE BEARD SHAVED OFF."

JS1038AEW

LONDON, NOV.22-(AP)-HERBERT H.LEHMAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS REHABILITATION AND RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, EMPHASIZED TODAY THAT ALL FOOD AND OTHER RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR EUROPE STILL WERE CONTROLLED BY THE ALLIED MILITARY COMMAND.

ATTENDING FOR THE FIRST TIME A MEETING OF UNRRA'S EUROPEAN COMMITTEE, HE SAID THAT UNRRA'S TASKS WERE CONFINED NOW TO HELPING THE MILITARY IN GENERAL RELIEF WORK IN THE BALKANS AND IN HANDLING MIGRANT POPULATIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

LEHMAN SAID THAT ALL EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS "WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE USSR WHICH WAS IN RATHER A SPECIAL POSITION" HAD INDICATED THEY WOULD WORK WITH UNRRA IN HANDLING DISPLACED POPULATION.

IP1152PEW

LONDON, NOV.~~22~~-(AP)-THE BRITISH FOREIGN

ISSUED NOV 231944

OFFICE SAID IN A WHITE ~~PAPER~~/LAST NIGHT THAT THE DUMBARTON OAKS

FOR

PROPOSALS WOULD ~~SERVE~~ AS A BASIS ~~ON~~ FUTURE TALKS BETWEEN ~~THE~~

BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, SOVIET RUSSIA AND CHINA.

~~THE~~ ALTHOUGH DECLARING THAT THE PROPOSALS DID NOT

COMMIT THE ~~THE~~ GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED, THE ~~STATEMENT~~

~~STATEMENT~~ COMMENTATARY SAID "IT IS HOPED THAT THEY WILL ASSIST

THE GOVERNMENTS TO COME TO AGREEMENT ON THE QUESTIONS THEY COVER AND

ON OTHER POINTS WHICH HAVE BEEN LEFT OPEN FOR FURTHER STUDY."

-NIGHTER-RPS 530A

LONDON, NOV.22-(AP)-THE MYSTERY OF WHERE THE

AMERICAN ARMY'S CIGARETTE SUPPLY HAS GONE A PARENTLY REMAINED UNSOLVED

TODAY.

AMONG GI COMMENT QUOTED BY STARS AND STRIPES, THE ARMY

~~A~~ TYPICAL GI ~~COMMENT~~ COMMENT CAME FROM

NEWSPAPER,WAS ~~ONE~~ OF

WHO SAID:

SGT~~XX~~. LEWIS SANDLER OF DORCHESTER, MASS., ~~XX~~ QUOTED BY ~~THE~~ STARS

AND STRIPES, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, AS ~~SEE~~ DECLARING: "SOMETHI~~NG~~S ROTTEN,

AND IT'S NOT IN DENMARK." NOV 231944

DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON YESTERDAY QUOTED ARMY

AUTHORITIES THERE ~~S~~ AS SAYING THAT "THERE ARE SUFFICIENT CIGARETTES

GOING OVER. THERE IS NOT QUESTION ABOUT THAT. WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THEY

GET THERE IS ANOTHER MATTER."

DESPITE ASSURANCES FROM THE ~~BOWN~~ BOARD OF TRADE THERE W~~AS~~

ARE ENOUGH BRITISH CIGARETTES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, SOME DEALERS

COMPLAINED THERE WAS ALREADY A SHORTAGE OF POPULAR ENGLISH BRANDS--

30.24— 20597

WHICH WHENEVER NOONSBOROUGH HAVE NO SPECIAL POPULARITY WITH AMERICAN TROOPS.

WHICH SELL FOR ABOUT 50 CENTS A [illegible] PACKAGE.

SALE OF CIGARETTES AT POST EXCHANGES HAS BEEN HALTED IN ORDER TO SEND AVAILABLE SUPPLIES TO COMBAT TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, NOV.22-(AP)-DAS SCHWARZE KORPS, ORGAN OF THE NAZI SS (ELITE CORPS), WAS QUOTED IN A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH TODAY AS TELLING THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT THEY "MUST NOT PIN TOO GREAT HOPES" ON HITLER'S LATEST SECRET WEAPON, THE V-2 ROCKET BOMB.

"EVEN IF IT WAS POWERFUL ENOUGH TO DESTROY EVERY HOUSE IN LONDIN IT WOULD NOT FORCE THE ENEMY TO GIVE UP," THE PUBLICATION SAID.

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A SQUADRON OF XX AUSTRALIAN PILOTS IN SPITFIRES DIVEBOMBED A V-2 LAUNCHING SITE YESTERDAY IN ENEMY OCCUPIED HOLLAND AND ONE OF THE FLIERS DECLARED THE BOMBS "FELL DEAD ON THE TARGET." IT WAS THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN ATTACK ON A ROCKET LAUNCHING SITES.

-APL SHANKES 00015 AND NIGHTER RPS 145A

LONDON, NOV.22-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER XXXXXX WINSTON CHURCHILL LAST NIGHTXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF HIS SON-IN-LAW, DUNCAN SANDYS, AS MINISTER OF WORKS -- A POST INVOLVING SUPERVISION OF REHOUSING BRITAIN'S BOMBED OUT POPULATION

SANDYS SUCCEEDS LORD PORTAL WHOSE RESIGNATION TH PRIME MINISTER REQUESTEDX IN A LETTER DECLARING THE POST SHOULD BE HELD BY XXXXX A MINISTER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SINCE THE LATTER WILL WANT TO KEEP IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE WORK. NOV 231944

-RPS NIGHTER 2A

ADD SHAEF- (DEALMEAD) XX FRONT

THE LAST NAZI RESISTANCE IN METZ WAS WIPED OUT ON THE 15TH DAY AFTER GENERAL PATTON SENT HIS FORCES DIGGING INTO THE SUPPOSEDLY IMPREGNABLE FORTIFICATIONS SOUTH OF THE CITY. AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS THUS BECAME THE FIRST FIGHTING MEN TO CAPTURE METZ FRONTALLY SINCE ATTILA THE HUN ACCOMPLISHED THE FEAT 1,500 YEARS AGO. PATTON RECEIVED CONGRATULATIONS FROM GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER.

THE U.S. FIFTH AND 95TH DIVISIONS SHARED IN MOPPING UP THE LAST 800 OR 900 GERMANS ON SAULCY ISLAND, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE MOSELLE RIVER WITHIN METZ. ABOUT 1,500 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE CITY YESTERDAY, INCLUDING MAJ.GEN.KITTEL, HIGHEST RANKING NAZI OFFICER IN METZ, WHO WAS FOUND IN A HOSPITAL, SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

THE EXACT POSITIONS OF THE THIRD ARMY COLUMNS WHICH DROVE TO THE GERMAN FRONTIER EAST OF METZ TODAY WERE NOT GIVEN AT PATTON'S HEADQUARTERS, BUT THE ANNOUNCEMENT APPARENTLY MEANT THAT AMERICAN TROOPS EITHER WERE ON OR ACROSS THE REICH BORDER ALONG A BROKEN FRONT OF PERHAPS 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN TO THE CORNER OF LUXEMBOURG.

FARTHER SOUTH THE 80TH DIVISION CLEANED UP REMILLY FOREST AND PRESSED ON TOWARD THE GERMAN BORDER. WHILE THE 26TH DIVISION STABBED

WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE FRONTIER AT SURREGUEMINES. THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION ROLLED FOUR MILES TO MITTERSHEIM, 18 MILES SOUTH OF THE BORDER.

SPEEDING BEYOND CAPTURED SARREBOURG, THE SEVENTH ARMY'S 44TH DIVISION TEAMED WITH THE FRENCH SECOND ARMORED DIVISION IN DRIVING UPON SAVERNE, 19 MILES FROM STRASBOURG.

WHILE THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE PARIS RADIO REPORT THAT SAVERNE HAD BEEN ENTERED, A FRONT DISPATCH TONIGHT FROM THOBURN WIANT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID ALLIED TROOPS HAD REACHED THE RHINE PLAIN AT WEITHERSWEILLER, SIX AND THREE-QUARTER MILES NORTH OF SAVERNE, AND BURCKENWALD, FOUR AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF THE TOWN. HE SAID PATCH'S TROOPS WERE "RAPIDLY BEARING DOWN ON SAVERNE."

OTHER AMERICAN AND FRENCH UNITS ROLLED STEADILY EASTWARD THROUGH ALL VOSGES PASSES AGAINST WEAKENING GERMAN REARGUARD RESISTANCE.

WEST OF MULHOUSE THE NAZIS WERE THROWING TANK-LED COUNTERATTACKS AROUND DANNEMARIE, SOUTH OF WHICH THEY SUCCEEDED IN CUTTING A SECTION OF THE CORRIDOR ALONG WHICH THE FRENCH DROVE TO THE RHINE TWO DAYS AGO. THE FRENCH CONTINUED TO MOVE THEIR SUPPLIES FORWARD ON SECONDARY ROADS, HOWEVER, AND WERE FIGHTING TO PREVENT THE NAZIS FROM DRIVING THROUGH TO THE SWISS BORDER, WHERE THEY MIGHT SEEK INTERNMENT.

(A SWISS DISPATCH SAID A STREAM OF CIVILIAN REFUGEES WAS POURING INTO SWITZERLAND SINCE THE START OF THE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS. MORE THAN 3,500 ALREADY HAD CROSSED THE FRONTIER AT BASEL ALONE.)

JS431PEW

ADD HDQTRS 12TH ARMY GP-(LOWAN) YL OCCASION

MAJ.HENRIETTE HORAK, SAN FRANCISCO, AND LT.CAMILLA FRANK OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., STARTED SCURRYING AROUND.

"A GIRL SHOULD HAVE A WEDDING GOWN," SAID LT.FRANK. "IT MAKES A MARRIAGE MORE SACRED."

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JS945AEW NM

ADD WITH 6TH ARMY (WILSON) YL ENEMY

IT CAN NOW BE DISCLOSED THAT THE 100TH INFANTRY WHICH WAS REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME YESTERDAY AS PARTICIPATING IN THE SEVENTH ARMY'S OFFENSIVE IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE SIXTH CORPS FRONT IS COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.WITHERS A.BURRESS (CQ) OF RICHMOND, VA.

BRIG.GEN.MAURICE L.MILLER OF ORONOCO, MINN., IS ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER, AND BRIG.GEN.JOHN B.MURPHY OF AMARILLO, TEXAS, IS DIVISION ARTILLERY COMMANDER.

RW11PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH U.S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV. 22-(AP)-ESCHWEILER FELL TODAY TO AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS. IT APPEARED THAT NAZI RESISTANCE ALONG THE FIRST ARMY FRONT WAS SOFTENING. FIGHTING STILL WAS HARD AND COSTLY IN THE HURTGEN FOREST, HOWEVER.

(WHITEHEAD HAD A "CLOSE BRUSH WITH DEATH OR INJURY FROM ENEMY SHELLS IN THE NORTH END OF STOLBERG" WEDNESDAY ALONG WITH LEE CARSON OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE AND GEORGE HICKS OF THE BLUE NETWORK, HICKS BROADCAST. "I'VE BEEN IN PLENTY OF HOT SPOTS," WHITEHEAD TOLD HICKS, "BUT THAT ONE WAS JUST ABOUT AS BAD AS ANY.")

THE BACKBONE OF ENEMY RESISTANCE IN ESCHWEILER WAS BROKEN IN A NIGHT ATTACK WHICH STARTED AT 3 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING AND TONIGHT VIRTUALLY ALL RESISTANCE HAD ENDED IN THIS CITY OF 36,000, WHICH WAS AN IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER AND ONE OF THE BIG STUMBLING BLOCKS IN THE PATH OF THE FIRST ARMY.

TO THE NORTH OF ESCHWEILER DOUGHBOYS CLEANED OUT DURWISS AND THE TOWN OF LOHN, WHILE TO THE SOUTHEAST TROOPS SLOWLY PLOWED FORWARD AGAINST BITTER RESISTANCE IN THE HURTGEN FOREST WHICH HAS BEEN ONE OF THE BLOODIEST BATTLEGROUNDS OF THE INVASION.

LT.GEN.COURTNEY HODGES' TROOPS BROKE THE NAZIS' ESCHWEILER DEFENSES WITH STRAIGHT POWER, BLASTING AHEAD BEHIND HEAVY ARTILLERY AND AIR POWER.

ESCHWEILER'S CRUMBLING RUINS SHOW AGAIN WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO GERMAN CITIES WHENEVER THE ENEMY USES THEM AS STRONGHOLDS.

"IN GENERAL THE JOB OF DESTROYING GERMAN CITIES AHEAD OF US WILL BE AS SEVERE AS IT WAS IN AACHEN AND IN SOME CASES THEY WILL BE LIKE RANDAZZO IN SICILY, WHICH PROBABLY WAS THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN BY BOMBING," A STAFF OFFICER SAID.

ALREADY THE PATH OF DESTRUCTION SPREADS BEFORE THE FIRST ARMY, RAVAGES OF HEAVY AERIAL RAIDS ON THE ENEMY'S MAIN POINTS OF COMMUNICATION AND SUPPLY.

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AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW THAT 80 PER CENT OF DUREN IS DESTROYED. THE CENTER OF THE TOWN IS SMASHED COMPLETELY AND RAILROAD YARDS ARE DESTROYED. LANGERWEHE IS 50 PER CENT DESTROYED. JULISH IS 95 PER CENT DAMAGED, WITH THE RAILROAD YARDS VIRTUALLY DESTROYED.

TONIGHT DIRTY AND SCARED CIVILIANS WERE COMING OUT OF CELLARS AND THE WRECKAGE OF BUILDINGS AT ESCHWEILER TO REGISTER WITH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT. MANY CIVILIANS REFUSED TO OBEY NAZI ORDERS TO EVACUATE.

WHILE ALL ALONG THE LINE THERE WERE INDICATIONS OF A SOFTENING OF RESISTANCE, THE FIGHTING STILL WAS HARD AND BLOODY IN THE DARK, DRIPPING WOODS OF THE HURTGEN FOREST, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE BEHIND BARBED WIRE, FIELD FORTIFICATIONS AND MINES.

ADVANCES PUT THE DOUGHBOYS NEAR WEISWEILLER AND GAVE THE ARMY CONTROL OF ABOUT NINE MILES OF THE ADOLF HITLER HIGHWAY WHICH RUNS FROM A POINT JUST OUTSIDE AACHEN TO A POINT SOUTHEAST OF COLOGNE.

THIS MILITARY ROUTE SKIRTS ESCHWEILER ON THE NORTH. IT IS A 70-FOOT WIDE, CEMENT HIGHWAY CAPABLE OF CARRYING THREE LANES OF TRAFFIC IN EACH DIRECTION.

EAST OF DURWISS IT IS KNOWN THE GERMANS HAVE BURIED 1,000-POUND BOMBS FOR DESTRUCTION OF SECTIONS OF THE ROAD. FIVE CRATERS ALREADY HAVE BEEN FOUND NORTHWEST OF ESCHWEILER.

ESCHWEILER FELL TO TROOPS COMMANDED BY MAJ.FRED NEEDHAM OF AUBURN, CALIF., AND LED BY LT.ERNEST FOX, 1074 MILITARY DRIVE, SALT LAKE CITY; CAPT.RAYMOND GARINO, 60 BURNS ST., HACKENSACK, N.J.; LT.JERRY HOOKER, 1599 N.MOSS ST., EUGENE, ORE.; AND CAPT. WILLIAM D.GUDE, BALTIMORE, MD.

PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE FIRST ARMY SINCE D-DAY NOW TOTAL 203,841.

JS335PEW

BY WILLIAM S.WHITE

ESCHWEILER, GERMANY, NOV.22-(AP)-LITTLE BUNCHES OF DIRTY AND BEARDED GERMAN SOLDIERS--CUT OFF IN THE FINAL THRUST OF AMERICAN INFANTRY THROUGH ESCHWEILER--ARE SURRENDERING HERE AND THERE IN A

DREARY ROUNDUP OF DREARY HUMANITY.

SLIGHTLY LARGER GROUPS OF GERMAN CIVILIANS--ABOUT 1,000 OF ESCHWEILER'S NORMAL POPULATION OF 36,000 REMAIN IN THE TOWN--ARE FILING THROUGH THE OFFICES OF OUR INTELLIGENCE AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS, LAMENTING THEIR FATE AND DECLARING THAT THEY, OF COURSE, NEVER WERE NAZIS.

THEIRS IS A STORY THAT HAS BEEN HEARD IN EVERY GERMAN CITY OR TOWN WE HAVE CAPTURED. I HAVE JUST HEARD TWO OF THESE CIVILIANS QUESTIONED.

ONE, A MIDDLEAGED MAN WHO HAD BEEN A MUNICIPAL EMPLOYE, SAID THAT THOSE WHO REMAINED HERE WERE IMPLACABLY ANTI-NAZI AND HAD REMAINED IN THE FACE OF STRONG PRESSURE AND THREATS FROM NAZI CIVIL POLICE. HE INSISTED THAT HE HIMSELF HAD LIVED IN A CELLAR SINCE SEPT.16.

THE SECOND, A WOMAN OF ABOUT 35, WHOSE HUSBAND WAS WITH HER AND CLAIMED TO BE A WOUNDED AND DISCHARGED GERMAN SOLDIER, DECLARED THAT SHE AND HER HUSBAND HAD FLED TO A CAVE ON SEPT.17 RATHER THAN LEAVE THE CITY AND HAD LIVED THERE UNTIL TODAY WITH FOUR OTHER PEOPLE.

FROM OTHERS IN THE MILLING GROUP OF CIVILIANS WE HEARD UNSUPPORTED STORIES THAT THE CIVIL POLICE HAD BEATEN SOME MEN FOR RESISTING THE ORDER TO LEAVE THE CITY. ONE DEVICE USED TO EFFECT EVACUATION WAS THIS: WHEN THE WOMEN OF THE TOWN WENT TO THE STORES TO GET THEIR BREAD RATIONS, THEY WERE PUT INTO TRUCKS AND HAULED AWAY WITHOUT NOTICE.

THE CITY NOW IS LARGELY UNINHABITABLE, BUT NOT TOTALLY SMASHED AS SOME OTHERS HAVE BEEN, LARGELY BECAUSE ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS INTENDED ONLY TO KILL GERMAN TROOPS WERE USED INSTEAD OF BLOCKBUSTERS.

JP1107PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

A 35TH DIVISION COMMAND POST IN FRANCE, NOV.21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE VALOR OF LT.ROBERT T.MCCAFFREY, 40 MAIN STREET, LINCOLN, N.H., AN ARTILLERY OBSERVER WHO DIRECTED FIRE ON HIS OWN POSITION, WAS PLACED HIGH TODAY ON THE LIST OF FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE 10-MILE FORWARD PUSH OF THE 35TH DIVISION IN THE PAST FOUR DAYS.

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THE 35TH AND SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION WERE HOLDING A LINE ABOUT THREE AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE VILLAGE OF GROS TENQUIN, KEYSTONE OF GERMAN DEFENSES FOR THREE OR FOUR MILES ON EITHER SIDE. IT WAS NECESSARY TO TAKE THE VILAGE OF BISTROFF, PROTECTING GROS TENQUIN'S FLANK TWO OR THREE MILES BEYOND THE AMERICAN LINES, BEFORE ATTACKING GROS TENQUIN.

AT NIGHT THE THIRD BATTALION UNDER LT.COL.ALBERT H.BUTLER, HASTINGS NEB., AND PASADENA, CALIF., FELL ON THE NAZI GARRISON AT BISTROFF AND WIPED IT OUT. THEN THE SMALL FORCE OF AMERICANS PLANTED MINES

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ALL ALONG THE ROAD LEADING INTO BISTROFF FROM GROS TENQUIN AND SAT DOWN TO WAIT.

SOON AFTER DAYLIGHT THE GERMANS STARTED ROLLING INTO BISTROFF WITH TWO TANKS COVERING MORE THAN 200 INFANTRYMEN.

MCCAFFREY, THE ONLY ARTILLERY OBSERVER ORDERED THE INFANTRYMEN WITH HIM TO FALL BACK INTO THE VILLAGE AS THE TANKS APPROACHED.

ONE OF THE NAZI TANKS STRUCK A STRING OF MINES AND ITS TREADS WERE BLOWN OFF. ITS CREW AND THAT OF THE OTHER TANK, SHAKEN BY THE BLAST, JUMPED OUT AND FLED. THE NAZI INFANTRY CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE.

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MCCAFFREY KEPT IN CONTACT WITH HIS 210TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT BY PORTABLE RADIO, DIRECTING FIRE ON THE GERMANS. AS THEY CLOSED IN HE GAVE THE BATTERIES COORDINATES CLOSER AND CLOSER TO HIS OWN POSITION UNTIL HE WAS ACTUALLY CALLING FOR FIRE ON THE HOUSE HE WAS IN. IT WAS STRUCK, BUT HE ESCAPED INJURY.

FINALLY THE GERMAN ATTACK WAS BROKEN. DEFENSES AROUND GROS TENQUIN WERE SO DISORGANIZED A FRONTAL ASSAULT A FEW HOURS LATER OVERRAN THE TOWN QUICKLY.

COL.M.A.SOLOMON, OBERLIN, OHIO, CHIEF OF STAFF TO MAJ.GEN.PAUL S. BADE, COMMANDER OF THE 35TH DIVISION, GAVE MCCAFFREY A LARGE SHARE OF THE CREDIT FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE FLANKING MOVEMENT.

COMPANY COMMANDERS OF THE THIRD BATTALION WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ACTION WERE CAPTS.MORRIS HALNED, PHILADELPHIA, HUBERT STEVENS, WICHITA, KANS.; CLIFFORD BECKER, HALSTEAD, KANS.; JOHN LONG, ALSO OF KANSAS (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE). BUTLER'S EXECUTIVE CAPTAIN IS B.W.RICHMOND, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

JP644AEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

METZ, NOV.22-(AP)-THE BATTLE FOR METZ FLICKERED OUT TODAY IN THE SMOKE FROM BURNING BUILDINGS ON SAULCY ISLAND AFTER THE LAST FEW HUNDRED GERMANS THERE WERE BEATEN AND BROKEN BY AMERICAN TANK-INFANTRY TEAMS.

THE NAZIS LAST HOPES THAT THE SMALL ISLAND SECTOR OF THE CITY WITH ITS MANY BARRACKS AND STOUT BUILDINGS MIGHT HOLD OUT FOR A FEW DAYS WERE BLASTED BY TANK GUNS AND METHODICAL INFANTRYMEN.

LACKING ARTILLERY AND WITH ONLY A FEW BAZOOKAS TO CHALLENGE THE TANK ATTACKS, THE GERMANS HAD NO STOMACH FOR DYING AT THEIR POSTS AND THE DOUGHBOYS SELDOM HAD TO CLOSE IN ON THEM IN THE FINAL STAGES OF THE FIGHT.

"THEY'D FIRE PLENTY WITH RIFLES AND MACHINEGUNS FROM WINDOWS AND BASEMENTS BUT WHEN WE GOT CLOSE, THEY'D COME OUT AND GIVE UP," SAID PVT.CLAUDE WESTERMAN, A 95TH DIVISION FIGHTING MAN FROM ROGER CITY, MICH.

THE TANK AND ARTILLERY FIRE WHICH PRECEDED THE ASSAULT FIRED A GOOD MANY BUILDINGS ON SAULCY ISLAND AND THESE WERE BURNING OUT THIS AFTERNOON WITH NO APPARENT ATTEMPT TO CONTROL THEM.

THE CIVILIANS EMERGED FROM CELLARS AS SOON AS THE FIGHTING WAS OVER AND THE STREETS WERE CONGESTED WITH WANDERING CITIZENS WHEN WE CAME IN.

I HEARD NO SNIPING NOR ANY GUNFIRE AS I WALKED AND RODE ABOUT THE CITY FOR SEVERAL HOURS TODAY, NOR DID I SEE OR HEAR OF MINES AND BOOBYTRAPS.

"THE GERMANS WEREN'T THICK ENOUGH TO BE IN EVERY BUILDING, BUT THEY BUNCHED UP IN SMALL GROUPS OF FOUR OR FIVE IN SOME OF THE HOUSES AND UP TO 70 OR 80 IN THE LARGER BARRACKS," SAID PVT. RALPH WESTRICH, 710 WEST WAYNE STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

METZ WAS SWARMING TODAY WITH F.F.I. AND SOME MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE FINAL STAGES OF THE FIGHTING. THE BLEAK RAINY DAY WAS BRIGHTENED BY NUMEROUS COCKADES OF RED, WHITE AND BLUE RIBBON BEING WORN BY GIRLS AND WOMEN.

UP TO LATE IN THE DAY THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF THE GUNS OF THE OUTLYING GERMAN-HELD FORTRESSES BEING TURNED ON THE CITY, ALTHOUGH THEY STILL WERE FIRING ON SOME OF THE ROADS LEADING TO METZ.

PVT. ARTHUR N. SHAW, ANOTHER 95TH INFANTRYMAN FROM GREENFIELD, MO., GAVE CREDIT TO THE TANKS, SAYING, "WHEN THOSE TANK GUNS WOULD BANG A FEW ROUNDS INTO THE BUILDINGS, THE KRAUTS WOULD SOON BE CONVINCED AND WOULD COME OUT WITH THEIR HANDS UP."

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SGT. ARTHUR SHAFFER, COMMANDER OF A MEDIUM TANK, "HELL'S AFIRE," TOLD HOW HIS OUTFIT ATTACHED TO THE 95TH, CROSSED THE MOSELLE RIVER FROM THE NORTH YESTERDAY WHILE THE INFANTRY WAS COMING ACROSS THE CANAL ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ISLAND, AND CONTINUED:

"THEY DIDN'T HAVE ANY ARTILLERY OR ANTI-TANK GUNS AND ALL WE HAD TO WORRY ABOUT WAS BAZOOKAS. WE WOULD ROLL ALONG TO WHATEVER BUILDING WAS GIVING THE DOUGHBOYS A LOT OF FIRE AND LET IT HAVE A FEW ROUNDS FROM CANNON. I DON'T THINK WE KILLED SO MANY BUT WE MADE A GREAT MANY RUN OUT AND QUIT."

"WE WERE PLENTY LUCKY ABOUT THOSE BAZOOKAS," SAID PVT. CLYDE TAYLOR OF WALHALLA, S.C., RADIO OPERATOR IN "HELL'S AFIRE."

"TWO OF THEM HIT US ON THE FRONT AND ONE ON THE BACK, BUT THEY ALL GLANCED OFF WITHOUT GIVING US THE FULL EFFECT."

"IT CERTAINLY WAS EFFECT ENOUGH AND IT REALLY SHOOK ME IN THAT TURRET," ADDED PFC. ANGELO LERRO OF 529 EAST 89TH STREET, CHICAGO.

RP1232AEW

NOV 231944

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, NOV. 22-(AP)-THE FRENCH SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, ATTACHED TO THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, OCCUPIED STRATEGIC SAVERNE FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH TONIGHT WHILE THE AMERICAN 44TH AND 79TH DIVISIONS, BITING DEEPLY INTO THE GERMAN'S FLEEING REARGUARDS, WERE ONLY THREE OR FOUR MILES AWAY, APPROACHING THE TOWN OF 8,000 FROM THE WEST.

PLUNGING THROUGH THE SAVERNE PASS IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS TODAY, THE SEVENTH ARMY FORCES BROKE OUT ONTO THE RHINE PLAIN AT WEITERSWILLER AND BURKENWALD, NORTH AND SOUTH OF SAVERNE, WHICH IS 19 MILES NORTHWEST OF STRASBOURG, AND CONTINUED THEIR SMASH EASTWARD.

A RECONNAISSANCE PILOT REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS WERE IN WILD FLIGHT TOWARD STRASBOURG, CAPITAL OF ALSACE-LORRAINE AND THE LARGEST FRENCH CITY STILL IN GERMAN HANDS.

"RAIN, SNOW AND FOG PREVENTED OUR PLANES FROM WORKING ON THEM," THE PILOT COMPLAINED. "WHAT A FIELD DAY THEY WOULD HAVE IF THE WEATHER WAS RIGHT!"

THE FRENCH, WHO WERE THE FIRST TO REACH THE RHINE IN THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP'S SOUTHERN SECTOR, SEEMED LIKELY TONIGHT TO BE THE FIRST TO REACH THE RIVER IN THE NORTH.

"IF THE FRENCH REACH THE RHINE BEFORE WE DO, MORE POWER TO THEM," LT.COL.HERBERT SNYDER OF CINCINNATI, O., THE 44TH'S INTELLIGENCE CHIEF DECLARED. "WE DON'T CARE WHO DOES THE JOB SO LONG AS IT'S DONE. WE'RE ALL ON THE SAME TEAM, YOU KNOW."

THE SEVENTH'S OFFENSIVE, STARTING NOV. 13, PROCEEDED SO RAPIDLY THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO LEAVE GREAT QUANTITIES OF HEAVY GUNS AND EQUIPMENT BEHIND THEM. AN AMAZING ANGLE OF THE OFFENSIVE IS THAT THE GERMANS' ELABORATE DEFENSES, ESPECIALLY AROUND THE MOUTH OF AND IN THE SAVERNE GAP, FAILED TO HALT THE SEVENTH'S STEAMROLLER DRIVE. FRENCH ARMOR ALSO HAS KEPT GOING DESPITE SUCH OBSTACLES AS A DITCH 30 FEET WIDE AT THE TOP AND 10 AT THE BOTTOM AND A MILE AND A HALF LONG.

AMONG THE TOWNS OCCUPIED IN THE SEVENTH'S EASTWARD SWEEP ARE PETERSBACH, SEVEN MILES NORTH OF PHALSBOURG, AND GUNTZVILLER, SIX MILES EAST OF SARREBOURG.

30. 24— 20601

FURTHER ADVANCES WERE MADE ALL ALONG THE SEVENTH'S 50-MILE FRONT. IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR, SLOW PROGRESS EAST OF RAON-L'ETAPE WAS DUE TO SNIPERS IN THE WOODS. SOUTHEAST OF RAON-L'ETAPE THE YANKS DROVE MORE THAN TWO MILES AGAINST LIGHT AND SCATTERED OPPOSITION EAST OF MOYENMOUTIER. THREE MILES NORTH OF ST.DIE, TWO MORE VILLAGES, DENIPAIRE AND ST.JEAN DORMONT, WERE SEIZED, THUS STRAIGHTENING THE SIXTH CORPS' LINE RUNNING NORTHWARD FROM ST.DIE.

ST.DIE ITSELF HAS BEEN ENTERED AND EXTENSIVE GAINS MADE TO THE EAST. THE THIRD DIVISION CAPTURED CHATAS AND NEARBY GRANDRUPT AS WELL AS BATTANT DE BOURRAS, ALL NORTHEAST OF ST.DIE.

GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S FRENCH FIRST ARMY CLEARED ALL BUT THE SOUTHEASTERN EDGES OF BELFORT AND REPULSED A COUNTERATTACK IN THE DIRECTION OF DELLE, SOUTHEAST OF BELFORT, BY A GERMAN FORCE OF 3,000 SUPPORTED BY TANKS.

AFTER SEIZING MULHOUSE AND TAKING MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS, INCLUDING STAFF OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN 19TH ARMY, THE FRENCH PUSHED EASTWARD TOWARD THE UPPER ALSACE PLAIN.

THE FRENCH WHO REACHED THE RHINE IN THEIR AMAZING DRIVE THROUGH THE BELFORT GAP ARE NOW WORKING NORTHWARD CLEANING OUT THE GERMANS BETWEEN THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE VOSGES AND THE RHINE.

SEVENTY THOUSAND GERMAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED WEST OF THE RHINE IN THE SECTOR FACING THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP BEFORE THE AMERICANS AND FRENCH BEGAN THEIR OFFENSIVE NOV. 13. HOW MANY ARE LEFT IS PROBLEMATICAL. SOME MAY BE EXPECTED TO MOVE INTO THE SIEGFRIED AND OLD MAGINOT DEFENSES NORTH OF THE SAVERNE-STRASBOURG LINE AND OTHERS MAY BE ABLE TO GET ACROSS TO THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE RHINE ON THE THREE REMAINING BRIDGES IN THE AREA.

NEVERTHELESS, THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP HAS A GOOD CHANCE OF DESTROYING THOUSANDS OF THE ENEMY, WHICH IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN GAINING GROUND.

WEATHER SHARPLY RESTRICTED AIR SUPPORT TODAY, BUT THUNDERBOLTS BOMBED SOME ENEMY TRANSPORT IN THE STRASBOURG AND COLMAR AREAS.

(NO PICKUP)

EJ920PEW

NOV 231944

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

METZ, NOV. 22-(AP)-THE FORTRESS CITY OF METZ HAS FALLEN TO THIRD ARMY TROOPS AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS OF AN ENCIRCLING SIEGE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON JR., THUS BECAME THE FIRST COMMANDER TO TAKE THE CITY, REPUTEDLY ONE OF THE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD, SINCE ATTILA THE HUN DID THE TRICK IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FIFTH CENTURY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ANCIENT BASTION'S COLLAPSE CAME ANTI-CLIMATICALLY, AFTER SOLDIERS OF FOUR SEPARATE DIVISIONS WERE CLEANING THEIR GUNS. ACTUALLY THE FIFTH AND 95TH DIVISIONS WERE CREDITED WITH SEIZING METZ BUT THE ENCIRCLEMENT INCLUDED OPERATIONS BY THE 80TH AND 90TH DIVISIONS.

JS1115AEW

PORRENTRUY, SWITZERLAND, NOV.22-(AP)-FRENCH INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE THROWN BACK A COUNTERATTACK BY A GERMAN FORMATION ESTIMATED AT 15,000 IN THE SUARCE, LEPUIX AND PFETTERHOUSE REGION A FEW KILOMETERS NORTH OF HERE.

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE STRIVING TO REACH THE SWISS FRONTIER TO CUT THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY'S SUPPLY LINE. THEY FELL BACK INTO THE FOREST AREAS OF THE OLD ALSATIAN FRONTIER, WHERE A VIOLENT BATTLE CONTINUED. FROM THE DELLE SECTOR, FRENCH ARTILLERY PUMPED SHELLS CEASELESSLY INTO THE GERMAN POSITIONS. LEPUIX, WHICH THE GERMANS HAD RETAKEN, WAS REPORTED IN FLAMES TODAY.

HUNDREDS OF REFUGEES FROM ALSATIAN VILLAGES IN THE AREA PASSED INTO SWITZERLAND LAST NIGHT AND TODAY AND FEAR OF GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS DROVE APPROXIMATELY 4,000 ALSATIANS INTO BASEL, MOST OF THEM CROSSING AT BOURGFELDEN AND ST.LOUIS.

IN THE HUNINGUE REGION A NEAR-PANIC WAS CAUSED BY REPORTS THAT ISOLATED UNITS OF GERMANS NEAR DELLE AND OTHERS NEAR HUNINGUE WERE BEGINNING A PINCERS MOVEMENT.

JP1150PEW

NOV 231944

BY RUTH COWAN

PARIS, NOV. 22-(AP)-ON THE DAY AFTER IT PUBLISHED A ACCOUNT OF HER BATTLEFIELD DEATH, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES TODAY BEGAN RECEIVING LETTERS OF APPRECIATION FOR THE EDITORIAL WRITTEN BY LT.FRANCES SLANGER, ARMY NURSE AND GRADUATE OF THE BOSTON, MASS., CITY HOSPITAL, IN WHICH SHE VOICED THE NURSES' PRAISE OF THE GI'S.

FROM AMONG THESE REPLIES TO NURSE SLANGER'S EDITORIAL, PUBLISHED IN STARS AND STRIPES ALSO, THE EDITORS SELECTED ONE WRITTEN BY PFC.MILLARD IRELAND OF THE INFANTRY (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE) AS REPRESENTATIVE.

IRELAND WROTE: "WE MEN WERE NOT GIVEN THE CHOICE OF WORKING ON THE BATTLEFIELD OR THE HOMEFRONT. WE CANNOT TAKE ANY PERSONA CREDIT FOR BEING HERE. WE ARE HERE BECAUSE WE HAVE TO BE.

"YOU ARE HERE MERELY BECAUSE YOU FELT THAT YOU WERE NEEDED.

"IT DOESN'T MATTER THAT WE LIE IN MUD--YES, CRAWL IN IT--WHILE YOU ONLY 'WADE ANKLE-DEEP' OR THAT YOU POSSIBLY ENJOY A FEW MORE CONVENIENCES OVER HERE THAN WE.

"THE IMPORTANT THING IS THAT YOU COULD BE AT HOME, SOAKING YOURSELVES IN A BATHTUB EVERY DAY, PUTTING ON CLEAN CLOTHES OVER A CLEAN BODY AND CRAWLING BETWEEN CLEAN SHEETS AT NIGHT ON A SOFT, SPRINGY MATTRESS. INSTEAD YOU ENDURE WHATEVER HARDSHIPS YOU MUST TO BE WHERE YOU CAN DO US THE MOST GOOD.

"IF THE WORLD HAD A FEW MORE PEOPLE LIKE YOU IN IT, THERE WOULDN'T BE ANY WARS."

STARS AND STRIPES IS HAVING BOUND ALL THE LETTERS IT HAS RECEIVED IN REPLY TO THE EDITORIAL TO SEND TO LIEUTENANT SLANGER'S FAMILY, BELIEVING THAT THEY CONSTITUTE AN INSPIRING MEMORIAL TO HER.

LIEUTENANT SLANGER WAS KILLED BY A GERMAN SHELL IN BELGIUM ON THE NIGHT OF THE DAY SHE MAILED HER EDITORIAL TO STARS AND STRIPES. SEVERAL OTHER NURSES AND DOCTORS OF THE HOSPITAL TO WHICH SHE WAS ATTACHED WERE WOUNDED.

THESE ARE SOME EXTRACTS FROM HER EDITORIAL:

"IT IS 0200 (2 A.M.). I HAVE BEEN LYING AWAKE FOR AN HOUR LISTENING TO THE STEADY, EVEN BREATHING OF THREE OTHER NURSES IN MY TENT. I HAVE BEEN THINKING ABOUT SOME THINGS WE DISCUSSED DURING THE DAY. X X X X

"THE FIRE IS BURNING LOW--I COULDN'T HELP THINKING HOW SIMILAR TO A HUMAN BEING A FIRE IS. IF IT IS ALLOWED TO RUN DOWN TOO LOW AND IF THERE IS A SPARK OF LIFE IN IT, IT CAN BE NURSED BACK. SO CAN A HUMAN BEING. IT IS SLOW. IT IS GRADUAL. IT IS DONE ALL THE TIME IN THESE FIELD HOSPITALS AND IN OTHER HOSPITALS IN THE E.T.O. (EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS).

"WE HAD READ SEVERAL ARTICLES IN DIFFERENT MAGAZINES AND PAPERS SENT IN BY GRATEFUL G.I.'S, PRAISING THE WORK OF NURSES AROUND THE COMBAT AREAS. PRAISING US--FOR WHAT? X X X X WE WADE ANKLE-DEEP IN MUD. YOU HAVE TO LIE IN IT. WE ARE RESTRICTED TO OUR IMMEDIATE AREA, A COW PASTURE OR A HAY FIELD, BUT THEN, WHO ISN'T RESTRICTED?

RESTRICTED

"SURE WE ROUGH IT, BUT IN COMPARISON TO THE WAY YOU MEN ARE TAKING IT, WE CAN'T COMPLAIN, NOR DO WE FEEL THAT BOUQUETS ARE DUE US. BUT TO YOU MEN BEHIND GUNS, DRIVING OUR TANKS, FLYING OUR PLANES, SAILING OUR SHIPS, BUILDING BRIDGES, AND TO YOU MEN WHO PAVE THE WAY AND TO MEN WHO ARE LEFT BEHIND--IT IS TO YOU WE DOFF OUR HELMETS. X X X

"GI'S, THIS TIME WE ARE HANDING OUT BOUQUETS. X X X X BUT AFTER TAKING CARE OF SOME OF YOUR BUDDIES, SEEING THEM WHEN THEY ARE BROUGHT IN BLOODY AND DIRTY WITH EARTH AND MUD AND GRIME AND MOST OF THEM SO TIRED X X X IT DOESN'T AMAZE US TO HEAR ONE OF THEM SAY 'HOW'YA BABE?' OR 'HOLY MACKEREL, AN AMERICAN WOMAN!' OR, MOST INDISCREETLY, 'HOW ABOUT A KISS?'

"THOSE SOLDIERS STAY WITH US BUT FOR A SHORT TIME, FROM TEN DAYS TO POSSIBLY TWO WEEKS. WE HAVE LEARNED A GREAT DEAL ABOUT THE AMERICAN SOLDIER AND THE STUFF HE IS MADE OF. THE WOUNDED DO NOT CRY. THEIR BUDDIES COME FIRST. THE PATIENCE AND DETERMINATION THEY SHOW, THE COURAGE AND FORTITUDE THEY HAVE IS SOMETIMES AWESOME TO BEHOLD. IT IS WE WHO ARE PROUD TO BE HERE. ROUGH IT? NO. IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO BE able TO RECEIVE YOU AND A DISTINCTION TO SEE YOU OPEN YOUR EYES AND WITH THAT SWELL AMERICAN GRIN SAY, 'HI'YA, BABE?'"

RW1040PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT.

NOV 231944

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, NOV. 22-(AP)-

THE LUNGE TOWARD THE RHINE NN BY THE SEVENTH ARMY IS BEING SPEARHEADED BY THE 44TH INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. ROBERT SPRAGINS OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA., A VETERAN OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR WHO ALREADY HAS SEEN ACTION IN BOTH THE PACIFIC AND EUROPEAN THEATERS IN THIS CONFLICT.

SPRAGINS, A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, SAW ACTION AT PEARL HARBOR AND GUADALCANAL AND HOLDS THE DSM, THE SILVER STAR AND THE PURPLE HEART AWARDS.

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HIS CHIEF OF STAFF IS COL. MARLIN C. MARTIN OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

lt. richard jenks, 1753 university, des moines, ia., a reconnaisance patrol leader, said the germans in the vosges have excellent trenches and dugouts and forts, "but they get out an go when we show up with all our power."

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the 44th, which has gained 24 miles since the offensive started was the outfit that occupied sarrebourg, first german-speaking community taken by the seventh army. german-speaking american m.p.'s are keeping order nnnx in the city. the inhabitants are neither friendly nor unfriendly the town is damaged only slightly. more than 300 prisoners were taken in sarrebourg, including six who said they had been captured only x half an hour after going into combat for the first time.

m. sgt. george falk, 701 west 189th street, new york city, has who interviewed more than 3,000 prisoners, said those taken lately are 270 per cent fed up with hitler. ten per cent won't say one way or the other and only about 20 per cent still are for him."

falk who was born in germany, went to the united states in

1937. he quoted one prisoner as saying, "the date the war ends depends on you. if you keep going now, you can end it soon. but if you halt, hitler will be able to prepare to delay the end for several months.

lt. ernest hochstadt, 3545 84th street, jackson heights, l island, n.y., another interrogator, said one german battalion received only four weeks' training before its first battle and only 60 of its 800 men emerged alive.

ro/1923 series/mp-545pew

LT. RICHARD JENKS, 1753 UNIVERSITY, DES MOINES, IA., A RECONNAISSANCE PATROL LEADER, SAID THE GERMANS IN THE VOSGES HAVE EXCELLE TRENCHES, DUGOUTS AND FORTS, "BUT THEY GET OUT AND GO WHEN WE SHOW UP WI ALL OUR POWER."

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BERN, NOV. 22--(AP)--A STEADY STREAM OF CIVILIAN REFUGEES BATTLE AREAS IN FROM THE ALSACE AREA CONTINUED TO POUR INTO SWITZERLAND TODAY, FROM FRANCE

MORE THAN 3,500 HAD CROSSED THE FRONTIER AT BASEL

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ON LAST NIGHT, AMONG THEM MANY SOME WHO HAD FLED THEIR HOMES IN 1914 WWI AND 1939 AND WHO WERE NOW REFUGEES FOR A THIRD TIME.

(THE OWI, REPORTING AN ARTICLE IN THE SWISS NEWSPAPER BASLER ARBEITERZEITUNG,

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APL BRUTTOS 00910 MB/650A

GENEVA, NOV.22-(AP)-AN AMERICAN DOUGLAS TRANSPORT PLANE, CARRYING MAIL FROM AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY, IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE COINTRIN AIRPORT TOMORROW ON THE FIRST TRIP OF A BI-WEEKLY AIRMAIL SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SWITZERLAND.

-RPS NIGHER 150A

ADD ROME XXX-RANGE

BRONZE STAR MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO LT.CMDR.A.C.CHURCH OF DUNNELLEN, FLA.; LT.RUSSELL C.GLASS, 23401 CHARDON ROAD, EUCLID, OHIO; LT. (JG) RALPH A.SCHEIFLEY, 1024 DOUGLAS,N.W., GRANDRAPIDS, MICH.; LT. (JG) RAYMOND D.FLAIG, 503 SAVANNAH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.; LT. (JG) IRVING B.GERSON, 5440 CASS AVE., DETROIT,MICH.; LT. (JG) GEORGE F.MCCONNELL, CENTRAL CITY, NEB., AND ENSIGN ROBERT B.BARNGROVER OF HUGO, CALIF. (UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE).

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION WERE PRESENTED TO GROVER C.MOZINGO, BOATSWAINS MATE, WHITEVILLE,N.C.; HOWARD C.JOHNSON, COXSWAIN, MAYVILLE,N.Y.; FRED W.POPE, COXSWAIN, NEWELL,PA.; WILLIAM E.BAER,

COXSWAIN, 1048 21ST AVE., ST.PETERSBURG,FLA.; EVERETT LANGSTON,
COXSWAIN, 2208 NORTH DELHI ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; LESTER C.ELLISON,
COXSWAIN, PACOLET,S.C.; ROBERT G.COYLE, COXSWAIN, UTICA,N.Y., AND RA
EVETTS, COXSWAIN, STONEFORT, ILL.

RQ213PEW

ADD ROME (HEINZERLING) XXXX POSITIONS

ONE OF THE FORMATIONS OF MITCHELLS ATTCKING THE ENEMY BEFORE FAENZA WAS LED BY LT. CHARLES J. LONG, OF LUSK, TEXAS, WHO SAID "WE LITERALLY SPRINKLED THEIR TROOPS WITH BOMBS."

LT. JOSEPH C. FISHER, JR., OF 167 MARS AVE., LAKEWOOD, OHIO, LED ANOTHER FORMATION. RQ324PEW

ADD ROME (NORGAARD) XXXXX NEW YORK

THE PRE-WAR RATES WERE 46 CENTS PER WORD FROM ITALY TO NEW YORK AND 27 CENTS FROM NEW YORK TO ITALY.

NOV 9

WHILE THE PRESENT ISSUE IS RELATIVELY MINOR, THE MANNER IN WHICH IT IS RESOLVED MAY HAVE BEARING ON FOLLOWING MATTERS OF MUCH WIDER SCOPE:

1. THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE ALLIED NATIONS WILL PERMIT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME CERTAIN CONTROLS IN LINE WITH THE PROGRAM IMPLIED BY THE RECENT STRIKING OF THE WORD "CONTROL" FROM THE OFFICIAL TITLE OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION.

2. WHETHER THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WIL STRIVE, EITHER BEFORE OR DURING THE PEACE CONFERENCE, TO LOOSEN THE CONTROLS OVER INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES EXERCISED BY SOME GOVERNMENTS PRIOR TO THE WAR.

3. WHETHER A LOWER RATE AUTHORIZED FOR RCA WILL BECOME A FORERUNNER OF AN EFFORT TO LOWER THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND CABLE RATES GENERALLY AS A MEANS OF PROMOTING POST-WAR INTERCOURSE AMONG NATIONS.

THE ALLIED COMMISSION DECLINED TO ELABORATE ON THE CONTROVERSY. IT MADE ON THE BRIEF STATEMENT:

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"RESUMPTION OF ITALIAN CIVIL RADIO AND CABLEGRAM TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITALY HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED PENDING SETTLEMENT OF TECHNICAL DETAILS REGARDING THE DIVISION OF TOLL CHARGES BETWEEN THE THREE PRIVATE COMPANIES--ITALO CABLES AND ITALRADIO, THE BRITISH CABLE AND WIRELESS AND THE AMERICAN RCA. THE PROBLEM IS NOW BEING NEGOTIATED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED." RW341PEW

BY WILLIAM KING

FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY,NOV.20 (DELAYED)-(AP)--AS BAD OR EVEN WORSE SOMETIMES THAN THE SHATTERING INFERNO OF AN ENEMY BARRAGE OR THE SHATTERING CRACKLE OF MACHINEGUNS IS THE HELL OF AN ENEMY MINEFIELD AT NIGHT.

THAT IS WHAT FRONTLINE INFANTRYMEN SAY AND THEY TELL YOU STORIES OF THE DEATH THAT LURKS UNDER A HANDFUL OF SCATTERED EARTH TO PROVE IT.

TAKE THE NIGHT NOT SO LONG AGO WHEN RELIEF FINALLY CAME TO THE MEN OF THE 34TH DIVISION WHO TOOK THE RUGGED CREST OF BELMONTE AND HELD IT AGAINST REPEATED COUNTERATTACKS. MEN WHO WERE THERE CALL IT TOUGHER THAN CASSINO. RELIEVING FORCES ARRIVED AFTER THEY HAD SURVIVED ONE OF THE HEAVIEST AND MOST PROLONGED ARTILLERY BARRAGES OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

IN PLATOONS OR SMALLER GROUPS THE EXHAUSTED GIS MADE THEIR WAY THROUGH THE NIGHT AND RAIN DOWN THE SLIMY SLOPES OF THE HILL TO THE REAR. THE LAST GROUP OF FOUR MEN HEADED BY LT. HARRY HODGKIS OF GARDNER,MASS., A COMPANY COMMANDER, WERE THE LAST TO LEAVE. STAFF SGT. TIM DERRICK OF LONGACRE,W.VA.,LED THE WAY.

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SUDDENLY, AS THEY PICKED THEIR WAY ALONG A TRAIL WHERE JUST A SIMPLE THING LIKE KEEPING IN UPRIGHT POSITIONS WAS DIFFICULT, DERRICK SAID:

"I AM LOST."

THE GROUP SEARCHED FOR FAMILIAR LANDMARKINGS. [illegible]

"THERE IS A ROAD DOWN THERE," SAID HODGKIS.

THEY LEFT THE UNSEARCHED TRAIL AND HEADED FOR THE ROAD. WITHOUT WARNING THERE WERE THREE EXPLOSIONS ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY.

"MY FIRST THOUGHT WAS THAT IT WAS ARTILLERY," THE LIEUTENANT SAID, "BUT THEN I SAW THE BOY IN FRONT OF ME AND THE ONE BEHIND AND I KNEW THEY WERE MINES. ONE OF THE MEN HAD LOST ONE FOOT AND HIS OTHER LEG WAS BROKEN. THE OTHER HAD A FOOT BLOWN COMPLETELY OFF. DERRICK WAS ONLY A FEW FEET FROM THE ROAD. HE JUMPED TO THE RETAINING WALL AND MADE THE ROAD SAFELY."

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HODGKIS FROZE IN HIS TRACKS REMAINING WITH THE TWO INJURED MEN. THEY KNEW THAT ANY MOVE WOULD MEAN FURTHER INJURY OR DEATH. HE TOLD THEM TO GET THEIR BELTS AROUND THEIR LEGS.

"I CAN'T, I CAN'T MOVE," THE MAN AHEAD OF HIM SAID. HODGKIS TOSS HIM HIS OWN BELT, AND ASKED THE MAN BEHIND HIM HOW HE WAS.

"OH, I AM ALL RIGHT," THE GI ANSWERED. "I'VE GOT MY SHOELACE AROUND MINE. LET'S GET OUT OF HERE."

HE AND HODGKIS BEGAN TO PROBE AROUND THEM WITH THEIR KNIVES FO OTHER MINES. THEY WERE EVERYWHERE, SOME LESS THAN A FOOT FROM THEM.

DESPITE HIS MISSING FOOT HE CONTINUED TO CLEAR A PATH AND [illegible] DRAGGED HIMSELF OUT.

WHEN THE MEDICOS ARRIVED ONE OF THEM STAPPED ON A MINE WHICH HAD BEEN WASHED INTO THE ROAD BY THE HEAVY RAINS. HOWEVER ANOTHER MEDICO CRAWLED THROUGH THE MINEFIELD FOR THE MAN WITH THE DOUBLE INJURIES.

"WE'VE GOT TO GET THAT MAN OUT OF THERE," HE SAID SIMPLY.

APRA01728 AM120P

NOV 231944

BY PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI, NOV. 22-(AP)-THE REMOVAL OF GEN.HO YING CHIN AS CHINESE MINISTER OF WAR WAS REGARDED HERE TODAY AS A BRIGHT DEVELOPMENT IN CHINESE AFFAIRS.

HIS SUCCESSOR, GEN.CHEN CHENG, IS CONSIDERED BY GEN.JOSEPH W. STILWELL TO BE ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST MILITARY MEN IN CHINA.

THE CHINESE CABINET SHAKEUP APPEARED TO OBSERVERS HERE TO BE AN EFFORT TO RESCUE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FROM A SITUATION BROUGHT ABOUT NOT ONLY BY THE CLASH WITH THE AMERICANS WHICH RESULTED IN THE OUSTING OF GEN.STILWELL AS AMERICAN COMMANDER IN THE CHINA-INDIA-BURMA THEATER, BUT BY THE MILITARY DEFEATS IN CENTRAL CHINA AND THE SUBSEQUENT ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE COUNTRY'S CURRENCY.

CHUNGKING, NOV. 22-(AP)-DONALD NELSON, HERE TO EXPAND CHINA'S WAR PRODUCTION, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT AMERICAN PRODUCTION SPECIALISTS WHO CAME WITH HIM HAD BEEN SYSTEMATICALLY INSPECTING CHINESE MILLS AND FACTORIES.

"THEIR FIRST REPORTS SHOW THEY HAVE BEEN FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY THE ABILITY OF THE CHINESE INDUSTRIAL MANAGERS AND BY THE GOOD USE WHICH THEY ARE MAKING OF THEIR LIMITED EQUIPMENT," HE SAID.

NELSON PREDICTED THE COMBINED REPORTS OF CHINESE AND AMERICAN PRODUCTION MEN WORKING UNDER THE NEW CHINESE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD "SHOULD BRING ABOUT AN EARLY AND SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN THE OUTPUT OF KEY WAR MATERIALS."

NELSON SAID CHINA FACED MANY DIFFICULTIES, NOTABLY "TERRIBLE INFLATION," AND TREMENDOUS TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS. HE SAID HE WAS SHOCKED WHEN HE LEARNED THE NUMBER OF TRUCKS IN OPERATION.

HE ANNOUNCED THAT HOWARD COONLEY, AMERICAN MANUFACTURER WHO CAME TO CHINA WITH HIM, WOULD ACT AS HIS DEPUTY IN ADVISING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ON WAR PRODUCTION AFTER NELSON RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

RW1029PEW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES,THURSDAY,NOV.23-(AP)-AMERICAN LIBERATORS DAMAGED TWO JAPANESE TRANSPORTS AT BRUNEI, BORNEO, SUNDAY NIGHT DURING AIR STRIKES THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED IN A SUPPLEMENTARY COMMUNIQUE TODAY.

A LEYTE-BOUND AMERICAN CONVOY WAS ATTACKED BY THREE JAPANESE PLANES TUESDAY OFF MINDANAT, ANE O E OS THE ATTACKERS WAS SHOT DOWN, THE ANOUNCEMENT ADDED.

THE TRANSPORTS DAMAGED AT BRUNEI WERE 6,000 AND 1,000 TONS. THIS PORT HAS BEEN BOMBED REPEATEDLY IN RECENT DAYS BY ALLIED AIRCRAFT WHICH SCORED DIRECT HITS ON FOUR WARSHIPS, INCLUDING A BATTLESHIP.

AIR PATROLS ATTACKED MATINA AIRDROME AND SMALL SHIPPING AT DAVAO, MINDANAO, AND SANK A 1,000-TON FREIGHTER OFF PALAWAN. IN THAT ACTION ONE OF FIVE INTERCEPTORS WAS SHOT DOWN.

OTHER TARGETS, FROM THE MOLUCCAS TO THE SOLOMONS, WERE HIT.

HW833PPW

AT A LEYTE AIRBASE,PHILIPPINES,NOV 17 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN LAND-BASED FIGHTERS FLEW OVER MANILA, BATTAN AND CORREGIDOR TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE EARLY IN 1942.

THERE WERE ONLY TWO OF THEM--STUBBY THUNDERBOLTS PILOTED BY MAJ. BILL DUNHAM OF NEZ PERCE, IDA., AND 1ST LT.WALLACE C. HARDING OF SALEM, ORE.--BUT THEY WERE A WARNING TO THE JAPANESE THAT THE SKIES OVER MANILA WILL SOON BE FILLED WITH LAND-BASED AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS.

"WE SAW TONYS (FIGHTERS) IN REVETMENTS AT CLARK FIELD BUT NONE OF THEM SEEMED TO WANT TO MIX IT."

HG1033ACW

WITH 96TH DIVISION,LEYTE,NOV 10 (DELAYED)-(AP)-CLAD ONLY IN A TOMMY GUN, CAPT.CLARENCE R.LUTEN AMARILLO, TEX., INFANTRY COMPANY COMMANDER, PUT OUT OF ACTION A JAPANESE PILLBOX AND KILLED THREE OF ITS MACHINEGUNNERS.

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FIRE ACROSS A RIVER FROM THE PILLBOX HAD PINNED DOWN CAPTAIN LUTEN'S COMPANY. HE STRIPPED, HELD THE TOMMY GUN WITH HIS TEETH AND SWAM ACROSS TO ATTACK.

PFC HERBERT J.BATE (6341 S.PAULINA, CHICAGO), A SCOUT WHO HAD CROSSED THE RIVER FARTHER UPSTREAM, ACCOUNTED FOR THE FOURTH MAN IN THE PILLBOX.

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66322PCW

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH 24TH DIVISION LEYTE--(AP)-THE FIGHTING ALONG THE CARIGARA COAST ROAD AND ACROSS PINAMOPOAN RIDGE TOWARD ORMOC PRODUCED INNUMERABLE CASES OF INDIVIDUAL HEROISM. IT WAS AMONG THE BITTEREST ON LEYTE AND WAS THE RACK UPON WHICH JAPANESE RESISTANCE WAS BROKEN.

S/SGT.BRUNO J.KRASOWSKI, LODI, N.J., ONCE CRAWLED TO WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED FEET OF A JAPANESE POSITION DESPITE INTENSE MACHINE GUN FIRE. THERE HE REGISTERED MORTAR HITS ON THE ENEMY UNIT AND WIPED IT OUT. DURING THE ENGAGEMENT HE WAS FATALLY SHOT.

S/SGT.WALTER C.GARCHOW, FARMINGTON, MICH., CRAWLED ACROSS A SLOPE THAT WAS BEING MACHINE GUNNED HEAVILY TO BRING A WOUNDED MAN TO SAFETY.

T/SGT.MODESTER B.DUNCAN, MOORES BRIDGE, ALA., DELIBERATELY EXPOSED HIMSELF TO ENEMY MACHINE GUN FIRE SO THAT MORTARS COULD GET THE POSITION AND BLAST OUT THE GUN.

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CORP.ARNOLD R.KUYPER, WEST BEND, IOWA, WON HIGH PRAISE FROM ALL HIS OFFICERS FOR HEROIC WORK IN STRINGING COMMUNICATION WIRES TO THE FRONT, USUALLY UNDER SNIPER FIRE.

PVT.JOHN H.WOLF, DES PLAINES, ILL., CONTINUED TO CARRY HIS FIELD RADIO WHEN RADIO COMMUNICATIONS WERE VITAL DISREGARDING AN ARM WOUND.

T/SGT.GEORGE SKURNA, JR., PASSAIC, N.J., A MESSENGER, DREW HIGH PRAISE FOR SPEEDILY AND WITHOUT ONE FAILURE CARRYING MESSAGES FROM THE LINES TO BATTALION HEADQUARTERS, FREQUENTLY UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

PFC H.E.MASTERSON, ROGERSVILLE, MO., WAS COMPLIMENTED FOR HIS WORK AS A SUPPLY SQUAD LEADER IN CONTINUOUSLY GETTING AMMUNITION TO THE FRONT DESPITE HEAVY FIRE.

S/SGT.MATTHEW J.OTT, CAMDEN, N.J., CARRIED TWO WOUNDED

30.24— 20607

MEN TO SAFETY DURING AN AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL UNDER A JAPANESE COUNTER ATTACK, THEN RETURNED TO THE FRONT AND COVERED WITHDRAWAL OF HIS SQUAD WITH HAND GRENADES.

WITH THE FIRST CA IVISION ON LEYTE, NOV.13-(DELAYED)-(AP)- THE JAPANESE WERE UP TO [illegible] OLD TRICKS AND THEY SHOUTED: "ME GUERRILLA, DON'T SHOOT!" BUT THE AMERICANS SHOT EACH TIME AND THEY HELD A VITALLY-IMPORTANT RIDGE FOR SIX HOURS.

THE YANKS INCLUDED PFC.JACK L.HUGHES, BARBERTON, OHIO; PFC ALTO L.KING, (2213 10TH ST.) CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO; PFC RAY D.IRBY, (1121 26TH AVE.) MERIDIAN, MISS.; PFC PETER J.DIABO, NEDROW, NEW YORK; PFC HOWELL T. [illegible], (538 FORDSON AVE.) DETROIT, AND PFC CHARLIE L.SAMPLES, NEWPORT, TENN.

IT WAS AFTER THE LANDING OF THE CAVALRY ON THE NORTHERN END OF THE BEACH AT LEYTE. FIRE FROM A DOMINATING RIDGE HELD UP THE ADVANCE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF CAVALRYMEN, AND A MORTAR PLATOON WAS ORDERED TO STORM AND HOLD THE RIDGE, HELD BY MORE THAN 100 JAPANESE.

ARMED ONLY WITH PISTOLS AND CARBINES, THEY CREPT UP THE SLOPE, GUIDED BY THE NOISE OF THE JAPANESE JABBERING IN ENGLISH AND THEIR OWN LANGUAGE. THE ENEMY COMMAND POST, FURNISHED WITH THE BEST AMERICAN EQUIPMENT, WAS TAKEN ALMOST IN SILENCE.

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THE REMAINING JAPANESE, UNAWARE THAT THEIR HEADQUARTERS WAS IN AMERICAN HANDS, WERE DECOYED INTO REVEALING THEIR POSITIONS AND WHEN THEY DID, THE YANKS PICKED THEM OFF.

UNDER CONSTANT JAPANESE FIRE AND ATTACK, THE PLATOON HELD THE RIDGE UNTIL RELIEVED.

DVD 53PCW

LEYTE,P.I.,NOV 13 (DELAYED)-(AP)-SQUADRON LEADER R.S.DOWLING OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE, TOLD TODAY HOW AMERICANS ABOARD A LEYTE-BOUND LIBERTY FREIGHTER PERFORMED AN APPENDECTOMY ON A YOUNG RAAF FLIER.

THE OPERATING PHYSICIAN, AN ARMY DOCTOR, WAS CAPT.R.A.ROBINSON, 560 ARNETT BLVD., ROCHESTER, N.Y. HELPING HIM WERE CAPT.T.W. TELPA, 3480 DELAWARE ST., GARY, IND., AN ARMY DENTIST, TWO CREWMEN AND DOWLING.

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ONLY THE DOCTOR HAD EVER SEEN AN OPERATION PERFORMED.

THE HEAT FROM THE BRIGHT SUN WHICH BEAT ON THE DECKS AND THE BRIGHT LIGHTS MADE THE TINY DINING SALON OPERATING ROOM ALMOST UNBEARABLE.

CALM AND UNHURRIED ROBINSON STOOD LIBERALLY IN A POOL OF WATER THAT HAD TRICKLED DOW

CALM AND UNHURRIED ROBINSON STOOD LITERALLY IN A POOL OF WATER THAT HAD TRICKLED DOWN HIS BACK AND DRIPPED TO THE DECK BY THE TIME HE COMPLETED THE OPERATION.

GG1243PCW NM

ADD U-SUB E-N. -CANICKSON) XXX SEPT 19

MARINE FIGHTER-BOMBERS, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, SET FUEL DUMPS FIRE IN A RAID ON BABELTHUAP IN THE PALAUS.

MM454PPW NM

U.S. FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, NOV.22-(AP)-ADMIRAL NIMITZ ADDED UP THE SCORE AGAIN YESTERDAY.

THE SCORE:

63,388 JAPANESE KILLED AND 3,267 CAPTURED IN THE SAIPAN-GUAM-TINIAN-ANGAUR-PELELIU ACTIONS WHICH BEGAN JUNE 14 AND THE LAST OF WHICH OFFICIALLY ENDED IN SEPTEMBER.

THE TOTALS INCLUDED 6,962 ENEMY DEAD AND 1,857 ENEMY PRISONERS, ALL KILLED AND CAPTURED IN ENDLESS PATROL ACTIONS ON THE VARIOUS ISLANDS FOLLOWING THE ENDING OF ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE.

SAIPAN, BLOODIEST CENTRAL PACIFIC BATTLE UP TO THAT TIME, [illegible]

REMAINED THE MOST IMPORTANT IN THE LATEST TALLY. THE ADMIRAL'S COMMUNIQUE SAID 26,277 JAPANESE WERE KILLED THERE AND 2,068 CAPTURED. (THESE FIGURES INCLUDE ONLY MILITARY PERSONNEL, NOT CIVILIANS. THE DATE OF THE COMPILATION WOULD ALSO INDICATE THAT THEY DO NOT INCLUDE THE LATEST SAIPAN FIGURES, 248 KILLED AND 47 CAPTURED IN A RENEWED HUNT THIS WEEK.)

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FIGURE WAS THE REVISION FOR TINIAN. AFTER-THE-BATTLE PATROLS, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, HAD KILLED 1,148 ENEMY PERSONNEL STILL LOOSE ON THE ISLAND; BUT THEY ADDED NOT A SINGLE PRISONER TO THOSE IN THE STOCKADES.

CANBERRA, NOV.22-(AP)-FRANCIS E. FORDE, WAR MINISTER AND DEPUTY PREMIER, TODAY TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO FORM A WHOLLY GOVERNMENT-OWNED STATUTORY AUTHORITY TO TAKE OVER, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN ALL INTERSTATE AIR-LINES.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL LEAVES ONLY FEEDER SERVICES TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

FORDE SAID THAT ALL EMPLOYES OF THE INDUSTRY WOULD BE DEALT WITH FAIRLY, AND THAT ASSETS OF THE AIRLINE COMPANIES WOULD BE TAKEN OVER ON JUST TERMS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE, HE SAID, IN ORDER THAT THE PRIVATE OPERATORS MIGHT KNOW THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY, AND SO THAT THE COMMON-WEALTH MIGHT TACKLE CIVIL AVIATION PROBLEMS.

OPERATORS COMPLAINED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD ALLOWED THEM TO PROCEED WITH BIG POSTWAR PLANS WITHOUT ANY INDICATION THAT NATIONALIZA TION WAS IN THE OFFING. A NATIONALIZATION PROPOSAL WAS TURNED DOWN IN A REFERENDUM LAST AUGUST.

WW450APW NM

KK LIMA, PERU, NOV. 22-(AP)-THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

RRRRRRXXXX VOTED TODAY TO PROMOTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL THE PERUVIAN

AIR ATTACHE AT WASHINGTON, COL. ARMANDO REVOREDO.

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PKL LIMAS X AQ27 917P

MEXICO CITY, NOV.22-(AP)-A NUMBER OF HIGH CUBAN ARMY OFFICERS ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY PLANE FROM THEIR COUNTRY, FEARING DEATH, THEY SAID, IF THEY REMAINED.

THE REFUGEES SAID THAT MANY OTHERS OF A GROUP OF 187 OFFICERS, INCLUDING GENERALS, WHO HAD BEEN DISMISSED BY PRESIDENT GRAU SAN MARTIN, WOULD ARRIVE HERE DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

THE OFFICERS SAID THEY FEARED DEATH AT THE HANDS OF "IRRESPONSIBL PERSONS" AND ESPECIALLY 5,000 ARMED STUDENTS WHO WERE HELPING THE POLICE IN "KEEPING ORDER" THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND.

SOME OF THE DISCHARGED OFFICERS FLED TO MIAMI, SOME TO MEXICO AND THE REST TO ANY COUNTRY TO WHICH THEY COULD GET PASSAGE BY PLANE, THOSE WHO CAME HERE SAID.

JP1213AEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CANADIAN

OTTAWA, NOV.22-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN CABINET HAVE REACHED A "SATISFACTORY UNDERSTANDING" ON QUESTIONS RELATING TO CONSCRIPTION OF TROOPS FOR OVERSEAS DUTY AND WILL PRESENT A UNITED FRONT TOMORROW AT A CONFERENCE WITH LIBERALS, RELIABLE SOURCES REPORTED TONIGHT. THE MAJOR POINTS AT ISSUE, IT WAS SAID, WERE WHETHER A DEFINITE DATE FOR ABANDONMENT OF THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM OF OVERSEAS SHOULD BE FIXED AND WHETHER THE HOME DEFENSE ARMY SHOULD BE SHIPPED ABROAD IN CASE THE VOLUNTARY POLICY FAILS TO RAISE THE OVERSEAS REINFORCEMENTS NOW DEEMED NECESSARY. CABINET MEMBERS MAINTAINED STRICTEST SECRECY ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE UNDERSTANDING THEY HAVE REACHED.

IT WAS LEARNED, HOWEVER, THAT NO RESIGNATIONS WERE TENDERED AT THE CABINET SESSION BY MINISTERS WHO EARLIER WERE REPORTED AS DEMANDING A SHOWDOWN AND THREATENING TO LEAVE THE GOVERNMENT UNLESS AN OUT-AND-OUT POLICY OF SENDING THE 60,000 HOME DEFENSE TROOPS OVERSEAS WAS ADOPTED IF THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM FAILED TO MAKE GOOD BY A CERTAIN DATE.

PRIME MINISTER, ETC., FIRST GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

JP158AEW

OTTAWA, NOV 22-(AP)-GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON, DEFENSE MINISTER, HAS ASKED A FULL INVESTIGATION OF A VANCOUVER PRESS CONFERENCE AT WHICH OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY'S SIXTH DIVISION EXPRESSED DOUBT OVER THE FEASIBILITY OF CANADA'S SYSTEM OF VOLUNTARY OVERSEAS SERVICE FOR DRAFTEES.

THIS DEVELOPMENT CAME TODAY AS THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT MET TO HEAR THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE RESIGNATION NOV.2 OF DEFENSE MINISTER J.L.RALSTON, MADE IN PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S CONSCRIPTION POLICY. MCNAUGHTON, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN ARMY, WAS APPOINTED TO SUCCEED RALSTON.

MCNAUGHTON HAS SENT A LETTER TO PACIFIC COAST ARMY COMMANDERS ASKING ABOUT THE INTERVIEWS, WHICH OCCURRED TWO AYS AGO, IT WAS SAID. HE WAS REPRESENTED AS HAVING THE VIEW THAT PRESS INTERVIEWS BY OFFICERS ON MATTERS OF POLICY ARE A BREACH OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE SUBJECT TO COURT MARTIAL.

THE SIXTH DIVISION OFFICERS WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THEY DID NOT BELIEVE OVERSEAS TROOPS CAN BE REINFORCED ADEQUATELY THROUGH ANY VOLUNTEER PLAN.

BZ730AEW

NEW YORK, NOV.22-(AP)-THE NAZIS, CARRYING OUT THE PATTERN OF THE RECENT MASS SLAVE LABOR HUNT IN ROTTERDAM, TOOK ALMOST 10,000 DUTCH INTO CUSTODY AT THE HAGUE MONDAY AND TUESDAY, RADIO ORANGE AT LONDON SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY OWI.

JP1153PEW

OTTAWA, NOV.22-(AP)-THE R.C.A.F. ANNOUNCED TODA

THAT FLYING OFFICER JAMES CLYDE CUMMINGS, SON OF MRS. J.C.CUMMINGS

HIGH POINT, N.C., HAD BEEN KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA.

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-RPS CP 145A

NEW YORK, NOV 22-(AP)-NEWS-GATHERING ORGANIZATIONS WILL DEMAND THAT A PEACE TREATY AT THE END OF THE WAR "INCLUDE A PROVISION GUARANTEEING WORLD-WIDE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS," KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE KSSOCIATED PRESS, DECLARES.

SPEAKING ON A BROADCAST OVER NBC LAST NIGHT IN CONNECTION WITH AN ADAPTATION OF HIS BOOK, "BARRIERS DOWN," COOPER SAID.

"IT IS MY DEEP CONVICTION THAT UNLESS WE GUARANTEE THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THE NEXT GENERATION WILL BE

FIGHTING WORLD WAR III."
EXPRESSING THE BELIEF THAT "THE BARRIERS THAT WERE PLACED IN THE WAY OF THOSE WHO WANTED A COMPLETELY UNHAMPERED WORLD NEWS SERVICE, AS BARRIERS TO WORLD PEACE," COOPER SAID "BUT I AM HAPPY TO POINT OUT TONIGHT THAT THE IDEAL OF UNTRAMMELED NEWS-GATHERING AND NEWS DISSEMINATION APPEALED TO PEOPLE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES."
BZ839AEW

NEW YORK,NOV.22 (AP)--THE ALLIED BATTLE LINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY EXTEND ROUGHLY A DISTANCE OF 450 MILES FROM HOLLAND TO THE BORDER OF SWITZERLAND.

ITS NORTHERN ANCHOR AT WILLEMSTAD ON THE HOLLANDSCH DIEP, THE NORTHERN END OF THE LINE RUNS EASTWARD ALONG THE MAAS BULGING UP TO A POINT JUST SOUTH OF ARNHEM THEN DIRECTLY SOUTH BETWEEN MAASBREE AND VENLO. FARTHER SOUTH IT BULGES DEEP INTO GERMAN TERRITORY FROM AACHEN ALMOST TO JULICH.

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EXTENDING SOUTH THROUGH ESCHWEILER IT DROPS DOWN THROUGH GERMANY CLOSE TO THE BELGIAN AND LUXEMBOURG BORDERS, EAST OF PERL AND SCHWERDORF AND METZ. NORTH OF DIEUZE THERE IS ANOTHER BULGE AROUND LELLING TOWARD SAARBRUCKEN. THE LINE THEN RUNS SOUTH EAST OF SARREBOURG AND MITTELBRONN AND DABO, THROUGH ST DIE AND THEN EAST OF GERARDMER TO BELFORT. THERE IT CUTS DIRECTLY EASTWARD ALONG THE SWISS BORDER TO MULHOUSE.

WASHINGTON, NOV 22-(AP)-LACK OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES MAY STYMIE EFFORTS TO GET ADEQUATE HOUSING RELIEF TO HAWAII TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR STAINBACK SAID HERE TODAY.

THE GOVERNOR TOLD REPORTERS HE THOUGH HAWAII WOULD GET "EXTRA HOUSING BUT OUR EFFORT TO GET ADEQUATE HOUSING LOOKS HOPELESS BECAUSE OF TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES."

HE CONFERRED WITH BEN (CQ) RUSH, SUPERINTENDENT OF HAWAII'S PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IN A FURTHER EFFORT TO SOLVE THE ISLAND'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

STAINBACK ALSO VISITED OLD FRIENDS IN THE SENATE TODAY, INCLUDING SENATORS FERGUSON (R-MICH) AND MCKELLAR (D-TENN), PREPARATORY TT LEAVING ON HIS RETURN TRIP TO THE TERRITORY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

LH135PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV 22-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT NOMINATED FOUR MARINE CORPS BRIGADIER GENERALS TODAY FOR PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL.

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THEY WERE: EARL C. LONG, RFD ONE, BOX 782-A, MENLO PARK, CALIF.; PEDRO DEL VALLE, 305 RUSSELL ROAD, ALEXANDRIA, VA.; LOUIS E. WOODS, 3830 RENO ROAD NW, WASHINGTON; AND FIELD HARRIS, 3900 CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON.

LM12A2PEW

CHICAGO,NOV.22-(AP)-THE METHODIST WORLD PEACE COMMITTEE PROPOSED TODAY THAT CONGRESS DEFER ACTION UNTIL THE WAR'S CONCLUSION ON LEGISLATION SETTING UP COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

PROPER CONSIDERATION CANNOT BE GIVEN THE NEED FOR MILITARY TRAINING UNTIL THE STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IS DETERMINED IN POSTWAR PEACE ASSEMBLIES, THE COMMITTEE SAID.

SUPPORT OF THE COMMITTEE WAS ALSO GIVEN TO THE PRINCIPLE OF A PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE, SUCH AS THAT SET UP BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO DEAL WITH CHARGES OF NEGRO DISCRIMINATION IN INDUSTRY.

FY945PCW

CHICAGO, NOV. 22-(AP)-ARTHUR S. DRAKEFORD, AUSTRALIAN AIR MINISTER, SAID TODAY THAT GENERAL COMMUNIQUES OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR OPERATIONS WHICH DO NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN MIGHT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR "SOME DOUBT IN AMERICAN MINDS ABOUT THE PART MY COUNTRY HAS PLAYED IN THE WAR."

HE SPOKE AT A PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE WHERE HE HEADS THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION. HE SAID SOME

AMERICANS HAD BEEN "SURPRISED TO LEARN ABOUT THE SCOPE OF AUSTRALIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE WAR AND THE NUMBER OF BATTLEFIELDS ON WHICH WE HAVE FOUGHT", AND ADDED:

"SOMETIMES YOUR PICTURE OF AUSTRALIAN ACTIVITY MIGHT BE BLURRED BY THE FACT THAT OUT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WE AND THE AMERICANS HAVE FORMED SUCH A CLOSE COMPANIONSHIP OF ARMS THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR IN HIS COMMUNIQUES DOES NOT REFER TO AMERICANS HAVING DONE SOMETHING OR TO AUSTRALIANS HAVE DONE SOMETHING, BUT SAYS THAT 'OUR' SHIPS, PLANES OR TROOPS HAVE ACHIEVED SOME VICTORY OR SUFFERED SOME LOSS.

"THIS PROCEDURE HAS BEEN FOLLOWED FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS OF THE MACARTHUR COMMAND AND WAS USED EVEN BEFORE AMERICAN GROUND FORCES WENT INTO ACTION."

DRAKEFORD SAID AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER EROPRIETORS WERE DEMANDING SEPARATE COMMUNIQUES COVERING AUSTRALIAN OPERATIONS.

HE ALSO SAID ABOUT 20,000 MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCES WERE IN BRITAIN, MOST OF THEM FLYING #MIXED" SQUADRONS WITH BRITISH, SOUTH AFRICAN, CANADIAN, POLISH, CZECH AND NEW ZEALANDER AIRMEN.

"THE RECORD DESCRIBED THESE SQUADRONS AS BELONGING TO THE ROYAL AIR FORCE", DRAKEFORD SAID. "IF WE WERE CONCERNED WITH PUBLICITY RATHER THAN VICTORY THESE THINGS MIGHT PERTURB US."

AUSTRALIA, HE ASSERTED, IS "VERY GRATEFUL" FOR MACARTHUR'S SERVICES, AND "HE IS HELD IN THE HIGHEST ESTEEM."

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AB213PCW

ADD SAN FRANCISCO X-AFFAIRS

OTHERS INCLUDED:

MAJ. GEN. ZENSHIRO YOSHIOKA, TO BE INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY; LT. GEN. KOOZABURO ISHIKAWA, INSPECTOR OF THE SIGNAL CORPS; MAJ. GEN. HAJIME NAKAMURA, INSPECTOR OF THE TRANSPORTATION CORPS; COL. ISABURO YOKOYAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE ARMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS SCHOOL; MAJ. GEN. OTOGORO UCHIDA, CHIEF OF THE MILITARY POLICE; AND MAJ. GEN. KIYUU KINOSHITA, PRESIDENT OF THE ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL.

FW559AEW

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV.22-(AP)-ADMIRAL ROYAL E.INGERSOLL, USN, NEW
OMMANDER OF THE WESTERN SEA FRONTIER, TODAY COMMENCED WORK ON AN
L OUT LOGISTICAL PROGRAM FOR SUPPORT OF THE FAR PACIFIC CAMPAIGN
AINST THE JAPANESE.
PROBLEMS OF SUCH A CAMPAIGN WERE DISCUSSED BY THE ADMIRAL WITH
GH RANKING NAVAL OFFICIALS FROM ALL THREE WEST COAST NAVAL
STRICTS UNDER HIS COMMAND, THE TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT ANNOUNCED.
1046PCWNM

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV.22-(AP)-GENERAL JOSEPH STILWELL ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO BE THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT A CELEBRATION FOR GREEK LIBERATION HERE SUNDAY NIGHT, SAYING HE DID SO IN RECOGNITION OF THE DEBT THAT CIVILIZATION OWED THE GREEK PEOPLE FOR THEIR RESISTANCE AGAINST THE AXIS. AT PRESENT, GENERAL STILWELL IS AWAITING RE-ASSIGNMENT AFTER BEING RELIEVED OF HIS CHINA COMMAND.

DV1039PCW

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., NOV.22-(AP)-MORE THAN 2,000 MARINES AND SAILORS RETURNED HOME TODAY FROM THE PACIFIC WAR AFTER FROM 18 MONTHS TO THREE YEARS DUTY OVERSEAS.

ALSO ABOARD THE TRANSPORT WERE A NUMBER OF SMALL CHILDREN, MOSTLY NEW ZEALAND-BORN SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN WHO CAME HERE WITH THEIR MOTHERS.

AFTER BEING FITTED INTO NEW UNIFORMS AND RECLASSIFIED, THE MEN WILL BE GIVEN 30-DAY FURLOUGHS. MORE THAN 300 OF THE GROUP WERE PATIENTS AND WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.

TYPICAL OF THE RETURNING MEN WAS DAVID M.EBY, BOATSWAIN'S MATE FROM BLOUNTSTOWN, FLA., WHO SAID:

"I'M GOING TO TELEPHONE MY WIFE AND THEN I'M GOING TO DRINK ALL THE MILK I CAN FIND. I'VE BEEN IN CHINA AND HAVEN'T HAD ANY FRESH MILK FOR TWO YEARS."

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HOMECOMING MEANS WEDDING BELLS FOR JAMES R.MITCHELL, 19, SEAMAN FROM ANDERSON, IND., WHO MADE A RUSH TELEPHONE CALL TO HIS FIANCEE, VIRGINIA LANE OF ANDERSON, TO ANNOUNCE HIS ARRIVAL. HE HAD BEEN IN THE SOLOMONS 18 MONTHS.

FOR WESLEY SCHIVAL, 23, SIGNALMAN FROM (4127 PAUL ST.) PHILADELPHIA, HIS FORTHCOMING LEAVE WILL SERVE AS A HONEYMOON. HE WAS MARRIED A SHORT TIME BEFORE SAILING FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC TWO YEARS AGO.

30.24— 20611

HOWARD GREENFIELD, PHARMACIST'S MATE FROM HAIGLER, NEB., IS LOOKING FORWARD TO MEETING HIS 20-MONTH-OLD SON FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THE COAST GUARD TRANSPORT ON WHICH THE MEN RETURNED WAS COMMANDED BY CAPT. CARL VON PAULSEN (3855 STOCART AVE.) COCOANUT GROVE, FLA., WHO EARLIER IN THE WAR LED LANDING PARTIES CREDITED WITH DESTROYING GERMAN INSTALLATIONS IN GREENLAND. NOV 23 1944

HG1125ACW

UNDATED PHILIPPINES
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT 60 AMERICAN PLANES RAIDED DAVAO MINDANAO ISLAND IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES YESTERDAY AND 20 ERS STRUCK AT CAUAYAN ON ALBAY GULF NEAR THE SOUTHERN TIP OF LUZON AND.
THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
FJ642ACW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE PLANE
Y THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A WIRRELESS DISPATCH O OCCUPIED ASIA THAT A NEW NAVY ZERO FIGHTER PLANE, CALLED THE "RAIDEN" IGHTNING), HAS BEEN IN ACTION OVER THE PHILIPPINES.
DOMEI CLAIMED THE NEW ZERO HAS "SUPERIOR POWER AND ERFORMANCE", AND THAT IT IS AN "EFFICIENT AND REMARKABLE PLANE".
E FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RECORDED THE DISPATCH.
WW710APW NM

B-29'S FROM SAIPAN BOMB TOKYO BY DAY; OPEN NEW DRIVE TO KNOCK OUT INDUSTRY; FRENCH TANKS SMASH INTO STRASBOURG

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JAPANESE CAPITAL HIT BY BOMBERS BASED ON SAIPAN

Yokohama, Kobe Area Also Believed Raided by U.S. Force.

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SECOND RAID ON CITY

Attack Greatest Ever to Blast Japan from Land or Sea.

NIGHT

ARMY AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS, Pacific Ocean Areas, Nov. 24—(AP) A large force of B-29's, probably the greatest number yet to attack Japan, bombed industrial targets in Tokyo today, as the 20th's Thanksgiving day message to the Japanese.

While Gen. H. H. Arnold's brief Washington statement, released simultaneously here by General Millard F. Harmon, deputy commander, 20th AAF, made only a general statement that "a sizeable force of B-29's," attacked industrial targets in Tokyo, it was believed here that

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The force was the greatest ever to hit Japan from either land or sea.

Yokohama and Kobe and the Tokyo area probably also were blasted.

Targets included vital hydroelectrical plants and dams in the Tokyo area; Tokyo's inflammable industrial district; shipping, shipbuilding yards and repair docks in and around Yokohama bay; airfields in the entire target area.

Vast Air Fleet Hit Tokyo From Base In Saipan

Gen. O'Donnel of Queens, Former West Pointer, Leader of B-29 Assault

By Vern Haugland

SAIPAN, Nov. 24 (Friday) (AP).—The United States launched a mighty aerial weapon—the brand-new 21st bomber command of the 20th Army Air Force—straight at the heart of Japan today.

A great task force of B-29 Superfortresses thundered into the dawn at breath-taking one minute intervals from this island which five months ago belonged to Japan.

The giant planes doglegged in the sky to form patterns of nine or twelve as they headed northwestward toward the most heavily guarded target in the Far East—Toyko itself, some 1,500 miles from this base.

Leading the entire formation was thirty-eight-year-old Brigadier General Emmett O'Donnel, of Jamaica, N. Y., former West Point football coach better known as "Rosie." He personally is helping avenge the losses the Americans suffered while he, then a major, was piloting B-17 bombers in the Philippines, Java and Australia early in the war.

"It's Rosie O'Donnel against Tokyo Rose," an exuberant officer said.

The B-29 flyers took off knowing the enemy was alerted by recent practice missions against Truk and the Bonin Islands and by photographic reconnaissance over Tokyo.

But they expected to rudely surprise the Japanese from the standpoint of the impressive scale of this initial major combat mission, engineered under the watchful eye of the new organization's brilliant youngish commander—Brigadier General Haywood S. Hansell, jr., of San Antonio, Tex., known as "Possum."

Ten years ago Hansell was a member of the famed aerial acrobatic team—"the three men on a flying trapeze"—at the national air races in Cleveland.

Hansell flew the first B-29 to Hawaii and Saipan and on practice raids in this area, but he was grounded for the Tokyo assaults.

A photo reconnaisance B-29, which photographed Tokyo on Nov. 1 and several times since then discovered the Japanese capital was ringed by elaborate airfields, packed with planes. The entire Yokohama area, adjacent to the sprawling capital, bristles with antiaircraft guns, which put up a most intense barrage.

On the photo plane's third trip to Tokyo a number of days ago, 100 Japanese fighters rose but failed to attack. Earlier, smaller formations of fighters also declined to engage the lone B-29, possibly because they were unable to obtain the desired speeds at that altitude. The fighters also may have been handicapped because their engines overheated. This was an early handicap to the Superforts, now largely overcome.

Some of the huge planes took off from the Isely airfield, which was constructed on the comparatively small Aslito field, the main Japanese airbase in the Marianas.

Isely is one of a series of Superfortress bases already built or under construction at Tinian and Guam, as well as Saipan.

Indicative of the scope of future operations against Japan, Hansell warned that, despite the large size of this initial raid, The B-29 attacks must be regarded as still in the experimental stage in this theater.

Today's raiders knew they would be returning after dark with little fuel. They also knew they must avoid Japanese-held islands in the Marianas and Bonins. En route they had to buck strong westerly winds, even though the Japanese autumn and winter seasons provide the best flying weather.

The mission also involved a difficult navigational problem. Flying north on the sun doesn't provide the fix that the stars give. A navigator could drift 300 miles east or west of his course without knowing it.

The 21st Bomber Command is the second unit of the 20th Air Force to be announced. Hansell said the organization thus is able to take advantage of six months' experience gained by the 20th Command, operating in China, 2,700 miles away.

B-29 service organizations established themselves in the Marianas soon after the islands were seized. The Pacific division of the Army Air Forces Air Transport Command, under Brigadier General William Ord Ryan, assembled a huge fleet of C-54 Douglas Skymasters specifically for the tremendous air movement of supplies and personnel for the new Superfortress command.

New airfields on the United States west coast were turned over to the Air Transport Command. At intermediate Pacific bases, runways were lengthened and strengthened. The A. T. C. had charge of servicing, maintaining, housing and feeding the crews.

O'Donnel said ground echelons dug in and put up their own tents, cleared the canefields, built roads and even helped rid Saipan of hordes of flies and mosquitoes. Today, it is unnecessary to use mosquito nets on the island, and there are no flies whatsoever.

Army engineers built the airdromes in less than five months in a major engineering achievement of the Pacific war. Engineers tackled Aslito field on the sixth day after the invasion.

They had Thunderbolt fighters landing within twenty-four hours, and built the B-29 runways while the fields were being used by bombers, fighters and transport planes.

Engineers built a three-lane, black-topped highway direct from the coral quarries to the field. This "great haul" road is barred to all but coral truck traffic, and protected at crossings by regular metropolitan red and green stoplights.

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Announced In Washington

Washington, *Friday*, Nov. 24 (AP). Tokyo was attacked today by Superfortresses in a daylight mission launched from bases in the Mariana Islands, the War Department announced.

The mission was conducted by a newly established 21st Bomber Command operating from bases in Saipan approximately 1,500 miles to the south and east.

In Daylight Operation

The text of the War Department statement:

"A sizeable task force of B-29 aircraft of the 20th Air Force today attacked industrial targets in Tokyo, Gen. H. H. Arnold, in his capacity as commanding general of the 20th Air Force, announced at the War Department.

"The mission was a daylight operation by the newly-established 21st bomber command, under command of Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell, Jr., from bases on Saipan.

"A communique covering this operation will be issued when further details are available."

Arnold, in a statement, said that the 20th Air Force "today rocked the heart of Japan with bombs from a mighty ne wtask force of B-29 aircraft based on Saipan."

Proves Pacific Island Value

The attack, he added, "should be convincing proof that these far Pacific islands captured by our army and navy at great cost in men and materiel, have been put to the greatest possible use.

Tokyo's war industries have been badly hurt by a blow made possible by the Americans who fought and died for the Marianas. Now, as our American factories feed the voracious appetite of our B-29's with replacements and bombs, we will pound Japan's war machine out of existence."

The Air Forces' chief added that "no matter where the Japanese may try to hide their factories, we will seek them out and destroy them. We are going to do just that. Japan has sowed the wind, now let it reap the whirlwind."

Reports To Roosevelt

General Arnold, in a personal report to President Roosevelt on the new raid, said:

"Our air force returned to Tokyo. A task force of B-29 Superfortresses attacked the Japanese capital from bases in the Marianas.

"This operation is in no sense a hit-and-run raid. It is a calculated extension of our air power. Combined operations of the navy and the army in the Pacific have won these island bases from which our B-29s now may strike at will into the enemy homeland. No part of the Japanese Empire is now out of our range, no war factory too remote to feel our bombs. The battle for Japan has been joined.

"Battle Just Beginning"

"The systematic demolition of Japan's war production, begun six months ago from China bases, henceforth will be carried out with decisive vigor, softening up the Japanese heart for the ultimate invasion by combined United Nations land, sea and air forces.

"This will not be accomplished in a short time. The battle is just beginning. But today we opened against Tokyo an attack which will be carried on relentlessly from the air until the day of land-sea invasion."

More than two years have elapsed between the first and second bombing of the enemy capital. The first attack was made by 16 medium bombers launched from the deck of the carrier Hornet on April 18, 1942.

That flight was commanded by the then Lieut. Col. James Doolittle, now a lieutenant general and commander of the Eighth Air Force in Europe.

The civilized world was disturbed later by reports that some of the flyers who participated in the first raid had been executed by the Japanese.

The work of building the airfields in the Marianas was started at almost the moment the last organized enemy reseistance ceased in those islands now held by the United States. Saipan was secured on July 8 and Guam a few weeks later.

The 21st Bomber Command was activated on March 8, this year and started training at Smoky Hill air base, Selina, Kansas, a few weeks later.

Harmon Named Deputy

The announcement on the Tokyo attack also disclosed the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Millard Harmon as deputy commander of the 20th air force which is headed by Arnold.

In a statement Harmon asserted that "we have brought Japan within range of our Superfortresses from the east as well as from the west. No part of the homeland of Japan is now safe from land-based air attacks. We can hit where and when we choose."

In addition to the shortened distance for operations against Japan the new bases in the Mariannas have a great logistics advantage over operations from the China bases.

One of the big handicaps that had to be overcome in operating from China was supply—all fuel, bombs and other material had to be flown in from India until extension of an oil line into Burma shortened some of the supply route.

The existence of the 20th Bomber Comand was announced at the time of the first B-29 strike against Japanese territory—the steel works at Yawata, on Kyushu, on June 15.

With few exceptions, all missions of the 20th Bomber Command were flown from bases in China up to those reported through November 21. The attack on the enemy-held oil industry at Palembang, Sumatra, on August 10, was launched from bases outside China. B-29's attacking naval installations at the former British base of Singapore on November 5 took off from India.

In five months of operations from the China and India bases, the 20th Bomber Command's targets included Yawata, Sasebo, and Omura on Kyushu, in Japan's home island groups; Mukden, Ansnan, Dairen, Laoyao, Loyang, Kaieng, Nanking, and Shanghai in Japanese dominated China; Bangkok, Thailand; Rangoon in Burma; Palembang, Singapore and Formosa.

SUPERFORTS CAN CARRY TEN TONS OF BOMBS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(AP) A Superfortress can carry at least ten tons of bombs.

The Army Air forces revealed this today in announcing that a B-29 would be on exhibition at Washington this weekend.

With the plane will be shown supplies and equipment including a "bomb load showing the largest load carried so far by a B-29, forty 500 pound bombs," the announcement said.

The gasoline load of the plane "will be demonstrated by one hundred and sixty 50-gallon drums," the AAF said. This would indicate that the gasoline load of the giant plane is at least 8,000 gallons.

The announcement did not make clear whether the bomb load was possible with the 8,000 gallon fuel load (which would weigh 18 tons) or only with a minimum of fuel for comparatively short operations.

On November 3, the 20th Air force announced that a mission of B29's hitting Rangoon, Burma, carried "the largest bomb loads per airplane so far known to have been lifted in aerial warfare." The Rangoon strike was launched from bases in India, which would have made the mission about an 800-mile run.

REAL AIR BATTLE OF JAPAN IS SEEN BEGINNING SOON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(AP) There are increasing signs that the real air battle of Japan is now beginning, with America's B-29 strategic bombing force undertaking the destruction of the Japanese air force.

Along with the invasion of the Philippines this means that the strategy for finally crushing the Pacific enemy is going into full development—even though there may be 12 to 18 months more of fighting in the Pacific and Asia.

Four Main Objectives

This strategy has at least four main objectives:

1. To knock out the Japanese fleet. This was largely accomplished during the sea battle of the Philippines last month. But the Japanese will try to repair as many as possible of their ships.

2. To knock out the Japanese air force. The Nipponese have suffered enormous losses; the rate of attrition has been running 5 to 1 in favor of united fliers. But the enemy continues to restock his blasted air bases because his plane production capacity has not been even seriously hurt. Its destruction must be the first great purpose of the strategic bombing attacks on Japan.

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3. To exploit the invasion of the Philippines by conquering Luzon, from which the southern half of Japan's empire can be cut off from the northern half. This will also afford bases for the next seaborne invasions tightening the ring of American held islands around Japan.

4. To invade China, Japan or both and finally defeat the Japanese army wherever it can be found.

The Japanese High command can now see this pattern as clearly as anybody else and has begun to make counter-moves. The first was the ill-fated attempt to destroy the Leyte landing in the Philippines by a fleet action, which precipitated the big battle. Failing in that, the Japanese poured reinforcements into Leyte and obviously into Luzon also. This slows down the Philippines campaign but speeds up destruction of the Japanese army.

The latest counter-move was the enemy's fighter-plane challenge to the B-29 raid on Kyushu island, Japanese homeland, Tuesday. Significantly, a B-29 reconnaissance flight over the main island of Honshu was reported again today by Tokyo. Since it is to be expected that the advances of American forces in the Pacific will bring a steady increase in raids on Japan itself, it is evident that we are witnessing the beginning of the air battle of Japan, comparable to the air battle of Germany in which the Nazi air force was whittled down prior to the invasion of Europe.

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Jap Desperation Seen In Blows At B-29s

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—Japanese desperation vs. American determination, say military observers, is what's behind the attacks Nip fighter planes are risking against the big and heavily armed B-29 bombers.

The third Superfortress smash in a month against the vast Omura Aircraft Works on the homeland island of Kyushu supplied the proof Tuesday, they said.

Jap Reasoning

This is their reasoning:

It is virtually suicidal for a fighter to tangle with the terrific B-29. On the other hand, the Japanese just couldn't stand by and see their production facilities smashed.

So they ordered up strong fighter opposition and provided perhaps the greatest B-29 battle of the war. Two or three of the giant bombers were lost to Japanese pilots who got close enough to turn the trick.

The Japanese had tried closing in before with disastrous results. The loss Tuesday of 20 to 39 fighter craft and damaging of 22 others surely was expected in advance and counted worth the risk. Therefore, Japanese production must be feeling the pinch.

No Tricks Up Sleeves

The enemy had no tricks up his sleeve so far as the observers knew; no change in fighting technique; no aircraft improvement or discovery of some defense weakness in the B-29.

Enemy fighters had no part in previous B-29 losses which were due to anti-aircraft fire.

The new effort may have been an experiment, it was reasoned, and, if so, results were not encouraging.

A survey of communiques of the 20th Bomber Command showed 13 Superfortresses previously lost to enemy action, presumably ack-ack, or unaccounted for since it was organized June 15.

Japs Report Flight Over ...

San Francisco, Nov. 23 (AP) — A Superfortress made a reconnaissance flight today over the Ise Bay coastal area of the main Japanese island of Honshu, operating "apparently from a Marianas base," the Tokyo radio said.

The report, like that of a similar flight last week, was wholly unconfirmed. Ise Bay, on the Pacific side of the island, is the site of the heavily industrialized Nagova section.

ALLIES SEAL OFF ESCAPE ROUTE FOR 70,000 GERMANS

Fiercest Battle Since Invasion Rages into Seventh Day Near Cologne.

ENEMY FALLS BACK

U. S. Seventh Army Rips Through Saverne Gap to Close Death Trap.

Beatmer

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 23.—(AP) French armored forces fought their way toward the center of Strasbourg tonight after an 18-mile dash to the Rhine which sealed off the overland escape route for an estimated 70,000 troops of the German 19th army, now pinned against the almost bridgeless river.

The second spectacular Rhine breakthrough in five days, imperiling nearly one-seventh of the forces the Germans are believed to have committed on the Western front, came as the bitterest battle since the invasion thundered into its seventh day far to the north on the Cologne plain.

As the French Second Armored division pressed into the outskirts of Strasbourg against light resistance, the First French armored division more than 50 miles to the south seized Battenheim, four miles north of Mulhouse, and pushed on north up the Rhine.

Troops Close on Nazis

This was the southern jaw of a giant pincers reaching around the broken enemy Vosges mountain line, with the northern jaw formed by the French of the U. S. Seventh army which had sped through Saverne gap.

Although at Strasbourg they are farther from Berlin than their American and British Allies fighting inside the Reich in the Aachen area, the French advance to Strasbourg is the easternmost penetration on the Western front.

They are 370 miles from the German capital as the crow flies and over 400 miles from their landing point in southern France.

To the north in Germany, American and British troops fighting northeast of Geilenkirchen reported the opposition was as bitter as anything they had encountered since Normandy. The Germans counterattacked repeatedly in the areas of Hoven and Beeck on the northwest and southern approaches to Wurm.

The U. S. Third army cleared Oberleuken and advanced a mile in the Kesslingen area and increased its holdings on German soil east of Luxembourg. Other Third army forces gained two to four miles on a 25-mile front southeast of Metz where German resistance was in the nature of a rearguard action and nothing like the fierce fighting farther north.

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(More than 3,000 prisoners, including two generals, and much enemy equipment were taken by the French Second Armored division which drove into Strasbourg, a field dispatch said tonight. The western part of Strasbourg was reported cleared after stiff fighting.

(Wes Gallagher, Associated Press war correspondent with the U. S. Ninth army, reported tonight the capture of Pattern, an industrial town just northwest of Julich, representing a gain of about three miles from previously reported positions in this area).

Nazis Mass Boats

French and American forces were charging through three of the main Vosges passes, keeping up the frontal pressure, and the Germans were massing boats and barges along the Rhine in an effort to save all those that bomb-damaged bridges cannot handle.

Other forces of the Seventh, swinging north, joined up with elements of the U. S. Third army for a concerted push against the Saar industrial basin and the palatinate, lying to the east.

The Third army, battering forward two to four miles along a 35-mile front, reached the Saar border at two new undisclosed points, drove to within 15 miles of the stronghold of Saarbrucken, and pressed a mile deeper into Germany to bring 30 square miles under its control.

But for the U. S. First and Ninth and the British Second armies, locked knee deep in mud in furious battles on this Thanksgiving Day at the approaches to the Ruhr and Rhineland, it was hard and bitter slugging, yard by yard.

The Germans threw more of their new Tiger monster tanks against the U. S. Ninth army, which have knocked out more than 75 pieces of armor on this front.

In a deluge of rain—lashed horizontal by driving winds—the Ninth fought into Bourheim, less than two miles southeast of Julich, Koslar, about the same distance west, and Barmen, two and a half miles northwest. No more than 200 yards ahead was the Roer itself, and 25 miles beyond lies the Rhineland industrial city of Cologne.

The Germans had dug in their great tanks, or kept them lurking in the ruined villages nearby, and were employing more and more 170-MM artillery.

Yanks Enter Weisweiler

In a two-mile thrust beyond fallen Eschweiler, the U. S. First army edged into Weisweiler, 26 miles west of Cologne, but the Doughboys were heavily beset on both the north and south.

To the south, they were fighting tree by tree through the last of the gloomy Hurtgen forest after throwing off two early-morning counterattacks, one which was led by tanks.

A battle of tank against tank raged around the hamlet of Putzlohn, just north of Eschweiler, which the Doughboys took this morning, lost to a counterattack, then regained. In 48 hours the town changed hands five times.

The Germans were fighting to keep this crack army from crashing through to the Rhineland, and an American officer declared that "there just wasn't anything in World War one to compare with this, and the boys haven't fought so hard in all the invasion."

The British Second army on the northern edge of this front inside Germany seized Hoven and its strategic heights three miles north of Geilenkirchen, while other forces fought through Wurm, three miles northwest of Geilenkirchen.

From 15 to 20 miles to the northwest of this front, the Germans were pulling out of all Holland west of the Maas river in the face of other elements of the British Second, which drove to within three miles of the Mass stronghold of Venlo, delayed only by thick mine fields.

(German accounts said without Allied confirmation that the British had opened a big-scale assault along the Maas, and were believed about to strike northward toward the Ruhr from positions around Nijmegen, near the northern terminal of the Siegfried Line).

A front dispatch said the British cut a new gap into the German Maas bridgehead positions by taking Horst, seven miles northwest of Venlo, further imperiling the enemy stand at the threshold of the Ruhr.

French Tanks Lead Drive

The spectacular dash through Saverne pass to Strasbourg was spearheaded by elements of Brig. Gen. Jacques Le Clerc's Second French Armored division—which led the Allies into Paris—now fighting with the U. S. Seventh army as part of the 15th corps.

The lightning advance placed the Allies on three sides of Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz's 19th army, and the U. S. Seventh and French First armies were putting the squeeze on an estimated six to ten German divisions, estimated to total 70,000 men.

The French on the south who made the first breakthrough earlier this week reached Battenheim despite two counterattacks, and at that point were 18 miles south of Colmar.

Between these two forces, the Germans along more than 50 miles of the rain-swollen Rhine must escape over three bridges and by boats, barges and pontoons if they are to escape entrapment.

As far as is known, the great road and railway bridge over the Rhine at Strasbourg still stands.

Bad weather kept Allied air power from smashing at this mass-crossing attempt, reminiscent of the one forced on the Germans at the Seine after they lost the battle of Normandy.

The Americans were half way through Saales pass, south of the Caverne pass, and French and Americans were well into St. Marie, Bonhomme and Schulcht passes stretching down through the Vosges toward Belfort.

2 Villages Entered In Push For Cologne

London, Nov. 23 (AP)—American Ninth Army troops drove through deep mud and German steel into the Roer Valley villages of Koslar and Barmen today in a slow advance toward Cologne, 26 miles away, on the Rhine.

Both towns are north of the Hitler superhighway from Aachen to Berlin and it was along this wide concrete road that the Germans had massed the best and most of their troops in the west. Below the road, Ninth Army troops entered Bourheim, Pattern and Lohn to form a battering ram six miles wide and pointed directly at the bomb-ravaged Rhineland arsenal city of 768,000.

18 Miles From Strasbourg

A cold rain driven by gales added to the miseries of the doughboys. It denied air support for the columns of infantry, tanks and cannon moving through the thickly fortified zone before the Rhine. The Roer and its affluents were flooded.

On the Allied southern flank, American infantry and French tanks fanned out on the flat Rhine plain less than 18 miles from Strasbourg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine, in a complete breakthrough of resistance so spotty that the crack Allied assault teams were opposed by some Nazis who had been in the army less than a month. One company was composed entirely of deaf Germans.

Air Power Cut

The implication was obvious. Marshal von Runstedt was giving up Lorraine and doubtless Alsace, too, to save what he could from the debacle of the Vosges Mountain front, where it was estimated a few days ago that 70,000 troops of the enemy's 19th Army were nailed against the Rhine and caught between Allied forces less than 60 miles apart through the Saverne and Belfort gaps. French in the south advanced four miles from Mulhouse to Battenheim.

The soupy weather of rain, snow [illegible] fog kept Allied air power executing terrible slaughter. whole Allied air force was grou[illegible] ed yesterday except for a few s[illegible] ties in the south.

The Aachen front was a series of deep pools of mud and water in which American tanks and artillery slugged it out with new King Tiger tanks at point-blank range for the Roer river city of Julich, a mile and a half east of Koslar. The Tigers bearing six-inch armor, lurked in ruined towns on the Allied side of the Roer. Infantrymen and tank specialists said the battle before Julich was the fiercest struggle they had fought in this war.

British Near Venlo

British forces in Holland moved to within two miles of Venlo in the great bend of the Maas (Meuse) river, captured the highway town of Amerika and pushed through the worst minefields and mud encountered since the early days of the invasion in Normandy. Berlin said Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had opened a major attack toward the Ruhr arsenal after a ten-hour artillery barrage.

In the sector beyond Metz, United States Third Army forces advanced another mile into Germany.

The United States First Army, which captured the battered industrial city of Eschweiler yesterday, mopped up remaining opposition in near-by Durwiss and inched slowly forward in the dense and gloomy Hurtgen Forest against intense rifle, machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire.

Infantry of the First Army thrust two miles forward to the outskirts of Weisweiler, due east of Eschweiler, before dawn.

Counterattacks Repulsed

Southeast of Weisweiler, near Heistern, American infantry threw off two early morning German counterattacks. One was by infantry and tanks; the other by infantry only.

The battle in the north of the Cologne plain was described in front dispatches as the most severe since the breakthrough at St. Lo. Tanks, artillery and infantry all were violently engaged.

On the First Army's left, the Ninth Army overran several villages in a slow advance, but encountered dug-in Tiger tanks near Koslar. Resistance stiffened all along the Ninth Army front. Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's men destroyed seven tanks. Infantry in the Geilenkirchen sector captured a hamlet two miles northwest of Wurm and was fighting slowly into Wurm and Beeck.

Berlin Reports Heavy Barrage

Berlin declared that 1,000 Allied guns had opened up from the Ninth and First Army sectors while "fighter-bombers and tanks in numbers beggaring description attack us ceaselessly."

In a field dispatch, Associated Press Correspondent J. W. Gallagher said the Germans were wildly firing both V-1 flying bombs and V-2 rockets at Ninth Army rear areas, a development he said was "taken as an indication that the Nazis now are using everything they have in an effort to halt the advance of the Ninth and First armies threatening the vital Ruhr."

Above Geilenkirchen the British Second Army took Hoven and won high ground beyond Gereonsweiler in battling toward the Roer, first major terrain obstacle in the fortified Cologne plain.

Advance In Maas Sector

British troops cleaning out the last German pockets against the

Maas (Meuse) in Holland captured Baarlo in an advance on the threshold of the industrial Ruhr through oozing black mud. The bulk of the Germans were believed pulled back across the river, leaving only rearguards to delay the British advance upon Venlo. One British column moved more than a mile beyond captured Maasbree in conditions described thus by a 21st Army group spokesman:

"The going is absolutely shocking. The Germans planted masses and masses of mines all over the place. It's nothing but mud and mines, mines and mud.

Victors of Metz, where five isolated outlying forts held out, the United States Third Army men pushed another mile into Germany within 15 miles of the sprawling coal and steel city of Saarbrucken, a major rail hub. The Tenth Armored Division moved forward to Kesslingen, extending tank force control to 30 square miles of the Reich. Infantry of the Third was 14 miles due east of Metz, plunging toward the Rhine against reinforced German defenses.

Artillery Checks Drive

The Third Army made new advances inside Germany in the Ounsdorf area. Heavy artillery checked progress west of Merzig. The towns of Rohrbach, Angweiler, Bisping and Mittersheim were reached in the Dieuze area.

Other units drove north through the Maginot Line beyond Bambuderstroff, six miles from the German border.

A field dispatch reported that mechanized cavalry forces had straightened the southern end of the Third Army front with a gain of several miles and linked up with the left flank of the advancing United States Seventh Army. An infantry advance of four miles straightened the Third Army lines 14 miles east of Metz.

Hopes prevailed in the south for the destruction of a large segment of Field Marshal General Johannes Blaskowitz's 19th Army.

North From Mulhouse

The French First Army continued it advance through Alsace on Colmar, thrusting north through the Rhine Valley from captured Mulhouse. Strong pockets of Germans still fought in the eastern outlet of the Belfort Gap, but Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique said their counterattacks had been contained.

Another force of French armor and American Seventh Army infantry provided the upper arm of a terrific squeeze on the survivors of the German 19th Army by crashing through the lower Vosges before Saverne, in the northern corridor to the Rhine and Strasbourg.

The French Second Armored Division took Weithersweiler and Birkenwald, in the hills, then closed in to take Saverne from the north and south. The American 44th Infantry, formerly the New Jersey National Guard, joined them and today the team was pressing forward toward the German frontier, the communique said.

It appeared that in the Saverne sector, as in the extreme south, the French would be first to the Rhine.

"All On Same Team"

"We don't care who does the job so long as it's done," declared Lieut. Col. Herbert Snyder, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the 44th's intelligence chief. "We're all on the same team, you know."

A reconnaissance pilot declared the Germans were falling back in confusion from the Saverne area toward Strasbourg.

Between the flying wings of Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers' Sixth Army group (the American Seventh and French First armies) offensive in the Vosges; other units took the charred ruins of St. Die, which the Germans had burned in retreat. Others rolled up extensive gains east of the Meurthe river.

2 Generals Taken at Strasbourg

ALLIED SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, France, Nov 23 (AP)—More than 3,000 prisoners, including two generals, and much enemy equipment were taken by the French Second Armored Division, which drove into Strasbourg on the French bank of the Rhine today.

The western part of Strasbourg was reported cleared tonight after stiff fighting.

The German generals captured following the spectacular breakthrough at Saverne Gap were Maj. Gen. Bruhn, commander of the 553d Infantry Division, and Gen. Werner von Gilsa, commander of the Eighty-ninth Infantry Corps.

Nazis Holding Rhine Bastion at Swiss Frontier

French Shelling Huningue, Just Inside Own Border, as S. S. Troops Hang On

AT THE FRENCH-SWISS-GERMAN FRONTIER, Nov. 23 (AP).—French artillery is shelling without pause the German-held town of Huningue, just inside France. Thousands of Nazi S. S. (Elite Guard) troops are reported to have been ordered to fight to the last man there to prevent the Allies from reaching the Rhine at this strategic point.

With the arrival of reinforcements, the French were expected to loose a full-scale attack on the town and send thousands more refugees streaming into Switzerland. The French hold St. Louis only about a mile from Huningue. People at the frontier can hear the French heavy guns roar in Alsace and seconds later see the shells smash into the battered German village of Loerrach, only a few hundred yards away.

Throughout last night the artillery duel raged at the very outskirts of neutral but militantly ready Basel. Many Swiss stood on hills overlooking their own brightly lighted city and watched the flash of the French guns.

Occasionally a German gun answered, but there was only silence from the mighty German fortress of Istein, five miles northeast of Basel. That fortress, hewn from the solid rock and controlling the lower Alsace approaches to the Rhine, has not lived up to its reputation as the German Verdun.

If it had done so it could have blasted Mulhouse, St. Louis and other Alsatian towns into rubble. Some observers believe Istein's big guns were dismantled long ago and sent to the Atlantic wall.

All last night, ambulances shuttled wounded French and Germans to hospitals in Basel.

SAVERNE FALLS

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, France, Nov. 23—(AP) The U. S. Seventh army's 15th corps, attacking from the west and east, today captured Phalsburg, four miles west of Saverne. It was one of the enemy's last defense zones at the entrance to Saverne gap. The French scored further gains north of Mulhouse and in the Belfort gap and south Vosges.

REDS RESUME SLOVAK DRIVE

Gain Up To 16 Miles And Retake Csap Rail Junction

London, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Red army resumed its offensive in Czechslovakia west of Ungvar today, grinding through rain and mud for gains of as much as 16 miles on a 25-mile front. At the same time the Russians recaptured the famous wine center of Tokaj in northern Hungary.

The operations by Marshal Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian army in Slovakia and Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army in Hungary gave the Russians a virtually continuous active front of about 55 miles stretching across the frontier northeast from Tokaj to Sobrance, a town ten miles northwest of Ungvar.

Again Take Rail Junction

In the fresh drive in Slovakia Petrov's army again seized the railway junction of Csap (Cop), which has changed hands several times in recent weeks, and occupied more than 30 other populated places.

The offensive apparently was aimed at the big highway and railway hub of Kassa (Kosice), approximately 40 miles west of the fighting today. Sobrance is on the main highway leading there from Ungvar, capital of the Carpatho-Ukraine.

A chain of hills about 800 feet high must be crossed to reach Kassa, but once this is accomplished the Russians would have practically a straight front from Miskolc, the northern Hungarian rail center, into Poland.

Strike Due West

In today's fighting Soviet forces smashed due west of Ungvar 16 miles to Budkovce.

The Russian communique said more than 3,000 German and Hungarian prisoners were taken in the fighting north and northwest of Csap and also announced the capture of more than 2,500 of the enemy in two days of battle in Hungary. Moscow said this brought the total of prisoners taken in Hungary since November 8 to 14,470.

The Russians' announcement of the recapture of Tokaj came a day after the Germans had said they had evacuated the famous wine town and a few hours later than a Romanian communique which said Romanian troops and Soviet forces had moved in.

Take Town East Of Miskolc

Moscow also said Tarcal, three miles west of Tokaj and 25 east of Miskolc, was taken during the day. This indicated that Malinovsky, already besieging Miskolc from the south, might soon be pounding the city from the east.

There was not fresh report in the communique concerning the fighting for the Hungarian capital of Budapest.

A Russian war correspondent at the front, however, said fugitives from Budapest told of the capital being in an uproar, with barricades going up in the streets and demolitions under way. They reported the puppet Government of Premier Ferenc Szalasi had crossed the Danube into the Buda section of the city. Other European radios claimed Szalasi and his clique had fled Budapest.

Tells Of Danube Crossing

Col. Ernst von Hammer, German radio commentator, said strong Soviet forces had succeeded in crossing the eastern branch of the Danube below Budapest and was taking a firm hold on the island of Csepel.

Moscow's communique said three heavily fortified places on the Island of Saare, guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, were captured by the Russians and that a German garrison on the island's Sworbe peninsula, jutting to the south had been pressed back against the sea.

The war bulletin also told of a naval battle off the peninsula in which the Red Banner Baltic Fleet sank a Nazi torpedo boat Monday and said aircraft of the fleet sank a 4,000-ton enemy transport.

After a sudden Soviet surge in Latvia, reported by the Germans, the Russians apparently have slackened their pressure there.

Rain And Mud Slow Russ Drive

Moscow, Nov. 23 (AP)—Russian assault forces inched closer today to the Hungarian communications strongpoints of Hatvan, Eger and Miskolc in hand-to-hand fighting along the 85-mile battle line northeast of Budapest.

Chilly rain and deep mud slowed Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's offensive, but the Soviet communique listed six villages captured and 43 German tanks knocked out against fierce counterattacks by Hungarian and SS (Elite Guard) Nazi units.

Nazi Defense Vigorous

Front dispatches, emphasizing the vigor of the Nazi defense, reported 12 counterattacks were repulsed at Heviz-Gyor, a town just south of the Budapest-Hatvan railway captured yesterday by the Russians.

The Soviet communique said further gains were made in the area of fallen Gyongyos, stronghold in the foothills of the Matra Mountains, from which Red army tanks were fanning out in the huge sweep around Budapest toward Czechoslovakia and invasion routes to southern Germany.

Hundreds Of Russ Liberated

Russian front-line dispatches said conquered Hungary was replete with contrasts of squalid villages and luxurious castles and claimed that hundreds of Soviet citizens were liberated from years of forced labor on Magyar estates.

Other published reports here said Hungarians had been killing Russian wounded and torturing captured Red army nurses.

Romanians Take Tokaj

(The Romanian high command announced that troops of the Fourth Romanian Army, "in close collaboration with allied Soviet troops," had captured the town and height of Tokaj, 115 miles northeast of Budapest, and penetrated deeply into Hungarian territory to the west.

(The broadcast communique was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. The Berlin radio admitted the loss of Tokaj yesterday.)

The early morning supplement of the Soviet communique broke several days of official silence about East Prussia and the area above Warsaw, reporting the repulse of a German reconnoitering outfit in East Prussia and heavy patrol combat around the Polish town of Pultusk.

CHURCHILL DEPICTS U. S. AS TOP POWER

Thanksgiving Speech Cites Military, Naval And Air Power

London, Nov. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, in a Thanksgiving speech to an Anglo-American audience, tonight hailed the United States as the world's greatest military power and declared that together the Allies were moving irresistibly "and, perhaps, with God's aid, swiftly towards victorious peace."

Nearly 8,000 people, including many hundreds of American servicemen, jammed Albert Hall to hear a gala concert dedicated to the United States and its traditional holiday.

Cheered By Audience

The audience rose and cheered when Churchill entered a box to hear the program conducted by John Barbirolli, formerly conductor of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, and again when he mounted a flag-draped platform behind which hung a huge portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

The Prime Minister said Americans never had more justification for thanksgiving than today, "when we see that in three or four years the United States has, in sober fact, become the greatest military, naval and air power in the world."

Text Of Address

Following is the text of the speech:

"My lords, ladies and gentlemen, subjects of His Majesty the King, citizens of the United States.

"We have come here tonight to add our celebration to those which are going forward all over the world wherever Allied troops are fighting in bivouacs and dugouts, on battlefields, on the high seas and in the highest air.

"Always this annual festival has been dear to the hearts of the American people. Always there has been that desire for thanksgiving and never, I think, has there been more justification, more compulsive need than now.

Fit Cause For Thanksgiving

"It is your day of thanksgiving and when we feel the truth of the facts which are before us, that in three or four years the peaceful, peace-loving people of the United States—with all the variety and freedom of their life in such contrast to the iron discipline which has governed many other communities—when we see that in three or four years the United States has in sober fact become the greatest military, naval and air power in the world—that, I say to you in this time of war, is itself a subject for profound thanksgiving.

"We are moving forward in this struggle which spreads over all the lands and all the oceans; we are moving forward surely, steadily, irresistibly, and perhaps with God's aid, swiftly toward victorious peace.

"There again is a fitting reason for thanksgiving, but I have spoken of American thanksgiving. Tonight here, representative of vaster audiences and greater forces moving outside this hall, it is a British and American thanksgiving that we may celebrate today. And why is that? It is under the compulsion of mysterious and all-powerful destiny we are together.

Greater Thanksgivng Ahead

"We are joined together, shedding our blood side by side, struggling for the same ideals and

joined together until the triumph of the great causes which we serve has been made manifest.

"But there is a greater Thanksgiving Day which still shines ahead, which beckons the bold and loyal and warm-hearted, and that is when this union of action which has been forced upon us by wars against tyranny, which we have maintained during those dark and fearful days, shall become a lasting union of sympathy and feeling and loyalty and hope between all the British and American peoples wherever they may dwell. Then indeed there will be a day of thanksgiving and one in which all the world will share."

SLAV FEDERATION IS PLEDGED BY TITO

Democratic Yugoslav States to Seek Close Collaboration in Balkans, He Says

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Marshal Tito said today that a federal democratic government would be established in Yugoslavia and that it would apply all its powers "to the closest collaboration and rapprochement with its Balkan neighbors," particularly Bulgaria.

In an interview with Stemjan Bristeff, a Bulgarian newspaperman, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio and monitored in London, Tito explained that the new Yugoslavia would consist of six federal units—Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Bosnia and Hercegovina—and Montenegro.

It was the first official statement disclosing any particulars of the recently concluded agreement between Tito and Dr. Ivan Subasitch, Premier in the exiled Yugoslav Government.

Plan Discussed in Moscow

Dr. Subasitch saw Premier Joseph Stalin in Moscow yesterday. Details of the new Yugoslav administrative machinery, which it is understood will consist of a regency, a cabinet with twenty-eight members and ministers of state for the six federal districts, may be announced soon from the Soviet capital, a diplomatic source said.

"Each federal unit," Tito said, "will have its national government. At the head of federative democratic Yugoslavia will be one single government. The final internal organization will be carried out—after the liberation of the country—through the constitutional assembly, to which the peoples will send their representatives elected in free elections."

The path of the new Yugoslavia, he added, will be the economic and cultural development of the country and the strengthening of the brotherhood and unity "that safeguard complete progress in every respect inside the country and the power of the country outside."

Tito said collaboration and rapprochement would guarantee that differences never again would appear in the Balkans.

"Conditions have been created for it," he declared, "because the old anti-national regimes have been an interview with the Sofia newspaper Slavyanski Yug, which was removed from power and replaced by truly national representatives."

Macedonia Freed Of Nazis

London, Nov. 23 (AP)—Clearing of the last of the Germans from Macedonia was reported today in Marshal Tito's communique.

The final phase was the annihilation of more than 3,000 Germans encircled in the upper Vardar Valley and capture of Icevo, Gostivar and Tetovo, the broadcast bulletin said.

Polish Electoral Law Drafted By Government

London, Nov. 23 (AP)—The draft of a new electoral law "to insure Poland a free, democratic Parliament" after liberation was disclosed today by the exiled Government of Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk.

Under its terms, members of both houses—the Sejo, or Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate—will be chosen on the basis "of universal, equal, direct, secret and proportional suffrage," with the polls open to all citizens over 21, including women.

The law contemplates the division of Poland into constituencies from which 300 Deputies and 100 Senators would be chosen, five sixths of them directly and the balance from state-wide lists made up of candidates chosen by Poland's political parties.

Technical organization of the election would be supervised by a body independent of the Government and presided over by judges, while members of the central electoral committee would be chosen by the underground parliament's Council of National Unity.

Yanks at Battlefronts Enjoy Turkey Dinners on Thanksgiving

LONDON, Nov. 24—(AP) Turkey dinners went to soldiers in the front lines of Europe and Asia today and thousands of their comrades at administrative and supply posts through the world attended religious services and social functions as Americans overseas celebrated Thanksgiving Day.

Some 4,000 American soldiers, sailors, nurses and Red Cross workers trooped into bomb-scarred Westminster Abbey to offer hymns and prayers in this resting place of many of England's illustrious dead.

Around the rest of the world Americans celebrated in various ways: at the cathedral of Reims in France, at the embassy in Moscow, under air raid alarm in Chungking, with canned turkey in India and with an illegal peacock or two in Burma.

In the front lines everywhere the day was celebrated as well as possible in front of the enemy's guns, under the endless and perilous strain of war, in mud and blood.

The insecurity of war touched those in Westminster Abbey were in London and on the continent alike. Formally-clad Ambassador John G. Winant read President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation from an altar protected by sandbags, while men at the front crouched in foxholes or shattered buildings to snatch a moment which was a link with home.

Low streamed through one of the few stained glass windows not hidden away in bombproof vaults as the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Bishop of southern Ohio, prayed for a lasting peace to follow the war.

"Give us the strength to travel the hard road of courage," he asked.

Adm. Harold R. Stark, commander of U. S. Naval forces in Europe, Maj. Gen. J. C. H. Lee, deputy commander of the European theater of operations, A. V. Alexander, first lord of the Admiralty, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal were among the visitors at the Abbey.

With Ambassador Winant, they went to a reception and luncheon at the American Society in London, where they joined Charles P. Manship, Baton Rouge publisher, who is chief liaison officer for British-American censorship, and others in a Thanksgiving celebration.

Thanksgiving became a joint American-British holiday throughout England as Britons joined in to a greater extent than ever before.

One hundred American soldiers and nurses were guests of the city of Boston, Eng., where the Pilgrims gathered before boarding the Mayflower for the New World.

From the continent Gen. Eisenhower in a Thanksgiving Day broadcast to the United States called upon Americans to oversubscribe the Sixth War loan and then transform the money quickly into vital fighting equipment which is "needed now."

"There is just one way to gain the peace we want," the Allied Supreme commander said. "Each of us must work with ever-increasing devotion and effectiveness up to the day the enemy capitulates."

American soldiers in India were feasted on canned turkey and square pumpkin pie, at least in New Delhi, while in the front lines, if experience of former Thanksgivings be taken as a guide, K-rations may have provided much of the fare.

In Burma some of the American troops were known to have been fattening chickens for two months, reluctant to depend on the dropping of canned turkey by plane. Some feasted on peacock, however illegal.

In Chungking Americans ate a turkeyless Thanksgiving dinner tonight under threat of Japanese air attack. An alarm was sounded at 6:36 p.m., but no raid matrialized and the all-clear came two hours later.

Berlin Reports Better And Better Robot Bombs

London, Nov. 23 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast asserted today that "continuous improvement" had been made in robot and rocket bombs and that the range of the vengeance weapons "is no longer a problem, in spite of the withdrawal of the German front line."

"The flying bombs are becoming more and more the flying artillery of the German army," the DNB account said. "The target aiming has been perfected to such a degree that flying bombs may be used against important small enemy centers within the front line."

GOEBBELS IS 'GLOOMY'

LONDON, Nov. 23—(AP) In one of his gloomiest articles, Nazi propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels declared tonight that the Germans are fighting now "armed with stoicism" and that "history surely cannot be so unjust" as to let Germany lose.

"It would be quite incomprehensible and completely unbearable if this woeful pilgrimage of the German people were not crowned with success," Goebbels said in his weekly article in the magazine Das Reich broadcast by the German radio.

Germans Told to Ignore The Rumors About Hitler

Radio Calls Foreign Reports 'Fairy Tales'

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP).—The German people were told today by a Nazi spokesman to pay no attention to foreign "fairy tales" about Adolf Hitler's silence.

It was the first time the German home radio has mentioned foreign theories about Hitler's disappearance from the limelight. The fact that it was necessary bore out reports that rumors and fears are sweeping the Reich that something has happened to Der Fuehrer.

The German broadcast, heard here by the Ministry of Information, offered the same explanation as before—that Hitler was too busy at his headquarters to make his usual address to the nation on the Nov. 9 anniversary of the 1923 Munich beer-cellar putsch.

The Nazi spokesman, however, gave no further clew as to Hitler's health or whereabouts.

Hitler last broadcast on July 21—the day after an alleged attempt was made on his life. In both Allied and neutral countries there have been published reports that he is dead or mad, or has been sidetracked by Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief.

REPORTS HESS WEPT ON D-DAY

London Paper Says He Thinks Germany Is Beaten

London, Nov. 23 (AP)—To hear the London *Daily Star* tell it, Rudolph Hess—most celebrated Nazi prisoner in Britain's hands—has wilted under news of Allied victories and thinks Germany "is beaten forever."

The *Star* said today Hess wept on D-day, gloomily predicted Germany was beaten when France was overrun, and now is anti-Heinrich Himmler, because he says Himmler betrayed Adolf Hitler.

Hess, said the newspaper, now is living in a bungalow in a prisoner of war camp "somewhere in England."

Now Disillusioned

The former No. 2 Nazi, who came parachuting down into Britain in the spring of 1941 in one of the war's oddest episodes, hears German and British broadcasts.

"At last," said the *Star*, "Hess is completely disillusioned. Our victories in Africa and Italy shook him. D-day in Normandy was for him a crowning ignominy and he wept.

"When Eisenhower overran France, he sank into a strange apathy. He would go days without speaking. He hardly ate. Germany is beaten forever, he once said.

Sank Into Glum Despair

"The attempted assassination of Hitler and the generals' plot was another shock."

The *Star* added that it was thought at one time his mind might give way under the strain.

"Fits of acute depression alternated with paroxysms of Anglophobia," the paper said. "He wanted to be allowed to return to Germany with peace proposals. Now he has sunk into glum despair."

BOMBERS HAMMER OIL PLANT IN REICH

Allied Air Fleets Pound Gelsenkirchen, Meet Light Resistance.

LONDON, Nov. 23—(AP) A detachment of 150 Fortresses of the U.S. Eighth Air force, escorted by 75 Mustangs, jabbed the Nordstern synthetic oil plant at Gelsenkirchen—which normally produces 30,000 tons of fuel monthly—with 500 tons of bombs today and a few hours later RAF Lancasters followed up with another blow at the same target.

The American attack was made under such adverse weather conditions that special instruments were used to lay down the explosives. Only meager flak was encountered and no German planes were seen. All bombers returned safely but three fighters were missing.

Meanwhile, a small force of Italy-based 15th Air force Liberators hammered military targets in Austria and Yugoslavia. A narrow gauge rail route from Serajevo to Brod—the only line open to the Germans fleeing from central Yugoslavia—was bombed.

Poor weather for the second successive day limited operations against Germany's oil supplies after they were heavily pounded in a 24-hour attack by nearly 3,000 Allied bombers.

Hundreds of Allied warplanes blasted German positions guarding Faenza and Bologna in northern Italy with thousands of fragmentation bombs in an effort to soften defenses still holding Allied armies to gains of a few yards daily.

Kinnard Leads Fighter Group

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Claiborne H. Kinnard Jr., 32-year-old fighter pilot from Franklin, Tenn., has assumed command of the Fourth Fighter Group of the United States Eighth Air Force, headquarters announced today. Colonel Kinnard, who has destroyed six enemy planes in aerial combat and fifteen by strafing, succeeds Col. Don Blakeslee, Fairport Harbor, Ohio, who has been ordered to a new assignment in the United States.

Britain Honors Lt. Col. Dupuy

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Trevor N. Dupuy, 28-year-old West Pointer from Bronxville, N. Y., has received the British Distinguished Service Order for outstanding artillery work and personal bravery when cooperating with the Thirty-sixth British Division's advance in North Burma, it was announced today. Colonel Dupuy's father is Col. Ernest Dupuy, SHAEF public relations officer in Europe.

Voroshiloff Seen In Far East Post

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 23—The German-controlled Budapest radio said tonight it had learned "from reliable sources" that Russia's Marshal Klementy Voroshiloff had been appointed "Commander-

Chief in the Far East and has probably already taken up his new post."

It was announced yesterday in Moscow that Marshal Voroshiloff had been relieved by Premier Joseph Stalin of his duties as a member of the Soviet State Committee of Defense.

The Berlin radio gave out the same report and quoted a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman as saying: "If Stalin decided to send such an important man as Voroshiloff to the Far East some definite developments might be expected there."

Voroshilov Seen In Line For New Post

By Henry C. Cassidy

[Former Chief of the Associated Press Moscow Bureau]

Washington, Nov. 23—Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, having made his exit from the Moscow scene as a soldier, may turn up again as a statesman.

Experienced observers of Soviet affairs considered it possible that he would be appointed Russian delegate to the prospective United Nations peace conference next year and serve on the World Security Council.

Release Not A Demotion

Moscow's announcement yesterday that Voroshilov had been released from the State Committee of Defense was considered not a demotion, but a transfer for Marshal Stalin's old comrade in arms.

Voroshilov derived his power from his position as No. 3 man in the Politburo of the Communist Party, next only to Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov, rather than from his specific assignment to other posts. As long as he retained his party place, it would appear, his power stayed unimpaired.

Free For Other Work

His release from the Defense Committee, however, freed him for other work, such as that of postwar planning and administration.

Maxim Litvinov, former Ambassador to the United States, and Ivan Maisky, former Ambassador to Great Britain, had already been assigned as vice-commisars of foreign affairs, and Voroshilov was assigned as vice-commissars of foreign.

Voroshilov began to take an active part in diplomacy after returning from his command of the northwestern front in 1941. He acted as a Soviet delegate to the Moscow and Tehran conferences last year, and participated this year in the Finnish armistice negotiations.

Diplomats who have worked with the Russians in international negotiations say there is an evident Soviet shortage of personnel equipped for such undertakings. Vice-Commissar Andrei Vyshinsky has been shouldering virtually the entire work of Soviet special missions abroad.

With Marshal Stalin and Molotov forced to remain close to Moscow, assignment of Voroshilov to international negotiations would give the Russians a diplomat with the confidence of his leaders and sufficient authority to act.

Cigarette Black Market Warning By Eisenhower

Paris, Nov. 23 (AP)—General Eisenhower has ordered the court-martial of any service personnel engaged in black-market sales of cigarettes, it was disclosed today.

The supreme commander, ordering an investigation of reports of illegal sales, expressed determination to see that the distribution of cigarettes in this war theater is equalized if at all possible.

Communications zone headquarters, which is in charge of cigarette distribution, soon will effect a distribution at the rate of five packages weekly to combat troops and two packages to forces in rear areas. Officers and men in rear areas have been allowed no cigarettes in the last two weeks in order to maintain the issue of seven packs a week to combat men.

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Overseas Cigarette Lack, Supply Problem

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—The overseas cigarette shortage was attributed by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, today principally to supply and distribution problems connected with the current offensive.

Stimson said he had been informed the deficiency "will be corrected as soon as possible." Front line troops are affected less than those in the rear, he said.

"Troops subsisting on the C and K rations receive cigarettes as part of the ration," the Secretary explained. "In addition, commanders are making every effort to see that any shortage will be absorbed mainly by troops not actually in combat."

Critically needed military supplies for the offensive are given priority over cigarettes and other materials, Stimson made clear. Cigarette sales in post exchanges in France and England were halted this week to everyone but Air Forces personnel. This action was termed merely temporary.

Eisenhower Aide Becomes WAC

Paris, Nov. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Kay Summersby, driver-secretary for General Eisenhower, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the WAC. She has driven for Eisenhower 2½ years. A British subject, she obtained the consent of her Government to become a WAC.

167 Rhine Crossings Available To Germans

Supreme Allied Expeditionary Force Headquarters, Paris, Nov. 23 (AP)—Latest intelligence reports show the Germans have available 167 crossings over the Rhine river between Wesel in northwestern Germany and Basel, Switzerland.

Of this number, 75 are bridges of various types and the remainder are ferries. The bridges include 27 of pontoon construction, of which all except four are between Mannheim and Basel on the southern end of the front.

Between Wesel and Coblenz there are eight rail bridges, 14 highway bridges, one combination road and rail structure and one pontoon type. Between Coblenz and Mannheim there are four rail and four highway bridges, one combination and three pontoon. Between Mannheim and Basel there are four rail, ten highway, two combination and 23 pontoon bridges.

U. S. TROOPS NAMED IN LORIENT EXCHANGE

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP)—Censorship released today the names of the American officers and soldiers involved in a prisoner exchange in the German-held Lorient sector of France Nov. 16.

A six-hour armistice at the drab fishing village of Le Magour permitted the trading of seventy-nine German captives for a like number of Americans by motor boat across the Etel River.

The Americans, some held as long as ninety days, were boisterous, bearded and cheerful. They were hustled away to a rest camp where they were deloused, provided fresh clothing and given an elaborate dinner and entertainment.

Franco Foes Form Junta

Paris, Nov. 23 (AP)—Representatives of five Spanish Republican party organizations living in the Paris region formed a "Spanish Liberation Junta" today to campaign for the ouster of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and return to a republic under the 1931 constitution.

"Hands-Off" Policy Advocated

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 24 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook's London Daily Express said today in an editorial that Great Britain should adopt a hands-off policy in any move to overthrow General Franco.

"If Britain is wise she will allow the Spanish situation to evolve without active interference on her part," says The Express. "By so doing, Britain will be free to take any advantage that may be offered by a change of Government, without assuming responsibility for its defects, its crimes or even its continued existence."

DOUGHBOYS ENJOY HOLIDAY IN PARIS

Colburn

PARIS, Nov. 23 — (AP) Hundreds of American soldiers spent Thanksgiving in Paris today, and so busy does a man become in this war that many had forgot about the traditional holiday until they arrived — some on the first leave in 169 days.

"My gosh, it's Thanksgiving," was a common expression of soldiers entering the Red Cross rainbow corner to get a 48-hour breathing spell from the mud and death of the combat zone.

Turkey was on the menu of nearly every mess, although troops in the front line ate canned rations and some outfits, rushing supplies to the front, dipped into "K" rations for their Thanksgiving.

Despite the heavy fighting on the Western front, truck-loads of mud-begrimed combat troops poured into Paris, getting a much needed rest. Some of them had ridden 13 hours on hard truck seats through rain and mud to get their first bath in weeks.

"Paris looks good to us," said Clyde Nanney, Shelby, N. C. "it is our first leave since D-day."

He was just in from the Aachen front.

Hundreds of GI's ate a free turkey dinner — the Red Cross abolished its usual 20-cent meal charge because of the holiday — at Rainbow Corner in the Hotel de Paris, where last Thanksgiving German staff officers were wining and dining.

Few Parisians were aware of this Thanksgiving Day or the significance of the occasion, and few appeared even aware of the Americans, who were sloppy and dirty in battle dress.

Fear Attempt on Giraud

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP)—The newspaper Paris Presse reported today that police were investigating a series of blasts in towns throughout France that came after explosions in a restaurant at Royat where a few hours previously Gen. Henri Honore Giraud had been eating. The bombs exploded in the early morning, shattering the building, the newspaper said. General Giraud, former co-leader of the French Committee of National Liberation, had planned to return there for lunch. Police have not established a definite connection between the explosions and General Giraud's presence.

Wodehouse Detained

Paris, Nov. 23 (AP) — The police announced officially today that P. G. Wodehouse, British novelist, had been released after spending three nights in a police station, but it was disclosed later that he was still detained.

Although it was understood authorities had agreed not to press charges that Wodehouse aided the Germans by broadcasts from Germany in 1941 provided he left the Paris area, indications were that he would not be released until tomorrow at the earliest, pending arrangements for his residence under surveillance in the country.

Both the press and Mrs. Wodehouse were formally advised this morning that the author had been freed. Mrs. Wodehouse was awaiting him at their hotel when a British consulate representative told her that the release was deferred.

Robot Tanks Used Again

With the United States Ninth Army in Germany, Nov. 22 (AP—Delayed)—The Germans used explosive-filled robot tanks against the Ninth Army today and an increasing number of V-1 robot bombs and V-2 rockets over the entire Western front.

Robot tanks first appeared in Italy on the Anzio beachhead and in Russia. Controlled by wires stretched back to German lines, they were not particularly successful. At one time the Germans described the little tanks as V-4 weapons in Hitler's secret series.

The Germans apparently are devoting considerable manpower to manufacturing and developing the V (Vengeance) weapons. They have been used increasingly for two weeks. Many bomb and rocket launching sites must have been prepared inside Germany.

88,245 were killed. This was an increase of 16,724 since a previous report covering casualties reported through October 28.

Tankmen Brave Nazi Fire To Save Comrade

NOV 24 1944

By J. W. Gallagher

With the United States Ninth Army, Germany, Nov. 22 (AP—Delayed)—American infantry and tanks lunged stubbornly forward today through deep mud and water around the Roer river town of Julich on the direct road to Cologne.

Despite gales and torrent, the advance gained steadily and the toll of Ninth Army captives since November 16 reached 6,000.

Considerable losses were suffered by the Americans. The fighting was marked by many acts of heroism which almost passed unnoticed.

Refuse To Leave Him

Sergt. Harry Densmore, light-tank commander from Bay City, Mich., told how a tankman whose machine had been set afire by an "88" shell which cut off both his legs, lay in the pyre and groaned. When Densmore and his crew jumped from their tank while shells fell all around, the wounded man shouted:

"Get back in your tank and get out of here before you get hit. Leave me here."

Densmore and his men, however, loaded the wounded man and another, frightfully burned, on their tank and took them to a dressing station.

Back For Repairs

Densmore's tank came out of the line for repairs today and the crew's chief interest was in what happened to their pet mouse. The last night, but he hasn't shown up today; the shelling must have discouraged him," one of the base men said.

Corporal Allen Noland of the medium tank Handy G, which had a track blown off by a mine, said this of the battle:

"You want to hand it to those infantry guys we have been fighting with. They stayed right there with us all the time and it was hot up there around that Kraut town, Gereonsweiler."

Tanks Meet Headon

The crew of the tank, Heaven, met a King Tiger headon and took five shots at it, all of which missed.

"We ducked behind a house and every time we came out, that Tiger would let fly," said Corporal Harold Hes, Gettysburg, Pa.

"I don't want to see any more of those Tigers," said James Harris, Hartwell, Ga., and Radio Operator John Kyser, Birmingham, Ala., agreed.

The King Tiger is Hitler's latest model. It has more than six inches of armor in front.

Dutch Hunger Strikes Seen Unless Food Comes

Eindhoven, Holland, Nov. 23 (AP). A peaceful demonstration two days ago protesting a lack of food in the Eindhoven area has resulted in a slight increase in fats and meats supplied by Allied armies.

This success has aroused the rest of liberated Holland and there are threats from all the larger cities of massed hunger strikes unless food allotments are increased.

Baltimore Yank Says Paris Is

30.24 — 20617

'GI's Dream'

Fronhove, Germany, Nov. 23 (AP). A sergeant walks up to a soldier in the bitterly cold rain through a street flowing with foot-deep syrupy mud and says: "Okay, Bud; pack up—you're going to Paris."

It sounds like a hallucination, but it is happening these cheerless days along the Western front. A few doughboys are being picked from each company for 48-hour passes in Paris—a heavenly 48-hour respite from K rations, dead men and constant shellfire that tightens the stomach into knots.

Instead of attacking the next town with his buddies and getting shot at, the soldier is whisked 250 miles away on a truck to sip champagne and gaze upon mademoiselles.

"Paris Is GI's Dream"

Lieut. George Stewart, of Atlanta, Ga., attached to a Ninth Army front-line unit, said the plan was to furnish every combat soldier with a Paris leave, but the doughboys who have been at the front get top priority. Passes are for 48 hours, exclusive of travel time.

"Paris is a GI's dream," exclaimed T/5 Carl Brooks, of 3801½ Woodbine avenue, Baltimore, who just had returned from the capital. "The Red Cross put us up in a beautiful hotel room which would cost at least $10 at home. And get this—we had a private bath with hot water.

Champagne Chosen

"I spent my two evenings drinking cognac with champagne chasers in a cafe on Champs Elysees, or whataever you call it. I'd have given two months' pay for one more day there. It did me so much good that when I got back here I felt I could stick it out for two more months."

Sergt. James Mac Vean, of Inglewood, Cal., an anti-tank gunner, got a pass after 155 days.

"I've been in every State except three, and Paris is the best city I ever saw," he said. "Los Angeles will have to step to beat the beautiful gals in Paris.

Even MPs Are Good

"The MPs were darned good to us, and the soldiers stationed there can't do enough for you. Hell—colonels were buying me drinks. I went on a tour and saw the Joan of Arc statue, Napoleon's tomb and the Eiffel Tower."

"Say—did you go to the Rue St. Appoline?" asked T/5 Kenneth Boyce, of Bronx, New York.

"Don't ask me those big names," Mac Vean replied. "I went to the windmill."

"What got me," said Boyce, "was the girls riding bicycles and wearing fluffy dresses. Boy—what a sight!"

PATTON POLICY IS VINDICATED

General Releases Names Of All Units And Commanders

Ubach, Germany, Nov. 23 (AP)—The fall of Metz for the first time in its 1,500-year military history meant more than a military victory for the pistol-packing Third Army commander, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., for it meant vindication of his free press policy as well.

Last September, after conferencese with Gens. George C. Marshall and Dwight D. Eisenhower, Patton ordered that the name of every division, every unit and every commander on his front be released every day for publication.

Conservative commanders were shocked by the blanket disclosure of the so-called "sacred battle order" and predicted dire results.

Morale Boost Noted

In practice, it meant that if a certain division took a city, correspondents could write that X regiment from X division, commanded by John Doe, had done the job.

Patton's theory was that the men doing the fighting liked to read what their division had accomplished, and that gains in morale among American fighting troops more than offset the fact that the Germans knew which unit was where. He maintained they knew anyway within 12 hours after a battle had started, just as the Americans and British know who opposes them within a few hours after a new division appears.

Marked On Jeeps

Withholding of the names of divisions doing the fighting is particularly ridiculous in the American armies, where every soldier wears his division patch and every jeep, half-track and tank carries its division number in letters several inches high.

Yet, except for Patton's army, other armies are clinging to the old policy of releasing names two weeks and sometimes six weeks after events have taken place.

Soldiers in the First and Ninth armies—reading in the army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* of the Third Army divisions in the spotlight—feel more keenly than ever that they are being left out.

Colonel Is Carried To Beachhead In Litter

On the Western Front, Nov. 17 (AP—Delayed)—Many are carried off beachheads in litters, but Lieut. Col. Stephen W. Benkosky, of Columbia, S. C., was carried ashore that way.

Aboard ship, in the middle of the Channel, in the Normandy invasion, the colonel was stricken with appendicitis. There was no operating room.

"So they just removed the salt and pepper shakers and sugar bowl from the dining-room table and went to work on me there," says the cavalry group executive officer, who now is back in action. "Then when the job was done, they called the litter-bearers and had them reverse the usual procedure and carry me ashore to the beachhead."

Letter From Mom Saved His Life

With the AEF on the Western Front, Nov. 12 (AP—Delayed)—Pfc. John J. Famiglietti, of Glen Cove, N. Y., says, "Tell Mom that letter really raised my morale."

A member of a combat engineer outfit, he was lying in an improvised bed in a battered French farmhouse at the front, wishing he'd get some mail from home. Suddenly the mail clerk yelled that Famiglietta had a letter. He got up to get it and returned to find that a shell had smashed the room and torn at least a dozen holes in his blankets.

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Reims Cathedral Gets U. S.

REIMS, France, Nov. 23 (AP)—An American flag was presented today to the cathedral of Reims in a Thanksgiving Day ceremony in which more than 1,000 United States soldiers and the entire city of Reims took part. This was the first time the famous cathedral was given over to the observance of American Thanksgiving Day. Brig. Gen. C. O. Thrasher, Paxton, Ill., commander of the Oise base second, presented the flag to Archbishop Louis Marmottin of Reims.

ALLIED TROOPS

ADVANCE IN ITALY

ROME, Nov. 23 — (AP) British and Polish troops, slogging forward in the hills south of Highway 9 between Forli and Faenza against strong German resistance, have captured a few more villages and ridges and cleared most of the Nazis out of the Cosina river loop southeast of Faenza.

The Poles, after capturing Monte Piano, moved 500 yards east and took the village of San Mamante against bitter enemy resistance. They also captured Oriolo and San Biagio, northwest of Monte Piano.

In fighting through these rugged hills at the edge of the Po valley the Poles captured 140 prisoners and inflicted heavy casualties in killed and wounded on the Germans.

Other Eighth Army troops pushing up the Adriatic coast toward Ravenna continued to clear rearguards from the flooded areas just south of the city, which were immersed when the Nazis turned loose the waters of the Fiume Uniti waterway last week.

American Fifth Army forces south of Bologna engaged only in patrol clashes, in one of which they ambushed and killed a party of nine Nazis. German artillery continued to plaster Highway 65 leading to Bologna from the south.

The Mediterranean air forces flew over 2,300 sorties yesterday, including sweeps into southern Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia and northern Italy. Twenty Allied planes were reported missing, against one enemy craft known to have been destroyed.

Nazis Cleared From Cosina River Loop

Rome, Nov. 23 (AP)—Eighth Army troops battling strong enemy resistance have cleared the Germans out of the Cosina river loop less than four miles southeast of Faenza and captured a few more villages in substantial gains in that area below the Bologna-Rimini highway, Allied headquarters announced today.

Polish troops have continued their advance beyond bitterly contested Mount Fortino and captured the villages of Oriolo, San Biagio and San Mamante.

Further to the west, Fifth Army Indian troops occupied important ground north of captured Modigliana.

Allies Seek Way to End Daily Riots in Rome Jail

Prisoners' Chief Complaint Is of Delay in Trials

ROME, Nov. 23 (AP).—Allied authorities conferred today with officials of Rome's Regina Coeli prison in an effort to put an end to the daily riots among prisoners, first over food, but lately over delay in bringing them to trial.

The prison has been in turmoil since a serious riot was quelled several weeks ago. For the last five days there have been daily disturbances. On Tuesday rioters set fire to the prison roof.

This morning guards fired on several prisoners who escaped after occupants of two cell blocks managed to open doors leading into the courtyard as prisoners in other blocks set afire bedding and woodwork.

The prisoners' chief complaint now seems to be that they have been held without trial since June 4.

BIGGER LUFTWAFFE SEEN NEXT YEAR

U. S. 15th AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Italy, Nov. 23—(AP) The German Air force will have more planes next Spring than it has this year through production by small and scattered underground factories, 15th Air force authorities said today.

The increase in the number of Nazi craft will be offset, however, by a lack of trained pilots and by a shortage of oil, the authorities declared. Up to Nov. 1, Nazi oil production was estimated to have been cut by 564,000 tons due to Allied raids on southern Europe.

Already the Germans' dearth in trained pilots is noticeable in daily combat, said Brig. Gen. Charles F. Born, one-time West Point football player and coach, now deputy commander of the 15th Air force.

"Of course there are still single 'hot' units, as you'll find in any air force," he said, "but the experience and training of the general run of the Jerry pilot has fallen off."

It has been apparent the Germans have built small underground aircraft factories in various arts of Germany—perhaps as many as 30. The daily output of each of these might be anywhere from one to five planes, it is believed. Since these targets individually are too small to be worth attacking, 1945 probably will find the Germans with a somewhat increased air force.

Baltimorean Helps Team Win In Italy

Bari, Italy, Nov. 23 (AP)—Passes from Corporal Earl Jones, of Lawton, Okla., to Corporal Joe Kelly, of Baltimore, scored one touchdown and set up another as the Technical School outpointed the Playboys, 13-0, in a Bambino Bowl touch football game today before 5,000 fans at Bari Stadium.

Kelly took a pass for the first score in the second quarter after Jones pitched a long one to Sergt. Marion Klobucher, of Peoria, Ill. A few minutes later Kelly took a 30-yard toss from Jones to the 5 from where Jones shovel passed to Sergt. Gene Goodman, of Provo, Utah, for the tally. Corporal James Turner, of St. Louis, and Private Neal Po, of Greenwood, Del., were top carriers for the losers.

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U. S. Families Entering Europe

LISBON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Fifteen wives and three children of United States Foreign Service officers left Lisbon in a motor car convoy under American armed guard today on a journey to rejoin them in Continental cities as far away as newly liberated Brussels. The convoy is traveling by way of Madrid, Barcelona, Marseille, Paris and Brussels, a trip that will total 1,600 miles.

Thanksgiving in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (AP).—The American colony in Moscow—bigger than at any time since the start of the war—celebrated Thanksgiving with two official parties. Russian turkey cooked American style was featured at both affairs, one at Spasso House, home of Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, the other at the Metropole Hotel, where Major General J. Russell Deane, chief of the American military mission, put on an Army and Navy show.

Belgrade to Censor News

BELGRADE, Nov. 19 (delayed) (AP).—News dispatches from Yugoslavia "which are directed against the achievements of the national liberation struggle and its successful continuation" are forbidden under a military censorship decree promulgated today by army headquarters.

To Seize Property Of Collaborationists

Belgrade, Nov. 20 (AP—Delayed)—The Yugoslav Government will confiscate the factories of industrialists convicted of criminal collaboration with the Germans, but other manufacturers will continue along the lines of private enterprise, Andrija Hebrang, acting Minister of Commerce and Industry, said today.

Addressing the first party of American, British and Canadian correspondents to visit Belgrade since its liberation by the Red army and Marshal Tito's Partisans a month ago, Hebrang estimated that the greater part of Yugoslav manufacturers collaborated with the Nazis.

A commission, he said, will decide which cases of collaboration will be tried by the courts for final disposition.

Some Land To Be Divided

Asked whether farming would be collectivized after the war, Hebrang declared "the peasants will live as before," but added that the lands of those killed in the war would be divided among the peasants.

Ten thousand buildings were destroyed in Yugoslavia during three years of war, Hebrang said, estimating it would take two or three years alone to reconstruct.

Freed Belgrade Wrecked During Nazi Occupation

BELGRADE, Nov. 20 (delayed) (AP) The story of Belgrade's three and one-half years of Nazi occupation was unfolded to the Western world today a month after the Yugoslav capital's liberation by the Red army and Marshal Tito's partisans.

Uniforms of the western Allies are rare, Soviet emblems are everywhere, and the city is scarred by Allied bombing and German vandalism. Yugoslavia's future political orientation is declared to be a subject for post-war determination by the people themselves.

The first party of American, British and Canadian newspapermen to visit the city since its liberation found a cold, bomb-scarred metropolis resounding to the songs of hundreds of partisans drilling through streets profusely bedecked with the Red Star, the hammer and sickle and pictures of Premier Stalin and Marshal Tito.

Virtually every store window is adorned with identical portraits of Stalin and Tito side by side, and a huge two-story picture of Tito is hanging in the heart of the city at an intersection.

The city suffered heavily under Allied bombings, which strategically had put the capital out of the war in April of this year. Nearly every downtown building bears the scars of bombing and it is a rare building which has its windows intact.

Belgradians remember 13 air raids — one German just before the Nazi occupation in April, 1941, and the others Allied blows this year. While some citizens smiled on learning the identity of the Allied newsmen, others stared curiously and some coldly.

It was apparent many citizens cannot forget the destruction of the homes and buildings which surrounded them, while forgetting that the same crippling air blows hit bridges and other military objectives and helped in the liberation.

While there is no apparent food shortage, prices have sky-rocketed, sometimes as much as 200 per cent over the pre-war level. On roads leading to the city many women are trading clothes for food from peasants.

The main problem as Winter approaches is transportation. Fuel is available in the country, but the railroads are practically wiped out and almost every automobile is used for war.

With the front not far away in three directions, war is the keynote in Belgrade. The shots of drilling partisans ring out all day. The partisans are drilling to fight the Germans. They train for a month and then go to the front to join their comrades, pledged to pursue the Nazis beyond the Yugoslav borders.

Signs of street fighting and evidence of German vandalism mark the city. Wrecked Nazi tanks are still standing at intersections. The burned-out library of Belgrade university, which the citizens say was deliberately fired by the Germans, is one of the most conspicuous relics. Thousands of books and invaluable manuscripts were destroyed.

A chapter in the story of Belgrade which perhaps never will be fully told is the fate of approximately 15,000 Jewish residents. The men were rounded up by the Germans for forced labor until September, 1941, when they were taken to an unknown destination. In January of 1942 the women and children were rounded up and held in a concentration camp on the fair grounds. Eventually they disappeared. Unconfirmed reports say many were killed in gas vans.

Political leaders here emphasize that the future political orientation of Yugoslavia must await the end of the war, when the people will be allowed to choose their own form of government. They say the primary consideration at present is to defeat the Germans.

BURMA ROAD LINKS CLEARED

Chinese Take 10 More Villages South Of Mangshih

Chungking, Nov. 23 (AP)—Chinese forces who captured the Japanese stronghold of Mangshih on the Burma road last week end have cleared long additional stretches of the road with the capture of ten more towns south of the mouth of the Mangshih valley, the Chinese high command announced today.

As a result of the spirited drive by Chinese troops in Yunnan province in collaboration with the American-Chinese campaign down the Ledo road from northern Burma, the China link of the Burma road is virtually ready to be reopened to military traffic, according to the Chinese press. The stretch between Lungling and Tehgchung already is open, these reports said.

Repairing Airfield

Mangshih airfield has been taken and repair work has begun on its landing strips and hangars. Mangshih itself was found to be saturated with mines and booby traps, which are being removed with the assistance of American liaison engineer personnel.

[Mangshih is about 40 miles east of Bhamo in Burma, which was captured last week by Chinese troops who drove down from north Burma under the original command of Gen. Joseph Stilwell. There apparently remained only this 40 miles to be cleared of Japanese before supplies could begin flowing to Chungking over the Ledo-Burma road.]

Minor Fighting In Kwangsi

Only minor fighting was reported from Kwangsi province in south-central China, where Japanese invasion forces continued to regroup and consolidate their positions west of Liuchow in preparation for the next phase of their campaign to crush China.

The Chinese high command said there had been no positional change in the past 24 hours in the area of Hwaiyuanchen, 50 miles west of Liuchow. Fighting was reported just east of the town yesterday, with patrol actions both to the north and the southwest.

Chinese Clear New Burma Road Sectors

Chungking, Nov. 23 (AP)—Driving ahead in a three-pronged attack focussed on Chefang, Chinese troops have cleared further stretches of Burma road beyond fallen Mangshih and have captured strongpoints below the mouth of the Mangshih Valley, the Chinese high command announced today.

The eastern prong engaged a Japanese force at Mangka while the western prong cleared most of the hill positions on the Nam Hkwan river, three miles north of Chefang.

Mopup Completed

Repair work has been started at the Mangshih airfield. The high command said mopping up operations had been completed at Mangshih.

No change was reported in positions along the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad, the main route for the Japanese invasion of Kweichow.

Burma Pilots Snatch Wounded Out of Jungle

IMPHAL, India—(AP) British-Indian ground forces and American airmen have devised a system for snatching gliders loaded with wounded out of the Burma jungles. Now instead of being carried painfully out of the jungle, wounded troops are brought back to base hospitals inside of an hour. The trick was made possible by gliders left over from the operation last spring in which the late Gen. Wingate's soldiers were landed in central Burma.

Landing strips in the jungle are rarely available so airplanes cannot land. However, American transport planes pull gliders over cleared spaces where the wounded have been assembled. The gliders are then cut loose and landed in the cleared space. While the airplane circles overhead the wounded are hurriedly placed in the glider, their stretchers strapped down tightly. Then a tow rope with a loop is held up so that the airplane can hook on to it on a low pass.

Part of the jar of the snatch takeoff is absorbed in the tow rope, but by no means all. The first snap gives the patients quite a jar. From then on, however, the ride back to base where the glider is again landed, is smooth as silk.

The American pilots in good weather make two trips or more daily to this central Burma front. During peak periods they have evacuated as many as 70 casualties in a day.

NEW B-29 BASE IS SUGGESTED

Wedemeyer Says Damage Is More Than Japs Admit

Chungking, Nov. 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer declared today that Superfortress raids on Japan were doing much more damage than the Japanese had acknowledged and said the attacks soon would be intensified from "another direction."

"Up to now, so far as has been officially announced, the big bombers have employed only Chinese bases in their blows at Japan's war industries. The island of Saipan has been mentioned as a possible future base.]

Says Chiang Approves Plan

Wedemeyer, who recently succeeded Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell as commander of United States forces in the China theater, said that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had approved the general concept of a plan he submitted for future operations against the Japanese.

Acknowledging that his command would automatically embrace all American seaborne forces who landed in China, he reiterated his belief that the Japanese could not be defeated by island hopping, but would have to be crushed finally on the Asiatic mainland.

The Japanese already are "terribly concerned" about their overall position, Wedemeyer said, adding that this concern would be increased steadily from now on as the Allies employed "all kinds of resources from all directions."

Okamua Mountain Fighter

Wedemeyer said that Gen. Yasuji Okamua, the new Japanese commander in chief in China in succession to Marshal Shunroku Hata, was adept at mountain warfare and might prove even more energetic than was Hata in pushing the enemy's present campaign, which already has bisected China.

At present, he said, the Japanese in China were pausing to consolidate their new-won positions and bring up more strength before proceeding with the next phase of the campaign—possibly a drive on Chungking.

Wedemeyer said he was most favorably impressed with the new Chinese War Minister, Gen. Chen Gheng, who, he said, might bring about better coordination in the Allied war effort.

"Every American tells me Chen has force, drive, a good brain and thinks clearly—all attributes of a good leader," Wedemeyer observed.

Chiang Accepts Wedemeyer War Plan

Chungking, Nov. 23 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer announced today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has accepted the general concept of a plan he submitted for disposing Chinese forces to meet the Japanese threat and that it now is going into effect.

Wedemeyer, who came to Chungking as commander in chief of United States Army forces in China after the recent recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, made the announcement at a press conference.

China Foothold "Vital"

He also declared the Japanese would not be defeated by the island-hopping strategy now under way in the Pacific but would have to be ultimately defeated on the continent of Asia.

He said his command automatically would embrace any American seaborne forces landed in China.

To root out the invader "we've got to get to grips with him on the continent," the general declared. "We must get a lodgment in China and sea communications."

Japs Worried, He Says

Asked if he would bring American troops over "the Hump" from India to China, Wedemeyer said: "I visualize the employment of all kinds of resources from all directions."

He asserted the Japanese were "terribly concerned" about their overall position. He declared the Allies would disclose many things in the future which would increase the enemy's concern.

Discusses Jap Shift

Wedemeyer said he believed Tokyo's transfer of Marshal General Shunroku Hata back to the homeland and appointment of Gen. Yasuji Okamua in his place as commander in chief of Japanese forces in China would not change the enemy's tactics materially.

The general said he had been most favorably impressed by the new Chinese War Minister, Gen. Chen Gheng, with whom he already has had two "very satisfactory" conferences. He added:

"Every American tells me Chen has force, drive, a good brain and thinks clearly—all attributes of a good leader."

Hero Of American Air Attack Gives Life To Save His Crew

A United States Bomber Base in Southwest China, Nov. 14 (AP)—Delayed)—Major Horace E. (Stump) Carswell, Jr., pilot of the Liberator which sank a Japanese cruiser and destroyer October 16 in one of the great bombing exploits of the war, gave his life 14 nights later in an effort to save members of his crew.

The 28-year-old Texan, who already had become the ranking hero of the 14th Air Force, made his final decision in the highest traditions of the air force.

Two Engines Shot Out

With two of the engines in his four-engined bomber shot out in a low-level attack on a Japanese convoy in the South China Sea, the San Angelo (Texas) flyer and his copilot, Second Lieutenant James L. O'Neal, 26, of Maywood, Ill., were nursing the plane to base when the other engines failed.

Eight crew members bailed out. Three officers remained aboard. The plane crashed in flames on a China mountainside.

Carswell and O'Neal could have jumped long before that happened, but they were sweating it out with the bombardier, Second Lieutenant Walter W. Hillier, 28, of Chicago, whose parachute had been so riddled by flak he could not use it.

Had Scored Direct Hits

Hillier, who a few hours earlier had scored a damaging near-miss on a Japanese destroyer and two direct hits on a medium-sized merchant ship, died with Carswell and O'Neal.

The last man to bail out, the nose gunner, Staff Sergeant Carlton S. Schnepf, 21, of Hicksville, N. Y., saw Hillier kneeling with his ruined 'chute on the flight deck floor between the pilot and copilot.

"The major and O'Neal were just sitting there, looking straight ahead," Schnepf said. "They knew the others were bailing out, but they made no move to stop them. They knew about Hillier's 'chute. I couldn't see their faces. They were still trying to ride her in. Then the number two engine sputtered and I jumped."

Fluid Soaked Parachute

Schnepf's own parachute had been soaked with hydraulic fluid. It failed to function properly.

"I went out through the open bomb bay and pulled the rip cord," he said. "Nothing happened. I clawed at the pack with my hands and got the 'chute out. I landed on the mountainside. The plane crashed about 500 yards away. There was a big explosion and fire.

"The flames lit up the mountainside. I stayed at the spot until daylight. I couldn't go near the fire. There were continuous little explosions as the ammunition—what we hadn't jettisoned over the sea—kept going off. The three men must have been killed instantly."

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YANKS CAPTURE LIMON ON LEYTE

Americans Smash Past Fallen Bastion, Rains Lash Battlefront.

Spencer

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Friday, Nov. 24—(AP) Rain-pounded American infantrymen have captured the Japanese bastion of Limon and have driven 1,000 yards south in a sudden upsurge of a battle which has practically destroyed the enemy's First division.

Headquarters reported today the 32nd division plunged through shell-battered Limon Wednesday, in the biggest advance in more than two weeks.

Yamashita Line Threatened

The entire Yamashita line, upon which the Japanese depend to hold Leyte island, is in danger of being rolled up, the communique said.

As heavy rains continued to lash the battle front, the Yank infantrymen drove through the mountain village to the nearby Leyte river.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur had identified Limon as apparently the Japanese-selected site for their major defensive battle to protect the vital Ormoc corridor. Capture of th town, said today's communique, means the Nipponese have lost a "critical defensive line."

The announcement said rolling terrain lies ahead of the Yanks in their drive down the main highway toward Ormoc, last Japanese stronghold on the island.

"The enemy," said the communique, "in his bitter defense of this northern anchor of the Yamashita line has suffered terrific losses from our artillery and superior infantry firepower.

"His First division has been practically destroyed."

Earlier General MacArthur announced the destruction of the 16th Japanese division which had played an important role in the American defeat at Bataan.

Jap Resistance Ends

The battle for the mountainous defile leading to the vital Ormoc corridor began about Oct. 30 and ended in midafternoon Wednesday when infantry units under the command of Col. John A. Hettinger, Colorado Springs, Colo., broke the last vestige of Japanese resistance.

Ahead of the surging American forces is rolling country which, while it will be easier going, still will enable the Japanese to make defense stands and force the Yanks to root them out of machine gun nests and pillboxes.

Associated Press Correspondent Elmont Waite reported that other units, commanded by Lt. Col. Isaac Gill, Jr., of Rhode Island, has pushed south from Pinamopoan on the west side of the Ormoc road and had almost reached that vital artery.

Since the Americans turned into Ormoc corridor, after capturing Pinamopoan early this month, vicious fighting has flared around Limon, about four miles by road south of Carigara bay. The Japanese dug into the town, utilizing favorable terrain, for a knockout battle.

The communique reiterated that American aggressive tactics had upset Japanese plans for a strong counterattack, utilizing newly-landed reinforcements, and had placed them on the defensive. They were required to commit their troops in piecemeal attacks.

The 32nd's push, said the communique, means the Japanese now have "lost a critical defensive line at the mountain defile, with open, rolling terrain further south in the Ormoc corridor.

American troops behind the forward line are clearing out scattered enemy parties near Pinamopoan and Capoocan, on Carigara bay, the communique said.

American heavy bombs attacked supply dumps and barracks at Ipil, south of Ormoc, destroying large supply buildings.

Leyte-based fighters destroyed an enemy motor pool and strafed communication lines below Valencia, midway between Limon and Ormoc on the main highway.

Small Freighter Sunk

Light naval units operating in the Camotes islands and off Leyte's west coast sank a small freighter, two luggers and three barges loaded with enemy troops, ammunition and fuel.

Enemy air action was light. Yank patrols shot down one plane.

For more than two weeks static battle conditions existed around shell-battered Limon. Advance Japanese forces were isolated by pressure against the town and a road block south of it.

In addition to the infantry action, American artillery has kept up a constant fire—wiping out Japanese batteries whenever they reveal their positions and plastering road junctions and trails with periodic barrages.

General MacArthur's Thursday communique said the Japanese had "drawn heavily on his immediate reserves to bolster this line of resistance" at Limon. The Limon defenders have been identified as the Japanese First Division. MacArthur said two days ago the division had been "committed" to the Limon defense.

That some Japanese reinforcements may still be reaching Leyte was indicated yesterday when fighter planes attacked four freighters, four luggers and 14 barges, some of which were found on the beaches near Ormoc. Most of the vessels were sunk or damaged. Air patrols continued harassing Japanese ground forces.

ma Within 600 Miles Of Home Island.

Evvie Kesson

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 23—(AP) U. S. Ninth fleet warships shelled Matsuwa, Japanese Kurile island base, in an unopposed strike Tuesday within 600 miles of the home island of Hokkaido, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

No American ship was damaged. Large fires and explosions were observed during the bombardment, while Japanese batteries on the fogbound coast were silent.

This was the third time Matsuwa has been bombarded by gunfire. The last task force strike against

Yanks Tighten Noose Around Limon Japs

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McVanis

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 23 (AP) — American fighter planes and light naval craft tightened their precautions against landing of Japanese reinforcements on Leyte Island today, as Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported the enemy has apparently chosen the Limon bastion for his major stand in defending the Ormoc corridor.

Fighter pilots sank or heavily damaged four troop-laden freighters, four luggers and 14 barges, a communique said, as they fended off an apparent Japanese attempt to send help to their forces on the Yamashita Line.

Draws On Reserves

MacArthur said the enemy "has drawn heavily on his immediate reserves to bolster this line of resistance."

No important American gains were reported in the battle for the Ormoc corridor, but Yankee infantrymen, fighting over a water-logged terrain, drew tighter the noose they have thrown around the Japanese First Division at Limon.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz issued revised figures on Japanese losses in a navy air sweep over Luzon Island last Saturday, disclosing that the Americans had sunk a small coastal cargo ship and a lugger, fired six cargo vessels, an oiler and five luggers and crippled a cruiser.

Installations Lashed

American air patrols made new attacks on enemy ground installations and communication routes in the Ormoc corridor.

The Japanese apparently are attempting to sneak reinforcements to Leyte in small units under cover of darkness, rather than risk heavier losses by sending in large convoys. Light United States naval craft struck enemy shipping along the coast south of Ormoc and near Pacijan Island, which is midway between Cebu and Ormoc.

In a supplemental communique MacArthur announced that American Liberators had damaged two Japanese transports of 6,000 and 1,000 tons at Brunei, Borneo, Sunday night. This port has been bombed frequently by Allied airmen who have scored direct hits on four warships, including a battleship.

Matina airdrome and small shipping at Davao were attacked by air patrols which sank a 1,000-ton freighter.

U.S. WARSHIPS RAID JAP KURILE BASE

Ninth Fleet Attacks Matsu-

it, June 12-13, was a feint before the landing on Saipan June 14.

Nimitz's communique also reported land-based plane strikes on the northern Palaus, Yap and the Bonin islands Monday, Wake island Wednesday and the Marshalls Tuesday and Wednesday. One plane was lost in the Palau assaults, but the pilot was saved.

HOLIDAY MESSAGE VOICED BY HALSEY

Admiral, in Broadcast, Says Men of Third Fleet Give Thanks for 'Turn in Tide of Events'

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 23 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey, broadcasting a Thanksgiving Day message from his Third Fleet flagship, urged America today to be grateful for the courage of its fighting men.

"Men and women of America," he said in a transcribed NBC broadcast released at fleet headquarters, "from the Western Pacific Ocean all hands of your fighting Third Fleet join you in giving thanks this Thanksgiving Day.

"In spite of homesickness and battle privation, there is much to be thankful for. We give grateful thanks for the turn in the tide of events which now is carrying the banners of decency forward—overrunning the enemy's defenses, pressing on to the sources of hatred and oppression.

"We give thanks that we have a decent homeland to fight for. We give thanks that we have been able to keep the enemy's feet and his bloody hand from touching that homeland.

"May you at home never forget to humbly give thanks for the unfaltering, unquestionable courage of the fine young Americans who have made the supreme sacrifice that we might keep the heritage for which above all things we are thankful."

Gen. Holland M. Smith Awarded Gold Star

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 21 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Gen. Holland M. Smith, commanding the Pacific Fleet Marine force, today received a Gold Star in lieu of his third Distinguished Service medal for his planning and execution of the invasions of Saipan, Tinian and Guam in the Marianas.

Smith has directed all ground offensives against the Japanese in the Central Pacific from Tarawa to the Marianas.

Olivia [illegible]avilland Better

Army Headquarters, Central Pacific, Nov. 23 (AP)—Virtually recovered from her recent attack of pneumonia, Screen Star Olivia De Havilland spent Thanksgiving in this army base. She is en route home from Suva, Fiji, where she was hospitalized after being stricken on a USO tour. She is reported in excellent condition.

7 High Bolivians Executed In Plot

La Paz, Bolivia, Nov. 23 (AP)—Seven high army officials and politicians have been executed, thus far for participating in Sunday's abortive revolt at Oruro, Bolivian national police announced last night.

The statement said Col. Militon Brito, described as the revolt leader, had committed suicide when trapped at Kakena on the Chilean frontier, but that Col. Ividio Quiroga, another leader, had escaped.

(A dispatch today from Arica, Chile, said Chilean officials had left for the frontier to investigate a report that Bolivians had entered Chilean territory in pursuit of revolt leaders. This region long has been in dispute between Bolivia and Chile.)

Canada To Use Drafted Men In Army Abroad

Government Abandons Policy Of Sending Only Volunteers Overseas In Face Of Crisis

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Ottawa, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Canadian Government, after fighting five years of war by sending only volunteers to fight abroad, abandoned the policy today under a tidal wave of opposition which threatened to put the veteran Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King out of office.

Before a tense House of Commons, called expressly to debate a nation-shaking crisis arising from an immediate need for reinforcements on the Western front, the Prime Minister announced that partial conscription for overseas service had been effected by an Order-in-Council and that 16,000 drafted men had been made available for service overseas.

Voluntary System Failed

King disclosed yesterday that he had written earlier this month that he believed conscription for overseas duty would almost inevitably bring a general election and would risk national dissension and perhaps weaken Canadian unity and strength "for generations to come." Today his Government admitted, however, that the voluntary system had failed.

The Government's new course resulted in at least one resignation from the Cabinet, Air Minister C. G. Power, of Quebec, announcing he had quit because of his opposition to the overseas conscription policy. Whether any of the other six members from the French-speaking province would follow suit was not immediately learned.

Demonstration In Quebec

King's voluntary policy was pursued in the light of the historic opposition to conscription in Quebec, where violence broke out over the issue in the last war. Reaction to the new order, from the province, comprising nearly one third of the Dominion's population, was awaited tonight.

In the city of Quebec a group of 700 youths staged an anti-conscription parade tonight carrying banners reading "down with conscription" and marched to the offices of the *Chronicle-Telegraph*, where two windows were broken.

Later the demonstrators paraded to the recruiting office, where they attempted to force entry, but were prevented by a large detachment of police.

To Seek New Government

Gordon Graydon, House leader of the Progressive Conservative party, said his party would move for total conscription, making all draftees liable for overseas service.

He said his party planned also to introduce a motion calling for a new government led by a man with the confidence of Parliament and favoring total conscription.

The Government was forced to adopt overseas conscription in the

face of a swiftly mounting wave of opposition, which King had failed to check during the last three weeks, despite his appointment of Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, probably Canada's most popular soldier, as Defense Minister.

General McNaughton was named to succeed Col. J. L. Ralston, who resigned November 1, after failing to win the Cabinet over to his view that urgently needed reinforcements should be made from the conscripted home army — the course finally adopted today.

16,000 To Be Sent Abroad

McNaughton explained to Commons that the 16,000 to be sent was the number required to meet foreseen reinforcements for overseas infantry formations over and above those likely to be available through the voluntary system.

The general explained that when he entered the Cabinet the first of the month he had believed the voluntary system would be adequate to supply the reinforcements.

"Since then," he said, "conditions have altered. Public attention has been riveted on these matters. The paramount need of reinforcements in adequate supply had been recognized throughout our land from coast to coast."

Fails To Get Volunteers

McNaughton said that efforts to win volunteers had been increased, but added "I must admit that the results have not been adequate." He added that no home defense troops would be conscripted and sent overseas if enough men volunteered, but otherwise the Government was ready to send them.

After listening to McNaughton, Colonel Ralston, in his first comment in Commons since his resignation, said there appeared to be little difference between him and the general on policy.

Reliable reports circulated through Parliament's corridors prior to today's session that five or six Ministers had indicated they were prepared to resign unless a definite date were set for a brief trial period of the voluntary system.

King's move appeared to have placated these members, but its effect on the Cabinet Ministers from Quebec and the remainder of the 65 Quebec members of Parliament could only be guessed at.

Liberals Have Majority

The Progressive Conservatives have 39 seats in the House, the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth Federation ten, and other parties less than a dozen. The Prime Minister's Liberals have an overwhelming majority with 161 seats, but the conscription issue is known to cut right through this membership because of the 65 Quebec members.

The Order-in-Council announced today implemented an earlier "Bill 80" passed in 1942 and authorizing the Government to send conscripted home defense troops anywhere. Previous orders under this bill had authorized use of the troops in this hemisphere only.

Today's order authorized their dispatch to the United Kingdom, Europe and other war zones, including the Pacific. The order specifically mentions the 16,000, but the number may be changed later as needs arise.

McNaughton said that the total of 16,000 included 5,000 trained infantrymen needed early in December, another 5,000 in January, and some 6,000 in the succeeding months.

McNaughton Gives Conscription View

Ottawa, Nov. 23 (AP)—The House of Commons called in Defense Minister McNaughton today to outline his views on conscription for overseas duty, a subject so controversial that Prime Minister Mackenzie King has warned that it holds the possibility of weakening Canadian unity "for generations to come."

Since General McNaughton has not been elected to the House since his appointment to the defense post November 2, it was necessary for the House to adopt a special motion yesterday to give him the legal right to make the address.

Cabinet Row "Settled"

Meanwhile, it was learned reliably that a tense situation which developed in the Canadian Cabinet apparently had been settled.

It had been reported previously that several ministers had been insisting that the Government fix a definite time limit in which to give the present voluntary system of providing overseas reinforcements a trial.

They advocate that if the voluntary system fails to make good by a fixed date the drafted home defense army of 60,000 men should be sent overseas.

One source said last night the Cabinet members had reached a "satisfactory understanding."

Defends His Policy

Prime Minister King addressed the House yesterday for nearly two hours and a half in defense of his compromise conscription policy under which men are drafted for service in the Western Hemisphere only and cannot be sent overseas unless they volunteer.

This policy was formed with an eye on the French-speaking province of Quebec, traditionally opposed to conscription.

Our Women 'Not Cowards Like U. S. Women', Jap Says

San Francisco, Nov. 23 (AP) — "The women of Japan," a feminine Japanese propagandist, said today, "are small in size, but are not cowards like American women."

The woman propagandist was introduced over Tokyo radio as Chio Furuno, former University of Chicago sociology student.

She called American women cowards on the basis of a newspaper story reporting a woman who fainted on a crowded streetcar after reading the war news.

Jap Women "Different"

In "enemy America," Miss Furuno said in the Tokyo broadcast recorded here, she saw "women from the army and navy auxiliary corps wearing uniforms resembling those of men, puffing cigarettes at a great rate and waiting to have their food served at a restaurant in Chicago.

"We women of Japan are different from such women and though wearing clothes made of father's old suits and mother's old kimonos, we cheerfully perform work which we had previously thought was possible only by men.

"When war comes I suppose the women of every nation work, but Japan's women do this work without talking about it."

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JAPS REPORT 3 RAIDS ON AIRFIELDS IN CHINA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Raids on three airfields in China by Japanese bomber units were reported yesterday by Domei, Japanese news agency.

The report, picked up by the Federal Communications commission and not confirmed from any Allied source, said thirteen Allied planes were damaged or set ablaze at Suichuan and that three fires were started at Kanchow. Results of the third raid, on Laohokow, were not ascertained, Domei said.

Kanchow is a city in inland north China, several hundred miles from the most active front in that country. Suichan and Laohokow do not appear on available maps of China.

Japs May Form Home Army

By Russell Brines

[Formerly an Associated Press Correspondent in Tokyo]

Washington, Nov. 23.—Japan's army shakeup may be the forerunner of a new long-range indoctrination program to prepare the nation for the time when, like Germany, she faces the dissolution of her main front-line defenses.

The shift of Field Marshal Shunroku Hata from supreme commander in China to inspector general of military education indicates that important domestic training is planned. It may include the military instruction of schoolboy soldiers and the organization of a people's army against the threat of Japan's invasion.

Key Army Position

The inspector generalship is one of the key positions in the army, and the dominant clique customarily gives it only to men who will use the position to support the militarists' domestic power.

The post provides direct control over the training and thoughts of thousands of conscripts. Through them, and by public utterances, the inspector general has great influence on public opinion. His role behind the scenes is equally important.

Hata held the position in 1937. For the past several months, War Minister General Gen Sugiyama has served concurrently as inspector-general. This unusual duality indicated the post was being saved for a trusted member of the ruling clique then busy elsewhere.

Only Winner Of The Year

Hata had a pressing job, the slicing of China in half, which he has completed. He became thereby the only successful Japanese commander of the year. If the reshuffle indicated displeasure with his accomplishments, he would have been dumped into obscurity—like former Premier Hideki Tojo—not retained in a top position.

The field marshal returns to Tokyo with a leading military reputation, with the lingering prestige from his former service as inspector-general and with the firm support of the jingoists, who are important in enflaming public opinion. They remember that, as war minister in 1940, Hata was the first public official to urge a grab toward the dangling European colonies of southwestern Asia.

Handwriting On Wall

Tokyo has begun propaganda preparation for the participation of civilians and already half-trained schoolboys in any defense of the home lands. Hata's role may be to undertake the program.

Americans Giving Thanks, At Home And Abroad

[By the Associated Press]

Thanksgiving came today to American fighting men in the full tide of battle—on a turkey wing and a prayer, a prayer of confidence and hope from a nation in its third wartime observance of a great American tradition.

Many civilian tables throughout the country were lacking turkey but there was no lack of it for soldiers and sailors at home and abroad.

A Must In Combat Zone

The War Department proclaimed turkey a must for the man in the trenches, while those in hospitals, training areas and combat stations also feasted on King Tom. Aship and ashore the navy served holiday dinners from the 12,000,000 pounds of "young roast tom turkey" set aside to supply its Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's feasts.

The army assured that cooked dinners were being carried "very close to the fighting lines," and the navy allotted a pound for each man in the continental United States, with an extra half pound each for the boys at sea and at battle.

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Celebration At Plymouth

The townsfolk of Plymouth, Mass.—home of the first Thanksgiving—observed the day in a manner symbolic of the spirit of celebrations throughout the nation and near the battlefronts. There was morning prayer to be followed by their most elaborate wartime feast day and an evening tableaux with a cast of Pilgrim descendants. The Plymouth programs were scheduled for broadcast over regular and short-wave channels.

While traditional church services were being held throughout the nation, religious services were also taking place at every army post on the far-flung battle areas.

Services At Notre Dame

Chaplains with combat units at the front or in towns near the front held non-sectarian services. Catholic religious services were held in the famed Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, and in the Reims Cathedral.

Civilians of all faiths joined American soldiers in the St. Paul's American Church in Rome to celebrate the holiday. Ambassador Alexander C. Kirk read President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation.

At Rome, Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Minister without portfolio, told soldiers at the service that they would become a "real American aristocracy" in a United States without isolationism.

The joint Thanksgiving service was conducted by Chaplains Jacob Hochman, Pottsville, Pa.; J. L. Carraway, Ford City, Pa.; S. B. Parker, Junction City, Kan.; Albert S. Trickett, Madison, N. J., and Joe L. Brown, Jr., San Antonio, Texas.

At Westminster Abbey

Buck privates and colonels, Red Cross workers, nurses and British civilians sat side by side in bomb-scarred Westminster Abbey as Americans commemorated Thanksgiving Day.

"Give us the strength to travel the hard road of courage," asked the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Episcopal Bishop of southern Ohio, in the abbey service.

Ambassador John G. Winant read President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation.

Boston, England, Celebrates

The town of Boston, England, was to entertain 100 American soldiers and nurses at an evening Thanksgiving ball, with music provided by United States Army bands.

In Cherbourg, France, French civilians and British troops joined Americans in a festival evening at the municipal theater.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges told his troops of the United States First Army driving inside Germany along the approaches to Cologne:

"It is enough for us to know that because of you people of all the world today are giving thanks to God Almighty, who has made possible your vast achievement."

At New Delhi American soldiers feasted on canned turkey and square pumpkin pies, but the holiday probably wasn't much for the GIs in the jungles. Some of the men had peacock, which is good though illegal.

War Plants Working

On the home front war plants remained on full production schedule, but stores and mercantile firms closed generally.

Because of the calendar quirk which produced five Thursdays this month, there again was a mixup over the holiday date. Forty-one States and the District of Columbia followed the Federal statute in celebrating today.

Arkansas, Idaho, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia will have their legal State holidays on the fifth Thursday, November 30, although two Arkansas cities, Fort Smith and Fayetteville, selected today for their municipal observance. Georgia will have two Thanksgivings—today by Gubernatorial proclamation and next Thursday by State law.

Looking Forward To Peace

Encouraging reports from the battlefronts provided the theme for church services giving thanks for the successes of the United Nations and looking forward to victory and peace in 1945.

Cities joined in extending hospitality to visiting servicemen and women at the special church services and at USO centers and canteens.

Patients at the Army's Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver had Film Actress Louise Allbritton as a guest to cut a 1,000-pound cake. There was a home Thanksgiving atmosphere at the Army's Cushing Hospital at Framingham, Mass., where patients had invited members of their immediate families for turkey dinners.

Scarity of turkeys for civilian tables resulted in the substitution of other fowl. Large shipments of turkeys reached Chicago markets too late for distribution. OPA inspectors, standing in line with patient housewives at butcher shops, reported widespread price violations in New York.

Festivity In Moscow

At Moscow, the United States colony—bigger than at any time since the start of the war—celebrated Thanksgiving with two official parties.

Russian turkey cooked American style was featured at both affairs—one at Spasso House, home of United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman; the other at the Metropole Hotel. Maj. Gen. J. Russell Deane, chief of the United States military mission to the Soviet Union, put on an army and navy show at the Metropole.

Americans in other parts of the Soviet Union—Vladivostok, Archangel, Murmansk, Kuibyshev—all managed to find turkeys.

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WORLD PLANS FOR AIR READY

Conferees Will Vote On Standards Proposed

Chicago, Nov. 23 (AP)—Except for a formal vote in a full conference session, work was completed today on a proposed world agreement for aviation standards and procedures at the International Civil Aviation Conference.

The technical committee adopted a report after making a change at Ireland's suggestion which gives each nation which desires it the assurance of a place on future technical committees. This report is related to the thousands of details in the ten annexes which will be attached to an air convention when it is ratified.

The annexes provide common standards for aircraft, airports, maps and charts, weather reports and personnel qualifications.

This released some of the technicians and a part of the secretariat from the conference. However, the great bulk of the people at the meeting must stay on for completion of work on proposed agreements for air navigation standards, an interim council and an air transport program.

bring their ideas together in nine days of private talks, in which the Canadians took a middle course and did much of the difficult work of drafting compromise proposals into formal language.

One of the men closest to the tight struggle said, however, that after yesterday's open meeting of three committees—representing all of the countries—he felt there was a 50-50 chance for success, whereas he entered the meeting feeling the chance was one in a thousand.

The meeting was the long-awaited opportunity for the various countries to speak their minds on the document prepared by American, British and Canadian leaders and submitted without commitment.

Consultative And Review Body

It created "The International Air Administration" as a consultative and review body for world airlines.

It included a plan for fixing of minimum rates by operators, provided for bilateral negotiations on routes, preserved the rights of cabotage (internal traffic) and of fixing the routes and stopping places foreign aircraft must use, provided for administration of world standards for air navigation and the technical phases of aviation.

What it left unsaid was what should be done about the right to carry intermediate traffic—a "fifth freedom" which the United States wants added to Canada's four—and how limitations should be put on the plane-carrying capacity which operators could offer.

"Surmount Numerous Obstacles"

Lord Swinton, the British leader, urged that these results should not be minimized and said that "if, though we do not reach our ultimate objective, we nevertheless go a very long way and surmount numerous obstacles." He suggested that the interim council would be "an international conference always at work."

Berle proposed that the three committees sit jointly as a subcommittee—a change which closes their sessions to the press—to consider the "Big Three" document "together with all the problems relevant thereto." John Martin, of South Africa, will preside at those sessions.

Technical Standards

Meanwhile, the technical standards committee urged that machinery for completing and later amplifying technical studies begun here be set up promptly.

Reporting at a full session, the committee suggested:

1. That the interim council of nations for air transport consultation being set up at the conference employ a secretariat of experts, and that the eventual permanent body do the same.

2. That committees of experts able to give part of their time be got together in specialized technical fields.

3. That at the same time more general technical committees concerned primarily with coordination be established.

Degrees Of Obligation

The draft called for varying degrees of obligation concerning technical standards, based on their importance to safety in international flying.

The rules for the air would be fully standardized, while such matters as minimum standards for airway organization would be in the nature of recommended practices.

54 Nations Debating Global Air Document

Chicago, Nov. 23 (AP)—Dragged out of seclusion by a spontaneous outburst the Anglo-American struggle for complete agreement on a global air transport body was placed today before delegates of 54 nations participating in the International Civil Aviation Conference.

The hope for immediate solution of the question of economic control was thus pulled from the grave during what had the appearance of a burial service, such as that given the Australian-New Zealand plan for a single world airline early in the 23-day meeting, but observers were reluctant to encourage optimism.

Nine Days Of Private Talks

It was pointed out that the British and Americans had failed to

Points Of Disagreement

In those two points lies the disagreement in which the Americans and British have been reported to agree in principle but not in writing.

As Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of New York, put it in a closing speech at yesterday's meeting, "our minds have been unable to agree on how to say what is in our hearts."

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., chairman of the United States delegation, told the meeting that he was frank to say that the conference already had gone as far as had been supposed it could. He lauded the success of efforts to establish an air navigation agreement, and particularly the progress of an interim

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Eisenhower Appeals For Bond Sales

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today his soldiers are making daily headway by courage and suffering, but they need myriads of shells and tires and guns and blankets and planes.

The man commanding the gigantic western-front offensive against Germany appealed personally to the American people to over-subscribe the Sixth War Loan drive and "transform the money quickly into vital fighting equipment."

It was Eisenhower's second urgent appeal to buy war bonds. He made it in a talk prepared for broadcast from his European headquarters. The text of the statement also was released by the Treasury Department.

Mud Can't Stop GI's

Mud, cold, bullets and minefields can't stop the millions of American boys from pushing the enemy back if they are plentifully supplied and supported from the homeland, Eisenhower declared.

The equipment is needed "now," he said. And the soldiers must get it "from the money you lend the Government."

He said the American fighting men are "entitled to the constant assurance of your understanding, of your resolution and of your unflagging zeal."

War Loan headquarters had no new figures for Thanksgiving Day. The latest progress report yesterday chalked up $482,000,000 paid in by individuals, compared with the total quota for individuals of $5,000,000,000. The drive began Monday and will end December 16.

Nimitz Thanks Home Front

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, said in a Thanksgiving Day message over the same program with Eisenhower: "We give thanks . . . to the men and women and children on the home front. Their toil and their savings invested in war bonds have made possible the outfitting and supply of the great fleet which has struck the enemy so effectively."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a war-bond message released by the Treasury said: "We at the front have complete faith in you at home. The spirit of America—always in your heart—has never failed us and we know you will supply needed money through the purchase and holding of war bonds."

BATTLE CASUALTIES 528,795 TO NOV. 7

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Battle casualties in the armed forces in all theatres since the start of the war total 528,795.

Secretary Stimson said today Army casualties reported through Nov. 7 amounted to 454,180 of which 88,245 were killed. This was an increase of 16,724 since a previous report covering casualties reported through Oct. 28.

The latest Navy report puts casualties at 74,615, an increase of 2,776 since a report two weeks ago.

Army casualties compared with those for two weeks ago, are:

Killed, 88,245 and 84,811; wounded, 254,283 and 243,054; missing, 56,442 and 55,011 prisoners, 55,210 and 54,480.

The Navy casualties are:

Killed, 29,208 and 28,599; wounded, 31,574 and 29,442; missing, 9,347 and 9,311; prisoners, 4,486 and 4,487.

TRAINING OF YOUTH ENDORSED BY NAVY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(AP) Secretary Forrestal tonight gave the navy's unqualified endorsement to postwar military training for every physically fit young man.

In a statement prepared for broadcast (March of Time, Blue network) Forrestal said the Navy considered such training "imperative."

"The Navy," the Secretary said, "believes every physically fit young man should be given military training as a national life insurance policy, a contribution to our country's security. We think of this training not merely as a sensible precaution—we think it is imperative.

"The Navy, if military service is universal, can give its men basic training and nine months more of advanced training ashore and afloat. There is no reason to fear that this training would turn us into a nation of militarists. Not even war has done that. On the contrary, the preparedness of the United States is our inescapable contribution to world peace."

CRUELTY OF JAPS TOLD BY CAPTAIN

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 23 — (AP) Capt. Felix G. Sharp, Jr., who arrived home here today after having been imprisoned for two and a half years by the Japanese in the Philippines said the Japanese of Jap troops almost broke when they saw rubber heels and tin cans in Red Cross packets.

The 28-year-old officer who survived the sinking of a Japanese transport said the Japs believed the United States was out of these things. He also said that Jap newspapers "sank" the U. S. Navy at least once a week.

Capt. Sharp was among those who escaped from a Jap transport which was sunk by an American torpedo. The vessel was loaded with American prisoners of war being evacuated from the camp at Davao and headed for Manila. The panicky Japs, he said, opened fire on the helpless heads bobbing in the waves two miles off shore. Thirty or more were killed before a group of 83 struggled ashore and were hidden by friendly Filipinos.

Capt. Sharp was with a coast artillery outfit which landed in the Philippines six months before war broke out. Just 13 days after Pearl Harbor he said his outfit made contact with the enemy and battled them hand to hand all the way down the island of Mindanao. Orders came to surrender May 10, 1942 four days after the fall of Corregidor.

The Jacksonville captain was one of about a thousand prisoners sent to a prison camp at Malayabalay for about five months. He said here that if you can stick it out for six months in a Jap camp, you can live forever. When Capt. Sharp surrendered he weighed 185 pounds and when he escaped his weight had dropped to 145 pounds.

"I cut my hair every six months whether I needed it or not. It was some protection to have a thick mat of hair," Sharp said. He added "I feel funny in a uniform and shoes. We were almost naked when we got to Australia. I didn't have shoes on for two years." He has a blister on one foot now because he is not yet used to shoes.

Capt. Sharp has a three months leave.

MARINE KEEPS FIGHTING JAPS

Escaped Corregidor, Joined Guerrillas, Back In Line

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Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Marine Corps today revealed the story of "the corporal who wouldn't give up."

The marine hero escaped from Corregidor the day it surrendered, became a first lieutenant in the army, fought with the guerrillas in the Philippines for nearly two years, escaped, reenlisted in the marines, demanded combat duty, and again is overseas where the Japs are thickest.

Now Is Sergeant

Now a sergeant, the rugged blue-eyed fighter is Reid C. Chamberlain, 25, El Cajor, Cal., whose Distinguished Service Cross citation early this year was for security reasons limited to a terse affirmation of "extraordinary heroism i naction. . . ."

First reported missing, then dead, then "secretly alive," young Chamberlain was a joyous secret indeed to his mother, Mrs. Ettie May Chamberlain, of El Cajon.

Serving with the Fourth Marines Private (first class) Chamberlain fought first on Bataan, winning promotion to corporal, then on Corregidor.

When the impending surrender of "the rock" was announced on the morning of May 6, 1942, the corporal, with several marine and army companions, escaped in a motor launch.

Set Out For China

How they got from island to island, where and how they served with guerrilla bands in 1942 may not told.

Near the end of the year they acquired a launch and set out for China.

Their engine failed some 70 miles at sea. They drifted 28 days before landing again in the Philippines.

Corporal Chamberlain, another American and two Filipinos acquired a native sailboat, eventually set sail for Australia. The corporal changed his mind and returned to the Philippines with some inter-

islanders who put him in touch with a guerrilla outfie.

Smuggled Supplies

The corporal went "outs Ide" for the guerrillas, smuggled in guns, powder, lead, gasoline. A guerrilla leader, a colonel in the United Statesm Army, commissioned him a second lieutenant and, six adventure-filled months Lazer, promoted him to first lieutenant.

After two years in the Philippines, first Lieutenant R. C. Chamberlain, USA, came back to America.

In Washington the paper-confusion was great. The marines gave him a dischargee. The army permitted him to resign his commission and gave him the Distinguished Service Cross.

Then the youth, who did some growing up in his native Parkin, Ark., before his family moved west, re-enlisted in the Marine Corps. He was given appointment to the officer candidates class at Quantio.

Applies For Line Duty

Lieut.-Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift, commandant of the Marine Corps, arranged a 60-day furlough.

He went to Quantico, but no sooner had he entered school than he applied for line duty.

It was an unusual request, three days after admission to an officer-training school. He got his transfer, went to a West Coast base. Orders stipulated that he was not be transferred again without the express approval of the commandant. He was "stuck for the duration."

Appeals To General

He won promotion to sergeant. In time he was presented the Purple Heart with Gold Star for wounds of 1942.

Sergeant Chamberlain could have had another fling at candidates class, but he was getting tired of his peaceful existence.

The commandant received another formal request. Please, could he be "released" for combat duty?

The sergeant was still subject to recurrent malaria, and that alone is good reason to keep a man idle. But as his commanding officer wrote approving sergeant Chamberlain's request, the Californian had "a valuable temperament for combat."

General Vandegrift agreed.

Russ-Romanian Peace Commission Men Named

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—Four United States military representatives on the Allied Control Commission to supervise fulfillment of armistice terms between Russia and Romania were announced today by the army and navy.

The commission, composed of Soviet, British and United States delegates, will act under general direction of the Soviet high Command.

American members are:

Brig.-Gen. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Schuyler, Camp Davis, North Carolina; Commander Phillip B. Brannen, of Flagstaff, Ariz.; Lieut.-Col. Grady C. McGlasson, Chevy Chase, Md., and Lieut.-Col. Robert G. Emmens, Medford, Oregon.

CASTLEBERRY KILLED IN WAR

Former Georgia Tech Gridder Was Copilot Of Bomber

Atlanta, Nov. 23 (AP)—Second Lieutenant C. D. (Clint) Castleberry, 20, freshman star of the 1942 Georgia Tech football team, has been killed in the Mediterranean theater, his parents were notified today by the War Department.

Castleberry, copilot of a B-26, had previously been listed as missing while en route to a Mediterranean base on a noncombat flight.

He played for Tech while a freshman and was one of the most publicized players in the country. He made the 1942 All-Southern team, the first freshman ever to be chosen.

C. E. Gauss, Ex-Envoy To China, Back In U. S.

New York, Nov. 23 (AP)—Clarence E. Gauss, who resigned recently as United States Ambassador to China, arrived here today aboard an army transport command plane.

A fellow passenger was Dr. Chun J. Pao, Chinese Ambassador to Peru, who is en route to Lima.

Gauss said he would remain in New York overnight and then proceed to Washington.

Halifax to Tour Mid-West

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Halifax will leave Washington Saturday for a week's trip through Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Stimson Refuses List Of Troop Percentages

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—War Secretary Stimson declined today to state the relative percentages of French, British, Canadian and American troops on the western European front.

Stimson told his news conference he did not think he should speak without an agreement among the countries. He said he is "convinced all our Allies are contributing to the full measure of their resources."

Sugar Rations May Go On For Year After War Ends

W.F.A. Says Shortage Won't End Before Pacific Liberation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—Rationing or other restrictions on the consumption of sugar in this and other world importing countries may continue for a year or so after the war with Japan is won.

This prospect was painted by the War Food Administration today in a domestic sugar production report calling for greater acreages of sugar beets in this country in 1945.

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"It is expected," the report said, "that the sugar supply situation will be more critical during 1945 than in 1946. It is not expected that the world shortage of sugar will be overcome until the far Pacific areas are liberated and have an opportunity to rebuild and the European beet sugar producing industries have been rehabilitated."

To ease the supply situation for the United Nations, the government may soon discontinue the practice of using raw sugar from Cuba and other Caribbean areas in the manufacture of industrial alcohol for war purposes. Domestic wheat and other grains will be used instead.

Million-Acre Cut In Wheat Crop Asked

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—The War Food Administration is recommending a million-acre reduction in previously announced production goals for wheat for harvest in 1945.

It suggests instead that the million acres be planted to flaxseed, supplies of which are said to be needed in greater quantities for the manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar industrial materials. Spring wheat and flaxseed are interchangeable crops in some North-Central States.

The WFA said the suggested reduction in the wheat acreage would not bring a shortage of the bread grain, inasmuch as this year's crop turned out much larger than expected when the 1945 wheat goals were set originally. The national wheat goal is 67,600,000 acres.

WFA Foresees Tight Tobacco Supply In '45

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—To the troubles of cigarette smokers who figure they're lucky these days to find a pack anywhere, the War Food Administration today piled this unhappy thought:

The tight supply situation may continue beyond harvest of next year's tobacco crops.

In a report on 1945 tobacco production goals, the WFA said war requirements have exceeded production, reducing stocks below normal.

Demand May Increase

The demand for American tobacco, it explained, may increase next year, regardless of whether the war ends in the meantime.

"It is estimated," the report said, "that exports during the 1944-45 season will be larger than occurred during the 1943-44 season primarily because of more liberated countries in Europe and the movement abroad of foreign-owned tobacco now stored in the United States.

"Also, any easing of the shipping situation as well as the desire of liberated countries to obtain tobacco to replenish diminished or exhausted stocks will increase exports during the next year or two."

Shortages In France

There have been widespread reports and complaints of cigarette shortages in recent weeks from civilians at home and fighting men overseas, especially France.

Army authorities have explained that a lack of sufficient shipping to carry all needed ammunition, and such things as smokes as well, has caused the shortage in France.

Domestically, Price Administrator Bowles has said fears of shortages, rather than actual shortages, contributed largely to the situation. OPA has held rationing to be unfeasible, Bowles saying that "with sane buying there should be enough cigarettes available."

OPA HALTERS CLOTHES COST

Starts Move To Stop Rising Apparel Prices

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration tonight launched a drive to nip a rise in clothing prices.

Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, announced that "simple, easy-to-understand" dollar-and-cent ceiling prices will be fixed on low-cost infants' and children's garments for which the War Production Board allocated 40,000,000 yards of cloth.

The second move was issuance of a regulation aimed at reduction of "overfinishing" and "fancying-up" of fabrics, a practice OPA said had "added greatly" to the cost of both cotton and rayon clothing.

Slight Rise "Must Stop"

Both programs, described as the first of a series of moves to hold clothing prices in line, follow closely Stabilization Director Vinson's edict that a recent slight but "disturbing" rise in living costs "must stop."

Bowles said for the last 18 months "price rises in clothing have been the greatest threat to the program to hold the line on the cost of living."

"In my opinion," he added, "any increases in the cost-of-living index in the coming months will stop completely as soon as [these] programs are fully effective."

With Us For Duration

He added, however, that despite these efforts "the clothing problem—as far as price control and supply are concerned—will be with us as long as the war is on."

Bowles said the new programs followed many complaints from the public "about the disappearance of low-priced clothing, about deterioration of quality—which is really a price increase—and about rising prices for garments."

Contributing to the complexity of establishing effective regulations to solve this problem, Bowles pointed out, are these factors:

Hundreds of new models, rapid changes in styles, the past close relationship of prices to style, difficulty in relating prices to quality specifications and "the ease with which manufacturers can shift from one line to another, usually a more expensive line."

The White Shirt Problem

While details of the program of dollar-and-cents ceilings for low-cost children's clothing will be announced by OPA in a few days, Bowles cautioned that it will be some time, possibly four or five months, before these garments appear in retail stores.

Of overfinishing of cotton and rayon fabric which OPA moved to curb, Bowles explained that by printing fancy designs on types of cloth that ordinarily receive simple and less expensive prints, the cost of the finished fabric is increased.

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As an example, he cited the great difficulty in obtaining an inexpensive plain white shirt "because it was more profitable to make this cloth into gaudily checked material suitable only for sports shirts."

Bowles said that prices for rayon and cotton yard goods might be reduced by as much as $60,000,000 annually as a result of the regulation covering overfinishing. This new measure will be effective on all shipments of goods from finishing plants after January 3.

25 P. C. Increase In Heavy Tires Held Vital

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—Attacking supply shortages one by one, the War Production Board today sent out 32 rubber executives to find means of increasing heavy-tire output 25 per cent.

Although the military demand for truck and bus tires "evidently is in excess of the industry's ability to produce," WPB Vice-Chairman Hiland G. Batcheller said the agency intends to "do everything possible to get the things that General Eisenhower needs."

Big Deficit Seen

After a meeting last night Batcheller reported a looming deficit of 1,000,000 heavy-duty tires in the first quarter of 1945. The industry reported its capacity as 3,930,000 in those three months, while absolute minimum needs—mostly those of the army—were put at 4,941,000.

Synthetic tires are not lasting as well as expected because of the rough and muddy battle-zone terrain of Europe, the WPB official disclosed. And original military estimates of need have proved insufficient.

Life Expectancy Shorter

In the Pacific, he said, abrasive coral dust has shortened the life expectancy of tires.

While it may be necessary to cut passenger tire production somewhat by diverting labor and equipment to military work, WPB declared it likely the B and C card drivers would continue to get needed tires. Domestic truck and bus tire allotments, already deeply slashed, will not be reduced further.

Full Details Sought

The tire company officials were asked to report in fullest detail what increase could be expected by the adoption of every expedient short of new plant construction.

If the resultant figures still prove short of the minimum needs, Batcheller said the country would have to launch into another tire plant construction program like the $80,000,000 expansion effort now coming to completion. And it requires nine months to a year to build a new factory even under top wartime priority.

Missouri Valley Plan Vote To Be Demanded

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—A test of sentiment on the proposed Missouri Valley Authority at this session of Congress is assured.

Attaching the proposal to a $1,000,000,000 post-war flood-control bill Senators Langer (R., N. D.) and Murray (D., Mont.) said they would demand a vote as soon as the Senate acts on related controversies over States' rights, irrigation and the sale of hydroelectric power.

A Missouri Valley Authority to develop the basin's resources would coincide with President Roosevelt's policy to set up agencies like the Tennessee Valley Authority. The President had not, however, requested action by the 78th Congress.

Flood Bill Jeopardized

The MVA proposal further jeopardized the flood-control authorization approved earlier by the House. When the Senators recessed over Thanksgiving they had not settled a dispute over the sale of power

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developed at Government projects.

Senator Bailey said proposals to build transmission lines at Federal expense would "extinguish free enterprise." This was disputed by Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.). He also presented a letter from Interior Secretary Ickes opposing Bailey's amendment to require that power be sold at the point of origin for three years after completion of projects.

CONGRESS FACES MANY VITAL BILLS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(AP) After the traditional day of feast and pleasantry, Congress grapples again tomorrow with a pre-Christmas schedule loaded with issues that may blast leadership hopes for harmony.

Focal point is the first post-election meeting of the House Ways and Means committee, headed by Rep. Doughton (D-N.C.).

When the committee breaks up Congress probably will have a good idea whether there is to be one last 1944 battle between the White House and Capitol Hill—this time on the question whether the Social Security tax will be allowed to double on January 1, as provided in the basic Social Security law.

A bloc of Republicans, aided by some Democrats, is intent on "freezing" the tax at its present level of one per cent each on employers and employees. Congress has done this thrice before.

Doughton said he wanted to avoid a fight if possible, and it appeared to be generally conceded on the bill that Mr. Roosevelt veto aonther "freeze" bill.

Meanwhile, the Senate had two brewing controversies of its own.

The question of setting up a Missouri Valley authority was tossed into its lap, as an amendment to the proposed billion-dollar flood control authorization.

Waiting for it also was the explosive St. Lawrence waterway project.

Senators Langer (R-N.D.) and Murray (D-Mont.) dropped in the Missouri Valley authority amendment. It proposes to create a MVA on the line to the TVA to foster flood control, navigation, hydro-electric power and related works, in line with Mr. Roosevelt's idea of seven agencies similar to TVA.

IDDLE ACTION

DRAWS PROBE

Senate War Group To Go Into Resignation Request

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.) said tonight the Senate War Investigating Committee expects to inquire into Attorney General Biddle's request for the resignation of his assistant, Norman M. Littell.

Informed sources said the resignation had been asked for on the basis of "incompatibiilty" between the two men.

Kilgore said a long-smoldering feud between the Attorney General and Littell was the result of information given by Littell during hearings of the committee when it was headed by Senator Truman (D., Mo.).

Interest 'Matter Of Policy'

Describing the committee's interest in the Justice Department rift as an important matter of policy, Kilgore told a reporter:

"Frankly, we are going to get to the bottom of this because we don't want to have witnesses punished. It is a dangerous situation and we are going to get the bedrock facts on it."

Littell said he could make no comment on the situation until his answer was given Biddle, probably late tomorrow.

The assistant attorney general, chief of the Justice Department Land Division, is a Presidential appointee, whose nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

Held Past 5 Years

Littell, a Rhodes scholar, has held his Justice Department position five years. Previously, he was a member of the law firm of Evans, McLaren and Littell in Seattle, Wash., and had undertaken extensive investigations into the West Coast oil business for the Federal Government in connection with the old National Recovery Administration.

The Assistant Attorney General analyzed the Elk Hills oil contract between the Navy Department and Standard Oil Company of California. The contract subsequently was cancelled by the President.

At that time Littell told the House Public Lands Committee the contract "went beyond" contracts involved in the Teapot Dome oil scandal of the Harding Administration.

2 Brothers In Lower House First Since 1851

Columbia, Mo., Nov. 23 (AP)—For the first time since 1851, two brothers will sit together in the lower House of Congress—and they are Republicans and natives from the stanch Democratic county of Boone in the heart of Missouri's Democratic "Little Dixie."

One is Representative Max Schwabe, reelected from the Second Missouri district. The other is George B. Schwabe, who migrated from Missouri to Oklahoma several years ago, and last week was elected from Oklahoma's First district.

Max Schwabe said the Library of Congress advised him the House had not seen a brother act since 1851, when three Washburns—brothers, were elected, Israel from Maine, Cadwalader from Wisconsin

PICKETING ALL OVER IN DAYTON

Operators Get Word From Officials And Go Home

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 23 (AP)—Striking switchboard operators quit a week-old picket line in front of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company here at 9.11 P. M. tonight, just a few hours less than a week after the start of a strike which burgeoned into a nationwide communications crisis.

After Robert G. Pollock, Federation president, told the War Labor Board in Washington earlier today he would urge operators to resume work, Miss Jeannette Reedy, head of the Federation's Southwestern Conference, telegraphed a back-to-work order to the Dayton operators.

June Murray, conference treasurer, read the message, which said: "Settlement made. Stop all strike activity. Notify all officers and deputies to urge members to return to work as soon as they are able. This is an order."

'You Can Go Home Now'

Reading the message to approximately 30 operators on the sidewalk before the Ohio Bell Exchange, Miss Murray concluded with:

"So, girls, you can go home now."

Picket lines had been maintained constantly throughout the strike, which began in protest against payment of $18.25 weekly expense bonuses to outside girls working in Dayton.

As the settlement was announced tonight, "hello girls" sang, joked and cheered, awaiting formal word from their immediate officers that the picket line could be disbanded.

William Dobscha, education director for the federation, conferred with Wayne R. Rittenhouse, Ohio Bell traffic chief, before the telegram was read to the girls. He did not disclose the nature of the conference.

May Resume

Mrs. Betty Haley, chairman of the union local here, said the Dayton operators' position is "that if the settlement is not satisfactory we will resume appropriate action."

"These girls were out for the sole purpose for the removal of transferees from the Dayton office," she added.

Dobscha said the union would put "a corps of people on telephones throughout the night to notify other districts and the Dayton operators of the settlement."

Ohio Bell officials at Columbus redicted "ful resumption by regular shifts or operators" by tomorrow morning.

White House May Act As Phone Strike Hits Capital

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Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 23 (AP)—Miss Jeanette Reedy, leader in a strike of telephone operators that is threatening communications across the nation, advised associates here that prospects for settling the dispute today were "good."

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—A growing strike of women telephone operators, assuming national significance, hit Washington today, and with it came the prospect of White House action.

Not only was the war-busy Capital engulfed by the spread of walkouts which started a week ago in Dayton, Ohio, but the great production centers of Michigan as well. Other cities were in the path.

Detroit Workers Strike

Operators of the nation's Capital, center of a network which links the United Nations, began walking out hours in advance of the formal start set for 6 A. M. today.

A shift of Detroit workers left their jobs at 6 A. M. and formed picket lines, leaving a skeleton crew to handle essential calls.

In Washington, picketing began simultaneously at three telephone company buildings, but a company official said the extent of the strike would have to await a change of shifts later in the morning.

And there were rumblings of still more strikes in answer to the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers' appeal for assistance from 41 affiliated unions.

Long-distance calls were primarily affected.

Picketing Orderly

In Washington, a long-distance operator answered promptly shortly after 8 A. M. Asked if calls were being accepted, she said: "There are a few of us here, and we will do the best we can."

Picketing was orderly in both Detroit and Washington. The shift changes here, staggered over several hours, found only a trickle of workers—both men and women—entering the exchanges. There was some good-natured banter.

A company spokesman said he anticipated no serious interruption, adding that there were enough supervisory employes with operating and maintenance experience to service equipment and provide skeleton staffs for suburban exchanges not equipped with automatic dial systems.

Ignore WLB Message

No estimate was immediately available on the number of operators out here, but the spokesman said it was large.

Just as the estimated 5,000 Ohio workers flatly rejected a get-back-to-work-or-else order of the War Labor Board, the 2,700 Washington operators ignored another WLB message which said that "any interference with telephone service in the nation's Capital at this critical period of the war cannot be tolerated."

The War Labor Board, after wrestling with the Ohio dispute throughout Wednesday, deferred its "or else" action—the possibility of the Government taking over—until today. It announced last night it would refer the case to Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson—an action which normally precedes actual presentation to President Roosevelt.

Started In Dayton

The War Production Board, the War Department and other agencies interested themselves in the case, but their officials declined to say whether they were taking any active part.

Women formed the rank and file of the strike show, for the first time on such a scale.

The strike started in a protest by Dayton operators against granting of $18.25 living expense accounts weekly to outsiders brought in to help run the switchboards. Operators in other Ohio cities fell in line.

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Practice Held Necessary

The Washington operators said they likewise objected to a similar practice here, sympathized with the Ohio strikers and, in addition, had some wage grievances as to basic pay scales.

Company officials have said the practice is necessary in these times of much work and shortage of help—that it is only fair to help out-of-towners meet extra expenses.

Effects of the strike were quickly felt in Washington, where thousands of calls are handled daily to and from war production centers and military establishments.

Only high priority long-distance calls were accepted beginning early last night. Local service on automatic dial telephones was not affected.

Emergency Force On Jobs

A spokesman of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company said it would maintain essential services. Mrs. Mary E. Gannon, Washington union president, said the only operators remaining on their jobs would be "an emergency force to handle only priority calls of top emergency."

Government seizure of the Ohio lines or a direct appeal from the President to the striking workers were noted in advance as possibilities. Should the Government take over the companies, under the Connally-Smith Act it would be illegal for anyone to foster a strike.

Earl Culp, editor of the Ohio federation's *Bulletin*, commented that "if the Government takes over, it would mean at least a moral victory for the federation."

Bricker Issues Appeal

Refusal of the Ohio union leaders to order their workers back on the job drew from Nathan P. Feinsinger, WLB hearing chairman, yesterday the assertion that "you have taken on the Government of the United States. No union has done this yet and succeeded. This is the effect of your decision."

War Labor Board members stressed that under WLB policy nothing could be done to settle the Ohio dispute as long as the strike continued. Later they told the Washington union that a "work stoppage will only succeed in delaying a final decision."

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio directed an appeal "to every telephone employe who loves his or her country to respond to the call to duty and to return to work at once." Bricker said he made his appeal "to give our brave fighting forces what they must have to win and to save some lives."

Vote Slated Tomorrow

William Dunn, president of the Cincinnati Federation of Telephone Workers, announced that 2,000 union employes of the Cincinnati Suburban Bell Company would vote tomorrow on the question of joining the walkout.

At 9 A. M. (E.W.T.), three hours after the Detroit strike began, a Michigan Bell Telephone Company spokesman said service was "practically normal"; that there was no out-State interruption and that "calls to distant points, such as Washington," were being handled without difficulty.

At that hour the company reported a survey showed that of 205 operators due at work 145 had reported. In the long-lines department, the company said, 71 operators were at work, although only 57 had been scheduled to report. The company had provided sleeping accommodations for employes who chose to remain in the main telephone building at the end of their regular shifts last night.

Doubts Company's Claim

Officials of the Michigan Telephone Employes Federation maintained, however, that a "normal" number of operators left at the end of work last night and that only a few employes passed through picket lines that formed around the main Michigan Bell Office a few minutes before the strike was scheduled to begin.

Mrs. Frances Smith, president of the federation, said that "if the company's claim is true—and I doubt it—then the shift is made up largely of girls inveigled by the company into staying and of girls dragged in to break the strike."

Leon Cousens, federation attor-

ney, claimed that if some operators were persuaded to stay on duty for two consecutive shifts, the company was violating a State law which he said restricts employment of women to ten hours in any 24-hour period.

The walkout did not affect interstate lines, since they are operated by American Telephone and Telegraph Company employes not affiliated with the Michigan federation.

A picket line of 25 or 30 women, some with cards saying "strike and support Ohio" pinned to their coats, marched before the building entrance.

The Michigan strike was termed "illegal," "illogical" and "a clear violation of the Smith-Connally Act" by George M. Welch, president of Michigan Bell.

"Everyone knows that the war effort in Detroit and throughout Michigan will be seriously impaired by interrupting the telephone service which helps the citizen get his day-to-day job done," Welch declared at Detroit.

"Makes No Sense"

"It makes no sense," he said. "It was called out of sympathy for Ohio workers who themselves were in violation of the law in striking."

Welch deplored the strike as a "shocking and bitter disappointment" to himself personally after his 40 years in the telephone industry.

"I had thought that our employes were so devoted to the service that they would not abandon their posts in such reckless fashion," he said.

The Michigan federation claims a membership of 4,000, including 2,000 Detroit operators. Several other units in the State have expressed a willingness to join in the strike, Mrs. Smith said, but they will not be called out at least for the present.

Other Developments

Elsewhere throughout the nation were these developments:

In New York, representatives of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers arranged further consideration of a federation proposal to handle only those calls to the Ohio strike area having to do with the war effort. Under it, said Mrs. Norman Naughton, of the union, personal or social calls would be refused.

The strike was supported by a formal notice last night after a meeting between representatives of the company and the traffic, plant and administrative branches of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers.

Federation members at Pittsburgh voted "to support our national federation officers in any action they may deem necessary in connection with the emergency."

"Looks Critical"

Edwin R. Hackett, of Chicago, attorney for the Illinois Telephone Traffic Union, said heads of 22 locals in Illinois had been notified to advise the State president if they were in sympathy with the Ohio walkout.

Mrs. Jewel Whatley, of Houston, acting president of the Southwestern Telephone Workers' Union, said the "situation looks critical" but aded she would await national headquarters action before taking any action. Her union has members in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas.

W. Va. Sets Meeting

The course to be pursued by West Virginia telephone workers in the spreading strike of operators throughout the nation will be determined by their union leaders at a meeting in Charleston Saturday, it was announced at Charleston today.

John Berkman, of Wheeling, president of the West Virginia Federation of Telephone Workers, said the executive committee of his organization will decide whether sympathy walkouts will be called in the State.

One group, the Indiana Bell Traffic Employes' Union, refused aid to the Ohio strikers. "Neither the union nor its members," it said in a statement issued at Indianapolis, "are in sympathy with the action taken by the Ohio union."

'Principle' Cause Of Phone Strike

Cleveland, Nov. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret Farina, vice-president of the Federation of Telephone Workers and president of the union's plant council, said today "this strike, probably the first of major importance to be led by women, is an important step in getting higher wages and better working conditions for women."

The 38-year-old "hello" girl who has been employed in the accounting department of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company here for 17 years declared in an interview:

"When I first came to the telephone company, men held the jobs occupied today by women. The men were paid good livable wages, but the girls who replaced them are getting low, deplorable rates.

"For A Principle"

"The Dayton girls are fighting for a principle. The Government keeps them chained to their jobs, but when they ask the Government's aid in adjusting wage matters, they get no help."

Mrs. Farina, who has been married nine years, said she was advised by her husband, a Cleveland attorney, to "join the union and work hard for it."

Husband In Army

"My husband has been in the army in the Aleutians for 27 months and I think he would be heartily in accord with this strike. I've written him about it but I've had no reply as yet."

She explained the action of the Ohio Federation by stating:

"The Dayton girls have been asking a settlement in this dispute for more than two years. I realize the strike was called during wartime, but the dispute would have to be settled during an emergency because when the war is over, the transferee problem will no longer exist."

Man-Hour Strike Loss Decreases

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—Fewer man hours lost through strikes this year than in 1943 are foreseen by A. Ford Hinrichs, director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

He said the trend is lower this year than last, when the coal strikes caused a sizable increase over 1942.

The average man hours lost during the first nine months of 1944, Hinrichs calculates, were about .1 of one per cent. of total hours worked.

Other Years' Averages

The average of one per cent in other years were listed as .14 in 1943, .05 in 1942, .32 in 1941, .1 in 1940 and .28 in 1939. The 1942 ratio was "about the lowest ever," Hinrichs said.

Total man hours lost through strikes this year by months, Hinrichs said, were: January, 625,000; February, 470,000; March, 415,000; April, 500,000; May, 1,400,000; June, 680,000; July, 680,000; August, 935,000, and September, 660,000. The October figure is not completed.

Can Halve Tax Bill, Barkley Says

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP)—Democratic Leader Barkley predicts that the present annual $45,000,000,000 Federal tax bill can be cut about in half after the war.

"I believe that when this war is over," he said, "we can build a sound economy in which there will be jobs for all who want to work. With the right cooperation and exercise of wisdom, we can have a national income of somewhere between $125,000,000,000 and $150,000,000,000, or even more.

May Halve Tax Bill

"We are now paying about $45,000,000,000 a year in taxes, which is about what the whole national income was not so many years ago. When the war is over, I believe we can reduce this tax bill to somewhere between $22,000,000,000 and $25,000,000,000."

Barkley's remarks were made during debate yesterday on the $1,000,000,000 flood-control authorization bill.

60 MILLION JOBS PLEDGED BY CIO IN POSTWAR ERA

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—(AP) The CIO today pledged its membership to work for a past-war era of 60 million jobs, homes and prosperity for all without racial discrimination, and a place for labor at the peace conferences.

Devoting nearly an entire day to discussion of economic questions, mainly those applying to the period after victory in Europe, the CIO convention unanimously adopted a series of resolutions but put off until tomorrow those dealing with the War Labor board's policy and revision of the present wage stabilization formula.

Attacks WLB Acts

A resolution attacking the National Labor Relations board's "recent acts" as reflecting a retreat from the basic principles of the Wagner act was adopted. It declared this change in "administrative attitude" was due to board member Gerard Reilly, whose activities and policies it condemned.

These acts should "compel his removal" from the board, the resolution said.

A resolution titled "60 million jobs and prosperity for all" pledged cooperation in creation of benefits under an economic bill of rights for the reconversion era.

It proposed that the government provide transportation of war workers and farmers back to their homes or to new jobs, and that it grant supplementary unemployment benefits up to $35 weekly for the full period of idleness.

The picture of new homes for all was painted by Walter Reuther, vice president of the United Automobile workers, who said that the aviation industry could readily be converted to putting out prefabricated homes, to sell for $3,000 and compare favorably with those now selling for $8,000.

Also, Reuther said, the automobile industry, by pooling its machinery, could start cars running from the assembly line sixty days after the war ends.

Urge Enactment of FEPC

The resolution reaffirming CIO policy opposing discrimination against negroes or other minorities, urged enactment of legislation to make the fair employment practices committee permanent. It prompted several ardent speeches advocating equal job opportunities.

Described by Thomas Richardson of Washington, D. C., negro vice president of the United Federal workers, as "a fundamental document of democracy," the resolution said "Jim crowism, the abnominable poll tax, and any other form of discrimination and bigotry must be excised from our national life."

President Philip Murray extended a blanket invitation to all negro workers to join CIO-affiliated unions, asserting the CIO was "peculiarly adapted" to championing their cause.

The demand for labor representation at the peace table and other international conferences came in a resolution on "international security and complete destruction of Nazism and Japanese militarism."

It called for "elimination of Fascism wherever it may be found," and this meant, the resolution said, "barring Franco Spain from the United Nations fold."

by tomorrow night.

WLB Procedure Condemned

Resolutions condemning the War Labor Board's handling of disputes and demanding that the Little Steel formula, which has braked wage increases at 15 per cent. above January, 1941, levels, be discarded, were prepared for formal action by the convention.

Concerning the board, one resolution reaffirmed its need as a "forum for a peaceful and equitable disposition of all disputes that may arise between labor and management which cannot be resolved through collective bargaining."

But, it added, the board "must completely reverse its present trend of appeasing those who actually seek its destruction and, instead, adopt a forward and forthright policies consistent with the original executive order pursuant to which it was created."

The board should streamline its procedure to eliminate long delays of routine and "innumerable appeals and reconsideration of cases which actually result in undermining the morale and productive efficiency of workers and result in a disruption of peaceful industrial relations," the resolution continued.

In the resolution on wage policy, the board was again condemned for "refusing to submit a recommendation to the President of the United States calling for a revision of the Little Steel formula to bring wages in realistic alignment with the sharp rise in the cost of living."

While wages have been frozen, living costs have been climbing, the resolution said.

Inflationary Effect Denied

Bringing wages in line with the cost of living "would not have any inflationary effect," the resolution said, and "the necessary wage adjustments should be made now to make certain that there will be the desired mass purchasing power to encourage production of peacetime goods and assure continued maximum production and full employment."

Abolition of the WPB's wage-bracket system, and establishing 65 cents an hour instead of 50, as a minimum, were other requests embodied in the resolutions.

CIO Resolution Asks End Of Wage Freezes

Chicago, Nov. 23 (AP)—The CIO turned from its political interests to the economic today as the seventh annual convention was asked to demand immediate removal of wage freezes.

The 600 delegates, who yesterday voted to continue the Political Action Committee indefinitely, worked through the Thanksgiving holiday to wind up their meetings

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FOURTH LEAD WESTHERN FRONT

LONDON, NOV 23-(AP)-THE FAMOUS FRENCH SECOND ARMORED DIVISION OF MAJ.GEN. JACQUES LE CLERC DASHED 16 MILES ACROSS THE LEVEL RHINE PLAIN TODAY INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF STRASBOURG, LARGEST FRENCH CITY STILL IN GERMAN HANDS.

FAR TO THE NORTH IN THE SOGGY, HEAVILY FORTIFIED ROER RIVER VALLEY 26 MILES FROM COLOGNE, GERMAN DIVISIONS THREW A SERIES OF COUNTERATTACKS AT THE U.S. NINTH ARMY DESPITE THE LOSS OF MORE THAN 75 TANKS IN THE WEEK-LONG BATTLE IN THE FORTIFIED ZONE APPROACHING THE RHINE.

THE WHOLE GERMAN FRONT IN THE SOUTH WAS DISSOLVING. THE FRENCH, WHO HAD FOUGHT ACROSS THE SAHARA WASTES AND HELPED MARSHAL MONTGOMERY BREAK THE MARETH LINE GUARDING TUNISIA, ENCOUNTERED ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE. THE GERMANS OBVIOUSLY WERE SCURRYING ACROSS THE SWIFT AND BROAD RHINE BY ANY MEANS AT HAND. THE FATE OF SIX TO TEN DIVISIONS OF THE GERMAN 19TH ARMY WAS AT ISSUE; ONLY SOUPY WEATHER SAVED THEM FROM SLAUGHTER FROM ALLIED AIR POWER.

A160

THE FRENCH TANKS AND GUNS RACED THROUGH THE SAVERNE GAP SOUTHEAST OF METZ TO REACH STRASBOURG AT THE RHINE, A STRONGLY FORTIFIED TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER ON THE ILL, AN AFFLUENT OF THE RHINE WHICH FLOWS BUT TWO MILES AWAY. NORMALLY, 193,000 LIVE IN STRASBOURG UNDER THE GUNS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE ACROSS THE RIVER.

AN AMERICAN MAJOR GENERAL TAKING A PROMINENT ROLE IN THE DIRECTION OF THE CAMPAIGN TOWARD STRASBOURG AND THE RHINE DECLARED FLATLY THAT THE GERMAN LINES IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS WAS BROKEN; THAT THE ENEMY WAS DISORGANIZED COMPLETELY. GERMAN PRISONERS TOLD INTERROGATORS THEY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO ABANDON ALL EQUIPMENT, BREAK INTO SMALL GROUPS AND GET BACK INTO GERMANY AS FAST AS POSSIBLE. THE GENERAL SAID IT WOULD TAKE ORDNANCE MEN A MONTH TO COUNT THE BOOTY. HE SAID 5,380 GERMANS HAD SURRENDERED SINCE NOV. 13, ADDING:

"ONE CAPTAIN WALKED INTO OUR LINES WITH THREE MEN. THAT WAS ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF A WHOLE REGIMENT."

UNDER DISMAL DRIPPING SKIES, OTHER AMERICANS OF THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES BEYOND AACHEN INCHED FORWARD ALL ALONG THE LINE IN SOME OF THE BITTEREST FIGHTING OF THE WHOLE INVASION.

GALES DROVE SHEETS OF COLD RAIN INTO THE FACES OF SLOWLY ADVANCING AMERICANS ON THE COLOGNE PLAIN. MUD CLUNG TO TANK TREADS, LIMITING THEIR MOVEMENT. BUT THE RESOLUTE MEN OF THE NINTH, SENDING HUNDREDS MORE PRISONERS TO JOIN THE 6,156 GERMANS THEY HAD CAPTURED IN SIX DAYS, FOUGHT INTO THE ROER VALLEY VILLAGES OF KOSLAR AND BARMEN BEFORE THE HIGHWAY CENTER OF JULICH.

FRENCH ARMOR BOLTED FOUR MILES NORTH OF MULHOUSE AND THROUGH THE SAVERNE GAP ONTO THE LEVEL RHINE PLAIN TOWARD STRASBOURG. THE WHOLE GERMAN FRONT IN THE SOUTH WAS LIKE A MELTING ICEBERG AND THOSE REMAINING OF 70,000 GERMANS ORIGINALLY REPORTED PINNED AGAINST THE RHINE PROBABLY ALREADY ARE RETREATING ACROSS THE BROAD AND SWIFT FRONTIER STREAM.

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A151

EAST AND NORTHEAST OF METZ, THE U.S. THIRD ARMY BULGED INTO GERMANY WITHIN 15 MILES OF SAARBRUCKEN. THE THIRD TOOK HALF A DOZEN OR MORE TOWNS. THE FRENCH ABOVE MULHOUSE WERE BUT 18 MILES FROM COLMAR, CAPITAL OF UPPER ALSACE.

THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN THE SNOWY VOSGES MOUNTAINS DROVE FIVE MILES THROUGH CHATAS AND GRANDRUPT ALMOST HALFWAY THROUGH SAALES PASS. OTHER AMERICANS WERE WELL INTO THE ST.MARIE, BON HOMME AND SCHLUCHT PASSES THROUGH THE VOSGES.

KOSLAR AND BARHEM WERE PENETRATED BEYOND AACHEN ONLY AFTER THE MOST VIOLENT BATTLE.

BOTH TOWNS XXX ETC., SECOND GRAPH 2ND LEAD.

ME1256PEW

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LONDON, NOV.23-(AP)-A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH PURPORTEDLY OF ADOLF HITLER ISSUED IN BERLIN HAS ALL THE MARKS OF A FAKE, THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS SAID TODAY.

UNDER A PHOTO-MICROSCOPE TEST OF THE TYPE USED BY THE AMERICAN FBI, THE EXPRESS SAID, HITLER'S RIGHT EAR MEASURED NEARLY HALF AN INCH LARGER EACH WAY THAN IN PREVIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE PAPER SAID THE NEW PHOTO WAS FAKED "BECAUSE THE EAR STOPS DEVELOPING AT THE AGE OF 21. AFTER THAT THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO CHANGE AND A MAN'S IDENTITY CAN BE ESTABLISHED AS ACCURATELY BY MEASURING HIS EARS AS BY TAKING HIS FINGERPRINTS."

JP812AEW

LONDON, NOV. 23-(AP)-SIX AMERICAN INDUSTRIALISTS HAVE ARRIVED HERE TO BEGIN A TOUR OF SUPPLY ZONES AND BATTLE FRONTS AND STUDY PRODUCTIONS NEEDS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY ARE STUART CRAMER, JR., PRESIDENT OF CRAMERTON MILLS, IND., CRAMERTON, N.C.; FREDERICK CRAWFORD, PRESIDENT OF THOMPSON PRODUCTS, INC., CLEVELAND, OHIO; DUNCAN FRASER, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, NEW YORK; CHARLES KENDRICK, PRESIDENT OF THE SCHLAGE LOCK COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO; S.E.SKINNER, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE OLDSMOBILE DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, LANSING, MICH.; AND CLARENCE STOLL, PRESIDENT OF WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, NEW YORK.

RP1124PEW

LONDON, NOV.23-(AP)-STARTLING RESULTS AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED BY BRITISH MOSQUITOS EQUIPPED WITH SIX POUND CANNON, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID LAST NIGHT, DISCLOSING THAT THE MOSQUITOS HAVE BEEN EQUIPPED WITH THE CANNON FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

THE SECRET WAS LIFTED IN A STATEMENT THAT SAID SINCE D-DAY THE "BIG-GUN MOSQUITOES" HAVE BEEN USED EXTENSIVELY AGAINST U-BOATS TRYING TO SNEAK INTO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

SHELLS ARE FIRED IN QUICK SUCCESSION AS THE PLANE DIVES

LF814P, NOV 23-(AP) PT. BURWARD W.FESMIRE, PORTALES, N.M., AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE SQUADRON BOMBARDIER, HAS COMPLETED HIS 122ND MISSION AND THE ONLY THING HE'S AFRAID OF NOW IS THAT HE MIGHT BE SENT HOME.

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"I GUESS I'M JUST A HOG FOR PUNISHMENT," HE SAID. "I'M GOING TO STICK WITH THIS THING UNTIL IT'S OVER."

NINETY TWO OF FESMIRE'S COMBAT MISSIONS WERE MADE ON THE FAMOUS "SUZY Q" IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

ME219PEW

Add with U.S. 9th Army - Tanks - Gallagher x x in front.

PVT.MILTON GREENBERG OF BROOKLYN (NO STREET ADDRESS), A TANK LOADER. INJURED AN ELBOW AND NOLAND, A GUNNER, CHANGED PLACES WITH HIM. SGT.WOODROW W.GORDON, PARROTT, GA., IS COMMANDER OF THE TANK.

PVT.ROBERT GRITTON OF SALVISA, KY., AND SGT.WILLIAM B.JACKSON, 176 RIVERSIDE DR., MONTGOMERY, LA., BOTH TANKERS, SAID THEY HAD DONE MORE SHOOTING THAN EVER BEFORE IN THE LAST FOUR DAYS.

Add Paris Wodehouse xxx deferred

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE AUTHOR AND MRS.WODEHOUSE WERE GIVEN UNTIL DEC.1 TO ARRANGE TO LIVE NOT LESS THAN 100 KILOMETERS (62 MILES) OUTSIDE OF PARIS.

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WODEHOUSE, WHO WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY MONDAY NIGHT WITH HIS WIFE, SAID HE HOPED TO GO TO BRITAIN AND THEN TO THE UNITED STATES AS SOON AS CIVILIAN TRANSPORT WAS RESUMED.

MRS.WODEHOUSE WAS RELEASED YESTERDAY MORNING. IT WAS EXPLAINED AT THE TIME THAT HER HUSBAND'S RELEASE WAS DELAYED BECAUSE THE NECESSARY PAPERS HAD NOT BEEN COMPLETED WHEN THE POLICE OFFICE CLOSED FOR THE NIGHT YESTERDAY.

JP732AEW

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Insert Paris Thanksgiving (Colburn) xx D-Day".

HE AND HIS BUDDY, ELZAN FISHER, TIPTON, MO., WERE JUST IN FROM THE AACHEN FRONT.

UP FROM THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT CAME SGT. ALBERT VINCE, 4737 CONCORD AVE., DETROIT, MICH., "FOR OUR FIRST LEAVE IN 17 MONTHS". WITH HIM FROM AN ARTILLERY BATTERY WERE HAROLD M. SLEE, 4932 RUBICAN ST PHILADELPHIA, AND ALBERT POLONEY, 1344 SOUTH 33RD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Add Paris Thanksgiving (Colburn) xx battle dress

IT DIDN'T MATTER THOUGH TO FELLOWS LIKE ROBERT PENA, 1871 THIRD AVE., NEW YORK CITY; JOSEPH LOPRESTO, 420 EAST 105TH ST., NEW YORK, AND JOHN SANTANIELLO, 2049 COLEMAN ST., BROOKLYN. PARIS LOOKED GOOD TO THESE VETERAN CAMPAIGNERS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY, WHO FOUGHT IN NORTH AFRICA, SICILY, ITALY AND SOUTHERN FRANCE. THEY WERE AMONG THE MANY WHO HAD FORGOT ABOUT THANKSGIVING.

SOME, LIKE LEONARD WEBSTER, 1904 13TH ST., SUPERIOR, WIS., TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE HOLIDAY TO FINISH THEIR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING, AND THE CAPITAL'S PERFUME AND GIFT SHOPS WERE BUSY WITH GI TRADE.

JOHN C.ROBERS, 4610 WEST VIRGINIA AVE., BETHESDA, MD., WAS GLAD TO GET THANKSGIVING LEAVE BUT SAID HE WOULD HAVE PREFERRED TO SPEND IT IN LONDON.

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A GROUP OF MEDICS EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT GOT TO SPEND A PART OF THE HOLIDAY IN PARIS. AMONG THEM WERE JOHN YANUSH, LA SALLE, ILL., WILLIAM SCRISNATTA, 1638 HALSTED ST., CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL., AND ABE CALHOUN, 202 HERNDON DRIVE, EVANSVILLE, IND.

MOST OF THE SOLDIERS AGREED IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER TO BE HOME, BUT GEORGE KUNOW, WHO ONCE LIVED AT PALYMIRA, N.Y., OBSERVED THAT PARIS WAS JUST AS GOOD A PLACE AS ANY FOR HIM BECAUSE "I REALLY HAVE NO HOME OR FAMILY."

FIGHTING MEN FROM COMBAT AREAS SAID THEY HAD BEEN GETTING GOOD FOOD AND CIGARET RATIONS WERE COMING THROUGH REGULARLY.

WORKING WITH MISS SIPPY AT RAINBOW CORNER WERE TWO OTHER RED CROSS GIRLS--IRENE STARKE, 313 SOUTH VINE, MOUNT CARMEL, PA., AND SALLY ELTING, BROOKLINE, MASS. THE RED CROSS ALSO SERVED MORE THAN 5,000

30. 24 — 20627

TURKEY DINNERS AT TWO OTHER CLUBS IN PARIS.

TURKEY DINNERS WERE SERVED AT ALL U.S. ARMY MESSES IN PARIS AND GI'S GOT AN EXTRA TREAT OF FRUIT AND CANDY.

PARIS CHURCHES WERE WELL ATTENDED BY AMERICANS. SCORES OF JEEPS WERE JAMMED AROUND FAMED NOTRE DAME FOR HIGH MASS.

Add Paris Exchange xxx entertainment

THE AMERICANS INCLUDED:

PFC BERNARD RADER, 1634 CARROLL ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PVT.GEORGE R.WESTMORELAND, 11309 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; SGT. JAMES A. SARSFIELD, 376 WALNUT ST., LUZERNE, PA.; PVT. KERLIN NOLL, 17 FURNACE ST., PULASKI, N.Y.; 2ND LT. RICHARD S.BELDWIN, 5008 RAYMOND AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.; 2ND LT. DAVID H.DEVONALD, 6732 OGLESBY AVE., CHCAGO, ILL.; PFC CLARENCE GILLENWATER, 450 HELEN ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO; SGT. JAMES R.CROSBY, 1 UDALL DRIVE, GREAT NECK, N.Y.; CPL. JOSEPH SCHAFFER, JR., 402 TAYLOR AVE., CAMDEN, N.J.; S/SGT.G.G.CAPPS, HOUSE, N.M.;

CPL.ALBERT FILIPELLI, 5131 SEMINOLE AVE., DETROIT; PVT.MICHAEL KRASNODEBSKI, 5566 60TH ST., MASPETH, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; PVT.HARRY VALLIANOS, 573 CAULDWELL AVE., BRONX, N.Y.; PVT.WILLIAM J.NEWELL, 495 ALBANY AVE., HARTFORD, CONN.; PFC EDWARD ZIELINSKI, 1520 KOMESKY AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; PVT. DORSAY DAVIS, MORGANSVILLE, W.VA.; SGT. JOSEPH HROCK, 2632 WEST 47TH ST., CHICAGO.; CPL. ISADOR COHEN, PERTH AMBOY, N.J.; PVT.LOUIS E.WINN, 13 FOURTH ST., BEECHBOTTOM, W.VA.; PFC JOSEPH L.KESSLER, 360 CHURCH ST., DANVILLE, PA.; PFC JAMES A. SOUTH, HAMILTON, OHIO.; PFC DONALD V.FOSTER, 400 SOUTH 15TH ST., MATTOON, ILL.; S/SGT. GEORGE L.HOLTZBACH, 6346 FRESH POND ROAD, RIDGEWOOD, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

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CPL. ROBERT F.BARNETT, BERLIN CENTER, OHIO; PVT.DARREL DOUGLAS, IVYDALE, W.VA.; CPL. ENOCH E.MIKHAUS, 2719 NORTH RINGGOLD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; PVT. JOHN E.ROSS, JR., 2219 NORTH BROAD ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; PVT.GEORGE STINES, 4 EAGLE AVE., LAKE VIEW, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; T/SGT BERTRAND B.PEASE, 5715 NORTH RIDGE ST., CHICAGO; PVT. MELBOURNE KEENAN, 26033 HURON DRIVE, FLAT ROCK, MICH.; PFC FRITZ PETERSEN, TONY, WISC;

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T/SGT AMES M.HARRINGTON, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.; PVT. WILDREAR EHRMANTRAUT, 3705 WEBSTER ST., BRENTWOOD, MD.; CPL. ADAM DEHNINGER, 56-21 METROPOLITAN AVE., RIDGEWOOD, LONG ISLAND.; PFC DAVID L.PATTERSON, 253 GILEAD ST., CARDINGTON, OHIO.; PVT. HENRY DOMINGUEZ, COLTON, CALIF.; PFC RICHARD K.WESTFALL, 2518 CAULDFIELD AVE., SCHENECTADY, N.Y.; PFC CHESTER TACKA, 19 HOPKINS AVE., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.; PFC WAYNE STEWART, 7004 THIRD STREET, MCLOUGHLIN HEIGHTS, VANCOUVER, WASH.; PFC GEORGE M.BRADY, JR., 101 ST.JOHNS ROAD, BALTIMORE, MD.; PFC ROBERT H.MOORE, JR., 651 WEST MONROE AVE., JONESBORO, ARK.

PFC GEORGE OHLER, ROCKWOOD, PA.

PFC JOHN HARMS, ROUTE 2, LINCOLN, MO.

PFC WILLIAM KRANZ, 1046 1/2 AVONDALE DRIVE, TOLEDO, OHIO; PFC CLARENCE GAIN, WILEYVILLE, W.VA.; PVT.HAYDEN GILLOCK, ROUTE 1, GLASGOW, KY; CPL. JOHN B.DEAN, 2135 NORTH 31ST ST., MILWAUKEE, WISC.; PFC ALFRED J.ROLLAND, 721 SOUTH FAWCETT ST., TACOMA, WASH.; PVT.WALTER ESRY, 127 COLLINS AVE., MOBERLY, MO.; CPL. IRVING DESMARIS, 23 LOWELL ST., LYNN, MASS.; PFC STANLEY KAPICA, 7 SEYMOUR PLACE, YONKERS, N. Y.; PFC DAVID FRECHTENBERG, WURTSBORO, N.Y.; PVT.CHRISTOPHER S. CHRIST, 2208 ADELL ROSE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.; PFC KERMIT HARDEN,

JR., FAIRVIEW, ILL.; PFC WILLIAM HOTTENDORF, 167 5TH ST., HOBOKEN, N.J.; PFC HARRY CLICKSMAN, 975 EAST 179TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; PVT. GEORGE BOYD, EFLAND, N.C.; X/SGT GLENNON R.CASSER, 2021 EAST OBER AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO. SGT. CHARLES HANSON, ROUTE 2 HAITFORD ROAD, OWENSBORO, KY.; PVT. MORRIS SHULMAN, 915 ELIZABETH AVE., ELIZABETH, N.J.

CPL. JOHN S.BERARDI, ROUTE 1 BOX 261 KINGSTON, WEST NEW YORK, N. J.; PFFC ELLIOT DAVIS, 413 KENILWORTH ST., TOLEDO, OHIO; SGT. ROY CONNATSER, ROUTE 5, MARYVILLE, TENN.; S/SGT JOHN S.LEAR, BOX 215, ROBINSON, PA.; S/SGT LOUIS L.SCHAFFER, 2903 NORTHEAST COUCH ST., PORTLAND, ORE.; PVT. JOSEPH R.PAVAO, 34 TOWER ST., FALL RIVER, MASS.; CPL.EDWARD L.HATNCOAT, 330 JOHNSTON ST., DECATUR, ALA.

(HATCHCOAT)

NOV 241944

WM551PEW

THANKSGIVING

BY NED NORDNESS

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, NOV 23-(AP)-I CAME BACK FROM THE FRONT TODAY TO A BRITISH THANKSGIVING.

I FIGURED THAT BEING ATTACHED TO THE BRITISH ARMY, THIS WOULD BE JUST ANOTHER DAY OF WORK SINCE THANKSGIVING IS AN AMERICAN HOLIDAY, NOT A BRITISH.

AS SOON AS I ENTERED THE PRESS CAMP DINING ROOM I NOTICED A PERCEPTIBLE CHANGE. THE TABLE WAS DECORATED WITH BOWLS OF FLOWERS AND THE BRITISH PRESS OFFICERS AND WAR CORRESPO

CLAPP

PERCEPTIBLE CHANGE. THE TABLE WAS DECORATED WITH BOWLS OF FLOWERS AND THE BRITISH PRESS OFFICERS AND WAR CORRESPONDENTS SORT OF CLAPPED ME ON THE BACK, FRIENDLY LIKE.

I COULDN'T CATCH ON AT FIRST, BUT THEN WE SAT DOWN TO ONE OF THE MOST SUMPTUOUS THANKSGIVING MEALS I'VE EVER WADED THROUGH, AND I KNEW THE BRITISH HAD REMEMBERED.

THERE WASN'T ANY TURKEY, BUT THEY HAD SMOKED HAM AND PLENTY OF TRIMMINGS.

WE THREE AMERICANS--MYSELF, JACK LESS, WAR CORRESPONDENT OF 400 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK CITY, AND JAMES MC DONALD OF THE NEW YORK TIMES WERE SO HAPPY WE DIDN'T HAVE MUCH TO SAY.

NOV 241944

DY1020PEW

...ST LEAD TANKS

...ES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, GERMANY, NOV 23-(AP)-THE FURIOUS BATTLE OF THE ROER VALLEY WENT INTO ITS SEVENTH DAY TODAY WITH THE GERMANS LAUNCHING A SERIES OF COUNTERATTACKS, DESPITE THE LOSS OF MORE THAN 75 TANKS IN THE STERN CONTEST.

A DELUGE OF RAIN DRIVEN BY HEAVY WINDS FAILED TO STOP THE FIGHTING, ALTHOUGH IT CURTAILED MOVEMENTS OF TANKS AND GUNS.

THE FOCAL POINT OF BATTLE WAS AROUND THE RIVER TOWN OF JULICH, ON THE DIRECT ROAD TO COLOGNE.

PRISONERS COUNTED SINCE NOV. . TOTALED 6,156 TODAY AND HUNDREDS MORE WERE EN ROUTE BACK TO INTERNMENT CAMPS.

CONSIDERABLE LOSSES XXX ETC., THIRD GRAPH.

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

ESCHWEILER, GERMANY, NOV 23-(AP)-AN AMERICAN INFANTRY COMPANY CAME OUT OF THE LINE TODAY AFTER SEVEN DAYS OF FIGHTING AND ENJOYED THE THANKSGIVING DAY LUXURY OF SHAVES AND A ROOF OVERHEAD. IN ADDITION THERE WAS A PROMISE OF HOT FOOD, THOUGH THE TURKEY HAD NOT ARRIVED WHEN THIS WAS WRITTEN AT 3 P.M.

THE ROOF HAS BEEN HIT OFF AND ON BY MORTAR SHELLS ALL DAY, BUT NOBODY HAS BEEN KILLED, AND IT IS REASONABLY DRY IN THE COMMAND POST. AND BEYOND THAT, THERE ARE LIGHTS IN HERE, CANDLES, TO RELIEVE THE GLOOM THAT HAS PERSISTED SINCE MORNING.

NOT ALL THOSE WHO WERE IN THIS COMPANY A WEEK AGO ARE HERE NOW. THOSE WHO STILL LIVE ARE FILING BY ONE AT A TIME PAST THE DESK OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, CAPT. RAYMOND A.CARINO OF HACKENSACK, N.J., SALUTING AND GETTING THEIR PAY FOR OCTOBER.

EVERY MAN HAS HAD A CHANCE TO WASH HIS FACE AND SHAVE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A WEEK, AND THERE HAS BEEN NO FIGHTING OR WORK OF ANY KIND TO DO, EXCEPT FOR NORMAL GUARD DETAIL. ALL HAVE COME THROUGH MUCH NIGHT FIGHTING, WHICH HAS A PECULIAR STRAIN ALL OF ITS OWN.

EVERYBODY IS TALKING OF THANKSGIVING, OF COURSE. CPL. J.MIKITA OF PITTSBURGH, PA., SAYS:

"I'M THANKFUL I'M HERE WITH THIS ROOF OVER MY HEAD."

THERE IS SOME AGREEMENT WITH THIS, AND THEN PFC. ORAN CHOATE OF ABBEVILLE, LA., INTERRUPTS:

"NOT ME, BROTHER. I'M JUST THANKFUL TO BE ALIVE."

WITH THIS THERE IS 100 PER CENT AGREEMENT.

NOW AND AGAIN A MAN LOOKS OUT AT THE DUREN ROAD JUST AHEAD, ON WHICH FIGHTING IS GOING ON, AND THEN GLANCES BACK AT THE COMPANY'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LT.C.W. MCLOUGHLIN OF 1069 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK. BUT MC LOUGHLIN IS NOT MOVING AND THE BOYS KNOW THEY HAVE A LITTLE WHILE LONGER HERE.

ME157PEW

STRASBOURG (360)

NOV 241944

BY ROBERT WILSON

AT THE SAVERNE GAP, NOV 23-(AP)-ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF BRIG.GEN. JACQUES LE CLERC'S FRENCH SECOND ARMORED DIVISION DROVE INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF STRASBOURG LATE TODAY WHERE THEY MET ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE.

WHILE TANKS RUMBLED DOWN THE ROAD TO STRASBOURG, OTHER FRENCH ARMORED FORCES WHICH CUT INTO SAVERNE, KEY TO THE PASS TO THE RHINE, SWUNG BACK TOWARD PHALSBURG, FOUR MILES WEST OF SAVERNE.

MEANWHILE, AN AMERICAN MAJOR GENERAL TAKING A PROMINENT ROLE IN DIRECTING THE CAMPAIGN, SAID FLATLY THAT THE BACK OF THE GERMAN VOSGES LINE HAD BEEN BROKEN AND THE ENEMY COMPLETELY DISORGANIZED.

A PRISONER TOLD AMERICAN INTERROGATORS ON THIS THANKSGIVING DAY THAT THE GERMAN TROOPS HAD BEEN TOLD TO ABANDON ALL EQUIPMENT, BREAK UP INTO SMALL GROUPS, AND TRY TO GET BACK TO GERMANY AS FAST AS POSSIBLE.

ONE FRENCH ARMORED COLUMN THRUST NINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAVERNE ALONG THE WESTERN FRINGES OF THE VOSGES, REACHING WASSELONNE, FURTHER NARROWING THE ESCAPE ROUTE OF THE GERMANS FLEEING THE VOSGES ALONG THE ST. DIE-MUTZIG ROAD.

THE MAJOR GENERAL DESCRIBED THE CAMPAIGN AS A "MODEL" ONE

WHICH, A FLYING ARTILLERY OBSERVER SAID TODAY, FOUND THE GERMANS HURRYING ALONG THE ROADS TO STRASBOURG "NOSE TO TAIL" IN HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES.

THE ONLY THING SAVING THE GERMANS FROM THE RAVAGES OF ANOTHER FALAISE GAP--WHICH COST THEM SO HEAVILY IN NORMANDY--IS THE RAIN. THE WEATHER IS KEEPING ALLIED PLANES GROUNDED.

BUT AS IT IS, THE GERMANS HAVE ABANDONED EQUIPMENT IN SUCH QUANTITIES "IT WOULD TAKE OUR ORDNANCE MEN A MONTH TO COUNT IT," THE MAJOR GENERAL SAID. PRISONERS SO FAR TAKEN TOTAL 5,380.

"ONE CAPTAIN WALKED INTO OUR LINES WITH THREE MEN AND SAID THAT WAS ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF A WHOLE REGIMENT," THE GENERAL ADDED.

THE GERMANS ARE SO BADLY OFF BALANCE THEY HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SPRING ANY REAL COUNTERATTACKS, AND ON THE ROADS TO STRASBOURG THERE IS NOTHING RESEMBLING ORGANIZED OPPOSITION.

LT.ROBERT FARNHAM, FREEPORT, ILL., AN ARTILLERY SPOTTER FOR THE 17TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION OF THE SIXTH CORPS, WHO HAS BEEN GETTING A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE GERMAN RETREAT, SAID "THIS IS A BIGGER RAT RACE THAN THE DRIVE ON ROME."

BELOW HIS LANDING FIELD IN A PASTURE WERE 12 MONSTER GUNS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS FROM THE RUSSIANS. THE GERMANS DID NOT HAVE TIME TO SPIKE THEM ALL, AND HUNDREDS OF HUGE SHELLS WERE STREWN ABOUT, MANY STILL IN BOXES.

SN549PEW

PARIS, NOV 23-(AP)-SIX AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE THANKSGIVING DINNER GUESTS OF HENRI BONNET, FRANCE'S AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO THE UNITED STATES. THEY WERE: ALLEN C.CLARK, SILVER SPRING, MD.; ALBERT PORRECA, NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.; ROBERT HOPKINS, WASHINGTON; ALVIN SOERGEL, AKRON, OHIO; MERRETT A.KING, CHICAGO, AND HERBERT STEIN, NEW YORK CITY.

G324PEW

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ESCHWEILER, GERMANY, NOV 23-(AP)-THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE FRONT WAS A DREARY AND DEPRESSING ONE TODAY WITH GUNS THUNDERING AND SHELLS CRASHING REGULARLY, MAKING THE BUILDINGS OF THIS BATTERED TOWN SHUDDER.

THE BOYS WERE JUST THANKFUL THEY WERE ALIVE AND GETTING TURKEY INSTEAD OF "K" OR "C" RATIONS.

THANKSBIVING WAS JUST ANOTHER DAY OF BATTLE, WITH NO EMOTIONS LOST ON THE MEANING OF THE DAY AT HOME--EXCEPT THAT EACH MAN WISHED HE WAS BACK THERE.

SB923PEW

PARIS, NOV. 23--(AP)---BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRI SPAAK AND FINANCE MINISTER CAMILLE GUTT TODAY ENDED A BRIEF VISIT TO PARIS AFTER AGREEING WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS ON MINOR ECONOMIC POINTS.

LA FRANCAISE PRESSE AGENCE, ANNOUNCING THE BELGIANS' DEPARTURE, TERMED THEIR VISIT "SEMI-OFFICIAL" AND ADDED THE MINISTERS WOULD RETURN "OFFICIALLY THE NEXT TIME" AFTER THE RETURN OF GEN. DE GAULLE AND FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT FROM MOSCOW.

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PW DYNANS 02355 EJD 1030PEW

BY RUTH COWAN (330)

PARIS, NOV.23-(AP)-HE WAS AS IRISH LOOKING AS HIS NAME AND HE STOOD AT THE EDGE OF THE LAUGHING CROWD OF WACS AND G-I'S ASKING: "HAS ANYBODY SEEN SGT. MARGARET ZALLAR."

SGT. JAMES MC GRENARY OF NEW YORK HAD A LEAVE THAT WAS GOING TO EXPIRE AT 11 P.M. AND HE DID NOT WANT TO MISS THE TURKEY DINNER.

"WE'LL FIND HER," SAID LT. ETHEL RUDOLF, MILWAUKEE, WIS. "ANYONE SEEN MARGARET ZALLAR?"

NOV 24 1944

"HERE I AM, MAM," SAID A SMALL BRUNETTE FROM OREGON CITY, ORE.

THE WAC DETACHMENTS STATIONED IN PARIS WERE GIVING A THANKS-GIVING PARTY WITH TURKEY AND HAD INVITED COMBAT TROOPS ON 48-HOUR LEAVES FROM THE FRONT. MC GRENARY HAD DRAWN MISS ZALLAR'S NAME.

ONE BLONDE WAC HAD QUITE A SURPRISE.

CAPT. MARGARET CLARKE, ALBANY, N.Y., AND 2ND LT. ESTHER CORWIN, REDBRED BYY., VNR

CAPT. MARGARET CLARKE, ALBANY, N.Y., AND 2ND LT. ESTHER CORWIN, NEWFANE, N.Y., WERE STOPPED BY A MUDDY, WEARY SOLDIER ASKING: "DO YOU KNOW WHERE I COULD FIND PFC MARY BEASON, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SHE'S MY COUSIN AND I HEARD SHE IS HERE."

"COME RIGHT ALONG WITH US," SAID MISS CORWIN. "MARY WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU AT DINNER."

PVT. BERNARD DUNSHEE, DES MOINES, N.M., DEMURRED. HE WAS JUST BACK FROM THE FRONT, AND DIRTY.

"WE HAVE GOT SOAP AND TOWELS AT QUARTERS," THE LIEUTENANT REPLIED. "COME ALONG OR YOU'LL MISS DINNER."

AS SHE WATCHED THE G-I'S PITCH INTO THE DINNER, MESS SGT. GERTRUDE CONAWAY, DUQUOIN, ILL., SAID: "IT IS WORTH ALL THE EXTRA WORK."

HER TWO ASSISTANTS, SGT. ISABEL SINBINE, ELIZABETH, N.J., AND CPL. EDNA DEVINE, SHELBY, N.C., AGREED.

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SGT.SINBINE, WHO PLANS TO MARRY CPL. TOMMY WELCH, HARTFORD, CONN., DEC.20, HAD HIM AS A GUEST FOR DINNER.

AMONG THE WACS WAS PFC FANNY WILLIAMS, GALLATIN, TENN., A COUSIN OF MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT. HER GUEST WAS SGT. JOSEPH FOWEE, NEWPORT, KY.

WATCHING TO SEE THAT EVERY ONE WAS WELL FED AND HAD A GOOD TIME WERE LT.MILDRED MAXWELL, WILLIAMSBURG, VA., AND SGTS. MARJORIE WESSEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ALMA PRIOR, PALO ALTO, CALIF., AND THELMA MILLER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

AFTERWARD THERE WAS A DANCE WITH A G-I BAND. IT HAPPENED TO BE THE 28TH BIRTHDAY OF SGT. STEVE SOLAR, CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND THE BAND PLAYED AND THE G-I'S AND WACS SANG "HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU."

A 15TH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE, ITALY, NOV 23-(AP)-LT.DARYL R.MASON'S LIBERATOR CREW FIGURES AS LONG AS THE PARACHUTES HOLD OUT EVERYTHING WILL BE OK, BUT THIS BUSINESS OF USING CHUTES TO LAND IS A BAD HABIT.

A FEW WEEKS AGO, THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM OF THEIR B-24 WAS SHOT OUT ON A MISSION TO ATHENS AND THEY WERE FORCED TO TIE CHUTES TO THE SIDE OF THE BOMBER FOR BRAKES SO MASON, WHO HAILS FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, COULD BRING IT IN IN ONE PIECE.

YESTERDAY THEY WERE ON A RAID OVER LINZ, AUSTRIA AND "WE SEEMED TO CATCH EVERYTHING THE JERRIES THREW AT US," MASON SAID. THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM WAS KNOCKED OUT AND THE BOMB BAY SO BADLY DAMAGED THAT IT HAD TO BE CRANKED OPEN BY HAND BY SGT. WALTER KRAWZUK, INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

OVER THEIR HOME BASE THEY FOUND THEY HAD NO BRAKES, SO LT. JACK M.GERMER, 8627 JOHN AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., THE BOMBARDIER, AND SGT.CHARLES H.JEFFERSON, 1098 VILLA ST., PASADENA CALIF., THE RADIO OPERATOR, HAD TO BRING OUT THE CHUTES AGAIN. THEY TIED THEM TO THE WAIST GUNS AND AS THE WHEELS HIT THE RUNWAY THEY OPENED AND BROUGHT THE BOMBER TO AN EASY STOP.

"SINCE THE FIRSTLANDING THAT WAY WE ALWAYS CARRY A COUPLE OF EXTRA CHUTES, JUST IN CASE," SAID MASON.

DY1017PEW

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ROME, NOV. 23-(AP)-COUNT CARLO SFORZA, ITALIAN MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, TOLD SOLDIERS WHO PACKED ST. PAUL'S AMERICAN CHURCH TODAY THAT THEY WOULD BECOME A "REAL AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY" IN A UNITED STATES WITHOUT ISOLATIONISM.

THE JOINT THANKSGIVING SERVICE WAS CONDUCTED BY CHAPLAINS JACOB HOCHMAN, POTTSVILLE, PA.; J.L.CARRAWAY, FORD CITY, PA.; S.B. PARKER, JUNCTION CITY, KAS.; ALBERT S.TRICKETT, MADISON, N.J., AND JOE L.BROWN JR., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

GH930AEW

THANKSGIVING (180)

FLORENCE, ITALY, NOV. 23-(AP)-WIZENED OLD FRANCISCO GURLI, VETERAN GUARDIAN OF THE CAMPANILE NEAR THE CENTURIES-OLD FLORENTINE CATHEDRAL OF IL DUOMMO, WAS PUZZLED TODAY OVER THE WAY U.S. FIFTH ARMY TROOPS HAD CELEBRATED THEIR SECOND THANKSGIVING IN ITALY.

THE EXPLANATIONS CPL. PAUL LA PENNA, OF NEWARK, N.J., AND TECH. SGT. GEORGE GREGOIRE, OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., CAREFULLY GAVE GURLI PRETTY WELL SUMMED UP THE THANKSGIVING REACTION ON THIS FORGOTTEN FRONT.

"MOST OF US ARE TOO BUSY FIGHTING TO CELEBRATE THANKSGIVING. FOR THOSE ABLE TO GET BACK A FEW HOURS, THANKSGIVING MOSTLY MEANS A FEW HOURS AWAY FROM THE LINE," LA PENNA SAID.

THAT IS THE GENERAL CONSENSUS OF SOLDIERS LIKE PVT. ARTHUR, BASSET, NEW BEDFORD, MASS., PFC. ARTURO DEL GALDAGO, LA MESA, N.M., AND PVT. CLARENCE BALKOWITSCH, MANDAN, N.D., WHO SAID, "THANKSGIVING AT HOME MEANT A FAMILY BANQUET, CHURCH AND A FOOTBALL GAME." BUT HERE THE THREE COMBAT ENGINEERS BOLTED THEIR GI TURKEY AND SPENT THE AFTERNOON JUST WALKING THE STREETS OF FLORENCE.

THE SAME WENT FOR PVT. LOUIS GATTI, BROOKLYN, N.Y. ARTILLERYMAN; PVT. MONROE FOURNIER, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., TRUCK DRIVER, AND PFC. WILLIAM MANZARI OF JAMAICA, L.I.

RP1131PEW

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U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE BASE, ITALY, NOV. 23-(AP)-FLAK OVER LINZ, AUSTRIA, HIT THE BALL TURRET OF A LIBERATOR YESTERDAY AND FOR CORP. ROBERT L.STALLINS OF RT. 2, CUTLER, ILL., WAS LEFT HANGING UPSIDE DOWN THERE FOR 20 MINUTES BEFORE CREW COMPANIONS PULLED HIM UP TO SAFETY WITH A BOMB HOIST.

ODDLY ENOUGH, ANOTHER BOMBER ON THE SAME MISSION WAS HIT BY FLAK IN THE SAME WAY. SGT. DONALD N.CLAUGH, RT. 1, EDEN, IDAHO, WAS TRAPPED FOR FOUR HOURS, BUT HE WAS RIGHT SIDE UP.

GH1044AEW

NAPLES, NOV. 23-(AP)-THREE NAVY FLIERS WERE RECOVERING TODAY AFTER SPENDING A STORMY SIX DAYS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ON A SMALL LIFE RAFT.

LT. GEORGE W.SPURLIN, 5922 BRYAN PARKWAY, DALLAS, TEXAS, TOOK OFF FROM AN AIRFIELD HERE IN EARLY NOVEMBER. WITH HIM WERE CHIEF AVIATION PILOT NEIL EUGENE HINSON, 229 27TH TERRACE, MIAMI, FLA., AND ISRAEL DAVIDOFF, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, OF 74 ELMHILL RD., ROXBURY, MASS.

ONE HOUR LATER THEIR PLANE WAS FORCED DOWN ON THE WATER. THE PLANE SANK WITHIN 20 MINUTES. ALL FOOD AND DRINKING WATER WAS LOST.

DAVIDOFF STUCK TO THE OARS OF THE RAFT FOR 14 HOURS THE FIRST DAY IN A HEAVY SEA.

"THE KID DID A WONDERFUL JOB," SAID SPURLIN.

THE NEXT DAY TWO SHARKS APPROACHED THE RAFT AND THE MEN SHOUTED AND BLEW A SMALL WHISTLE, FRIGHTENING THEM OFF. DAVIDOFF SAID HE EVEN STRUCK AT A SHARK WITH A FIST, CUTTING HIS HAND ON THE SHARK'S TEETH.

ON THE SIXTH DAY A NATURALIZED AMERICAN, NONZIO BIONDI, WHO HAD BEEN IN SICILY SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, RESCUED THE MEN IN A FISHING SCHOONER.

SPURLIN, WHO HAD INJURED HIS CHEST IN THE EMERGENCY LANDING OF THE PLANE HAD LOST 18 POUNDS. HINSON'S WIFE LIVES IN MIAMI. HIS PARENTS LIVE AT 707 KANSAS CT., WICHITA, KANS.

GH1002AEW

BY SID FEDER (370)

NOV 24 1944

FIFTEENTH AIRFORCE BOMBER BASE, NOV.23-(AP)-THEY HAD A BIG THANKSGIVING DAY FOOTBALL GAME HERE TODAY BETWEEN RANK (OFFICERS) AND FILE (ENLISTED MEN) TO DECIDE WHO WAS GOING TO SERVE TONIGHT'S TURKEY DINNER AND THE OUTCOME BRIEFLY WAS THAT THE FILE WAS RANKER THAN THE RANK.

THAT'S THE WAY ONE SIDELINE QUARTERBACK PUT IT ANYWAY AS HE WALKED AWAY FROM THIS "YALE BOWL WITH AN ITALIAN ACCENT" AFTER WATCHING THE OFFICERS FINISH ON TOP TWO TOUCHDOWNS TO ONE. THE HOLIDAY TOUCH FOOTBALL FEATURE HAD EVERYTHING DOWN TO PRINTED PROGRAMS. STANDS BUILT OUT OF BOMB TRAILERS AND EVEN PEANUT MEN WHO SERVED MERCHANDISE SIMPLY BY SPOTTING A PROSPECTIVE BUT UNSUSPECTING CUSTOMER IN THE STANDS AND HEAVING GOOBERS AT HIM.

THERE WAS ALSO HOT COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS--BRING YOUR OWN CUP AND APPETITE--BETWEEN HALVES, COURTESY OF SALLY STEARNS, A RED CROSS GIRL OF PETERBOROUGH, N.H. OF COURSE THERE WAS TURKEY AND ALL THE FIXINS AND CHEERLEADERS.

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THE LOSING FOOTBALLERS WHOSE RANKS INCLUDED SERGEANTS BILL FREEMAN, ONE TIME MINOT, N.D., STATE TEACHERS GRIDDER HERB HUENNEKENS, EX-MILWAUKEE STATE TEACHER PIGSKINNER AND RAY SCHRICK OF PORTLAND, ORE. WERE FAVORED IN THE BETTING OF WHICH THERE WAS SOMEWHAT MORE THAN A DOLLAR AND A QUARTER'S WORTH.

HOWEVER A BREATH OF SCANDAL FOLLOWED THE GAME WHEN THE WINNING TOUCHDOWN WAS SCORED IN THE LAST QUARTER ON A COFFIN CORNER PASS FROM MAJOR EDDIE WILSON, ONE-TIME COLGATE VARSITY GRIDDER FR[illegible] RIDGEWOOD, N.J. TO LT. ED MCKENNA OF HOLY CROSS AND BOSTON.

IT TURNS OUT THAT WILSON, A VETERAN PILOT OF 50 MISSIONS, MADE A SUDDEN TRIP BACK FROM NAPLES TO PLAY THE GAME AFTER STARTING FO[illegible] HOME LEAVE WHILE MCKENNA WAS NEITHER IN REGULAR RANK UNIFORM NOR LISTED ON PROGRAM. NATURALLY, THIS CAUSED TALK THAT THE RANK WAS RUNNING IN RINGERS. OFFICIALS REFUSED TO DISCUSS IT.

THE OFFICERS SCORED IN THE FIRST MINUTE WHEN LT. DAN (BETTER KNOWN AS TERRIBLE TERRENCE), COFFEY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS. HEAVED A LONG ONE TO LT. EVERETT WILLIAMS OF POPLAR, MISS. WITH THE AID OF A NIFTY BLOCK BY LT. "SLATS" WYRICK, COMBAT CAMERAMAN OF OKLAHOMA CITY AND HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. WHO USED TO STRUT HIS STUFF FOR UCLA.

THE ENLISTED MEN FINALLY HIT THE SCORING COLUMN WITH FIVE MINUTES TO GO WHEN SERGT. REGIS WAGNER OF ALLISON PARK, PA., FORMER SHIPPENSBURG, PA. TEACHERS COLLEGE SCATBACK, PITCHED TO SERGT. ED BECKES, FORMERLY OF NIAGARA UNIVERSITY.

WM1055PEW

NEW DELHI, NOV. 23-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN NEW DELHI FEASTED TODAY ON CANNED TURKEY AND SQUARE PUMPKIN PIES, BUT THE HOLIDAY PROBABLY WASN'T MUCH FOR THE GI'S IN THE JUNGLES. SOME OF THE MEN HAD PEACOCK, WHICH IS GOOD, THOUGH ILLEGAL.

MESS SGT. JAMES E.STULTS (ROUTE 5 BOX 233) OF DALLAS, TEX., MANAGED A THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR ABOUT 500 HUNDRED MEN HERE.

THOSE ATTENDING THE DINNER INCLUDED PRIVATES DONALD W. RANGER OF 58 27TH STREET, SOUTH, TACOMA,WASH., AND JAMES V.WILLIAMS, 510 JEFFERSON STREET, WATERTOWN,N.Y.

Add U.S. Bomber Base, SW China - Carswell - Farnsworth x instantly"

WHEN THIS MISSION STARTED THE CREW KNEW IT WAS TO BE ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR INVOLVING SEA-SWEEPING OPERATIONS NORMALLY ENTAILING EXTRAORDINARY RISKS. BUT THE MEN WERE EAGER AND WERE READY EARLY WITH THEIR BRIGHT YELLOW MAE WESTS HANGING LIMP FROM THEIR SHOULDERS. THEY KNEW WHAT WAS UP.

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A LITTLE EARLIER CAPT.DONALD S.ARMSTRONG, 28, OF CORVALLIS,ORE., WHO HAD BEEN CARSWELL'S PARTNER AT THE CONTROLS IN THE SINKING OF THE DESTROYER AND CRUISER OCT. 16, HAD BEEN SWEEPING THE SOUTH CHINA SEA ON A RECONNAISSANCE MISSION. HE HAD RADIOED SIGHTING A JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, AND CARSWELL, ON THIS SHORT NOTICE, HAD DECIDED THAT HIS B-24 WOULD SEEK IT OUT.

"I WOULDN'T SEND THESE BOYS AFTER ANYTHING I WOULDN'T GO AFTER MYSELF," CARSWELL HAD SAID AS HE LACED HIS SHOES.

"I REMEMBER WILLIER SITTING ON THE EDGE OF THE PORCH, TURNING TO ME AS I LEFT CARSWELL'S ROOM. THE BOMBARDIER GRINNED AND CALLED OUT: "WHAT KIND OF MEDAL DO YOU GET WHEN YOU SINK AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER?"

THE CREW MEMBERS WERE GRIMLY JOLLY AS THEY WAITED FOR CARSWELL AND THE WEAPONS CARRIER THAT WOULD TAKE THEM TO THEIR PLANE. IN A LITTLE WHILE THEY WERE GONE, SWALLOWED UP BY THE NIGHT AND A SILENCE UNBROKEN EXCEPT FOR FRAGMENTARY RADIO MESSAGES THAT LEFT THEIR STORY HALF-TOLD UNTIL TODAY.

FROM REPORTS OF CREW MEMBERS, THIS WAS PART OF THAT STORY:

IT WAS WELL AFTER DARK WHEN THE BIG PLANE CROSSED THE COAST. ABOUT A HALF HOUR LATER IT PICKED UP A CONVOY OF 12 ENEMY SHIPS. THE CREW NEVER KNEW WHETHER THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER WAS AMONG THEM.

THE B-24 CARRIED OUT ITS LOW-LEVEL ATTACK.

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ON THE RETURN TRIP THE LIMPING PLANE RAN INTO CLOUDS ALONG THE COAST. IT COULD NOT GO AROUND THEM, SO IT PLOUGHED RIGHT THROUGH. FINALLY CARSWELL MANAGED TO GET THE PLANE TO A 4,000-FOOT ALTITUDE, DESPITE COUGHING OF ITS TWO REMAINING ENGINES.

ABOUT THAT TIME ANOTHER ENGINE SPUTTERED, AND THE PLANE LOST A THOUSAND FEET IMMEDIATELY. BUT THE ENGINE PICKED UP AGAIN AND THE PLANE BEGAN TO CLIMB. TWO OR THREE TIMES IT GOT BACK TO 4,000.

CARSWELL ASKED THE RADIO OPERATOR TO CALL FOR A BEARING, BUT THE SIGNAL WAS TOO WEAK. THE PLANE KEPT GOING DOWN AND DOWN, WOBBLING FROM SIDE TO SIDE.

FIKTEEN MINUTES LATER AN ENGINE SPUTTERED AGAIN. THE PLANE WAS

DIRECTLY OVER THE MOUNTAINS BY THAT TIME. IT LOST ALTITUDE RAPIDLY.

CARSWELL MANAGED TO GET BACK TO 1,500 FEET BY STRAINING THE TWO ENGINES TO THE UTMOST. HE WOULD BRING THE PLANE UP NEARLY INTO A STALL, THEN DIVE A LITTLE TO REGAIN SPEED. HE DID THIS TIME AFTER TIME, A PROCESS REQUIRING CONSUMMATE SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE CRAFT. ALL THE CREWMEN EMPHASIZED THIS POINT.

AFTER THE FIRST RUN AGAINST THE CONVOY CARSWELL HAD TOLD HIS RADIO OPERATOR TO SEND A MESSAGE SAYING A DESTROYER HAD BEEN DAMAGED. THE MAJOR ALSO ASKED HELP TO CONTINUE THE ATTACK ON THE CONVOY. NOW, MORE THAN AN HOUR LATER, HE HAD THE OPERATOR SEND ANOTHER MESSAGE SAYING THE PLANE WAS HEADING BACK WITH TWO ENGINES OUT.

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O'NEAL AND HILLIER HELPED TREAT CREWMEN WHO HAD BEEN INJURED.

FINALLY CARSWELL PULLED UP IN A SHARP TURN AND THE EIGHT MEN BAILED OUT, WITH HILLIER STANDING AT THE CATWALK WITH HIS DAMAGED 'CHUTE, MOTIONING THEM TO GO AHEAD.

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NONE OF THE CREW COULD REMEMBER WHETHER CARSWELL HAD SAID ANYTHING BEFORE THEY JUMPED. THE INTERPHONE HAD BEEN OUT MOST OF THE TIME AND THOSE CLOSEST TO HIM WERE DEAD.

BUT THE CHANCES ARE THAT "STUMP" CARSWELL, AFRAID OF SAYING SOMETHING CORNY, SAID NOTHING.

WHEN NUMBER TWO ENGINE FALTERED, SEVEN MEN DROPPED THROUGH THE BOMB BAY. THEY INCLUDED:

STAFF SGT.KAEMPER STEINMAN, 29, 745 WALNUT AVE., BELLFLOWER, CALIF., WAIST GUNNER; SGT.ERNEST P.WATRAS, 21, 60 HIGHVIEW AVE., (EDS: NO TOWN GIVEN), RADIO OPERATOR; STAFF SGT.NORMAN NUNNES, 23, MAIN ST., HARWICH, MASS., TAIL GUNNER; SECOND LT.CHARLES A.ULERY, 25, NAVIGATOR, OF 138 WEST MARKS ST., MARION, OHIO; FIRST LT.JAMES M.RINKER, 22, 208 CAMPUS ST. (EDS: NO TOWN GIVEN), AND TECH.SGT. CHARLES MADDOX, JR., 20, (NO TOWN GIVEN), ENGINEER.

RINKER BEGAN THE RAID AS CO-PILOT. HIS RIGHT HAND WAS TORN BY SHELLFIRE ON THE SECOND BOMBING RUN AND HE WAS RELIEVED AT THE CO-PILOT'S POSITION BY O'NEAL, WHO ORDINARILY WOULD HAVE BEEN RINKER'S CO-PILOT.

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CARSWELL, WHO WAS IN COMMAND, WAS THE ELEVENTH MAN ABOARD--ONE MORE THAN THE NORMAL B-24 CREW.

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NEITHER RINKER NOR STEINMAN SURVIVED THE BAILING OUT. RINKER WAS WEAK FROM LOSS OF BLOOD AND UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF MORPHINE. HE MAY HAVE PASSED OUT IN THE FALL, OR HIS CHUTE MAY HAVE FAILED. WHEN HIS BODY WAS FOUND THE CHUTE WAS UNOPENED. STEINMAN'S CHUTE FUNCTIONED, BUT TOO CLOSE TO THE GROUND.

SIX MEN SURVIVED THIS ERRAND--BUT ONE OF COUNTLESS STRIKES AT JAPANESE NAVAL POWER. IT WAS FROM THEM THAT THE STORY OF CARSWELL'S LAST FLIGHT WAS PIECED TOGETHER.

THE SAT IN A SEMI-CIRCLE AROUND THE OFFICE OF THEIR SQUADRON COMMANDER, SPEAKING IN LOW VOICES. THE MAIN NARRATIVE CAME FROM ULERY, BUT ALL AGREED THAT BUT FOR CARSWELL'S WIZARDY AT THE CONTROLS OF THE CRIPPLED SHIP, ALL WOULD HAVE PERISHED AT SEA. THEY WERE UNANIMOUS IN THEIR BELIEF CARSWELL AND O'NEAL REMAINED IN THE PLANE BECAUSE HILLIER WAS UNABLE TO BAIL OUT.

I REMEMBERED THE AFTERNOON OF OCT.26 AT AN ADVANCE BASE WHEN I VISITED CARSWELL JUST BEFORE A TAKEOFF. THE YOUNG MAJOR WAS IN HIS

NOOM PULLING ON HIS BOOKS AND HEAVY SHOES WHILE THE REST OF THE CREW WISECRACKED ON THE PORCH.

ULERY TOLD OF THE LAST ATTACK COMMANDED BY THE MAJOR.

"WE FLEW AROUND FOR ANOTHER HALF HOUR AFTER OUR FIRST RUN, STUDYING ITS EFFECTS. WE DIDN'T KNOW WE WERE AIMING AT A DESTROYER UNTIL THE BOMBS WERE DROPPED," HE SAID. "WE DROPPED SIX BOMBS. ALL FELL SHORT. THERE WAS NO FIRING YET FROM THE CONVOY."

TAIL GUNNER NUNNES, WHOSE POSITION HAD BEEN BEST FOR OBSERVATION, BROKE IN TO SAY THAT ONE OF THE SIX BOMBS HIT THE WATER 15 OR 20 FEET FROM A VESSEL, OBVIOUSLY DAMAGING IT. LATER NUNNES AND MADDOX WERE ABLE TO IDENTIFY THE VESSEL AS A DESTROYER. AT THE MOMENT THE B-24 WAS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED FEET ABOVE IT.

ABOUT A HALF HOUR LATER, AFTER STALKING THE CONVOY FROM MANY ANGLES, THE LIBERATOR WENT IN FOR ITS SECOND RUN. MILLIER WAS JUST TOGGLING THREE MORE BOMBS ON ANOTHER SHIP WHEN THE GUNS OF THE WHOLE CONVOY OPENED UP.

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"I DON'T KNOW HOW MANY TIMES WE WERE HIT," ULERY SAID. "BUT IT WAS PLENTY, AND NATURALLY I COULDN'T SEE WHAT OUR BOMBS DID. I WAS AT MY PLACE ACROSS FROM THE RADIO OPERATOR."

NUNNES OUT IN AGAIN:

"I HEARD OUR INTERPHONE SAY WE WERE HIT. THE INTERPHONE WENT OUT LATER, BUT IT WAS WORKING THEN. I WAS GETTING OUT OF THE TAIL TURRET --MORE OR LESS FALLING OUT--WHEN I SAW TWO FLASHES LIGHTING UP THE SKY. MILLIER GOT TWO DIRECT HITS. WHEN BOMBS HIT IN THE WATER THEY DON'T MAKE FLASHES."

ULERY CONTINUED THE STORY:

"ONE SHELL BURST INSIDE THE BOMB BAY. IT LIT UP EVERYTHING. THE RADIO OPERATOR AND I WERE THROWN AGAINST THE ARMORPLATE BEHIND THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT. O'NEAL, WHO HAD BEEN STANDING JUST BELOW THE FLIGHT DECK, WAS KNOCKED BACK UNDERNEATH TOWARDS THE NOSE. ENGINEER MADDOX, WHOSE HEAD HAD BEEN HANGING OVER THE OPEN BOMB BAY, WAS THROWN BACK INTO THE PLANE."

SHELL FRGM

SHELL FRAGMENTS HOWERED THE FORWARD C

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SHELL FRAGMENTS SHOWERED THE FORWARD COMPARTMENT, BUT ONLY ONE MAN WAS HIT, AND HE SAID NOTHING. AT THE SAME TIME A SHELL STRUCK THE NOSE OF THE PLANE NEAR MILLIER, RIPPING HIS PARACHUTE PACK WHICH WAS LYING ATOP AN AMMUNITION BOX. OTHER PUNCTURES TURNED FLUID ON SCHNEPF'S CHUTE. STILL OTHER HITS KNOCKED OUT THE NUMBER ONE AND NUMBER THREE ENGINES.

THE PLANE DIPPED SHARPLY TOWARD THE SEA. CARSWELL MANAGED TO LEVEL OUT JUST ABOVE THE WATER. THERE WAS AN IMMEDIATE SCRAMBLE TO LIGHTEN THE PLANE. TOOLBOXES, FLAK VESTS, EVERYTHING ELSE HEAVY OR LOOSE WAS CHUCKED OUT AND THE THREE REMAINING BOMBS WERE JETTISONED.

WHILE CARSWELL FOUGHT TO REGAIN ALTITUDE, MADDOX AND THE GUNNERS UNBOLTED SOME OF THE PLANE'S 50-CALIBER MACHINEGUNS AND DUMPED THEM AND MOST OF THE LINKED AMMUNITION. EVERY POUND COUNTED.

TO DITCH THE BOMBER IN THE SEA AND RESORT TO THE USE OF A LIFERAFT WAS OUT OF THE QUESTION. THE PLANE WAS SO DAMAGED THE BOMB BAYDOORS WOULD NOT CLOSE, AND IF THE PLANE HAD ALIGHTED ON THE WATER, IT WOULD HAVE SUNK LIKE A ROCK.

G203PEW

Add Saipan B-29 [illegible] searchlights

AVIATION ENGINEERS, UNDER LT.COL.EDWARD A.FLANDERS, 27, OF OSHKOSH, WIS., (285 PARKWAY) BUILT SEVEN MILES OF TAXIWAYS AT ONE FIELD ALONE. THEY SALVAGED MUCH MATERIAL, SUCH AS BOILERS, PUMPS AND PIPES, FROM A FORMER JAPANESE SUGAR MILL.

COL.LYMAN L.PMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPMPM

PUMPS AND PIPES, FROM A FORMER JAPANESE SUGAR MILL. NOV 241944

COL.LYMAN L.PHILLIPS, FORMER DICKSON, CALIF., FARMER, COMMANDED THE SERVICE SQUADRON WHICH BUILT THE B-29 CREW CAMPS. ONE IRKSOME DELAY WAS CAUSED WHEN THEY RAN OUT OF NAILS.

HANSELL AND O'DONNEL PRAISED THE COOPERATION OF SHOREBASED AIRCRAFT, UNDER MAJ.GEN.WILLIS H.HALE, COMMANDER FOR AIR OF FORWARD AREAS. ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE PLANES--ESPECIALLY 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE LIBERATORS--SAPPED ENEMY STRENGTH IN THE CAROLINES, MARIANAS AND BONINS WITH CONSISTENT ATTACKS.

MEANWHILE, SAIPAN IS AN AMAZING PLACE, ITS AIRFIELDS A VAST PANORAMA OF SLIM. SILVERY, UNCAMOUFLAGED B-29'S, GLEAMING ON A GREAT PATCHWORK OF CORAL SANDS. IN NEARBY VALLEYS, JAPANESE CIVILIANS TOIL IN GARDENS, PLOW THEIR FIELDS WITH STOLID BLACK

XEW--END

BY DEAN SCHEDLER (200)

MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, NOV 23-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS ON TYPHOON-SWEPT LEYTE'S BATTLEFRONT AND PILOTS FLYING THROUGH THE HEAVY, MURKY OVERCAST "CELEBRATED" THANKSGIVING TODAY AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, HAD REAL AMERICAN TURKEY.

THE SERVICE AND SUPPLY CORPS MONTHS AGO SET ASIDE TONS OF FROZEN TURKEY FOR TRANSPORT TO THE PHILIPPINES AND FRONTLINE TROOPS RECEIVED THEIR HOLIDAY FEAST WHERE CONDITIONS PERMITTED. TRANSPORT PLANES FLEW OVER SOME AREAS AND DROPPED PACKED CRATES.

STANDING ALONGSIDE A BUSY, MUD-SPATTERED ROAD, PFC. ALBERT J. KUKCKA, OF 2449 BRADLEY ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO, WHO HAS BEEN OVERSEAS 18 MONTHS, SAID, "THIS IS NOT AS BAD AS NEW GUINEA AND THINGS COULD BE LOTS WORSE--ANYTHING BUT THOSE NEW GUINEA JUNGLES."

"I CAN'T COMPLAIN BUT I HOPE NO ONE MENTIONS TURKEY TO ME FOR A FEW DAYS. TINNED MEAT EVEN IS GOING TO LOOK GOOD TO ME," SAID CORP. PETER JANSS, OF BELLE PLAINE, IOWA, WHO WORKED ALL DAY LONG PREPARING TODAY'S MEAL FOR ONE MESS.

SGT. RICHARD S. WRIGHT, OF PORTLAND, ME., SURVEYED WATER-FILLED POTHOLES ON THE MUD-COVERED ROAD AND SAID HE WAS THANKFUL TODAY HE WAS NOT "FREEZING TO DEATH IN EUROPE BUT ON THE WAY TO MANILA---WHERE WE WILL BE IN A CITY FOR A CHANGE AND NOT IN SOME GRASS SHACKS OUT IN THE JUNGLE."

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QPHILIPPINES SEPARATE

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES,FRIDAY,NOV.24-(AP)-LIGHTNING FIGHTER PLANES SANK FIVE SMALL FREIGHTERS AND PROBABLY SANK A 6,000-TON VESSEL DURING STRIKES ON MAKASSAR, CELEBES, MONDAY, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY IN HIS SUPPLEMENTARY COMMUNIQUE.

THE AERIAL PATROLS ALSO DESTROYED A FLOAT PLANE IN CONTINUING THEIR NEUTRALIZATION ATTACKS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER.

HW/PM748PPW NM

MEXICO CITY,NOV.23-(AP)-DR.JOSUE SAENZ, MEXICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNRRA MISSION TO LATIN AMERICA HEADED BY FORMER COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT EDUARDO SANTOS, REPORTED TO NATIONAL ECONOMY SECRETARY GUSTAVO SERRANO TODAY.

SAENZ, JUST RETURNED FROM A TOUR WITH THE MISSION, REPORTED THAT WAR REHABILITATION PLEDGES TO DATE INCLUDE: BRAZIL, $30,000,000; MEXICO, $3,600,000; COLOMBIA $2,333,333; CHILE, $2,220,000; PERU $1,000,000, AND ECUADOR $150,000.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EWT TODAY, THURSDAY, NOV. 23)

OTTAWA, NOV. 23-(AP)-PVT. DANIEL ARON OF A WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT, WAS LISTED AS WOUNDED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. HIS MOTHER, MRS. ROSE UGIE ARON, LIVES AT COSCHOCTON, OHIO.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EWT TODAY)

JR253AEW

NOV 241944

B7

DT

OTTAWA, NOV. 23-(AP)-PO. JAMES ARTHUR HORWOOD WHOSE FATHER ARTHUR HORWOOD LIVES AT 500 WEST WILLIS AVE., DETROIT, MICH., WAS LISTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS IN AN R.C.A.F. CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY.

JR253AEW

Undated Amerika
By the Associated Press

AMERIKA IS NOW IN ALLIED HANDS. SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE CAPTURE OF THE HOLLAND TOWN OF THAT NAME. THE BRITISH RADIO SAID ITS CAPTURE WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY BRITISH TROOPS WHO MET ONLY A FEW SNIPING REARGUARDS AND A POCKET OR TWO OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES.

BBC CORRESPONDENT FRANK GILLARD SAID TROOPS FOUND ONLY "A FEW SHELL-BLASTED TREES AND HOUSES HERE AND THERE, SOME SMASHED UP WAREHOUSES AND FACTORY BUILDINGS, ALMOST INACCESSIBLE ALONG THE CANAL BANK -- A PICTURE OF UNRELIEVED WRETCHEDNESS AND MISERY AND DESOLATION."

GILLARD RECALLED THAT DTUCH FARMERS IN THE AMERIKA AREA USED TO GROW TOBACCO WHICH WAS MARKETED IN THE NETHERLANDS WRAPPED IN PACKAGES LABELED "MADE IN AMERIKA."

"IT USED TO SELL WELL," GILLARD SAID IN THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY OWI.

E1224PEW

NOV 241944

WITH TOKYO RAID

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.23-(AP)-FOURTEEN AMERICAN LIBERATOR AND MITCHELL BOMBERS "HEAVILY" BOMBED THE "WUHAN AREA" OF CHINA INCLUDING THE RIVER PORTS OF HANKOW AND WUCHANG, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR WEDNESDAY NIGHT (CHINA TIME), A JAPANESE DOMEI DISPATCH DECLARED TODAY. THE REPORT, PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WAS UNCONFIRMED FROM ANY ALLIED SOURCE.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE ATTACKS IN CENTRAL CHINA'S HUPEH PROVINCE RESTRICTED "CASUALTIES AND DAMAGES" TO "CHINESE RESIDENTIAL AREAS."

"OUR INTERCEPTORS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT CREWS BATTLED THE ENE PLANES FROM 9:40 P.M. TO 11 P.M." DOMEI DECLARED.

PM1057PPW NM

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, NOV 23--THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID TONIGHT THE FRENCH WAR MINISTER HAD ANNOUNCED THAT THE FRENCH SECOND ARMORED DIVISION HAD CAPTURED STRASBOURG. NBC MONITORS REPORTED THE BBC BROADCAST.

SB709PEW

NEW YORK, NOV. 23--CBS CORRESPONDENT GEORGE MOORAD REPORTED TODAY THAT, REGARDLESS OF WHO THE HAPPIEST MAN IN MOSCOW MIGHT BE, IT CERTAINLY WASN'T ARTHUR PEY OF BUTTE, MONT. PEY WAS NOTIFIED YESTERDAY TO LEAVE HIS U.S. EMBASSY JOB AND REPORT WITHIN TEN DAYS TO HIS DRAFT BOARD AT HOME. HE'S WORRIED ABOUT THAT LONG TRIP BACK TO MONTANA AND WOULD FEEL MUCH BETTER IF THE ARMY WOULD JUST MAKE HIM A PRIVATE IN MOSCOW, MOORAD SAID.

GH1127AEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, NOV 23--THE TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED TONIGHT THAT THE JAPANESE POCKET ON MOROTAI ISLAND IN THE HALMAHERAS HAD BEEN REINFORCED AND IS ENGAGING IN GUERRILLA RAIDS ON AMERICAN FORCES THERE. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE CLAIM.

IN THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY NBC, TOKYO ASSERTED THAT "IN THE 12 DAY PERIOD ENDING NOV. 18 THE JAPANESE GARRISON ON MOROTAI KILLED 728 AMERICANS, DESTROYED 11 BARRACKS AND TRAINING CAMPS, PUT OUT OF ACTION SEVERAL RADIO AND ACK-ACK STATIONS AND SET FIRE TO 200 OIL DRUMS AND A MUNITIONS DUMP."

SB918PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM NEAR DUREN).
EASTERN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM NORTH OF WARSAW)
HUNGARIAN FRONT: 420 MILES (FROM BUDAPEST).
ITALIAN FRONT: 557 MILES (FROM NEAR RAVENNA).

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV. 23, 1940-ROMANIA SIGNS PACT AT BERLIN, JOINING THE AXIS. ITALIANS CONTINUE RETREAT FROM KORITZA, GREECE. BRITISH PLANES BOMB TURIN.

NOV 241944

JR604AEW

NOV 241944

30.24— 20637

Allied Patrols Cross the Rhine River After Driving Nazis from Strasbourg; Fires Raging in Tokyo After B-29 Raid

NOV 24 1944

NOV 24 1944

NOV 24 1944

BIG BATTLE RAGES ON COLOGNE PLAIN AS ENEMY ATTACKS

American Troops Strike Into Reich in New Penetration.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Germans Hurl 10 to 12 Divisions into Massive Fight Against Allies.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 24—(AP) French armor and American infantry drove the Germans tonight from all save one small bridgehead in France's great city of Strasbourg and unconfirmed reports said patrols had struck on into Germany in the first crossing of the Rhine since Napoleon's day.

As the German-speaking Strasbourgers greeted the conquering Allies with mixed emotions, the lines before the Cologne plain far to the north were swaying to blows and counterblows as the Germans threw in 10 to 12 divisions against three Allied armies in the greatest battle of the Western front.

Cross Rhine River

A battlefront dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Thoburn Wiant contained the first reports that the Allies had succeeded in stabbing across the rain-swollen Rhine—historic barrier guarding the Reich from invasion—beyond which lies the Siegfried Line and formidable hills and mountains.

If so, the crossing probably was accomplished only by reconnaissance patrols. Wiant said the German foothold in Strasbourg was compressed to one small sector at the western end of the main Rhine bridge, which the enemy was defending fiercely.

(A dispatch from Sixth army group headquarters said a bitter battle was in progress in the dock area and 2,000 prisoners had been taken).

Almost the entire 180,000 population of Strasbourg long since had been evacuated by the French. Most of the German-speaking civilians on hand when the French and Americans charged in stared blankly, although a few smiled, Wiant said.

Meanwhile, the U. S. First army fought into Weisweiler, 13 miles inside Germany and 26 miles west of Cologne, amid indications the Germans were withdrawing under the pressure.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' troops registered slight gains all along its front, some of them directly in the face of German counter-attacks. The Germans also were firing an increasing number of robot bombs at the First's supply lines and they droned overhead as if in formation.

Enemy Counterattacks

In Hurtgen forest, southeast of Aachen, the enemy launched a counterattack just as the doughboys pushed off, but it was repulsed and the Americans advanced nearly a mile.

As fighting raged all along the rain-soaked Western front, the Germans threw at least seven divisions against the British Second army north of the First army sector and recaptured Hoven and Beeck in the battlefield quagmire north of Aachen.

BBC in a broadcast heard by the Blue network said both towns later were retaken by counterattacking Tommies.)

Between the two fronts, the U. S. Ninth army was striking terrific resistance at the approaches to the Roer river stronghold of Julich after knocking out 118 enemy tanks in seven days of bruising struggle which cost it as many.

Despite the mud and the temper of resistance, the Ninth seized Pattern and Lohn, three and four miles southwest of Julich, and were locked in combat with the Germans about two miles west of the city, a front dispatch said.

To the north the British Second army in Holland was closing in on Venlo, Maas river stronghold. The French press agency quoted a field dispatch saying Venlo had fallen, but this went unconfirmed here.

To the south, mechanized cavalry units of the U. S. Third army crossed the Saar river 26 miles south of the Saar basin bastion of Saarbrucken. Elements of the 90th Infantry and Tenth Armored divisions pressed to the Saar at a new point near Schwerdorf, 20 miles northwest of Saarbrucken.

Resistance Grows Sterner

Resistance was growing sterner along some sectors of the Third army front, but the 35th Division in advances up to three miles reached Remering, due east of Metz and 11 miles from the Saar border and but 13 miles from Saarbrucken itself.

A front dispatch said Strasbourg with its three bridges across the Rhine had been cleared except for a powerful German stand at the heavily-mined main bridge, and so rapidly was the city of 180,000 cleared that it was but little damaged.

But tonight the Germans had begun shelling Strasbourg from across the Rhine, possibly from Siegfried line positions.

Roads leading down to Strasbourg out of the Saverne gap were loaded with material and troops, heading for the Rhine and crusher blows at the estimated 70,000 German troops which south of Strasbourg were retaining a line across the river to the Siegfried Line.

The U. S. 44th and 79th Divisions had broadened the Saverne gap positions to 12 miles, permitting Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch to pour the Seventh army's strength out on the Rhine plain almost uninterruptedly. A few German planes tried vainly to raid the supply lines.

The southern jaw of the Rhine-and pincers last was reported some 55 miles south of Strasbourg at a point five miles north of Mulhouse as rain-flooded streams in the Belfort gap hampered the movement of supplies and reinforcements.

Frontal pressure was maintained by other units of the U. S. Seventh and French First armies who seized a dozen towns in a drive through the deepening snows of the Saales, Ste. Marie and Bonhomme passes lying between the Saverne and Belfort gaps.

With the apparent loss of the Strasbourg bridges as escape routes the Germans were faced with the problem of getting their beaten divisions across the flooded Rhine over three pontoon bridges and by boat and temporary pontoon spans, for there is not a permanent bridge intact from Strasbourg south to Switzerland.

Gen Blaskowitz Removed

(Reports reaching London said Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz had been removed from command of the German southern front as a result of the Allied breakthrough.)

With the southern front badly weakened by the Vosges mountain defeat, Major Gen. Wade H. Haslip, commander of the 15th corps which made the Strasbourg breakthrough, told an Associated Press correspondent he would have Christmas dinner well in the middle of Germany.

It was possible the German debacle in the Vosges was due to a draining of this front for the defense of the Reich west of Cologne, where the Germans hurled savage counterattacks today against the U. S. First and Ninth and British Second armies.

Here, where the Germans have massed from ten to twelve armor-laden divisions on a 25-mile front apparently for a stand such as the costly one at Caen, the enemy hit with seven divisions against the northern flank guarded by the British.

They drove the Tommies from the strategic hamlet of Hoven, on a plateau three miles north of Geilenkirchen, and from Beeck, the same distance to the northeast.

Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's troops, fighting in the mud and rain, finally contained the assault with tanks and flamethrowers, then charged back across the shell-churned battlefield with fixed bayonets behind a heavy artillery barrage.

British Lose Hoven

While losing Hoyen, the British still clung to a height commanding the town on the north .Here they look down toward the Roer valley, the biggest natural barrier before the Rhine.

To the southeast, the U. S. Ninth army was locked in a mauling battle as the push for the Cologne plain entered its eighth day, the kind of bruising fighting which cost the Germans 118 tanks, including 23 new Tiger Royal monster tanks, in seven days.

One attack rolled up near Merzenhausen, three miles west of Julich—the Roer river stronghold — and another near Bourheim, two miles southwest of Julich. The Ninth was held up here by artillery fire. Heavy fighting also raged at Koslar, two miles west of Julich.

(In addition to Hoven and Beeck, the Germans claimed the capture of Bourheim, which the Ninth never has claimed; Lohn, to the south, and Putzlohn on the First army front. A late front dispatch said, however, that Lohn was firmly held by the Ninth.)

Progress on this front was described in the Allied communique as "very slow," but the Ninth succeeded in occupying Pattern, three miles southwest of Julich.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' infantry fought into Weisweiler, three miles east of Eschweiler, advancing house by house against stubborn resistance from rearguards believed covering a withdrawal in this sector.

On the northern end of the front, the British were stamping out the last German resistance west of the Maas and sent patrols into Blerick, across the stream from the enemy bastion of Venlo.

Guns Slow British

The Germans, who have been pulling back to the east bank, just short of the Reich frontier, threw artillery fire across the river, slowing the main British assault forces moving against the outer defense lines of Venlo. The British replied with heavy fire.

North of Venlo, the British advanced a mile on a four-mile front, slowed only by a labyrinth of mine fields. Thirteen miles northwest af Venlo the British reached Oostrum, little more than two miles west of the Maas, against only token resistance.

Well over 40,000 Germans have been captured by the six attacking armies so far in their winter offensive. Although there is no official estimate of casualties, the army axiom that as many are killed as are captured and twice as many are wounded would mean that the Germans have lost some 160,000 men in 16 days.

The largest total was 20,409 by the Third Army, which inaugurated the big push.

FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURE MOST

OF STRASBOURG

Germans Throw 12 Divisions at British and Yanks in Cologne Battle.

U. S. SOLDIERS CROSS SAAR

On Southern End of Long Front Hitler's Forces Are Showing Signs of Wild Disorder.

London, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Allied advance units were reported today to have crossed the flooded Rhine east of Strasbourg, which French and American troops had captured save for a small but powerfully defended bridgehead at the western end of the main bridge.

Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt committed ten or twelve divisions to the great battle of attrition on the soggy Cologne Plain to the north and behind flame-throwers and a drumfire artillery barrage drove the British Second Army from the villages of Beeck and Hoven, three miles northeast of Geilenkirchen.

A field dispatch from an Associated Press reporter with the United States Third Army stated that Third Army elements crossed the Saar River at a new place twenty-six miles south of Saarbrucken in Germany today and scored other eastward gains up to three miles in advances which reached to within thirteen miles of the industrial center. They advanced two miles beyond Postroff in France.

The United States Ninth Army, fighting for Julich on the brown and turbulent Roer River twenty-five miles from Cologne, knocked out its 110th German tank in a seven-day battle on the right flank of the British Second Army.

[The Ninth Army has destroyed 118 German tanks, it was announced today in a dispatch dated Setterich, Germany.]

The United States First Army edged back into the Inde River village of Weisweiler, twenty-six and a half miles from Cologne, fighting house by house. German trucks and horse vehicles were observed pulling out of the town to the northeast behind a strong rear guard screen. Heavy artillery pounded the Nazi columns. The Inde is a tributary of the Roer.

Berlin asserted earlier in the day that the Allies attempted futilely to seize one of the three Rhine bridges outside Strasbourg, Alsatian city of 193,000 connected by a two-mile canal to the Rhine. The reported crossing of the swift and wide upper Rhine did not necessarily constitute the spearhead of a major drive across the border stream.

Well over 40,000 Germans have been captured by the six Allied armies on the offensive in the current campaign. This swelled the total since D day to around 700,000 men, or almost fifty full-strength divisions. Counting killed and wounded, total German casualties for the new winter offensive were estimated at Supreme Headquarters at 160,000.

The famous French Second Armored Division commanded by Major-Gen. Jacques le Clerc crashed into Strasbourg yesterday after an eighteen-mile advance and by noon had cleared the foe from all the narrow, crooked streets in the western part of the city. By 4 P. M., the whole town was liberated except for the Rhine bridge approach two miles from the center of Strasbourg. It was heavily mined, stoutly defended and intact.

Masses Tank Outfits.

Von Rundstedt massed his divisions, half of them tank outfits, along a twenty-five-mile front on the Cologne plain from north of Geilenkirchen to the bloody Hurtgen Forest, and these were the best the Germans could muster in western Europe. They faced the massed and charging might of three Allied armies, the American First and Ninth and the British Second.

On the Ninth Army's toll of 110 tanks, twenty-eight were new Tiger Royals—monsters with six-inch skins.

The battle was almost amphibious. Three days of rain left inches of water standing on the fields and the streams were well out of their banks and raging.

The resolute British backed onto high ground from Hoven and Beeck and there were reported standing firm.

The British, in yielding Hoven and Beeck, retreated a half mile.

Germans in the Strasbourg area were in the wildest disorder. Roads leading east toward the Rhine were lined bumper-to-bumper with American troops and materiel moving up in the big push. It was a Seventh Army show under command of the Guadalcanal hero, Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch, for the French Second Armored Division was fighting as a unit of his Fifteenth Corps.

Gen. Leclerc's armor drove so swiftly and with such surprise into Strasbourg that the ancient cultural, religious and industrial city escaped relatively undamaged. Strasbourg, most important center on the upper Rhine, however, was under the big guns of the Siegfried Line across the river.

Strasbourg is 360 air line miles southwest of Berlin and beyond it lie the Rhine and the Siegfried fortifications, the Black Forest and the rugged hills of Baden. The German city of Karlsruhe, a frequent Allied bombing objective, lies thirty miles north-northeast in the Rhine Valley.

A corridor sixteen miles long and twelve wide leading to Strasbourg from Saverne was cleared out by Pennsylvanians of Major-Gen. Ira T. Wyche's Seventy-ninth Infantry Division and New York and New Jersey men of Major-Gen. Robert L. Spragins's Forty-fourth Infantry. This permitted Gen. Patch to throw virtually everything he pleased up to the Rhine.

The Germans were shelling Strasbourg from across the Rhine, which has been swollen by the worst floods in ten years.

Between Strasbourg and the Cologne plain, the United States Third Army was having a harder fight in its big bulge east and southeast of Metz. Its elements already were within heavy siege gun range of the great Saar steel and rail city of Saarbrucken, less than fifteen miles away. Outside Metz itself, 3,000 Germans held out hopelessly in five by-passed fortress groups.

Battle in Morasses.

Significant of the fury of fighting in the morasses before Cologne, dispatches from the United States First Army front told of a 400-yard advance northeast of Weisweiler near the Roer. That quarter-mile was the largest reported gain of the day, but it was made in the middle of the fortified west wall.

Another counter-attack was lanced against the Ninth Army southwest of Linnich and two were hurled at the First in the Hurtgen Forest southeast of Aachen. Results were not disclosed.

Third Gains 2 To 4 Miles

The American Third Army beyond Metz captured Oberluken and deepened its northern wedge into Germany by two to four miles yesterday. Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces edged slowly toward Saarbrucken, with 15 miles to go.

British troops in Holland moved within easy field-gun range—a mile and a half—of Venlo.

Show, rain and fog slowed the drives in the Vosges Mountains and beyond Belfort where American and French troops were striving to bag thousands of Germans of the 19th Army. London heard an unconfirmed report that Field Marshal General Johannes Blaskowitz had been removed from his German command on the Southern Front.

Street Fighting In Strasbourg

Field reports said street fighting was in progress in the center of Strasbourg—which is two miles west of the Rhine, but linked to the river by a canal and port.

Two road bridges and one rail bridge span the Rhine outside Strasbourg and it was not immediately apparent which one the Germans believed the Allies were trying to seize. These are the only permanent Rhine bridges still available south to the Swiss border; the others are movable pontoons that the Germans fold up by day because of danger from the air.

Yanks Pour Into Passes

American infantry poured steadily into the snow of the Vosges Mountain passes and through the breached Saverne Gap toward Strasbourg, the capture of which appeared imminent.

Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, commander of the United States 15th Corps which made the breakthrough, declared yesterday that he would eat Christmas dinner somewhere in the middle of Germany. Two German generals and 3,000 prisoners were captured yesterday by Haislip's men.

The Nazi Capture Of Hoven

To recapture Hoven in northwest Germany, Field Marshal General Gerd von Rundstedt used three tank, one tank Grenadier and two or three infantry divisions and two independent tank battalions. These rewon the town, shaking the soggy countryside with the violence of their blows.

But with fixed bayonets and under one of the heaviest barrages of the war, British tommies in the main stood their ground against the flame throwers, tanks and charging riflemen. Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's spokesman said:

"The German is smashing at us hard. His troops are of the best. He is determined to block our advance to the Roer."

On their right the United States First Army repulsed at least four infantry and tank attacks and inched closer to Weisweiler. Other units, although meeting bitter resistance, gained as much as 600 yards in the Hurtgen Forest.

New gains by the French forces driving north of Mulhouse in upper Alsace were reported.

Leyviller Reached

Patton's eastern wing got as far as Leyviller, 16 miles southwest of Saarbrucken, and Fenetrang, seven miles north of Saarebourg. A small Nazi attack was repulsed near Frenestroff, just southwest of Leyviller.

Limited gains were made on the Third Army's left flank, where advanced forces have established a front on German soil near the Luxembourg border, but there was virtually no change along the main part of the Lorraine front east of Metz.

The air forces gave virtually no support to ground operations yesterday because of bad weather.

Cavalry Near Romelfing

The Second Cavalry Group of the Third Army moved four miles ahead and was near Romelfing, 27 miles south of Saarbrucken, meeting little or no opposition. At Metz itself, five fortress groups manned by an estimated 3,100 Germans held out, firing sporadically from their hopelessly by-passed positions. The Third took 556 prisoners yesterday, raising its total since November 8 to 20,409.

Due east of Metz, the Third Army was within eight miles of the German border.

Many Towns Taken

The towns of Doesnheim, Hattmatt, Steinbourg, Dettwiller, Otterswiller, Schweinheim, Romansviller, Waldowsheim and Willgotteim were captured in the wedge east of the Saverne Gap. Another dozen villages were taken in the high ground in the Vosges flanking the entrances to the Saales, Ste. Marie and Bonhomme Passes.

Fighting on the Cologne plain was in quagmires underlaid by Nazi mines. General Eisenhower's communique used such phrases as "bitter fighting" northeast of Geilenkirchen, "very slow progress" northwest of Julich, "bitter fighting" and "very stubborn resistance" in the Hurtgen forest.

Four Nazi Attacks In One Area

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army withstood four attacks in a single sector near Putzlohn.

Up to a dozen German divisions opposed the three Allied armies on the Cologne plain, and all were full of fight and strong in armor. The Germans there were making their strongest stand since the battle of Caen in Normandy, throwing into the line all reinforcements possible. The fighting was deep in the West Wall fortifications, a breakthrough of which might collapse the entire Western front.

U. S. 9th Wins First Phase of Battle at Rhine

NazisLose 118Tanks,9,000 Men; Big Tigers Ripped by New Tank Destroyers

SETTERICH, Germany, Nov. 24 (AP).—The American 9th Army, despite tank losses which have been as heavy as those of the Germans, has won the first phase of the great battle raging on this side of the Rhine, knocking out 118 German tanks in seven days and inflicting 9,000 casualties.

During the heaviest fighting since St. Lo, the 9th has mauled to the point of complete destruction two German Panzer divisions, the 9th and another Panzer Grenadier outfit, besides chewing up several infantry divisions.

American tank losses have not been heavier because daring tank-destroyer crews, manning their new 90-mm. guns have been willing to fight side by side with the infantry in the front lines, although their thin-skinned destroyers make the hazards great.

The tank-destroyer men, pitting their light but powerfully armed vehicles against the monster German tanks, have found the 90-mm. gun an effective weapon against the Nazi giants.

The new German Tigers, with seven inches of armor, have proved themselves superior to other tanks and apparently are far ahead of anything the Americans and British have developed in heavy tanks.

Seventy-five-millimeter shells from the American Shermans bounce off the front of the Tigers without causing damage. Although the Tigers are vulnerable from the side and rear, mud in the front lines makes it hard for the Americans to get in those shots.

Fighting with great gallantry, the Shermans tried many times to close in and knock the Tigers out, but one shot from the German 88-mm. guns turned the Shermans into flaming coffns.

Crews of the new American tank destroyers were anxious to try these weapons on the Tigers. They forged into the front lines with the infantry and the big guns ripped a Tiger wide open.

The tank destroyers must shoot first and accurately because their own vehicles are highly vulnerable to the Tiger's 88s.

"Those tank-destroyer boys are all right. They came right up to the front with us, cut loose and knocked out six Tigers in our sector," said Staff Sergeant Frank Jacha, of Chicago, who had been fighting in the line as an infantry squad leader for the last seven days.

2 PLANES MISSING IN DAYLIGHT BLOW ON ENEMY CAPITAL

Vital Jap Production Targets Hit by Saipan-Based Superforts.

LITTLE RESISTANCE MET

Whole Japanese Empire Now Seen Within Range of Big Bombers.

TWENTY-FIRST U. S. BOMBER COMMAND, Saipan, Nov. 24—(AP) American Superfortresses skimming more than 400 miles an hour high over Tokyo today (Japan Time) smashed the huge Musashina aircraft factory and left columns of smoke and fire over other industrial targets.

First reconnaissance photos tak-

30.24— 20639

Tokyo Raided By Great Armada Of Superforts

NOV 24 1944

Twenty-First Bomber Command, Saipan, Nov. 24 (AP)—A mighty armada of Superfortresses blasted Tokyo today with hundreds of tons of bombs, opening what Gen. H. H. Arnold said was "an attack which will be carried on relentlessly from the air until the day of land-sea invasion" of Japan's home islands.

An undisclosed number of Superforts roared from newly completed air bases here at dawn for the 3,000-mile flight which marked the initial attack on Japan's capital by land-based planes and its first bombing since April 18, 1942.

Brig. Gen. Emmet (Rosie) O'Donnell, of Jamaica, N. Y., 38-year-old former West Point football coach, led the historic daylight assault, believed to be the largest attack yet made on Japan's homeland.

Two-Way Aerial Squeeze

The aerial task force was from the recently established 21st Bomber Command of the 20th Army Air Force, operating from the Marianas, under the command of Brig. Gen. Hayward S. (Possum) Havsell, Jr., of San Antonio, Texas.

The first use of these bases south and east of Tokyo creates a two-way aerial-squeeze against Japan's vital industries, with other B-29's from China, to the westward.

First official announcements of today's raid merely said a "sizable task force" of Superforts "attacked industrial targets in Tokyo." Another communique was promised when further details were available.

Briefed To Avoid Palace

Tokyo's great sprawling industrial area is ringed by airfields and anti-aircraft defenses, recent lone B-29 reconnaissance flights showed. Shipping and shipbuilding yards are located in near-by Yokohama.

Early reports gave no indication of the bomb loads carried. But the Army Air Forces revealed yesterday in Washington that a Superfortress can carry at least ten tons of bombs. Some B-29 flights are known to have included 100 planes.

The airmen were briefed to avoid the Imperial Palace, in the capital's heart, and shrines and temples.

They departed from here well aware that the raid would not be a surprise to the Japanese, long forewarned by reconnaissance flights and practice B-29 bombing missions against Truk and the Bonin Islands. The flight bore little resemblance to the first thrust of 16 medium bombers, launched from a carrier, which hit Tokyo in 1942 under Lieut. Col. (now Lieut. Gen.) James Doolittle.

No Hit-And-Run Raid

Its historic importance was underlined by General Arnold's personal report to President Roosevelt.

"This operation," he said, "is in no sense a hit-and-run raid. It is a calculated extension of our air power. . . . No part of the Japanese Empire is now out of our range, no war factory too remote to feel our bombs. The battle for Japan has been joined.

"The systematic demolition of Japan's war production, begun six months ago from China bases, henceforth will be carried out with decisive force, softening up the Japanese heart for the ultimate invasion by combined United Nations' land, sea and air forces. This will not be accomplished in a short time. The battle is just beginning. But today we opened against Tokyo an attack which will be carried on relentlessly from the air until the day of land-sea invasion."

Bases Built In Five Months

Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, deputy commander of the 20th Air Force under Arnold—as today's communique revealed—said "we must and will sustain and intensify our attacks for many months to come before victory will be in sight."

Army engineers built the Superfort bases in five months, a major Pacific war achievement. They started as soon as the islands were secured in July and constructed the large Isely Field on Saipan, from where some of today's raiders left, as well as other fields on Tinian and Guam. While engineers hacked out runways, service organizations were flying in huge stocks of supplies to service the giant planes and their crews.

Logistic Problem Solved

Use of bases in the Marianas solved a major logistic problem in operation of the B-29's. The islands are within far more practicable supply lines than the long "hump" flight from India which still services the 20th Air Force planes in China.

The 21st Bomber Command, the second unit of the 20th Air Force to be announced, was organized and trained initially in Colorado Springs, Col., and later in the Salina (Kan.) area. Despite the large size of this initial raid, based on five months' B-29 experience in other theaters, Hansell warned that Superfort attacks must be regarded as still in the experimental stage in this theater.

Targets Attacked

The airmen in today's attacks knew they would return after dark with little fuel, skirting their way home past Japanese-held islands in the Marianas and Bonins.

During five months' operations from China and India bases, the Superforts have hit targets at Yawata, Sasebo and Omura on Kyushu, in the Japanese homeland; Mukden, Anshan, Dairen, Laoyao, Loyang, Kaieng, Nanking and Shanghai in occupied China; Bangkok, Thailand; Rangoon, Burma, Palembang; Singapore and Formosa.

B-29's Went Over Target At More Than 400 M.P.H.

Twenty-First Bomber Command, Saipan, Nov. 24 (AP—By Radio)—The "Japs just weren't on the ball" when the American Superfortresses blasted Tokyo today in their first raid on the enemy capital, Brig. Gen. Emmet O'Donnell, leader of the historical attack, told newsmen tonight.

O'Donnell's bomber was the first to leave the base here and the first over the target area but several beat him in as they landed in rapid-fire order in the moonlight.

An hour after his return, O'Donnell was telling his experiences to correspondents. He said the Superfortresses bucked a stiff westerly wind en route to Tokyo.

When they were within 100 miles of Japan, Mount Fuji was visible but it was very hazy over the mainland except for a clear spot over Tokyo.

Over 400 M. P. H.

The Dauntless Dottie, O'Donnell's plane, was traveling at a speed of more than 400 miles an hour over the target area. All gunners reported a large percentage of their bombs went right down on the target. The plane stayed over the mainland for 25 minutes.

"The Japs just weren't on the ball," said the flying general, in describing the reception over Tokyo. "I was utterly amazed at the lack of organized fighter opposition or effective anti-aircraft. We didn't run into anything. I don't know whether they didn't have it or weren't ready.

"We learned quite a bit technically—how to adjust for winds, how the guns function under those conditions.

Comparatively "Piddling" Raid

"Actually, this was a piddling raid compared to what's done in Europe, but it was a start and much better than getting run out of the Philippines. This airplane is really a honey."

O'Donnell said his pilot, Major Robert Morgan, and the crew did a remarkably fine job leading the formation across the target.

Capt. John F. Snedaker, of Beverly Hills, Cal., went along as a passenger. In the crew were First Lieutenant Edward Thomas Lee, of Binghamton, N. Y.; Capt. Vincent Evans, of Hollywood, Cal.; Capt. Noel Stewart Alton, of San Francisco; Sergts. Robert W. Rebber, Burbank, Cal.; Willard D. Sanor, East Rochester, Ohio; Robert Bardin, Cave City, Ky.; Donald T. Black, Rushville, Mo.; Ralph W. Powell, Ellwood City, Pa., and Staff Sergeant Sherwood Fritzshall, Chicago.

F. D. R. Awaits Report, B-29 Pilots Were Told

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Saipan, Nov. 17 (AP—Delayed). Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, Jr., commander of the 21st Bomber Command, told B-29 pilots at a briefing for their raid on Tokyo that President Roosevelt himself was eagerly awaiting word of their history-making mission.

"It will be my very great pleasure to bring the word you have been waiting for—this is the works. We will hit our target," Hansell said.

"This mission is important to the Japanese people. They have been told that their military forces everywhere are successful—they were told so recently. Bombs on precise targets in the great cities of Japan will correct that impression as nothing else could do.

President Standing By

"It's important to the people of the United States. The President is standing by waiting for a message from this headquarters.

"It's important to us because precise target destruction will cut the power of the Japanese machine. I have every confidence that you will do this job. I plan to send this message: 'By precision daylight bombing we hit our target in the Tokyo area.' General Arnold will take the message to the President.

"I am confident you are going to me send that message. Good k and good bombing."

s they did in Europe, Ameri- raiders over Japan are respect- religious establishments as far possible.

Tokyo photographs plainly show the Emperor's palace and grounds. B-29 crews were instructed to avoid hitting this and other shrines.

Lieut. Col. Robert Haynes, Hermosa Beach, Cal., B-29 pilot participating in the first Saipan-based raid on Japan, said, "We have been briefed for days on the Tokyo area, but when we made the first Rome raid we were briefed 15 minutes. Our Catholic chaplain said, 'Don't hit the church.' A Catholic member of my crew entirely approved."

Practice Speed Praised

Brig. Gen. Emmett (Rosie) O'Donnell said the flight battled a stiff westerly wind, and spotted the famous Japanese shrine, Mt. Fuji, while still 100 miles from their goal.

The atmosphere was very hazy over the Japanese mainland, O'Donnell said, but there was a clear spot over Tokyo and the raiders topped the city at more than 400 miles an hour.

"Substantial bomb tonnages were dropped upon the Musashina airplane plant located in the northwestern section of the city, and on other selected targets in the industrial area," the communique said.

It explained that the Musashina plant is operated by the Nakajima company, which with Mitsubishi "is a principal supplier of Japanese aircraft."

Although previously reconnaissance flights had spotted a ring of fighter-plane fields around Tokyo, and enemy radio broadcasts had boasted their air defenses were "air tight," O'Donnell said opposition was almost nil.

"Certainly they weren't up to meet us in their fighters, and their ackack fire was meager and inaccurate," said the general, whose home is at Jamaica, N. Y.

"It was one of the easiest missions I've been on," added the flying general and former West Point football coach. He had piloted Flying Fortresses in the Philippines, Java and Australia early in the war.

O'Donnell's command post was aboard the "Dauntless Dottie," piloted by Maj. Robert Morgan of Asheville, N. C. It was the first plane over the Nakajima aircraft factory.

(A Japanese Imperial headquarters communique said about 70 sky giants made the raid. Early reports, it added, showed "three enemy planes shot down." This has not been confirmed by American sources.)

"Tokyo's war industries have been badly hurt by a blow made possible by the Americans who fought and died for the Marianas," said Gen. H.H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army's 20th Air Force, in Washington.

(The enemy communique said the planes struck at 12:20 p.m. Tokyo time—11:20 p.m. Thursday, U. S. Eastern War Time—and the raid continued about two hours.

(In contrast with recently-revealed Army figures which placed a Superfortress bomb load at 10 tons or more, the Japanese communique said "our damage has been light.")

The bombing was only a foretaste of destructive raids yet to come on Japan's industries, Lt. Gen. Millard Harmon, deputy commander of the 20th air force, said in a statement. He added:

"This marks the true beginning of a new phase of the air war against Japan, which in its various aspects will steadily unfold."

Empire Within Range

General Arnold said "China-based Superfortresses and the Saipan air arm "may now strike at Japan from two directions and sustain the attack until the destruction of her war industries has been completed."

Harmon described an even more threatening aspect for Japan, saying:

"The time is near at hand when Japan will be subjected to the combined efforts of air units based from Alaska through the Philippines and over into China—a ring of air effort focussed on the imperial empire.'

Whatever woe the Alaskan forces, air and sea, may have in store for Japan was indicated yesterday in Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' announcement at Pearl Harbor that U. S. Ninth fleet warships on Tuesday shelled Matsuwa island in the Kuriles, only 600 miles from the Japanese home island of Hokkaido. It was the third sea attack on the island.

The 21st bomber command base on Saipan is commanded by Brig. Gen. Hayward S. (Possum) Hansell, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex. His Tokyo-bound fliers were cautioned against hitting the Imperial palace or shrines and temples.

(An early Tokyo broadcast by Domei, news agency, said "residential sections, including one hospital, were slightly damaged."

(The broadcast, while attempting to minimize raid damage, admitted that important targets were hit in the remark that "practically no damage was suffered by important installations." It also said fires were started, but were quickly put out.)

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en hours after the raid showed "fires still burning in central Tokyo after the attack," said a communique issued at headquarters of the Army Air forces, Pacific Ocean areas.

Hit Vital Targets

The scores of Superforts in their surprise daylight visit deliberately worked over the vital Japanese production targets with apparently slight fighter opposition and meager and inaccurate anti-aircraft fire.

"All but two of the participating aircraft have now returned," the communique said. It did not say whether the planes were lost to ack ack or operational difficulties.

The B-29s, their exact number undisclosed by American sources (Japanese Imperial headquarters said there were about 70), struck from Saipan, one of the Marianas islands which United States forces took from Japan only five months ago.

This first raid on Tokyo since Lt. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle (then lieutenant colonel) took his Liberators over the city April 18, 1942, was staged by a "large new task force designated as the 21st bomber command," the communique said.

"We took them by surprise again," said Brig. Gen. Emmett (Rosie) O'Donnell, commander of the flight, when he returned from the 3,000-mile round trip.

O'Donnel, leader of the raid, praised the pilots for landing 36 B29's in 37 minutes in night practice.

In sports terms he addressed his pilots as he did his team when he was assistant football coach at West Point, saying: "Tomorrow the season opens. We will meet the enemy on his home ground. This is our first strike. It won't be a knock-out punch, but the enemy will know what's in store for him." General Hansell told correspondents after the briefing that the Imperial Palace was not a target.

3 Of 70 Raiders Downed, Claim

San Francisco, Nov. 24 (AP)—A Japanese imperial communique reported about 70 Superforts participated in the raid on Tokyo today (Japanese time) and claimed three were shot down.

The communique, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission in a Tokyo broadcast, said the B-29s raided Tokyo for about two hours, starting at 12.20 P. M.

"Our damages have been slight," the imperial communique said, "and the war result confirmed up to now is three enemy planes shot down."

Effect Minimized

Previous unofficial Tokyo radio broadcasts also tried to minimize the effect of the air bombardment.

Domei, official Japanese news agency, said in a broadcast that the raiders carried only light missiles and incendiaries and that they flew at a great height.

"All bombs dropped by the enemy planes were wide of their apparently intended targets," the broadcast said.

Domei said Japanese civilian defenses functioned efficiently in quelling fires.

In Waves, Tokyo Says

The broadcast claimed that the bombers still were in the sky over Tokyo when the San Francisco radio broadcast an announcement of the attack at 1.30 P. M. (Japanese time).

FCC said all Tokyo radios appeared to have been broadcasting as usual at the time of the raid.

Tokyo said the Superforts, flying in "ten-odd groups, each comprising several bombers," unloaded bombs and incendiaries on the southern and northern outskirts of Tokyo.

B-29 Crew Decorated For Pictures Of Tokyo

Saipan, Nov. 13 (AP—Delayed). The entire crew of the "Tokyo Rose," first Superfortress to fly over Tokyo, was decorated today for its daring reconnaissance mission November 1.

In the first decoration ceremony of the 20th Army Air Force's 21st Bomber Command, Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell presented the Distinguished Flying Cross to the pilot, Capt. Ralph D. Steakley, Jefferson, Ohio; the Oak Leaf Cluster to an Air Medal to Navigator Lieut. Cludek Stambaugh, of San Antonio, Texas, and Air Medals to nine other crewmen.

First-Time Photos

The accompanying citation said "the crew returned with photographs of enemy terrain and installations hitherto unobtainable and with weather observations and other technical information, thereby making a major contribution to the success of the war against Japan."

Before the ceremony, "Tokyo Rose" twice had returned for further pictures.

Captain Steakley said his first 3,370-mile mission was met by inaccurate anti-aircraft fire on approaching Tokyo, and intense accurate fire over the city itself. Nineteen single-seater Japanese fighters rose to 1,500 feet below the B-29, but refused to attack. The bomber remained over Japan for an hour in excellent weather.

Steakley said that on a mission a few days later he encountered stormy weather.

"About 100 fighters came in quite close, mostly below us but some on our level and some above, but they didn't attack.

"Perhaps we were too fast for them at that altitude."

The Japanese have encircled Tokyo with airfields thickly populated with planes, said the photographic ship's gunner, Tech. Sergt. Fred H. Hutchins, of Italy, Texas, who added that there appeared to be airfields every four miles or so on all sides of Tokyo.

No Runways On Some Fields

Many fields, he said, do not have runways, but only broad, clear areas permitting a takeoff in any direction. On some fields, he said, he counted from 40 to 50 planes lined up side by side.

On the second mission, Steakley remained over Japan for two hours, photographing from Tokyo to Osaka. The third flight kept "Tokyo Rose" over the Tokyo area more than an hour.

The result was some amazingly clear pictures which were shown to correspondents and which outlined Tokyo and environs like a diagram.

The gunner, Staff Sergeant William J. Arnette, of Winnsboro, S. C., said famous Mount Fuji is an excellent landmark for flyers, and is visible for 100 miles.

20 Bursts Near Their Plane

"The Japanese have plenty of planes around Tokyo and I have a hunch they are keeping their best flyers there, too," he said.

Indicating the heavy volume of anti-aircraft fire, the flyers counted 20 bursts near their ship, and 200 black puffs in the air simultaneously.

"Tokyo Rose" returned to base just ahead of a storm, and General Hansell met and congratulated the crewmen. He also gave them a quart of whisky.

GEN. O'DONNELL EXPLAINS B-29 GUNS

Saipan, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Maybe it's all in the mind, but the men who fire the guns on Superfortresses feel safer because they work by remote control. From turrets within the Superfortress they fire .50-caliber pieces which are mounted outside, many feet from their positions, and the roar of the guns is hardly audible within. On every other type of bomber the deafening clamor, the powder-smoke and steady hail of discharged shells make a bedlam of the gunners' compartments.

The central fire control system in the Superfortresses was explained today by the leader of today's attack on Tokyo, Brig. Gen. Emmett (Rosy) O'Donnell Jr.

"The B-29 is a damn' hard plane to attack with its system of gunnery worked through a central computer," he said. "The gunner looks into the sight, which he adjusts with a couple of knobs, keeps the attacking plane framed in the sight, tracks it in and fires the guns by pressing a button.

"All corrections are taken care of by the sighting computer. Each gunner has primary control of certain gun turrets but can relinquish it to secondary control of other gunners."

Yanks Careful To Avoid Killing Japanese Emperor

By Russell Brines

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—American airmen who pounded Tokyo today were briefed to avoid the Imperial Palace—and behind that lies a curious aspect of the Pacific war.

This unusual immunity granted to the head of an enemy state is a political aspect of the strange Japanese fanaticism.

Death Would Unite Japs

The Emperor's death by bombing would not decrease his divinity to the curiously illogical Japanese. To them, the throne is the symbol of this semi-mystical worship, and the incumbent himself has surprisingly human tastes without divine protection against harm.

But so strongly imbedded is the Emperor concept that his bomb-dealt death would unite the Japanese to a final death stand as no other single incident would. It would sweep the country with hatred for the attackers, far transcending the pinpointed hatred now being expressed.

Would Unleash Savagery

It would unleash full savagery in the brutal battle under way without accomplishing any result of value for the Allies. The people would carry on under the light of the throne itself.

Japan's militarists might some day kill the Emperor themselves to accomplish the same result.

The only way the Allies can reach the great mass of Japanese people is through the Emperor.

JUICY TARGETS PICKED IN JAPAN

Hansell Tells How They're Selected for Bombing.

Saipan, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansell Jr., in a secret conference before today's Tokyo raid, said that not much could be expected at first, but that juicy targets were waiting in Janpan for American bombs.

Gen. Hansell, named Chief of Staff of the Twentieth United States Air Force when it was created last April, and commander of the Twenty-first Bomber Command in August, brought the first B-29 to Saipan.

"These raids should be regarded as in the experimental stage for a matter of months," he declared. "Let none get the impression, or give the impression, that these initial raids mean the end of Tokyo or anything like it."

Gen. Hansell explained that economic experts on the basis of a careful study of Japan's economy, listed a number of prime objectives from which bombing targets are now being chosen. He said that the same procedure had been followed when he commanded the first and third bombardment wings of the Eighth Air Force in England and led some of the first of the fortress raids over Germany.

"There are many juicy targets in Japan, but it's going to be a tough and long job to knock them out," he said.

Once In National Air Race

General Hansell, 41, a decade ago teamed with Claire Chennault— now lieutenant general commanding the 14th Air Force in China—in an aerial arcrobatic team in the Cleveland National Air Races.

He holds the Silver Star of the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal and the Order of Commander of the Order of British Empire.

"Grounded," He Says

"I've been grounded," he said, grinning wryly as Brig. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., led the first B-29 strike against Japan from the Marianas.

General O'Donnell, Brooklyn born, is 38. He was three times decorated as a squadron leader of B-17s in the Philippines at the start of the war, and now holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and the DFC Oak Leaf Cluster.

All Japan Termed Open To Air Blows

San Francisco, Nov. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Millard S. Harmon said today "we have the whole of Japan under our bombsights now."

Commenting on the destructive Superfortress raid on Tokyo, Harmon was quoted as saying:

"We want to emphasize that we are not bombing people. We are bombing the Japanese war machine.

"When we have seriously crippled the war industries, all the toughness in the world won't save the Japanese.

"It is our plan to pound away from the air with power which will increase in proportion to our added need. We intend by the addition of this special air power to give the Jap a little more than he can take."

Harmon said the "phenomenal toughness" of the Japanese civilians may make it possible for them to hold out under the kind of bombing Germany has been taking, but "even if the people of Japan can hold out, their war industries cannot."

Tokyo Raid Big News in London

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP).—London newspapers printed the news of the B-29 raid on Tokyo across their front pages today. "The Evening Standard" bannered "Superforts Hit Tokyo," and gave second place to the battle for the Rhine.

Truk Target Of First B-29 Raid From Saipan

Saipan, Mariana Islands, Nov. 24 (AP)—The first B-29 mission from Saipan was a "shakedown" against Truk, in the Caroline Islands, but the first taste of combat came in subsequent practice raids against the Bonins.

On that strike against the Bonins, said Maj. Robert K. Morgan, of Asheville, N. C., who piloted the famed B-17 Memphis Belle on European raids, "a couple of fighters were about ready to make a pass at us, but when they saw our guns they dove out."

Tokyo Is Caught Flat-Footed By Superfort Raid

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Tokyo was caught by surprise and its war factories heavily damaged, it was indicated tonight, when Superfortresses thundered in from Saipan bases to open the "Battle for Japan."

Smoke billowed from great fires in the heart of the city hours after the first bombs were dropped, an army communique reported. Returning Superfortress crewmen said fighter and anti-aircraft opposition was astonishingly light.

Even the splutterings of the Tokyo radio, minimizing the damage to war industries, added to a picture of an enemy badly hurt by the first blow from the Saipan side of what henceforth will be a China-Saipan campaign aimed to wreck Japanese war-making power.

Musashina Plant Target

Prime target of the attack on the Nipponese capital was the Musashina plant, one of the principal Japanese producers of military aircraft. The 20th Air Force communique reported that substantial bomb tonnages struck it.

At a Saipan Island base to which the planes returned, Brig. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, who led the attack, asserted that the enemy was taken by surprise.

"It was one of the easiest missions I've been on," O'Donnell said.

Strong fighter opposition had been anticipated since reconnaissance flights had shown the city was ringed by fighter fields.

Two Superfortresses had not returned when the 20th Air Force reported on results of the raid.

Tokyo Claims Three

[The Tokyo radio said three were shot down. It said the attacking force was comprised of about 70 Superfortresses.]

Airmen here said the apparent surprise showed one of the advantages of the new bases in the Marianas—the ability to approach tar-

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gets on the Japanese homeland over the open sea where tracking and reporting of the missions' progress is difficult or impossible.

The light fighter opposition encountered over Japan's No. 1 city, it was suggested, might mean that the Japanese had dispatched planes elsewhere in the diminishing empire. In this connection it was recalled that a Superfortress mission hit Omura, on the southern island of Kyushu, on November 21 and encountered there the heaviest fighter opposition so far experienced.

Earlier, Gen. H. H. Arnold, army air forces chief, had asserted that now, with bases in both China and the Pacific, Japan would be hit from two directions. He declared the "Battle for Japan" had been joined and "we will pound Japan's war machine out of existence."

The attack on Tokyo was the second visit by American air forces to the capital. A long interval elapsed between the two attacks. The first, coming at a time when the Allies were suffering reverses on many fronts, was launched on April 18, 1942, when 16 medium bombers under the command of Jimmy Doolittle took off from an aircraft carrier.

It was apparent that in the new raid, as in the first small one, incendiary bombs represented a good percentage of the tonnage dropped on the city.

Aim Is Plane Production

Selection of the aircraft plant in northwest Tokyo as the prime target for today's daylight attack was in line with Arnold's statement a few weeks ago that Japanese fighter-plane production, as then unchecked, must be disrupted and then destroyed as the first stage of organized strategic air war against Japan.

The announcement that mighty new forces of the big planes now are based in the Marianas explained recent reports that the army was urging a vastly stepped-up production of Superfortresses. The production of five plants now turning them out must feed two operating agencies, the 21st Command on Saipan and the original 20th Command based in western China.

Saipan Raids Easier

It was presumed here that the frequency and size of missions launched from the Saipan bases would be far in excess of those which can take off from China.

Saipan, an island, can be reached by tankers and supply ships sailing directly from American or other Allied ports. On the other hand, fuel and bombs for the China-based Superfortresses must be [illegible] laboriously by air from India.

B-29s Hit Tokyo as Japan Nears Peak Production

Output Expected to Start Tapering Off Early Next Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—The Superfortress raid on Tokyo today hit hard at Japanese production, which American experts say is about to reach its peak. Increases in Japanese war production will level off early next year, they estimate, and then manufacture of war goods may begin to fall off.

General H. H. Arnold, in announcing today's attack on the Japanese capital, said "no part of the Japanese Empire is now out of our range, no war factory too remote to feel our bombs." He added that "the systematic demolition of Japan's war production, begun six months ago from China bases, henceforth will be carried out with decisive vigor." . . .

The American experts' appraisal gives no assurances of a quick collapse of Japan, it is noted, because Germany is believed to have reached her peak a year ago and been on the down grade since. Yet the Nazis still are fighting bitterly.

In two main items, airplanes and ships, the Japanese are described as having pushed about as far as they can go. Monthly ship production may rise, however, because they are building wooden ships. It takes twenty of these to equal the capacity of a medium-sized cargo vessel.

Man power and raw materials are the prime stumbling blocks, according to American information. Many schools in Japan have been closed and turned into factories, with children above twelve years put to work.

Hansell Congratulated By Arnold On Exploit

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—The leader of the 21st Bomber Command, whose existence was disclosed dramatically today with its smash at Tokyo, received congratulations from his chief.

From Gen. H. H. Arnold, as commanding general of the 20th Air Force, went this message to Brig. Gen. Heywood S. Hansell, commanding general of the 21st Bomber Command:

"You have successfully engaged the enemy in the very heart of his empire. This marks the beginning of what I know will be a most distinguished career for the 21st Bomber Command. We are proud of you. Good luck and God bless you."

Tokyo Is Fountainhead Of Sprawling Jap Empire

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Tokyo, bombed today by a large force of Superfortresses, is the capital of an empire which now claims dominion over nearly half a billion human beings, seat of Japan's military, political and economic power, home of the Emperor and therefore fountainhead of the fanatical worship which was a mighty factor in setting Japanese legions marching.

It is the world's third largest city. The Japanese insist it is second, ranked only by New York, with London third. This calculation is based on figures that shear the suburbs away from London. It is certainly the second largest city to know the horrors of air bombardment, surpassed only by London, if you accept the non-Japanese figures.

Covers 225 Square Miles

Five years ago a census gave Tokyo 6,500,000 inhabitants. Almost certainly the booming war industries have raised that figure above 7,000,000, perhaps to 7,500,000.

Tokyo sprawls over some 225 square miles running back from the reclaimed lands along Tokyo Bay across some low hills into the Musashi plain beyond. It is subdivided into 35 wards, of which 15 make up the old city. Twenty have been added in the last dozen years as the city engulfed the outlying towns and villages.

At its heart lies the palace of the Emperor, shut off from the public eye by stone walls some 500 years old rising beyond a broad moat. This is the true heart of the empire. In the huge plaza before the big double bridge spanning the moat, great patriotic congregations have gathered to pay homage to the Mikado or celebrate victories.

Marunouchi District

Ranged about the palace are the Government buildings, including the general staff, war office and navy office buildings and the official residence of Premier Kuniaki Koiso, from which the real government of the empire is conducted. Near by, beyond the palace plaza, is a thickly conjested section of modern buildings, the Marunouchi district, economic capital.

Here also is Tokyo Central Station, hub of the country's communications system. No railways run through Tokyo. All start there.

Industrial Fringe

Industry of all kinds crams the wards around the rim of the city. Formerly most of the factories were given over to textiles, paper making, food processing, light consumers' industries. Nearly all these now have been converted to war purposes. Tokyo's industrial fringe offers one of the most inviting military targets in the world. The Doolittle raiders slashed at those industrial wards, and it is likely the Superfortresses fixed their bombsights on the same districts.

Five eighths of Tokyo was destroyed in the great earthquake and fire of 1923. Most of the destroyed part was replaced by what were to be temporary buildings, "barracks," the Japanese called them, light, jerry-built structures, easily inflammable. As time went by and military needs took all the money, these temporary buildings remained. There are, however, considerable blocks of steel and concrete construction that probably would withstand fire if no blockbusters.

SAARE FREED OF GERMANS

Reds Also Sink Four Warships Off Estonian Island

London, *Saturday*, Nov. 25 (AP)—Russian army and naval units yesterday cleared the last Germans from the fortified Estonian island of Saare (Osel) dominating the Gulf of Riga, and supporting red airmen sank four Nazi warships offshore and damaged four others, including a heavy cruiser, Moscow announced last night.

Conquest of the strategically important island freed Riga gulf for Soviet amphibious operations against Germany's Baltic coast, and also for landings in the rear of 30 Axis divisions isolated in western Latvia, 17 miles across the gulf's mouth from the southern tip of Saare.

52 Divisions Reported

Berlin meanwhile said the Russians had hurled 52 divisions against their troops in Latvia, making gains of undisclosed depth on a 60-mile front between Jelauce, 70 miles east of the Baltic p[illegible] of Liepaja, and Priekule, 20 m[illegible] from Liepaja.

Moscow's bulletin, reporting limited but valuable gains in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, did not confirm the Latvian offensive which Berlin said had reached a new peak of violence after five days of battles.

The Russians, drawing upon reservoir of four Soviet armies, were hurling in reinforcements and using tank, plane and artillery forces in an effort to crush the Latvian pocket and thus release hundreds of thousands of troops for blows against German East Prussia, Berlin said.

Estonian Corps Participates

An Estonian corps participated in the victory on the southern peninsula of Saare, helping wrest the last bit of Estonian territory from the enemy, Moscow said.

Berlin, admitting loss of the island, termed it an "evacuation."

Red airmen were credited with sinking a German torpedo boat, a patrol vessel and two patrol cutters, and damaging two patrol vessels, a landing barge, and the cruiser.

Outflank Budapest Areas

In Hungary the Russians were outflanking Budapest on the south and north, and slowly forcing the mountain passes northeast of the Hungarian capital in an advance toward Czechoslovakia and a future junction with troops of another Soviet army driving ahead in eastern Slovakia despite torrential rains.

Berlin said Russian troops, which had crossed an eastern arm of the Danube below Budapest and landed on 30-mile-long Csepel Island, had advanced four miles across the island and reached Tokol, a town seven miles south of Budapest.

Moscow did not confirm this operation, but did announce that Soviet troops fighting around the northern side of Budapest had captured the village of Bag, a mile across the Galna river from the rail and road junction on Aszod, 15 miles from the Danube's banks north of Budapest.

Hatvan Under Soviet Fire

Capture of Aszod, whence roads lead to Austria and Czechoslovakia, would destroy the anchor of the enemy's defense arc protecting Budapest from the north, Hatvan was under Soviet attack.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army gained ground on a front extending beyond besieged Miskolc, 85 miles northeast of Budapest, capturing eight villages.

In Czechoslovakia, Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army troops seized nine localities on a 25-mile front west of Ungvar and Csap.

The Russians were seven miles from the road junction of Michalovce.

In Latvia, where Premier Stalin has said more than thirty German divisions are pocketed, a late Berlin broadcast by the German commentator, Colonel Alfred von Olberg, said that fifty-two Russian divisions were attacking against "incomparably lesser numbers of German troops."

"This tremendous array of Russian forces on the northern sector again shows," he said, "that the Soviet command can and intends to launch its large-scale offensive against East Prussia when it has secured the safety of its rear in the Baltic area."

A Transocean report said "very strong" Russian forces struck east of Liepaja, west Latvian Baltic port, and penetrated Axis lines at several points. When the offensive began Monday Berlin had located the fighting near Priekule, twenty miles east of Liepaja.

Other Red army infantry units tore into German lines in the sector of Soviet-held Auce, seventy miles east of Liepaja, the broadcast said. North of Mazeikiai, twenty-two miles southwest of Auce, the Germans said their troops withstood seven fierce Russian assaults in twenty-four hours.

In Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's headquarters announced the capture by Yugoslav troops of the important harbor and military port of Kotor, thirty miles above the northern Albanian frontier.

The communicue said the retreating German group was in "an ever more critical position" in the intervening Scutari, Podgorica and Danilovgrad area as the Yugoslavs tightened a circle around these strongholds.

London, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Russian forces have cleared the Germans from the island of Saare, north of the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, Marshal Stalin announced tonight in a broadcast order of the day.

Stalin said that the clearing of the 1,000-square-mile island completed the liberation of all Estonian territory. Moscow saluted the victory with twenty salvos from 224 guns.

The victory was achieved by Marshal Lavrenti Govorov's Leningrad Army, supported by units of the Russian Baltic fleet.

To the south in Latvia a massive battle to annihilate the German Northern Army Corps was reported flaming again, although Moscow remained silent concerning it.

Berlin said that the Red Army had resumed the offensive in the Auce area, about fifty-five miles southwest of Riga, and was driving on the Baltic port of Liepaja (Libau), seventy miles west of Auce. Heavy artillery barrages preceded the pushes in both sectors, the Germans said.

The Russian Fourth Ukrainian Army was moving again in eastern Czecho-Slovakia.

Moscow announced last night the fresh drive by Marshal Ivan Petrov's forces already had ground out gains up to sixteen miles on a twenty-five-mile front west of Ungvar, Carpatho-Ukraine city which fell October 27. The thrust, apparently aimed at the big highway and rail hub of Kassa (Kosice), has overrun thirty populated places as well as Csap (Cop), a railway junction fifteen miles south of Ungvar.

Kassa lies about forty-five miles north, northwest of the Hungarian communications center, Miskolc, itself threatened from the south and east by units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army sweeping through Hungary.

While Marshal Petrov's troops were reaching Sobrance, ten miles northwest of Ungvar, Malinovsky's army units recaptured Tokaj at the lower end of an approximately fifty-five-mile active front between those two points.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM FORTRESS ISLE BY SOVIET TROOPS

Stalin Announces That Liberation of Estonia Has Been Completed.

In yesterday's fighting Soviet troops also smashed due west of Ungvar 16 miles to Budkovce. The railway station of Bacska, seven miles west of Csap, also fell.

Prisoners Taken Total 14,470

The Russian communique reported capture of more than 3,000 German and Hungarian prisoners north and northwest of Csap, and 2,500 in two days of battle in Hungary. Moscow said the total taken since November 8 in Hungary now stands at 14,470.

The Russian's announcement of the recapture of Tokaj in northeastern Hungary came a day after the Germans said they had evacuated the famous wine town. Moscow said Tarcal, three miles west of Tokaj and 25 miles east of Miskolc, was taken during the day.

Front dispatches reported a "cold autumn rain" falling along the 85-mile front stretching northeast from Budapest, turning roads into rivers of mud.

Hungarians' Morale Low

Moscow, Nov. 24 (AP)—High Red Army sources said today that the morale of the 24 Hungarian divisions fighting under the supreme command of German Col. Gen. Friesner had sagged to catastrophic depths.

Desertions and defeatism were declared to be rampant among Hungarian formations still in the line. Since the start of the Russian drive on Budapest early in October 60,000 prisoners have been reported taken, including 14,400 in the past fortnight.

VOROSHILOV REPORT

London, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—The Berlin and German-controlled Budapest radios declared last night that Russia's Marshal Kliment Voroshilov had been appointed commander in chief in the Far East and has probably already taken up his new post.

Moscow announced this week that Voroshilov had been relieved of his duties as a member of the Soviet State Committee of Defense.

OLD RED BANNER FLIES ON DANUBE

Moscow, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—The red banner of a Siberian infantry regiment which was carried in battle against the Japanese in outer Mongolia in 1939 now waves on a bank of the Danube River in Hungary, a dispatch to Red Star, the Soviet Army newspaper said today.

'Death Camp' Reported On Lithuanian Border

Moscow, Nov. 24 (AP)—*Red Fleet*, official Russian navy newspaper, reported today that a death camp had been found on the East Prussian border where 2,000 Lithuanian men, women and children were killed and buried in comomn graves by the Germans before their retreat.

The dispatch said 400 bodies had been found in one grave at the camp, located in Tubin forest.

STALIN ENDORSES SLAV FEDERATION

Tito Is Seen as Candidate for Premier—Planned Trade for 6 States Likely

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (AP)—Premier Stalin's approval of the agreement between Marshal Tito and Dr. Ivan Subasitch, Premier of the exiled Yugoslav Government, for a "new democratic, federated Yugoslavia," was announced officially tonight.

The statement said the Soviet Union considered the union of the Royal Yugoslav Government and Tito's National Liberation Committee a "positive and constructive factor" in reaching victory and securing a European peace.

A high Yugoslav source said Marshal Tito was certain to be the new Premier. Mr. Subasitch and virtually all his present Ministers are to receive important posts, this source said.

Tito Proposes Democratic Regime

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—A proposal by Marshal Tito to establish a new Yugoslavia federal democratic government embracing six states was announced last night by the Free Yugoslavia radio.

The Partisan leader was quoted as telling a Bulgarian newspaperman that the new government would apply all its powers "to the closest collaboration and rapprochment with its Balkan neighbors," particularly Bulgaria.

Federal units under the new government will be Serbia, Croatia-Slavonia, Macedonia, Bosnia, Hercegovina and Montenegro, the broadcast said.

First Notice Of Particulars

It was the first official statement disclosing any particulars of the recently concluded agreement between Tito and Dr. Ivan Subasic, Premier of the exiled Yugoslav Government. Subasic saw Marshal Stalin in Moscow yesterday.

"Each federal unit," Tito said, "will have its national government. At the head of democratic Yugoslavia will be one single government. The final internal organization will be carried out—after the liberation of the country—through the Constitutional Assembly, to which the peoples will send their representatives selected in free elections."

TITO SEIZES KOTOR

London, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Yugoslav troops have captured Kotor and freed its protected harbor and the Lusica peninsula, Marshal Tito's communique announced today. The Germans in that region are attempting to retreat toward Scutari, a war bulletin said.

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British Sub Attacks German Convoy

London, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—A British submarine patrolling the Norwegian coast sank one of a convoy of three supply ships recently and may have sunk a second, an Admiralty communique said today.

One of the ships blew up and sank. The other was set on fire.

BLASKOWITZ OUT, LONDON INFORMED

Germans Discount Fighting in South—Declare Aachen Is Still Vital Sector

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz was reported today to have been removed from the German command in southeastern France.

The entrance of Allied troops into Strasbourg and the street fighting in that Rhine city were admitted by Berlin radio commentators. But most of them declared that attacks in the Vosges had been repulsed and that the French First Army had been unable to reopen its lines through the German "bolt" positions in the Belfort Gap outlet below Mulhouse.

The German transocean news agency said a German military spokesman compared the operations on this front to a raid, saying the forces carrying out the attack against Strasbourg were relatively small and that "considerable parts have already been wiped out."

May Not Be Replaced

The report of Marshal Blaskowitz's removal reached London from a border source that said he would not be replaced. This would leave two German Army groups defending the west front in place of three previously deployed—one under Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Model in the north and another under Gen. Hermann Balck in the south.

This would indicate a belief by the German High Command that its hold on Alsace had been destroyed by the break-through of French and American troops and a decision to considerably shorten the front west of the Rhine—the area in which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had said the decision might be reached.

A hint of expected disaster in Alsace was given to the German people by Ludwig Sertorius, the only enemy commentator not discounting the drive to Strasbourg. Saying it was "very likely" that the Germans would surround and destroy the units that reached the city, he warned that if the counter-attacks failed and the two Allied forces east of the Vosges linked up it would mean that all German forces in the Vosges area "would be encircled completely."

Call Aachen Front Dangerous

All the reports broadcast by Berlin placed the area of greatest danger to Germany in the Aachen front and emphasized the fury of the battle there. They admitted losses worse than any yet experienced by the German Army, and said the line had been reinforced at critical points by "People's Divisions and Volkssturm"—the recently organized Home Guard.

The recapture of five villages—Beeck, Hoven, Bourheim, Lohn and Puetzlohn was claimed in one Berlin radio western front report, but Allied gains were admitted in the Huertgen Forest. Bourheim never was claimed by the Allies. Transocean reported that Allied troops broke into the German lines north of Heisten and west of Grosshau.

"The center of gravity on the western front continues to be in the Aachen area," said Transocean. "Events in Alsace and Lorraine might tempt a superficial observer to conclude that a new strategic focal point had developed on the southern wing.

"This mistake becomes obvious when comparing the numerical array of enemy forces in Alsace and in Aachen."

New attacks by the American Third Army toward Saareguemines and Saar Union were reported by the German news agency DNB.

Nazi General Is 'Ousted'

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports from the German frontier said today that Field Marshal General Johannes Blaskowitz, commander of the German 19th Army in rout on the southern end of the Western front, had been withdrawn from his command.

The same information reaching London said Blaskowitz would not be replaced. His command has been taking terrific punishment from the United States Seventh and Third and the French First armies on the front from Metz south to the Swiss frontier.

Up To 10 Divisions Pinned

Latest advices said up to 10 of the 19th Army's undersized divisions were in precarious positions in the Vosges Mountains, pinned against the Rhine. It is believed, however, that many have escaped to the refuge of the Siegfried Line, east of the river in that sector.

The information concerning Blaskowitz said two army groups in the future would defend the Western front—Group "T," commanded by Field Marshal General Walther von Model in the north, and Group "G," under Gen. Hermann Balck in the south.

Called Logical Development

This was accepted as a logical development in London military circles.

The French-American slash to the Rhine in the south has materially shortened the Nazi front west of that river—an area in which General Eisenhower says the decisive action will be fought.

Gen. Blaskowitz was known as a close friend of Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt, German supreme commander in the west. There was speculation here that Gen. Blaskowitz might be sent to Italy, but this was based on the rumor, current for a week without confirmation, that something had happened to Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring in that theater.

Gen. Balck, named as the new commander of the southern wing of the western front, was previously reported to have commanded a mobile group in the center of the German line.

Churchill Hails U. S. As Top World Power

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—The United States was hailed as the world's greatest military and naval power by Prime Minister Churchill in a surprise Thanksgiving address last night.

Speaking at Albert Hall before 8,000 persons, including American servicemen attending a concert, Churchill said the Allies were moving irresistibly and "perhaps, with God's aid, swiftly toward victorious peace.

"It is a British and American Thanksgiving that we may celebrate today. And why is that? It is because under the compulsion of mysterious and all-powerful destiny we are together, shedding our blood side by side, struggling for the same ideals."

From the Continent General Eisenhower marked the Thanksgiving Day occasion with a broadcast to the United States calling for oversubscription of the Sixth War Loan drive for vital fighting equipment "needed now."

COMMONS MAY AIR WODEHOUSE CASE

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London, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—The P. G. Wodehouse case may be aired in the House of Commons.

Several members of Parliament are preparing questions in an effort to get the Government to clarify the position of the 63-year-old British novelist, who was detained by the French.

Reports from Paris, the London Daily Mail said, had "given the whole affair an unnecessary atmosphere of mystery."

The newspaper raised these questions—"what was the object of the arrest? If the British Government was not consulted in advance why was a British citizen arrested by the French?"

In Paris the Police Judiciare announced yesterday that Wodehouse had been released after spending three nights in a police station, but it was disclosed later he was still detained.

It was understood the authorities had agreed not to press charges that Wodehouse had aided the Germans by broadcasts from Germany in 1941. His release was withheld pending arrangements for his residence under surveillance not less than 100 kilometers (62 miles) from Paris.

Nazis Supermen? Well, No Or Yes—Goebbels

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Nazi doctrine of German racial superiority has been denied by its loudest advocate, Dr. Joseph Goebbels—but the Reich's Minister of Propaganda apparently had his wagging tongue in his gaunt cheek when he said it.

"By no means do we consider ourselves superior to other races," Goebbels wrote in *Das Reich*, in a home-front essay entitled "On doing our daily duty," and then he added sarcastically:

"We only note the fact that well nigh the whole world is attacking us, and yet we do not succumb. We conclude therefrom that the German people are living in exceptional circumstances."

Stoicism has become a German weapon, said Goebbels. He wrote that the German soldier, superior in bravery and determination, would balance the material superiority of the Allies. "A clearcut, imperturbable political determination is the best pre-condition for victory," Goebbels wrote. "This we possess, and in this respect, too, we are superior to our enemies."

V-2 PLANT KNOCKED OUT

Belated Report Tells of U. S. Bomber Blow Near Weimar

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—A United States Eighth Air Force spokesman disclosed tonight hitherto secret details of a 400-ton bombing attack that destroyed the bulk of a V-2 rocket plant near Weimar, Germany, last Aug. 24.

Fifty German fighter planes and one of the most formidable flak belts in Germany guarded the plant, but 130 Flying Fortresses "laid down a remarkably concentrated and accurte pattern of bombs," he said.

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Reconnaissance photographs showed that of the ten largest factory buildings, seven were destroyed, three-fourths of another was demolished and the other two were severely damaged. Including both main and auxiliary factory buildings, forty-five were destroyed. All others were partly wrecked or damaged.

BOMBERS OVER REICH

London, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said tonight that Allied bombers were over Germany again and were approaching the Brunswick-Hannover area and the province of Brandenburg, which includes Berlin.

Airfields in the Brunswick-Hannover area were raked with cannon fire and bombed at low level by Mosquito bombers of the Royal Air Force last night. Planes of the Eighth United States Air Force were grounded today.

New Appointments In Vickers Industries

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—New executive appointments in the Vickers group industries were announced tonight as a result of the recent death of Sir Charles Craven, chairman and managing director of Vickers-Armstrong's, Ltd.

Sir Frederick Yapp was named chairman of Vickers-Armstrong's, and Commander E. R. Micklem, deputy chairman and managing director.

In Vickers Limited, A. A. Jamieson, chairman, was granted temporary leave from directorships in all other companies to devote full time to the chairmanship. Sir Frederick Yapp was named managing director of that company, and Commander Micklem and Sir James Callander were named directors.

Sir Alexander Dunbar was appointed chairman of the English Steel Corporation, Ltd.

352d Fighter Group Gets New Commander

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Col. James D. Mayden, of Junction City, Kan., has assumed command of the 352d Fighter Group of the United States Eighth Air Force.

Mayden has been deputy commander of the group since June. He replaces Col. Joe L. Mason, of Columbus, Ohio, who has returned to the United States for a new assignment.

Lieut. Col. John C. Meyer, of Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., succeeds Mayden as deputy commander.

British Bombers Drop Bombs On Hannover

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—Squadrons of British Mosquito bombers dropped two-ton bombs last night on Hannover and other objectives behind German lines. Intruders shot up Nazi airfields.

Before dark, American and British bombers each dropped 500 tons of explosives on the Nordstern Synthetic Oil Plant at Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr in a double attack. Two British bombers and three United States fighters were lost to ground fire. No interceptors were seen.

British Lend-Lease To U.S. Put At 3 Billion

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—Separate British and American official papers—bare of any estimate of the United States' mutual-aid outlay—tallied the cost of the British Empire's reverse lend-lease contributions today at $3,348,127,000 up to June 30.

In Washington, President Roosevelt told Congress that lend-lease and reverse lend-lease should end with the close of the European and Pacific wars.

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Publicity Mixup

In a breakdown which covered items ranging from 186,832 bobby pins to aircraft and port facilities, the British White Paper called the United Kingdom's contributions "no small achievement" in view of the requirements of its own forces.

London's Fleet Street and the British Government's publicity offices found themselves in something of a mixup over the reports.

An arrangement apparently was made whereby the British report on reverse lend-lease would be handed to the press for publication at noon, London time. President Roosevelt's report to Congress on this same subject was issued for release at noon, Washington time.

U. S. Gets Two Billions

Due to the time difference, the British White Paper thus was given a head start in both British and American newspapers.

The British White Paper showed total British contributions amounting to approximately $4,318,592,000, and reported that, during the year July, 1943, to June, 1944, the United States received from Britain goods and services worth $2,418,920,000. Of the aggregate, Portugal received $44,532,000 and Turkey $82,724,000.

Both neutral countries have treaties with Britain. $2,193,062,000

Called Vital Factor

The British report said:

"This system under which the goods and services flow freely where they are most required for the common war effort has been a vital factor in the achievements of the United Nations in the fields."

It stressed, too, that many of the supplies called for by the United States forces required "special production programs which involved the diversion of labor and resources from other war work of urgent importance."

The report also said that British ships brought to the United Kingdom more than 865,000 uniformed Americans, including 320,500 carried on the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

Chief beneficiary has been the United States, which during the year from July, 1943, to June, 1944, received from Britain alone $2,418,920,000 worth of goods and services, the report said.

In addition, during that year alone British ships brought to the United Kingdom more than 865,000 uniformed Americans, including 320,500 carried on the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

Russ Get Billion

Next to the United States, the most aid was given Russia—$1,077,828,000 worth of goods during the year, including 1,042 tanks.

Aid to other countries since the war began included:

CHINA—$36,200,000.

FRANCE—Up to June, 1943—$54,400,000.

POLAND (Provisional) — $480,000,000.

GREECE—$49,472,000.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—$74,516,000.

PORTUGAL—$44,532,000.

TURKEY—$82,724,000.

Aid given American forces, the report said, included petroleum products worth $235,528,000, aircraft worth $43,060,000, guns and ammunition worth $29,196,000 and tanks and vehicles worth $9,620,000.

133 Airfields Listed

Other items listed as having been built especially for the Americans or turned over to them were 133 airfields, barracks, roads, railways, seaport facilities and hospitals with nearly 100,000 beds.

In addition to nearly $32,000,000 worth of food provided United States troops in the United Kingdom, the report said bulk foodstuffs and raw materials amounting to $54,000,000 were shipped to the United States, mainly from British Colonies, but paid for by England. Included were 40,000 tons of natural rubber, largely from Ceylon.

The building program for airports, barracks and other quarters was estimated to have employed over 100,000 men.

In many cases, it was declared, United Kingdom production met all the requirements of the United States forces. It noted that spark plugs for certain types of American aircraft were wholly provided, including 558,500 used here and another 600,000 shipped to America.

Britain also produced 137,000 jettison fuel tanks to increase the range of United States fighter aircraft, 50,000 pieces of armor plate, and during the first six months of this year 7,087,802 "Jerricans," containers specially constructed to hold gasoline.

Nation Made Sacrifices.

"In an economy already highly organized for war the provision of mutual aid to meet the requirements of the United States, Russian and other Allied forces could only be achieved by imposing further burdens and sacrifices on the community," the report said.

"No figures can adequately measure the real cost, but the estimate in this report may serve as an indication of the magnitude of the resources that the United Kingdom, notwithstanding its own pressing needs, has made available for the needs of its Allies.

"The United Kingdom has been for five years in the front lines and the needs of its own forces and its own people have been such as to require unparalleled efforts on the part of the whole population."

Mixup in London.

London's Fleet Street and the British Government's publicity offices found themselves in something of a mixup over the long-herald reports on mutual aid.

An arrangement apparently was made whereby the British report on reverse lend-lease would be handed to the press for publication at noon, London time. President Roosevelt's report to Congress on this same subject was issued for release at noon, Washington time.

Due to the difference, the British white paper thus was given a head start in both British and American newspapers.

However, the British Press Association, a news agency owned by the British newspapers scored something of a "scoop" on the British white paper and distributed a detailed story during the early morning hours for publication at noon.

To add to the mix-up one London morning paper, the Daily Herald, displayed inconspicuously on page four this morning excerpts from President Roosevelt's report to Congress, scheduled for publication at 5:00 P. M. British time today.

LEND-LEASE REPORT GIVEN BY BRITAIN

Stapleton

LONDON, Nov. 24 — (AP) As President Roosevelt declared today that Lend-Lease would die with the end of the war, Britain—long concerned that its own contributions might not be fully appreciated—tallied its mutual aid in reverse to U. S. forces at $3,348,127,000 up to June 30.

Five hours before the President made his announcement in Washington, a British white paper was summarizing the amount of assistance the empire has poured into the Allied victory pool from its warpinched resources. It detailed the wide variety of goods—from hairnets to artificial ports—supplied American troops.

"The United Kingdom has been for five years in the front line, and the needs of its own forces and its own people have been such to require unparalleled efforts on the part of the whole population," said the White Paper proudly. "It is no small achievement that notwithstanding these calls on its resources and productive capacity, it should have also met the needs of its Allies on so substantial a scale."

Neither the British nor the American reports offered any estimate of the vast United States outlay—either to the Allies in general or to Great Britain in particular.

The British white paper, however, placed its total reverse lend-lease expenditures at $4,318,592,000. This figure included aid to Portugal and Turkey, two neutrals in the war although Allies of Britain.

Of the amount which the United States received in goods and services from that aggregate, $2,437,062,000 came from the United Kingdom itself, and the balance of the $3,348,127,000 from Australia, New Zealand and India.

The lengthy presentation of reverse Lend-Lease operation came in the wake of an insistent clamor in the British press for greater emphasis on the sacrifices made by the British in helping to sustain the mutual aid system.

Among the major items listed by the British were: transportation and communications facilities for United States forces, 2,104 aircraft including 500 gliders, $32,000,000 worth of food, 133 airfields, public utility services, landing craft bases and embarkation facilities, raw materials worth more than $52,000,000 in one year alone, and the design and construction of two pre-fabricated harbors used in the invasion.

Lend-Lease Should Halt With War, Declares FDR

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—(AP) President Roosevelt told Congress today that lend-lease and reverse lend-lease "should end with the war."

The statement appeared to be a pointed reply to suggestions that some sort of lend-lease assistance should be continued to Britain and possibly other Allied nations even after both the European and Pacific wars have ended.

Mr. Roosevelt had previously called for continuation of lend-lease so long as Japan remains in the war.

Partnership Must Continue

"Lend-lease and reverse lend-lease are a system of combined war supply," the Chief Executive said today. "They should end with the war. But the United Nations partnership must go on and must grow stronger."

The policy declaration wound up a letter by which the President transmitted to Congress a detailed report of reverse lend-lease from Britain. The British put out a similar report a few hours earlier covering about the same statistics. This showed that the United Kingdom had supplied, up to June 30 this year, munitions and other goods and services valued at $2,437,062,000 and that Australia, New Zealand and India furnished $911,065,000—a grand total of $3,348,127,000.

The United States has furnished to the United Kingdom for the same period, ending June 30, a total of $9,321,549,000 of lend-lease and to all the Allies a total of $28,270,351,000 worth. But Mr. Roosevelt urged that no comparisons are made on a dollar basis.

"We are not loaning money under lend-lease," he said. "We are not receiving payment under reverse lend-lease.

"Neither the monetary totals of the lend-lease aid we supply, nor the totals of the reverse lend-lease aid we receive are measures of the aid we have given or received in this war. That could be measured only in terms of the total contributions toward winning victory of each of the United aNtions.

"There are no statistical or monetary measurements for the value of courage, skill and sacrifice in the face of death and destruction wrought by our common enemies."

Speeded-up Invasion

The chief executive summed up his estimate of the value of Britain's reverse lend-lease contributions by saying that without it "we would surely have been forced to delay the invasion of France for many months."

"Reverse lend-lease," he told Congress, "has played an essential part in the stupendous job of preparing for and supplying the great Allied offensives in Europe.

"It would have required a thousand ships to send across the Atlantic what we received for our men through reverse lend-lease from the United Kingdom.

"We were able to use these thousand ships instead for carrying supplies and equipment that had to come from the United States.

"For the war against Japan, United States forces have also received increased quantities of supplies and services in the past six months as reverse lend-lease from Australia and New Zealand and in India. These were the months in which the forces under General MacArthur were completing the New Guinea campaign and were preparing to launch the campaign for the liberation of the Philippines."

Roosevelt's Letter on Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—The complete text of President Roosevelt's letter to Congress today on lend-lease and reverse lend-lease:

I am submitting herewith my seventeenth report to Congress on lend-lease operations.

In fifteen of these reports I have reported on lend-lease aid extended by the United States. One year ago, the twelfth lend-lease report to Congress set forth the reverse lend-lease aid received by the United States from the British Commonwealth of Nations under the lend-lease act. That report covered the period up to June 30, 1943.

I now report on reverse lend-lease aid received by the United States from the British Commonwealth of Nations up to June 30, 1944.

One year ago the governments of the British Commonwealth reported their expenditures for reverse lend-lease aid to the United States, on the basis of estimates carefully prepared from their records, as totaling $1,175,000,000. They now report that by June 30, 1944—one year later—these expenditures had risen to $3,348,000,000 — almost three times the previous total.

The first six months of 1944 showed a significant increase in reverse lend-lease aid from the British Commonwealth. These were the months when the final preparations were being made in the United Kingdom for the liberation of western Europe and for the offensives aimed at Germany.

In these six months, United States forces in the British Isles received the equivalent of almost 3,851,000 ships' tons of supplies from the United Kingdom under reverse lend-lease exclusive of construction materials and gasoline, compared with 2,950,000 tons in the entire preceding eighteen months. In monetary value, the supplies and services we received in these six months were greater than for the entire preceding year.

By D Day, United States armed forces had reached the United Kingdom in vast numbers. From the day our first soldiers arrived in 1942, one-third of all the supplies and equipment currently required by United States troops in the British Isles has been provided under reverse lend-lease. The percentages of total United States Army requirements in the European theater provided by the United Kingdom have ranged as high as 63 per cent in the case of quartermaster supplies and 58 per cent for engineers' supplies.

Reverse lend-lease has played an essential part in the stupendous job of preparing for and supplying the great Allied offensives in Europe.

It would have required a thousand ships to send across the Atlantic what we received for our men through reverse lend-lease from the United Kingdom.

We were able to use these thousand ships instead for carrying supplies and equipment that had to come from the United States.

Without the reverse lend-lease aid that we received from the United Kingdom, we would surely have been forced to delay the invasion for many months. Now that this campaign has been successfully launched and is on the road to ultimate success, it is possible to include in this report facts about specific and vitally important reverse lend-lease projects that could not previously be safely disclosed in a public report.

For the war against Japan, United States forces have also received increased quantities of supplies and services in the last six months as reverse lend-lease from Australia and New Zealand, and in India. These were the months in which the forces under General MacArthur were completing the New Guinea campaign and were preparing to launch the campaign for the liberation of the Philippines.

Our forces in the Pacific have already received 1,850,000,000 pounds of food alone from Australia and New Zealand, including more than 400,000,000 pounds of beef and other meats.

Another important reverse lend-lease program in this theater has been the production for our forces of landing craft, small ships and boats, for the campaign we are waging in the Pacific. Tremendous numbers of these boats are needed for landing and supply operations on hundreds of islands scattered across thousands of miles of water. More than 9,500 of these craft had been produced and delivered by Australia alone in time for the Philippines campaign and over 12,000 more are on the way. In addition, Australia and New Zealand have turned over to our forces many hundreds of coastal steamers, barges, tugs, lighters, yachts and launches.

In India the increased rate of reverse lend-lease aid we have received in the first six months of 1944 has kept pace with the rising tempo of air, land and sea operations in the Burma-India and China theaters. A significant proportion of the supplies we have received in India has consisted of aviatiton gasoline and other petroleum products drawn from British oil resources in the Middle East and refined at the British refinery at Abadan. This gasoline, provided to us as reverse lend-lease, without payment by us, is helping to power our B-29 Superfortresses in their raids from both China and India on the Japanese homeland and on such enemy-occupied strong points as Singapore. It is also being used by the fighter and bomber planes of the 10th and 14th United States Army Air Forces.

II

I take the occasion of this report again to point out that the reverse lend-lease air rendered by nations of the British Commonwealth to the United States is only a part of the aid which we have received from the British in fighting this war. The United States has benefited greatly from reverse lend-lease aid, as the facts set forth in this report indicate. But we have benefited far more, and in a far larger sense, from the total fighting effort of our Allies.

As I have stated in previous lend-lease reports and as the Congress has expressed itself in reports by its appropriate committees at the time of the virtually unanimous renewals of the lend-lease act in 1943 and 1944, lend-lease and reverse lend-lease are not two sides of a financial transaction. We are not loaning money under lend-lease. We are not receiving payments on account under reverse lend-lease. The lend-lease system is, instead, a system of combined war supply, whose sole purpose is to make the most effective use against the enemy of the combined resources of the United Nations, regardless of the origin of the supplies or which of us uses them against the enemy.

Neither the monetary totals of the lend-lease aid we supply, nor the totals of the reverse lend-lease aid we receive are measures of the aid we have given or received in this war. That could be measured only in terms of the total contributions toward winning victory of each of the United Nations. There are no statistical or monetary measurements for the value of courage, skill and sacrifice in the face of death and destruction wrought by our common enemies.

We in the United States can be justly proud of our contributions in men and materials and of the courage and skill and sacrifice of the men and women in our armed forces and of all those others who have devoted themselves selflessly to the war effort at home. We can also be rightly proud of, and grateful for, the contributions in men and materials of our Allies and the courage and skill and sacrifice of their soldiers, airmen, seamen and peoples.

In this war the United Nations have all drawn strength from each other—our allies from us and we from them. We can now begin to see the full significance of the overwhelming power that this steadily closer partnership has created. We already know how much it did to save us all from disaster. We know that it has brought and will bring final victory months closer than would otherwise have been possible.

Lend-lease and reverse lend-lease are a system of combined war supply. They should end with the war. But the United Nations partnership must go on and must grow stronger. For the tasks of building a workable peace that will endure we shall need all the strength that a permanent and stronger United Nations can provide in winning security from aggression, in building the economic foundations for a more prosperous world, and in developing wider opportunities for civilized advancement for the American people and for all the other peace-loving peoples of the world.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

POLISH PREMIER IN LONDON QUITS

Mikolajczyk Resignation Laid To Cabinet Dispute

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk resigned today as Premier of the Polish Government in exile after failing to win the support of his Cabinet for his proposals covering the terms by which Russia and the Polish Government in London could solve their long-standing dispute.

Mikolajczyk's resignation was announced tonight in an official communique which said Jan Kwapinski, Socialist, who has held the rank of Deputy Premier, had been charged with the formation of a new government.

The communique said President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz had accepted Mikolajczyk's resignation, but had asked him and the members of his Cabinet "to remain at their posts until the appointment of a new Cabinet."

Failed To Get Support

A series of consultations with leaders of the various parties and factions represented in the exile Government preceded Mikolajczyk's action. In these consultations he failed to line up sufficient support of his policy for *rapprochement* with the Soviet Union and the Moscow-backed Polish National Committee of Liberation in Lublin.

The crisis which the hard-working, compromise-seeking Mikolajczyk failed to surmount had been brewing ever since he returned from Moscow, where he conferred with Soviet leaders and with delegates from the rival Lublin committee.

The Curzon Line

The Premier was understood to have pressed the exiled Cabinet to acceed to the Russian demands that the eastern boundary of Poland roughly follow the Curzon Line. This frontier, proposed by an Allied delegation after the first World War but not accepted by Poland, would give to the Soviet Union a considerable strip of former Polish territory whose population is largely White Russian and Ukrainian.

Close students of Polish affairs regarded Mikolajczyk, a member of the Polish Peasant party, as about the only leader of the London Government capable of bringing about a *rapprochement* with Moscow.

U. S. Comment Withheld

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—American officials, evidently surprised at the sudden turn of events, withheld any public comment tonight on the reported resignation of Premier Mikolajczyk of the Polish exile Government at London.

There was apparent fear, however, that the situation might mean a severe setback in the efforts to get the Polish Government into a settlement of its thorny problems with Russia.

Colonel Gets Silver Star For Halting Nazi Charge

With United States Seventh Armored Division, Holland, Nov. 22 (AP — Delayed) — Col. John L. Ryan, Jr., commander of the combat command reserve of the Seventh Armored Division, was awarded the Silver Star today for gallantry in stopping a heavy German counterattack which had threatened the right flank of the British Second Army at Meijel last month.

Although considerably outnumbered, Ryan's forces knocked out 11 of 16 German Tiger tanks.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 24 (A. P.)—Gen. Dody, commander of the Second Moroccan Division, which distinguished itself in the Italian campaign, has been appointed Military Governor of Metz by Gen. De Gaulle.

It had been expected that De Gaulle might appoint Gen. Henri Giraud, whose home town is Metz.

Giraud Returns to Metz, Home City He Once Ruled

French Leader Refused to Wear Medals Until Liberation

WITH UNITED STATES 3D ARMY, Nov. 24 (AP). — General Henri Honore Giraud returned today to his home town of Metz, where he formerly was military governor.

After the fall of France, Giraud forswore the wearing of his medals and ribbons, saying he would not put them on again until Metz was liberated.

40,000 GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 24.—(AP) More than 40,000 German prisoners have been herded into Allied cages by the six attacking Allied armies since they jumped off in the current Winter offensive on the Western front, and many hundreds more remain to be counted.

Although there have been no official estimates of casualties on either side since the all-out drive began, if the old army axiom that "you will kill as many as you capture and wound twice as many as you kill" held true it means the Germans have lost some 160,000 men, or around 16 divisions in 17 days.

Approximately half the prisoners counted as a result of these operations were taken by the American Third army, which started the great push Nov. 8. Up to last midnight Gen. Patton's troops had captured 20,409.

The Sixth army group under Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, which jumped off Nov. 14, had rounded up well over 10,000 prisoners at last report, although no exact figure was available there. Sixty per cent of these were captured by the First French army and the remainder by the American Seventh.

The American 15th corps, composed of both American and French units, captured 3,000 in the last three days in its sweep through the Vosges to the Rhine.

The American First and Ninth armies and the British Second army joined the offensive Nov. 16. From then until yesterday the Ninth army had counted 6,156 prisoners. Neither the British Second nor the American First has announced an official count, but the best sources here estimate that each has captured more than 2,000 Germans.

V-1 ROBOT BOMBS BUZZ OVER FIRST ARMY FRONT

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY, Germany, Nov. 24—(AP) V-1 robot bombs buzzed in increasing numbers today over the U. S. First army front.

The explosives are launched from hidden platforms in Germany. A

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large number were counted during the last 24 hours.

At times, it sounded as if the buzz bombs were roaring in formation as the Germans strove to hamstring Allied supply lines.

90TH DIVISION CITED FOR ACTION IN REICH

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, Nov. 24.—(AP) The 90th division commanded by Brig. Gen. James A. Van Fleet today won a formal commendation from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., for bravery and efficiency shown in establishing a bridgehead across the Moselle river in the Koenigsmacher area.

This work was performed in the early stages of current Third army operations. The Oklahoma-Texas outfit's performance against strong opposition and under the added handicap of flood conditions was described by a Third army spokesman as "the finest accomplishment of any division since we were sent into action."

Hemingway Not Captured

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP).—The novelist Ernest Hemingway is working hard as a correspondent with the United States 1st Army, Supreme Headquarters reported today, to quiet rumors circulating in London that he was taken prisoner two weeks ago.

Five Former Officials Of Airfrance Arrested

Paris, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today the arrest of five former high officials of the French commercial airline, Airfrance, on charges of having sent equipment and personnel to the German line, Lufthansa.

The company's equipment, long requisitioned outside France, was ordered confiscated within France as well.

Arrested were Gen. Bertrand Pujo, chairman of the board of directors; Georges Edgar Bonnet, vice-chairman who also is a member of the board of directors of the Suez Canal; Michel Honolle, a member of the Airfrance and Suez Canal boards; Georges Eugene Killer, a member of the board and also a director of the Bank of French West Africa, and Jean Laurent, a member of the board and also a director of the Bank of Indo-China.

PATTON HONORED FOR METZ CAPTURE

Advanced Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower pinned a bronze star on Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., today in recognition of the United States Third Army Commander's part in the capture of the fortress city of Metz.

The decoration was awarded by Lieut-Gen. Omar N. Bradley as Commander of the Twelfth Army group.

The citation said: "Lieut.-Gen. Patton's brilliant victory has contributed materially to the success of American forces in the campaign against Germany."

Gen. Eisenhower's aids said that he may find time soon to march through the streets of Metz with Gen. Henri Giraud, former French commander in chief, and thus fulfill a date they made in Algiers last year.

It was in Africa that Gen. Giraud conferred the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor on Gen. Eisenhower and kissed him on both cheeks in the French manner. Later, Gen. Eisenhower made Gen. Giraud commander of the Legion of Merit. Giraud accepted but said he would not wear the medal until his home town of Metz was liberated. He has foresworn wearing decorations until then. Gen. Eisenhower said that in that case, he would refrain from wearing the Legion of Honor until both could march through Metz with their medals on.

CASTIGLIONE FALLS TO ALLIED TROOPS

ROME, Nov. 24—(AP) The singgish battle for the Appenine foothills just southeast of Faenza lumbered forward another mile today. British and Polish troops seized the fortified village of Castiglione and a few more ridges against stubborn opposition.

The British took Castiglione and advanced beyond to the Cusina river. The Poles recaptured Monte Fortino, five miles southeast of Faezna, which they had first taken several days ago and then lost.

The tactical air force joined the battle for Faezna with one of its fragmentation bombs over the area after Mustangs, Spitfires and Kittyhawks had hammered at enemy gun positions throughout the day.

Thunderbolts also joined in, using both rockets and bombs. The bombing by the Mitchells was directed along highway nine close to Faenza, which is about 30 miles from Bologna.

The British captured a number of prisoners and knocked out two self-propelled guns in their push through Castiglione. The Germans, were fighting fiercely with close tank support.

There was also heavy fighting in the area of Fugna, on a secondary road leading to Faenza.

On the American Fifth army front the Germans were considerably more aggressive as the weather improved, but one counter-attack misfired. They attacked Indian troops north of Modigliana, but the Indians returned and knocked the Germans back 1,000 yards beyond their original positions.

8th Army Crosses Cosina River

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Rome, Nov. 24 (AP)—British Eighth Army troops have crossed the Cosina river in the hills south east of Faenza and have established five small bridgeheads against strong German resistance along a two-and-a-half-mile front, Allied headquarters announced today.

German infantry was supported by heavy artillery and mortar concentrations in this critical area for the defense of the Bologna-Rimini highway stronghold, but the British captured a bridge at the river bend and tanks crossed to aid the foot soldiers.

At another point British troops crossed the river, captured the town of Figna and proceeded to expand the bridgehead.

On the left flank Polish troops advanced a half mile north of San Biago and seized Monte Ricci, overlooking the Marzeno river.

In the Adriatic coastal sector positions along the Montone river between Ravenna and Highway 9 were unchanged.

American troops on the Fifth Army front south of Bologna repulsed enemy raids against the outpost northwest of captured Livergnano and troops on Monte Cavalloro.

Prisoners Holding Out In Rome Prison

Rome, Nov. 24 (AP)—Several hundred Italian civil prisoners were holding out today in a cellblock of the Regina Coeli prison after disorders yesterday in which guards wounded three prisoners and fireman put out a blaze started by the inmates.

Prison authorities cut off their food.

There have been daily disturbances at the prison for the last five days. Allied officials adopted a "hands off" policy.

The prisoners' chief complaint now seems to be that they have been held without trial since June 4, some of them for offenses punishable by no more than three months imprisonment.

Swedish Passenger Ship Sunk, Explosion Blamed

Stockholm, Nov. 24 (AP)—The 563-ton Swedish passenger ship Hansa sank mysteriously off the Baltic island of Gotland early today and tonight it was estimated approximately 100 persons probably had drowned.

The cause of the disaster still was undetermined, but Swedish newspapers asserted flatly that the sinking had resulted either from a torpedo or a mine.

Only two survivors had been picked up tonight. They said an explosion occurred in the forward part of the ship at 5.10 A. M. and that the vessel sank shortly afterward.

Naval craft continued their search for other survivors. One loaded lifeboat in addition to scattered debris was spotted during the day by planes, a Swedish defense communique said, but fog hampered rescue efforts.

The Hansa left Stockholm Thursday night for Visby, a port on the west coast of Gotland.

SWEDISH SHIP MISSING AT SEA

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Stockholm, Nov. 24 (A. P.)—The 563-ton Swedish passenger ship Hansa was hours overdue at the Baltic Island of Gotland today, and Swedish military aircraft reported sighting debris, bodies and a lifeboat with apparent survivors twenty-five miles from Gotland.

Disappearance of the ship in good weather recalled the recent German proclamation that shipping in the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia was liable to be sunk without warning.

The Swedish newspaper Aftontidningen speculated that the ship, carrying more than a score of passengers and twenty-seven crew members, was sunk either by a mine or a torpedo.

The Hansa left Stockholm on Thursday night for Visby. Reports in Stockholm said a number of those aboard were Swedish soldiers on leave. The route was outside the area proscribed in the German proclamation.

ALLIED DRIVE TO REOPEN BURMA ROAD NEAR END

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 24. —(AP) The Allied advance in northern and western Burma has been so rapid that the end of America's fighting commitment in this theater—a commitment to reopen the Burma road—now is almost in sight.

Japanese lines still lay across one critical elbow of the Burma road, but Chinese and British ground forces, supplemented by the U. S. Tenth air force, are marching steadily toward the closing of that elbow.

Soon American ground troops now in training in India and Burma will swing in to help speed up the Japanese retreat. Then, with this assignment finished, the American forces, including the Tenth air force, will have completed the task which has occupied them for nearly three years in India and Burma and will be ready for another assignment.

2 Chinese Columns Drive Into Bhamo

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 24 (AP)—Chinese troops have driven into the Japanese stronghold of Bhamo, key to central Burma, from the south and the northeast, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command announced today.

A communique said strong Japanese positions were breached at two points in the southern part of the town, while a single Chinese column deepened the wedge in the northern suburbs. Bhamo was surrounded by Allied forces nearly two weeks ago.

Pinwe Attack Opened

In the railway corridor west of Bhamo troops of the 36th British Division opened an attack on Pinwe yesterday, crossing the Gyodin Chaung and taking their first objectives.

On the Chindwin front ground and air operations were continued against enemy positions west of Kalewa. Allied planes destroyed five bridges in the area.

Attack Near Arakan

Allied infantry attacked Japanese positions west of Paletwa, in the Arakan area.

Heavy bombers attacked the harbor at Khao Hu Gant, on the southernmost tip of Burma, November 22, damaged shipping and hit two floating planes.

U. S. PLANES BLAST JAPANESE-HELD BASE NEAR ISHAN

CHUNGKING, Nov. 24—(AP) Maj. Albert C. Wedemeyer's communique reported today that Hwaiyuachen, 50 miles west of Liuchow on the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway, had been "bombed repeatedly" by American planes of the 14th Air force, indicating the town had fallen to Japanese troops.

A Chinese army spokesman insisted, however, that Hwaiyuanchen still was in Chinese hands. He said only a small force of Japanese—less than 1,000—had pushed toward the town from Ishan, another rail town seven miles to the east. Japanese patrols, he conceded, had by-passed Hwaiyuanchen and reached a point six miles to the northwest.

(A broadcast by Domei, Japanese news agency, said Japanese forces, opening a new drive in southwest Kwangsi province, had penetrated the outskirts of Yungning (Nanning) and had "completely occupied" an American military air field on Yungning's western outskirts. "Thus," said the unconfirmed enemy broadcast, "the last base of the American air force in southwest China has been completely occupied by our forces." Yungning is approximately 85 miles from the Indo-China border).

Wedemeyer's communique said bomb-carrying Mustang fighters attacked Japanese troops who were "pushing northwestward in force" in the Ishan area, adding that "Hwaiyuanchen, west of Ishan, was bombed repeatedly."

In contrast to this new indication that the invaders were driving on northwestward up the railroad in an attempt to capture the city of Kweiyang on the Burma road and, perhaps, even Chungking, the Chinese spokesman expressed belief the Japanese instead would strike southward toward Indo-China.

He said he was "optimistic" over the military situation and attributed popular fears of a Japanese invasion of Kweichow province to "panic in business and financial circles, caused by ignorance of the conditions."

Continuing their campaign to clear the China end of the Burma road, Chinese troops in Yunnan province were reported to have surrounded a Japanese garrison at Mencka, road town 11 miles east of Chefang. The Japanese still hold Chefang, which is 28 miles from the Burma border.

(A southeast Asia command communique, issued at Kandy, Ceylon, said Chinese troops had fought into the Japanese stronghold of Bhamo in northeastern Burma at two points on its southern edge. Bhamo, on the route of the Ledo road being constructed from India to hook up with the Burma road, has been surrounded.)

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Fall Of Lung River Town To Japs Indicated

Chungking, Nov. 24 (AP)—Hwaiyuanchen, zealously defended town of the Lung river, has been "bombed repeatedly" by United States 14th Air Force planes, an American communique said tonight, indicating its probable fall to the Japanese driving from Liuchow toward Kweichow province.

The Lung river is one of the remaining major water barriers before Kweichow. A Chinese spokesman said tonight Hweiyuanchen still was in Chinese hands and was by-passed by Japanese patrols attempting to cross the river.

New Drive Reported

The spokesman said that only a handful of Japanese, at most 1,000 men, had moved beyond captured Ishan, seven miles to the east and 43 miles from Liuchow, and that all enemy activity west of Ishan was patrol action.

JAPANESE TO MAKE STAND IN CHINA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—(AP) The Japanese army may be really making up its mind to dig in and fight it out in China.

This is the net impression gained by observers here from the puzzling command shifts which the imperial army has just carried out in China.

Most important of these changes —announced by Tokyo—was to jerk Field Marshal Shunroku Hata from his supreme command in central China just as his troops have successfully cut China in two and now threaten a drive on the free Chinese capital at Chungking.

Hata's face was saved by his new job. He has been made inspector general of military education, a high office, but one which normally has no tactical influence on the army.

In his place as central China commander, Tokyo has moved General Jasuji Okamura, commander-in-chief of the north China garrison at Peiping since before Pearl Harbor.

Okamura is replaced, in turn, by Lt. Gen. Sadashi Shimomura, commander of the western defense district on the Japanese mainland.

The apparent purpose of all this moving about, it is believed here, is to unify Japanese operations in China and consolidate and improve long supply lines.

As far as is known here, Okamura has not distinguished himself in the field except for routine North China campaigns against the Chinese communists every spring and fall.

His replacing Hata is seen here as an effort to overcome the traditional rivalry between the north and central China commands in order to strengthen the army for the coming battle of China.

Hata and Okamura both are known as "conservative" generals, but Japanese commanders in China long have been so preoccupied in building up their own zones of authority and exploitation that there has been surprisingly little coordination between them.

Perhaps significantly, none of the announced changes affects the power or the independence of the Japanese Kwantung army which garrisons Manchuria. This apparently still is held in reserve as a self-sufficient fighting force which can move against Russia without reference to what other Japanese forces are doing.

Helmick Is in China.

Chungking, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Milton J. Helmick, former judge of the now defunct United States Court for China, arrived in Chungking today for a three-month investigation of the Chinese judicial system for the State Department.

Excitement On 'Landing'

Chungking, Nov. 24 (AP)—Chinese police were trying to trace the source of false rumors in Chungking that American troops landed two days ago on the China coast near Foochow and Wenchow.

The rumors, falsely ascribed to various news agencies, caused great excitement here. One newspaper issued extras.

It was believed the rumors were inspired by speculators trying to influence the black-market value of foreign currency.

2 TRANSPORTS, 1 ESCORT SHIP ARE BLOWN UP

4th Vessel Fired, Beached; Trips Have Cost Foe 15,000 Men

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, *Saturday*, Nov. 25 (AP)—Low-flying American fighter planes destroyed a four-ship troop-laden Japanese convoy bound for Leyte yesterday and brought to approximately 15,000 the toll of Nipponese reinforcements killed before they could reach the island.

Headquarters announced today that approximately 3,500 of an estimated 6,000 troops aboard three transports and a destroyer escort were killed or drowned during the assault.

Sighted off the southeastern coast of Masbate Island, some 20 miles north of Leyte, the convoy was attacked shortly before noon by Thunderbolts and Warhawks in mast-height bombing and strafing attacks.

Two Transports Sunk

Two transports, 11,000 and 2,000 tons, and a destroyer escort were sunk. A third 6,000-ton transport was set afire and beached. The destroyer escort sank with all hands.

"The enemy has now lost on the high seas at least 15,000 men destined to reinforce Leyte," said today's communique. Several days ago, headquarters announced that Japanese casualties on land exceeded 45,000.

American aircraft and PT boats repeatedly have attacked Japanese reinforcement shipping. In separate strikes November 11 and 12, a total of seven transports and 13 destroyers were destroyed off Ormoc. Most of the estimated 8,000 troops carried in one of these convoys were believed to have perished, but the other succeeded in putting troops ashore.

Leyte River Crossed

Ashore, the American 32nd Division crossed the Leyte river below Limon and continued driving southward. The division's veteran infantrymen occupied bitterly defended Limon and reached the river Wednesday in an important breakthrough at the northern end of Ormoc corridor.

The Yanks repulsed a counter-attack southwest of Limon, staged by the Japanese 26th Division. The communique said this division, previously identified as being in action, now has been fully committed to the bitter battle. Virtual destruction of the Imperial First and 16th Divisions has been accomplished in previous fighting.

Behind the forward line, south of Capoocan, on Carigara Bay, the enemy's forces have "been broken up into many small groups which are fighting desperately," the communique said. Other American forces are reducing enemy strong points in the vicinity of Hill 1525, on the east flank of the main battle along the Ormoc road south of Limon.

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Air Planes Duel

With improving weather, Japanese aerial activity increased sharply. In "a series of desperate air combats," 42 Nipponese planes were shot down, including seven by anti-aircraft fire.

"Our own losses were very light," the communique said.

Associated Press War Correspondent Richard C. Bergholz reported that, of the 35 Japanese planes shot down by American fighters, Capt. Robert W. Aschenbrener, of Lac Du Flambeau, Wis., got four.

Capt. William W. Drier, of St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. John Pietz, of Valley Stream, Long Island and Lieut. Kenneth Hart of Martinez, Cal., each got three Nipponese planes.

The advance below Limon by units of the 32nd Division was small, but the Yanks continued to maintain their initiative and captured a key ridge across the river. The Nipponese counterattack was an attempt to regain the initiative.

Artillery Has Field Day

Hard-pressed Japanese, jolted from their northern anchor position of Limon by the 32d, headed southward on the road to Ormoc today under heavy shelling of Yank artillery and mortars.

Artillerymen were having a field day, said a front-line dispatch, as they pinpointed the highway winding through the Ormoc corridor on western Leyte Island. Enemy truck convoys were blasted to bits.

Loss of Limon, where a vicious, swaying battle stalemated the Leyte invasion for three weeks, was a costly defeat for the Japanese. Not only was their veteran First Division virtually destroyed, said Thursday's communique, but their entire defense line was in danger.

Yamashita Line Periled

Capture of these critical defenses amid the rugged ridges at Limon placed the Americans in position to roll up the whole Yamashita defense front, the communique said. In their sudden upsurge of power, the Yanks not only seized Limon but drove a half mile beyond to the Leyte river and captured the bridge crossing that stream, swollen by torrential rains.

Ahead of the liberation forces is more favorable terrain. Heavy fighting was not over, however, it was emphasized, as the Nipponese still could make strong defensive stands and would have to be cleared from nests of resistance.

Infiltrations Cleared

Scattered enemy groups in the American rear in the Pinamopoan-Capoocan coastal area were being cleared out. For several days these Japanese elements, which had infiltrated the Yank lines, had posed some threat to the American supply road running eastward along the Carigara Bay coast from Pinamopoan to Carigara.

While the enemy's communication and supply road to Ormoc and his rear areas were hammered by United States heavy guns, Allied warplanes blasted his supply dumps in the Ormoc area. Ormoc, on the western coast of Leyte, has been the Japanese base for supplies and reinforcements.

LIMON CAPTORS SMASH AHEAD IN LEYTE PUSH

MacArthur Says Entire Jap Line May Be Rolled Up by U. S. Victory.

ENEMY DIVISION DESTROYED

American Artillery and Infantry Credited With Inflicting Heavy Losses on Nipponese.

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Mud-slogging American infantrymen lunged southward from Limon today after capturing that bastion of the Japanese Yamashita line in the climax to the longest and bitterest fighting of the entire Leyte Island campaign.

The Japanese First Division has been practically destroyed, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in announcing that the Yankee Thirty-second had smashed into and through Limon yesterday after a typhoon-slowed battle that had remained fairly static for two weeks.

Easier country lies ahead, but it was emphasized that this does not mean the heavy fighting is over. The terrain is such that the Japanese will be able to make defensive stands and force the battle-worn American doughboys to dig them out of machine gun nests and pillboxes.

May Roll Up Enemy Line.

Gen. MacArthur in his communique said that the American victory at Limon may result in the rolling up of the entire Yamashita Line upon which the enemy depends in his fight to hold Leyte Island.

The communique said the Americans had advanced 1,000 yards south of Limon and had reached the nearby Leyte River.

It fell to units under Col. John A. Hettinger, Colorado Springs, Col., to break down the last Japanese resistance in the battle for the mountainous defile leading into the Ormoc corridor.

The fight started after the Japanese had landed heavy reinforcements at Ormoc October 25. The opposing forces—great in number for this type of warfare —launched almost simultaneous attacks.

The weight of American arms

[illegible] balance and [illegible] defensive. In his commu[illegible] announcing the victory, [illegible] MacArthur credited Yankee [illegible]ery and superior infantry [illegible] power with inflicting terrific [illegible]sses on the Nipponese.

Second Division Smashed

It was the second Japanese division whose virtual annihilation has been announced by Gen. MacArthur. Earlier he had reported the destruction of the Japanese 16th, which had played a leading part in the defeat of American forces at Bataan.

American warplanes ranged the air and dealt other damaging blows to the Japanese. Heavy bombers blasted supply dumps at Ipil, south of Ormoc, and destroyed large warehouses. Fighter planes wrecked a Japanese motor pool and strafed communication lines below Valencia, about twelve miles south of Limon.

Light naval units maintained vigilance against any enemy effort to land reinforcements or supplies, sinking a small freighter, two luggers and three troop-laden barges off the Camotes Islands.

On another sector, Associated Press Correspondent Elmont Waite said that units commanded by Lieut.-Col. Isaac Gill Jr., of Rhode Island, had advanced south from Pinamopoan on the west side of the Ormoc road, almost reaching the highway.

Drenching rains, which have slowed the battle tempo, continued to pour down.

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Japanese Hold Below Limon

With 32d Infantry Division, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 24 (AP)—Japanese strongpoints south and east of Limon held fast against American attacks yesterday but sniping United States artillery batteries had a field day blasting the enemy supply route from Ormoc to Limon.

Limon itself, fallen northern anchor of the Yamashita Line, was held today by troops under Col. John A. Hettingers, of Colorado Springs, Col. They occupied Limon, were pushed out by the Japanese and then retook the village and drove half a mile farther southward to the Leyte river. The Yanks captured the bridge crossing the river in their first thrust.

Try To Silence Guns

Scattered small enemy units were operating in a wide sector on the south, east and north of Limon, to within a mile or two of the American-held north coast. Several small bands have been seen retreating southwest from American-dominated territory. Presumably they are only reconnaissance patrols. But one larger group was seen trying to manhandle artillery pieces along swampy jungle paths a mile south of Pinamopoan, United States-occupied port.

Japanese artillery thus far has been limited to firing 75's sporadically at extremely long range in futile efforts to silence American big guns. But each burst causes a few casualties.

For the past two days both the 10th and 24th United States Corps artillery has been laying an almost continuous bath of 105 and 155-millimeter shells along the enemy's Ormoc-Limon road.

TURKEY DINNERS SERVED ON LEYTE

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MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 23 (A. P.).—American doughboys on typhoon-swept Leyte's battlefront and pilots flying through the heavy, murky overcast "celebrated" Thanksgiving today and, where possible, had real American turkey.

The Service and Supply Corps months ago set aside tons of frozen turkey for transport to the Philippines and front-line troops received their holiday feast where conditions permitted. Transport planes flew over some areas and dropped packed crates.

Standing alongside a busy, mud-spattered road, Pfc. Albert J. Kukcka of Cleveland, who has been overseas eighteen months, said, "This is not as bad as New Guinea and things could be lots worse—anything but those New Guinea jungles."

"I can't complain but I hope

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no one mentions turkey to me for a few days. Tinned meat even is going to look good to me," said Corporal Peter Janss of Belle Plaine, Iowa, who worked all day long preparing today's meal for one mess.

Sergt. Richard S. Wright of Portland, Me., surveyed water-filled potholes on the mud-covered road and said he was thankful he was not "freezing to death in Europe, but on the way to Manila—where we will be in a city for a change and not in some grass shacks out in the jungle."

'Move Over, General' Says Colonel, In Ditch

With the 24th Division on Leyte, (AP—Delayed)—"I don't want to bother you, Colonel," Maj. Gen. Fred Irving remarked from the safety of his deep roadside ditch, "but a machine gun has been shooting over our heads for 30 minutes."

Lieut. Col. L. L. Wheeler, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who had been walking up the road, decided on his course of action immediately.

"Move over, General," he said as he slid into the ditch.

Trapped U. S. Carrier Group Fought Powerful Jap Force

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Pearl Harbor, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Thomas L. Sprague let it be known today that his escort carrier force was surprised and one of his three divisions trapped by a Japanese battleship force off Samar Island in the second battle of the Philippines.

"We were in a pretty hot spot," the 50-year-old admiral told correspondents.

However, planes from his sixteen carriers assisted by torpedo-firing destroyers routed and turned back the force of five of Japan's newest and most modern battleships, eight of her latest type carriers and thirteen destroyers.

Three hours later planes from Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet carriers joined the battle so that not one of the enemy ships escaped sinking or heavy damage.

Admiral Sprague said that his jeep carrier planes sank quite a few of the Japanese warships.

The action began early the morning of October 24 after the Japanese, turned back once by carrier planes, reorganized and slipped through San Bernardino Strait north of Samar Island during the night.

This was the situation:

Admiral Halsey's fleet was busy sinking, damaging and routing every ship of the Imperial carrier force in the greatest of the three-phased second battle of the Philippines northeast of Luzon Island.

Vice-Admiral Jesse B. Oldendorf's battleship force just had sunk every one of eight Japanese ships — two battleships, two cruisers and four destroyers—in Surigao Strait east of southern Leyte Island and was too far away to come to the CVES (escort carriers) rescue. That battle was fought about 2:50 A. M. the morning of October 24.

Admiral Sprague's carriers were disposed east of the Philippines. One division of CVES, under Rear Admiral C. A. F. Sprague, was due east of Central Samar Island. A second under Rear Admiral Felix B. Stump was east of the southern tip of Samar. The third under Admiral T. L. Sprague was east of Leyte Gulf, almost due east of the northern tip of Dinagat Island. Each division was supported by a few destroyers and destroyer escorts—far too few for adequate defense. Admiral C. A. F. Sprague's carriers, for instance, were supported by only three destroyers and four little destroyer escorts.

Jap Force Spotted.

About 6:45 A. M. on October 24 a patrol plane reported the discovery of the Japanese battleship force east of Samar and only forty miles from Admiral C. A. F. Sprague's CVES.

Every CVE in the three divisions immediately launched every one of its torpedo planes to attack the Japanese. They were escorted by fighters. Completing their attacks, they returned, rearmed, refueled, and attacked again.

Admiral C. A. F. Sprague's CVES turned and fled after having launched their planes. But their relatively slow speed permitted the Japanese, closing at more than thirty knots an hour, rapidly to overtake them.

Admiral Stump's CVES remained in their original position until it appeared the Japanese might close to within gun range; then they too fled. Admiral T. L. Sprague's CVES held their position.

"The situation developed very rapidly," Admiral T. L. Sprague said.

"At 6:59 A. M. every Japanese battleship and cruiser opened fire on Admiral C. A. F. Sprague's division at extreme range, but they began to get very close and then began to straddle the carriers with their 8 and 16-inch shells. We screamed for help from any one who could get there."

The three destroyers and four destroyer escorts with Admiral C. A. F. Sprague's division attacked with torpedoes, closing to only 2,000 yards—suicide range, it should have been. All but two were hit, but not one was lost. The little warships put up a heavy smoke screen to attempt to hide the CVES, which also made as much smoke as possible, blowing their tubes.

"A heavy squall gave the destroyers a seagoing foxhole," Admiral T. L. Sprague said.

Japs Fire Heavy Gun.

After the Japanese began to straddle the CVES with big shells "they laid down a deliberate two and one half hour bombardment, but made little effort to close the range further," Admiral T. L. Sprague said. "They stood off and continued to fire their eight and sixteen-inch guns."

Once, however, after severely crippling the Gambier Bay, the Japanese moved to within 2,000 yards—point blank range—and sank her. An eight-inch shell had hit the Gambier Bay, commanded by Capt. W. V. R. Vieweg, below the water line and flooded her engine room. That slowed her so that she fell behind the other CVES, which dared not try to assist her.

"Japanese cruisers and destroyers closed to 2,000 yards and had a regular target practice," the Admiral related. "After she rolled over on her side, the enemy fired into her bottom until she sank."

That was about 9 A. M.

St. Lo Sinks Quickly.

At 9:25 A. M., just as the CVE pilots launched their second torpedo attack on the Japanese, the enemy force surprisingly turned and fled.

It was not until 10:30 A. M. that the Saint Lo was hit—and then by a dive-bomber which fired planes on her flight and hangar decks.

"She blew up with a terrific explosion," Admiral T. L. Sprague said. "It probably was her torpedoes. She sank in two or three minutes."

It was while picking up survivors of the Saint Lo that the three destroyers were sunk.

CVE planes continued to attack the fleeing Japanese until dusk.

Liberators Dwarfed, But Will Keep Hitting

Saipan, Nov. 17 (AP—Delayed). Superfortresses may steal the spotlight now, but B-24 Liberators will go right on with their bombing tasks, coordinating their missions with those of the B-29s by which they have been dwarfed, Brig. Gen. T. H. Landon, of Carlinville, Ill., and Los Angeles, who directs the Seventh Bomber Command promised in an interview.

"B-24s won't start hitting Japan until we get bases closer to Tokyo, but will keep after shipping as well as installations in the Bonins, the Carolines and elsewhere," he said.

General Landon said opposition over the Bonins and Kazans had been "surprisingly light," and that American losses were not over two per cent.

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2 Subs, 5 Warships Bombed, Tokyo Says

San Francisco, Nov. 24 (AP)—A Japanese broadcast, unconfirmed by Allied sources, claimed today that two American submarines and seven warships and transports, including an aircraft carrier, were sunk or damaged in Philippine waters this week.

An imperial communique, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, asserted Japanese planes intercepted a convoy east of Mindanao Island Tuesday and in a three-day attack sank two transports and one cruiser or destroyer and damaged an aircraft carrier.

No Damage, U. S. Says

The communique also claimed "three more enemy warships of unidentified type" were damaged Sunday in the Japanese aerial counterattack on the carrier force which attacked Manila. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has already reported no United States ships were damaged.

Domei news agency asserted additional "enemy submarines" were sunk in the Southwest Pacific, bringing to eight the number the Japanese claim to have sunk in ten days.

Manila Broadcast Hints At Drastic Steps

San Francisco, Nov. 24 (AP)—Japan's puppet government in the Philippines, "with the help of the Japanese military authorities and public opinion," a Manila broadcast today said, has "achieved very satisfactory results" in "eradicating" persons "who disturb the equilibrium of public opinion."

"Authorities," the broadcast said, "are leawing nothing untouched in their supreme effort in preserving peace and order."

In another Manila broadcast, however, Teofilo Sison, puppet minister of the interior, urged Filipino church leaders to aid in preventing incipient native riots.

Marines Study Religion

Somewhere in the Pacific, Nov. 24 (AP)—From the general awareness of God and religion that comes to men in combat has sprung a small but flourishing seminary whose students are Fourth Marine Division veterans of Saipan and Tinian.

The class meets for two hours twice a week and the interest of the men is accented by the fact that because of other duties it is often very difficult to make the classes.

Not all the men attending are sure that they want to enter the ministry or missionary work after the war, but this is a possibility and in the meantime they are advancing their knowledge of religious matters.

One student actually transferred from a behind-the-lines outfit to an assault infantry company because he believes that manifestations of the Divine Will are more frequent in the front lines.

Another decided to become a missionary to Japan after witnessing Jap brutality on Saipan.

"Somebody has to give these people the Word," he says, "and I figure it might as well be me."

One Dead, 4 Brazilian Quints Reported Dying

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 24 (AP)—Physicians at Vitor Amaral Maternity Hospital in Curtibia said today that four of the quintuplet girls born Wednesday night were dying. The 6th was dead at birth.

Marine Gets Revenge For 'March Of Death'

By Staff Sergeant Ward Walker

[Marine Corps combat correspondent. Distributed by the Associated Press]

Peleliu, Palau Islands (Delayed). Seldom has a man gained such complete vengeance. . . .

This action is in its final stages now. Disorganized and cut off from their supplies, the Japs are holed up in caves—living in filth, dying of thirst, hunger and marine explosives.

They are kept from surrendering by some queer code of their own. They are suffering horribly, not because of marine cruelty but because of their own stubbornness.

Was In "March Of Death"

One of the marines who watches the death hunt of the caves without any pity in his eyes is Major Michiel Dobervich, 28, of Ironton, Minnesota.

He was one of the defenders of Bataan. He was one of the men with Lieut. Col. Edward Dyess in the "March of Death." He saw his men bayoneted and beaten to death by their Jap captors when they were too exhausted to move.

He hiked the 80 miles without food or water through the jungle heat of the Philippines. He was kicked in the stomach by a Jap soldier, beaten in the face by another.

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Is Glad They Want To Fight

And so there's almost a smile on his face as the days pass and the Japs hold out in their caves.

"I would say a lie if I said I didn't enjoy this," he said. "I am not a cruel man. I would treat them kindly if they surrendered to me. But I am glad they want to fight it out."

It comes as no surprise to Dobervich that the Japs are holding out here to the last man.

'Those of us left alive after the March of Death were herded into a group in an open field," he recalled. "We were kept bareheaded for nearly four hours in the sun until we were 'softened up' enough.

"A Jap captain made us a speech. I think of that talk often. He told us of the Jap conquests, of how Japan would rule the Pacific and everything in it. 'You are our enemies,' he screamed at us. 'You will always be our enemies. You are not entitled to good treatment. We will fight you for ten, even 100 years until you are all dead.'"

Dobervich was graduated from North Dakota State University in 1939 and was commissioned in the Marine Corps the same year.

He was assigned to duty in Shanghai with the famed Fourth Regiment, one of the corps' proudest organizations.

That handful of marines landed in the Philippines December 2. With the army they fought step by step until they were forced to surrender on April 9, 1942.

Nearly a year later, after eking out an existence at a Jap prison camp, Dobervich and nine others escaped, finally reaching the United States December 16, 1943.

He was married last June 4 and a month later joined the First Marine Division for duty in the Pacific.

The mother, Felicia Zachesca, of the town of San Mateus, was doing well. The infants averaged about one pound in weight.

Arias Says He Intends To Return To Panama

Buenos Aires, Nov. 24 (AP)—Arnulfo Arias declared in a written statement today his intention of returning to Panama to resume the Presidency and restoring the country to "constitutional government."

The former President said the Panamanian Assembly would meet January 2 to elect "a citizen who must occupy the Presidency until I return to the country, since I was elected to serve until February 1, 1947."

Arias said the present chief executive, Camilo de LaGuardia, who took over when Arias was ousted in 1940, "maintains himself solely by use of force."

Mexican 'Regeneration' Through War Seen

Mexico City, Nov. 24 (AP)—The war should bring thout regeneration of Mexico, says Octavio Vejar Vazaquez, head of the Mexican Post-War Planning Commission.

"The war is a veritable revolution, since it is forging a new world in politics, economics and social structure, and Mexico cannot fail to take part in that regeneration," he said.

Today a commission from the Armour Institute of Chicago began preliminary work on an industrial survey of Mexico that will continue throughout 1945. The commission, headed by Dr. Francis Goodwin, was contracted by the official bank of Mexico in connection with the nation's industrialization program.

MackenzieKing Is Staking Rule On Draft Policy

Seeks Vote of Confidence as Foes of Conscription Demonstrate in Quebec

OTTAWA, Nov. 24 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King decided today to stake the life of his Cabinet on his new policy of partial conscription for overseas service, which has caused violent demonstrations in Quebec and has resulted in defections among government supporters in that traditionally anti-conscription French-speaking province.

Emotion ran high in Quebec, where Provincial Premier Maurice Duplessis, following disturbances by draft-age youths, called for "respect for the laws of the country" and appealed to the people of the province to work "for national unity and consider the point of view of the other side."

The province was relatively quiet today after youths in the City of Quebec last night attempted to storm the office of the English-language newspaper "Chronicle Telegraph," which has favored conscription, a Liberal party clubroom and an Army recruiting office. This afternoon a Union Jack was torn from its staff at Chicoutimi, Quebec, after a half-hour demonstration by several hundred youths protesting against the new partial conscription order.

The disturbances were not on the scale of the serious rioting which broke out in Quebec in 1917 when the government similarly turned to conscription near the end of the first world war, after fighting most of it under a voluntary system.

Brigadier Edmond Blais, commanding the Quebec military district, said today that "there is no danger of any serious disorder." He termed the demonstrators "hot-heads" and declared he would see to it that "calm is maintained in Quebec."

Demonstrating English-speaking youths in the town of Oakville, Ont., last night locked up a group of sixteen call-up troops—men drafted for home service who had not volunteered to fight abroad—in a restaurant for two hours. Military police were called out to help local police restore order.

Prime Minister King announced today that he would open a debate in Parliament Monday on a vote of confidence motion, and he appeared to have won control of the Cabinet end of the crisis at least for the week end.

After reports had circulated that half of the sixty or more Quebec members would end their support of the government, and after it had appeared other Cabinet ministers might join Air Minister C. G. Power in resigning in protest against the conscription policy, a long caucus of Liberal party members was held today and most of the Quebec members indicated they would wait and see what Mr. King has to say Monday.

Three Quebec members left the government benches over the issue, but a wholesale defection apparently was forestalled for the time being.

Defense Minister General A. G. L. McNaughton told the House of Commons that the first 10,000 troops to be sent overseas in December and January under the new ruling would be made up of 7,500 fully trained infantrymen and 2,500 well advanced in training.

This group is to come from the drafted home army, which hitherto could not be used outside the Western Hemisphere. General McNaughton said the units from which the first 10,000 would be taken were selected this morning and already are being moved to concentration areas in eastern Canada. He said the men would be given an opportunity to volunteer, but would be sent whatever their decision.

Anti-Draft Sentiment Imperils Canada Regime

Ottawa, Nov. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King struggled to hold his Government together today in the most serious Cabinet crisis in 20 years, sharpened by anti-conscription demonstrations in the French-speaking province of Qubec.

Disturbances reminiscent of rioting in the last war broke out in Quebec last night after the King Government announced it had adopted partial conscription to meet an urgent need for reinforcements on the Western front.

Youths in their late teens and early twenties paraded by the hundreds through the streets of Quebec city, shouting against conscription, smashing windows in the building of the English-language *Chronicle-Telegraph* and storming an army recruiting office and a Liberal party club. Police prevented entry in any of the buildings.

No Serious Disorder Seen

Brig. Edmond Blais, commanding the Quebec military district, said today that "there is no danger of any serious disorder." He termed the demonstrators "hotheads" and declared he would see that "calm is maintained in Quebec."

Demonstrating English-speaking youths in the town of Oakville, Ont., locked up a group of 16 call-up troops—men drafted for home service who had not volunteered to fight abroad—in a restaurant for two hours. Military police were called out to help local police restore order.

With emotions running high across the country, Prime Minister King's Liberal party was erumbling under the impact of the conscription issue. Half of the 60-odd Liberal members from Quebec were reported planning to withdraw support from the Government, and one Cabinet member from Quebec, English-Speaking Air Minister C. G. Power, already has resigned.

King declared last night he would seek to avoid a general election at this time, but it appeared that events were moving too swiftly for him to be able to dictate their course.

New Policy Outlined

The Government's new policy provides that 16,000 men may be sent overseas from the drafted home defense army, and that figure may be changed later as needs change. The step marked abandonment of five years of war effort under a system of volunteer enlistment for service abroad.

In the House, Gordon Graydon, leader of the Progressive Conservatives, said his party planned to introduce a motion calling for a new Government led by a man in favor of sending all draftees overseas.

To Prime Minister King's counsel that those speaking of a lack of confidence should consider what alternative Government they would put in if he resigned, Progressive Conservatives cried: "John Bracken." Mr. Bracken is national leader of that party.

Government's Position

In announcing the switch to partial conscription, the Government took the position that the voluntary system of obtaining reinforcements had failed.

Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Defense Minister, told Commons the 16,000 to be taken from the 60,000-man Home Defense army and sent overseas was the number required to meet foreseen reinforcements for overseas infantry formations.

Jersey Corporal Wounded.

Ottawa, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Corporal George Lucas, son of Mrs. Martha Lucas of 490 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J., was listed as wounded yesterday in a Canadian Army casualty release.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western front: 301 miles (from near Duren).
2. Eastern front: 304 miles (from north of Warsaw).
3. Hungarian front: 420 miles (from Budapest).
4. Italian front: 557 miles (from near Ravenna).

BIG 3 TO SHARE REICH CONTROL

Allied Representatives Reach Agreement In London

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—British, American and Russian representatives in London have agreed on military rule of Germany under a coordinated policy directed by a supreme Allied council.

Actual administration, under the agreement, would be in separate occupation zones. Provision is now made for American, British and Russian zones, with French participation probably to be arranged.

Acting Secretary of State Stettinius announced today that the outline had been submitted to Washington, London and Moscow by the European Advisory Commission.

Approval of the three governments is necessary, although each approved the points of the plan as they were evolved.

France Added To EAC

The program was laid out without French participation, but France was added to the EAC last week. The expectation here is that control responsibilities for France will be worked into the plan after Rene Massigli, French Ambassador in London, takes his seat on the commission.

Long-range decisions on the treatment and future disposition of the Reich remain to be made.

The zone plan applies only to the period of post-war military occupation. It provides for Russian occupation of eastern Germany, including East Prussia; British occupation of northwestern Germany, and American control over southwestern areas. A separate plan is to be made for Austria, where policy will be distinct from that in the Reich.

Will Share Capital

The Berlin zone is understood to go considerably west of Berlin. However, the three main occupying powers are expected to share control in the capital.

The seat of the supreme Allied council is expected to be Berlin unless the city is damaged beyond usefulness.

Provision can be made under the plan, it was learned, for participation of the other European allies, although their representatives would not have top posts on the council.

The French Government has made it clear that France would like to occupy the rich Ruhr industrial area and the left bank of the Rhine.

Unanimity Required

London reported that decisions from the council will have to be unanimous, according to the EAC recommendations.

Leon Henderson, former chief of the Office of Price Administration, is expected to become economic head of the American section of the council; but unless the program is carried beyond the period of immediate military occupation the top members are expected to be army men.

AVIATION PARLEY TO TAKE ACTION ON WORLD AIR PLAN

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—A complete plan for regulated world air competition which could be made effective immediately through executive action was available today to delegates of the International Civil Aviation conference for the first time in their 24-day meeting.

The blanks in a proposed overall air transport plan submitted jointly by the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom Monday were filled in, today by separate documents from the American and British leaders, with the lines so close together that only one important point of controversy appeared to remain.

While this was taking place, the conference went ahead in closed session, determined to clear as quickly as possible those points on which the "Big Three" countries had agreed. The blanks were passed over and attention centered on getting a tentative general agreement. Considerable progress was reported, with the hope expressed that the two documents covering the blanks—these relate to a "fifth freedom of the air" and adjustment of carrying capacity to traffic—would be reached on Monday.

The conference atmosphere changed to one of rising optimism, although leaders still were cautious of predicting complete success.

The unsolved problem—it is freely admitted agreement on principle had been reached last week—concerns the right to pick up and discharge traffic in countries other than the home and terminus countries of the airline (the so-called "fifth freedom") and its application to the adjustment of traffic carrying capacity (escalator clause).

The differences on this point relate to both the initial allotment of capacity and the formula for increasing capacity quotas after a three-year trial period on the basis of average pay loads carried.

There seemed to be no other serious divergence between the two outlines, and much of the language used in the separately prepared documents was similar.

The British said frankly they had acceded to inclusion of a "fifth freedom" in the light of conference discussions; that they were willing to limit the functions of an international body to "advice and recommendation," as the United States proposed, and that they had accepted the escalator theory to encourage the efficient operator. Those steps represent important concessions to American and Canadian views.

One potential difficulty which the two countries solved was the British objection to a downward escalator when average payloads fall below 50 per cent. They agreed initial allotments of capacity could not be removed.

Air Parley Studies Authority Plan

Chicago, Nov. 24 (AP)—The 54 nations represented at the International Civil Aviation Conference were called back into closed session today to consider a proposed agreement for a world air transport authority.

The delegates had been given time to consider privately and separately a document prepared as the joint offering of the United States, Great Britain and Canada for a global body with advisory and review functions.

Problems Remaining

The biggest questions were the blanks left in the document, those relating to so-called freedoms of the air, adjustment of capacity to traffic, the provisions for protection of interests of war-torn countries; and as a final issue the method by which a state might withdraw from the agreement once it had accepted.

While these issues remained unsettled between the United States and Great Britain (Canada is reliably reported to be in accord with the American view), considerable debate is expected on the document as it stands. Some of the countries are known to have decided to offer amendments wtih respect to some

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points.

No Commitments Made

The "Big Three" submitted the document as points on which they were generally agreed both in principle and language, but without committing themselves to support it.

In other words, they have left the agreement open for modification, and are not in the position of agreeing finally on the proposal as written.

U. S. MUST RUSH SMALL AMMUNITION

100% Increase In Production Of Bullets Required

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP) — An urgent appeal from General Eisenhower today brought an order for a 100 per cent. increase in small-arms ammunition, which was cut back about a year ago.

Eisenhower reported to the War Production Board that his forces are using about four times as many small-caliber bullets "as anyone ever imagined they would."

WPB Chairman J. A. Krug, reporting this at a news conference, said that production will be "roughly doubled" at 13 plants as quickly as possible.

Battles Show Necessity

Battle experiences of the last few weeks make the boost necessary, Krug said in adding this type ammunition to the list of urgently needed items that already includes heavy trucks and tires, heavy artillery and shells, assault ships and radar equipment.

More than 77,000 additional workers will be needed to achieve the new goal. Some of the plants affected are located in acutely tight labor areas, already straining to meet manpower requirements.

The appeal for this tremendous boost in production follows by about a year a cutback of approximately 50 per cent. in output of small-arms ammunition. At that time military officials decided that an adequate stock pile could be maintained with curtailed production.

Facilities were kept ready, however, to increase output whenever battle needs warranted.

In the plants, 53,400 workers are now employed and an additional 62,200 will be needed, Krug said, adding that another 15,000 will be required in plants producing materials and component parts.

'Faced With Tough Job'

Present production of small-arms .30-caliber ammunition is about 30,000,000 rounds a month, the WPB chief said.

"This must be roughly doubled," he stated. "We know we are faced with a tough job in getting the manpower. We don t expect to get going overnight—it may take four or five months to meet the goal—but we will do it in time."

The plants involved have been put on WPB's production urgency list to divert all possible manpower to them, Krug said.

He announced also that a program for a "very substantial increase" in mortar ammunition will be put into effect soon. This program, he said, will require some few facilities.

Areas Are Listed

While the names of small-arms ammunition plants where production will be increased were not released immediately, Krug said they are located in these areas:

St. Louis, where present employment of 14,000 must be increased to 31,000; Minneapolis-St. Paul, from 8,200 to 21,000; Des Moines, from 7,500 to 16,000; Bridgeport, Conn., from 4,500 to 6,000; New Haven, Conn., from 1,900 to 3,000; East Alton, Ill., from 2,000 to 4,300; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, 2,300 to 4,000; Utah (two plants near Salt Lake)—these have been on a stand-by basis and 5,700 workers must be recruited; Lake City, Mo., from 9,500 to 17,600.

Other Plants Embraced

The program also embraces the facilities of three ammunition core plants. These are the McQua-Norris plant at St. Louis, where employment must be increased from 2,600 to 3,500; the Edison General Electric plant at Chicago, from 900 to 1,700, and the Willys-Overland plant at Toledo, Ohio. The latter has been on a stand-by basis and will need 1,800 workers.

In addition, 15,000 workers must be found for brass-strip plants in the Connecticut, Cleveland and Chicago districts.

Asked if the civilian goods "spot authorization" programs in the areas affected would be curtailed, Krug said: "We will have to tighten up considerably in those areas."

Armed Forces Total Is Given As 11,859,000

Figure for Oct. 1 Includes 189,000 Women; W.A.C. to Reach Quota Dec. 31

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—The Senate Military Affairs Committee heard today that the nation's armed strength is close to 12,000,000 men.

Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, reported a net strength of all the armed forces of 11,859,000 on Oct. 1.

General Hershey's testimony, given at a closed session, later was made public, and the committee chairman, Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, said General Hershey told the committee that the figure includes 109,000 women in the Navy—nurses, Waves, Spars and Marines—and 80,000 Wacs.

Since the war started, General Hershey said, 1,441,204 men have been returned to civilian life, 50.8 per cent for disability. Of the total 50,135 were returned during September.

The War Department said today that it expects to reach a satisfactory strength for the Women's Army Corps by Dec. 31, and that after that date WAC recruiting will combine, but on a reduced scale for smaller enlistment quotas to maintain the corps at the strength required for over-all Army efficiency.

By continuing W. A. C. recruiting efforts throughout November and December and maintaining monthly rates of enlistments, it is expected that the Army will have reached a satisfactory recruiting goal of 95,000 to 100,000 Wacs by Dec. 31.

This goal is based on the present strength of the Army and the deployment of its troops in the war. Its achievement will not preclude the continuing need for a comparatively smaller number of W. A. C. enlistments each month. Beginning Jan. 1, enlistments in the corps will be in lesser numbers for specialized skills.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee approved unanimously today a bill to permit General George C. Marshall to continue as Chief of Staff after Dec. 31. On that date General Marshall will be sixty-four, the age for automatic retirement from active service in the absence of special legislatin.

Discharged members of the armed forces would have ninety days in which to apply for their old civilian jobs under a bill approved today by the committee. The present law provides forty days. If hospitalization follows release from active duty and does not last more than a year, application for re-employment may be made within ninety days from release from hospital, under the proposed revision.

Lift Secrecy Surrounding Bombsight

WRIGHT FIELD, O., Nov. 24—(AP) The army air forces, lifting partially for the first time a blanket of secrecy that has shrouded the famed Norden bombsight, described it tonight as a "mass of gears, prisms, cams, lenses and mirrors" that solve bombing equations instantly.

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Several of the sights have fallen into enemy hands, the air technical service command reported, but added it would take the enemy two years to unravel the manufacturing and assembling techniques and put the sight into production. By then, ATSC said, the air force will have perfected so many improvements as to make the captured units obsolete.

Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, director of the ATSC, said the sight was composed of two elements—one contains the sighting telescope, computing mechanism and vertical gyroscope; the other is a directional gyro. The entire outfit will fit in an overnight bag.

Knudsen, in relating how the bombsight works, pointed out that a bomb does not strike directly under the releasing plane but lands a short distance back, and the lag is known as "trail." The distance from the point of release to the target is the "range" and it is the angle of range that the bombsight must determine.

As the plane approaches a bombing run, Knudsen explained, the bombardier sets his computer for "trail" and the time it will take the bomb to fall. With the gyroscope spinning, the bombardier then "tracks" his target by holding the cross-hairs on it for a few seconds, meanwhile making corrections for drift and other variables. When the cross-hairs automatically remain on the target, synchronization has been attained and the sight does the rest.

At the moment the plane reaches the point of release, the sight automatically releases the desired number of bombs.

NORDEN BOMBSIGHT EXHIBITED BY NAVY

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—(AP) The Navy gave the public its first glimpse of the famous Norden bombsight today—confident, the device's co-inventor said, that the enemy couldn't duplicate it "within the time the war is expected to continue."

"With all the scientific talent in Germany it is doubtful that the sight could have been built by them during this war," said Capt. Frederick I. Entwistle, assistant chief of research in the bureau of ordnance's development section.

Entwistle, identified for the first time as co-designer of the bombsight with Carl L. Norden, told newspapermen who were permitted to photograph and look at—but not handle—the device that it contains more than 2,000 parts, is manufactured in five plants and costs around $10,000.

He described the bombsight, a stabilizer fitting into an upper part resembling a football, as "simply a precision instrument which not only assures delivery of the bomb on small precision targets but also automatically directs and controls the plane to the target."

"From 10,000 feet," another officer said, you can practically drop a bomb into a pickle barrel."

Entwistle, a Rhode Island native now in Los Angeles, said the bombsight had been a major factor in American air successes and that the work of American bombers in Europe and the Pacific was "only the forerunner of greater events to come."

He said the British had asked for the sight "almost continuously" and that Russia also had requested it, both unsuccessfully.

The sight was developed between 1921 and 1931, Entwistle said. Asked why its connection with it never had been disclosed, he replied: "that's the way we do things in the Navy." He added that the sight was being improved regularly and that there was "no indication yet of any sight in the world that equals the Norden sight."

Army Getting Giant Gliders

All-Wood Trojan Horse Has Been in Construction Since 1942

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24 (AP).—Military secrecy was lifted today to reveal that the nation's biggest gliders—the craft is made entirely of wood and appropriately dubbed the Trojan Horse—are being built exclusively in St. Louis for the Army Air Force.

John Laister, president of the Laister-Kuffmann Aircraft Corporation, announced with Air Force approval that construction of the gigantic CG-10A was begun in the summer of 1942, and the motorless aircraft was accepted by the Air Technical Service Command in November, 1943. It was designed by the St. Louis company.

Jap Aliens In U. S. May Enlist In Army

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Japanese aliens living in the United States may volunteer for service in the American army.

The War Department, however, must pass on all applications to determine the volunteers' loyalty to this Government and other factors.

Selective service this week sent to local draft boards a memorandum outlining procedure to be followed.

Mustangs for Chinese Pilots

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 24 (AP).—The Dallas plant of North American Aviation, Inc., said today a quantity of P-51 Mustang fighters had been assigned directly to the Chinese Air Force from its assembly lines under an allocation order from the United States Army Air Forces. The statement, in a press release approved by the War Department, added that the Chinese also were receiving a quantity of North American's AT-6 Texan combat trainers.

Canada Reduces Quota Of Pulpwood for U. S.

1945 Newsprint Exports Remain at 200,000 Tons Monthly

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—Canadian newsprint deliveries to the United States will be maintained at 200,000 tons monthly during the first half of 1945, but wood pulp shipments will be reduced slightly.

The War Production Board, announcing this today after conferences with Canadian officials, said that through June of next year pulp shipments to the United States will be at the annual rate of 1,000,000 tons. This compares with a rate of 1,100,000 tons this year.

This projected cut, a W. P. B. official said, will have no effect on newsprint allocations but will mean a slight reduction of supplies of other types of paper.

The expected cut in pulp shipment results, the W. P. B. said, "from the necessity recognized by all concerned" that Canada ship additional quantities "urgently needed" by Great Britain and other Allied countries.

While shortages of wood at the mills also have contributed to the pulp cut, these have been partly offset by "extraordinary efforts" of the Canadian newsprint industry to produce more pulp, the W. P. B. said.

Pulpwood exports during 1945 will be a minimum of 1,250,000 cords, the same as this year. This amount is subject to upward adjustment under an agreement between Canada and this country to share Canadian production equally.

The W. P. B. said a shortage of water in the streams had reduced deliveries of pulpwood to Canadian mills below the volume that had been expected. It added, however, that reports of wood production in Canada during the current cutting season "are encouraging and it is hoped that some improvement in deliveries of pulpwood to Canadian mills may be possible during the second half of 1945."

Refugees May Get Pay In Tokens

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Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Yugoslav refugee workers who turned down money are going to be paid in old blue ration tokens.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which runs the Middle East refugee camps, disclosed today that a million used tokens are on their way to the area.

About 35,000 persons who have fled the war in Yugoslavia are being cared for in six camps. The refugees themselves built the

camps, keep them in repair and do all other necessary work in the centers.

Refused Money

When the question of paying them so that they could buy little luxuries such as tobacco, needles and writing paper arose, they refused to accept money, UNRRA reported.

The camp self-government committees decided that some sort of work incentive was needed, however, so an UNRRA official struck on the idea of sending over discarded U. S. ration tokens.

The tokens are exchangeable for personal items at the camp canteen. The Office of Price Administration said it would be glad to furnish as many tokens as may be needed—so long as they aren't used in this country.

An UNRRA spokesman said the refugees refused money for their work because they considered their efforts a contribution to the war.

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U. S. to Drop G. I. Franc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP).—Issuance of the supplemental French franc by the United States—used for payments to troops in France—soon will be discontinued, a House committee was told today. Colonel E. J. Bean, of the War Department, said payments to such troops will be made in francs issued by the French government as soon as arrangements are concluded on the exchange rate. Colonel Bean said there was no authority in law for the United States to issue the supplemental French franc and Italian lira, but it was done "under a war emergency."

U. S. Was Best 1942 Customer Of Argentina

Philadelphia, Nov. 24 (AP)—Argentina's best customers in 1942 were the United Kingdom and the United States, followed by Brazil and "other countries," annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed today.

No mention was made of exports to or imports from Germany.

The United Kingdom purchased Argentinian live stock, agricultural, forestal, mining and other products worth 601,000,000 paper pesos and the United States' purchases were valued at 510,600,000 pesos (at the end of 1942, the peso was worth $0.237 in American money. It is now $0.245).

Exports to the undefined "other countries" amounted to 230,700,000 pesos, and to Brazil 106,100,000.

OFFERS TREATY PROTOCOL

President Asks Senate to Back Water Terms With Mexico

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today for ratification a protocol designed to clarify a Mexican-American water treaty. The treaty concerns use of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande.

The protocol was signed here Nov. 14 to supplement the treaty promulgated last February. It clarifies functions and jurisdiction of respective sections of an international boundary and water commission contemplated by the treaty.

Under the protocol, water-utilization facilities on international streams affected by the treaty may be built and operated by the respective Governments under specified conditions.

JEWISH PROBLEMS IN WORLD PARLEY

Atlantic City, Nov. 24.—The War Emergency Conference of the World Jewish Congress, the first international assembly of Jews since the war broke out, and the first such gathering ever held in the Western Hemisphere, will convene here for a five-day meeting, beginning Sunday, November 26.

The conference, at which forty-five countries will be represented by 310 delegates, will take up problems confronting the Jewish people today and the problems which will confront them in the post-war period.

Among the countries to be represented are Argentina, Poland, Palestine, Egypt, North Africa and South Africa. It is possible that delegates from France may also be present.

Specific recommendations and plans will be made for the restoration by international guaranty of all human rights to Jews everywhere, for the outlawing of anti-Semitism, for the punishment of crimes committed against Jews and for indemnification to property and persons.

HURLEY TO FACE QUIZ IN SENATE

Committee Pondering War Surplus Appointment Studies Narragansett Tie.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 — (AP) The Senate Military committee today held up creation of a board to dispose of war surpluses pending an investigation of two of President Roosevelt's nominees.

The two men, Robert A. Hurley, former Democratic governor of Connecticut, the designated chairman, and Lieut. Col. Edward Heller, were directed to appear at a public hearing Tuesday for questioning.

Chairman Reynolds (D-NC), said criticism by the House Military committee of the Narragansett Machine company, Pawtucket, R. I., of which Hurley was vice president, was the basis for the inquiry.

In a formal report last September, the House committee criticized the War Department's approval of loans to this concern, headed by Norman T. Bolles.

Hurley was brought into the company in January, 1943, as $12,000 vice president, "primarily for credit effect," the report asserted, and "spent as little as one day a week at the plant" with "no specified duties."

Senator Chandler (D-Ky), chairman of the Senate committee's nominations subcommittee, said the committee understood that Colonel Heller, San Francisco, an Army Finance officer, had served under the Army official who approved the Narragansett loans.

The third $12,000-a-year post is expected to go to Senator Gillette (D-Iowa) at the end of the year when his Senate term expires. He was defeated Nov. 7 for reelection.

Tells of Pressure on Flamm

Ex-Employee of WMCA Testifies Campaign of Terror Preceded Sale of Station.

Washington, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—A former employee testified today that a campaign of terror was staged to frighten Donald Flamm, its owner, into selling station WMCA, New York, to Edward J. Noble, former Under-Secretary of Commerce.

Describing what he termed a conspiracy to force sale of the station, Leslie Evan Roberts, former public relations counsel of WMCA, related details of his participation in testimony before a House committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission. He said the "greatest portion of dubious credit" in forcing the sale should, in his opinion, "go to Noble."

"Ed Noble," he said, "was the one person who knew all the story all the time."

Asserting that he knew the campaign to "terrorize" Mr. Flamm "was all a hoax" and that the FCC would not take action against Flamm—as he feared—Mr. Roberts told of the "great confidence" in which Mr. Flamm held him. In this connection, he declared:

"If I hadn't participated in this conspiracy it's possible that Flamm would own the station today. I'd have simply told him to throw the bums out."

More Details of 'Conspiracy.'

Mr. Roberts testified that for his part in the "conspiracy" he was to become executive vice-president of the station under Mr. Noble, while Donald S. Shaw, former general manager of WMCA under Mr. Flamm, and identified by Roberts as one of the "conspirators," was to be president.

"Half the things I told Flamm," Mr. Roberts said, "would have scared any one to death."

Mr. Flamm sold the station to Mr. Noble for $850,000 in 1940. Mr. Roberts testified previously that Mr. Flamm had once refused $1,100,000 for the property. Flamm, he related, did not know the name of the would-be purchaser, until the sale was finally agreed upon after negotiations with two Washington attorneys, William J. Dempsey and William C. Koplovitz.

Corcoran Mentioned.

After learning that Mr. Noble was the buyer, Mr. Roberts said Mr. Flamm "was convinced" he was acting in the interest of Thomas O. Corcoran, a White House adviser during several years of President Roosevelt's administration. Mr. Corcoran now is practicing law here.

Mr. Flamm has testified he sold the station under "duress" and "coercion." In this connection, Mr. Roberts said, "He (Flamm) accused me of participating in the deal and charged that he knew I was to receive $100,000 for my part in the negotiations." Mr. Roberts termed the money charge "absurd" and "untrue."

A few weeks later he was discharged by Mr. Flamm, Mr. Roberts said, and began to "realize" he had "climbed out to the farthest end of the limb where I was left hanging."

OPA Opens 2 Drives On Clothing Prices

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—OPA today promised more cuts in the price of clothing and more low-priced garments on dealers' shelves.

The new, twin assault on inflated clothing prices will be followed, Price Administrator Chester Bowles said, by clamping down on the price ceilings of garment makers and tightening price rules governing retail stores.

As the whole program takes effect, "any increases in the cost-of-living index in the coming months will stop completely," Bowles predicted.

Tipoff On Wage Formula Stand

The OPA thus evidently pinned on the textile and garment trade its entire hope of carrying out the injunction of Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, who asserted that a small but "disturbing" climb in living costs "must stop."

Vinson's instructions were construed as a tipoff to an Administration decision not to drop the Little Steel pay formula before Germany's collapse, but to give labor assurance that the cost of living would not climb while wages stood still.

OPA's opening moves are:

First—A decision to set dollars-and-cents retail prices, which will appear on easy-to-read tickets on each garment, on the 30,000,000 items of children's clothing for which the War Production Board has made a special allotment of material this quarter.

Second—An order intended to stop "fancying-up" and "over-finishing" of simple materials, which Bowles estimated may save consumers as much as $60,000,000 a year. This is to be done by reducing the margins of textile finishers.

It will be four or five months before the ceiling-tagged children's garments reach the market, Bowles estimated.

In general, this pattern will be followed: WPB fixes quality and size specifications, before granting material to manufacturers. For every level of manufacturers' prices, OPA sets a corresponding retail price. With each shipment the maker notifies the seller of the ceiling, and the retailer must plainly mark the price.

Confirmed As Ambassador

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed without debate President Roosevelt's nomination of Jefferson Caffery, of Louisiana, as Ambassador to France.

this year's indicated output of 24,600,000,000 pounds.

The food agency said the per capita supply for civilians will be about 123 pounds next year if the war in Europe should continue through 1945, and about 132 pounds should the Germans be defeated within the next few months. In either case, the per capita supply would be considerably below this year's estimated consumption of 143 pounds.

Farmers Cut Hog Production.

Meat supplies will be smaller largely because farmers, faced with reduced feed supplies, have cut down on production of hogs.

The WFA is asking for the slaughter during 1945 of 35,000,000 head of cattle and calves, 78,200,000 hogs, and 21,500,000 sheep and lambs. Slaughter this year is estimated at 33,900,000 cattle and calves, 96,000,000 hogs, and 24,300,000 sheep and lambs.

The 1945 meat production is expected to total 9,975,000 pounds of lamb and mutton, and 10,322,000,000 pounds of pork.

Military and lend-lease requirements have been put at 6,691,000,000 pounds on the assumption that the war in Europe continues through 1945 and at 5,446,000,000 pounds on the assumption that it ends early in 1945.

The per capita civilian supply would be divided as follows should the war continue through next year: Beef 59.6 pounds, veal 10.9, lamb and mutton 4.9, and pork 47.3. The supply would be as follows should the war end early in the year: Beef 59.9 pounds, veal 11, lamb and mutton 5.3, and pork 56.1.

May Ration Meat Through '45

WFA Asserts Output Next Year Will Be 1,900,000,000 Pounds Under '44.

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Washington, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Rationing or other restrictions on civilian consumption of better grades of meats may be maintained throughout 1945 and possibly into 1946 even if the European phase of the war should end early in the year.

This prospect was pictured by the War Food Administration today in a report indicating that 1945 production of all meats will be 1,900,000,000 pounds less than

Branch Renamed to CAB

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—The reappointment of Harlee Branch, of Georgia, for a new six-year term on the Civil Aeronautics Board has been confirmed by the Senate.

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Approve Bill to Keep Marshall as Chief

Washington, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—The Senate Military Committee approved unanimously today a bill to permit Gen. George C. Marshall to keep on being Army Chief of Staff after December 31. On that date, Gen. Marshall will be 64, the age for automatic retirement from active service in the absence of special legislation.

Crowley Resignation Unaccepted; He'll Stay

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt has refused to accept the resignation of Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley.

The White House disclosed today that Crowley wrote the Chief Executive November 17, saying he wanted to give more time to business and wanted Mr. Roosevelt to bear in mind his desire to be relieved "when the time comes for you to consider making administratives changes for your new term as President.

"Not At This Time"

Mr. Roosevelt replied the next day. He said he appreciated Crowley's desire to return to private enterprise, "but at this time I cannot accept your resignation."

"You are doing a fine job," the President wrote, "and I want you to remain at least until the elimination of Germany from the war."

The Chief Executive asked the FEA chief to let him know if he could rely on him to comply with the request, and Crowley did so two days later.

LITTELL MAY NOT RESIGN

Congressmen Feel He Will Refuse Biddle's Request

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Some members of Congress expressed belief today that Norman M. Littell, Assistant Attorney General, would refuse Attorney General Biddle's request for his resignation.

Biddle was reported to have given incompatibility as his reason for asking the resignation. Neither he nor Littell had any public comment.

But the Justice Department in a statement to Senator Mead (D., N. Y.), chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, said the differences were not the result of testimony Littell had given the committee.

Want Senate Investigation

Despite the Justice Department statement, Senators Ferguson (R., Mich.) and Kilgore (D., W. Va.) continued to press for a Senate investigation of the difficulties between the Federal lawyers.

After a conference the two Senators had today with James P. McGranery, assistant to Biddle, Ferguson said:

"We are definitely going to ask our committee (War Investigating) to look into this. The Biddle request was made after Littell had assisted our committee by his testimony."

Only The President

If Littell, a Presidential appointee, should decline to tender his resignation, Congressional sources contended that he could only be removed from office by Presidential revocation of his appointment.

Both Ferguson and Kilgore said the Biddle request semed to be an interference with attempts by the legislative branch to carry out its duties.

Cited by House and Senate members as examples of Littell's aid to the Congress were these occasions:

His appearance before the House Public Lands Committee when he contended the first navy-Standard Oil contract for operation of the vast Elk Hills (California) naval oil reserve "went beyond" deals involved in the Teapot Dome cases of the Harding Administration. Subsequently the contract was canceled by order of the President.

The Breakers Hotel Dispute

More recently he told the War Investigating Committee that close connections of men working in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with national realty interests might jeopardize the public interest in post-war disposal of Government-owned surplus lands.

In a third case, Littell fought against return of the Breakers Hotel in Florida to private ownership after the Government had converted it into an army rehabilitation center.

In its statement to Mead, the Justice Department specifically referred to the Breakers Hotel case in contending Biddle's action had no connection with Littell's assistance to Mead's committee.

Although the committee fought with Littell against restoration of the hotel to its owners, the War Department has decided to return it.

House Group Bars Coal Bill

Votes Against Bituminous Regulation, but Will Consider Social Security Freeze.

Washington, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—Brushing aside a presidential recommendation, the House Ways and Means Committee voted 15 to 9 today against considering legislation reviving regulation of the bituminous coal industry.

Simultaneously, the committee agreed to consider a measure to freeze the social security tax at 1 per cent against employee and employer, instead of allowing an automatic rise to 2 per cent against each on January 1. It will start hearings Monday. This decision made possible one more battle between the White House and anti-administrationists on Capitol Hill before the Seventy-eighth Congress expires.

Some already were predicting that Mr. Roosevelt would veto any legislation freezing the tax, on which Congress thrice before has prevented a rise. The automatic increase is provided in the basic social security law.

Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), Ways and Means Republican leader, predicted, "We are going to bring out a bill to freeze the tax."

The coal bill came up after President Roosevelt had written Representative Flannagan (D.-Va.) saying such legislation "will help stabilize the industry and safeguard the interests of thousands of producers, hundreds of thousands of mine workers and millions of consumers." Congress killed the coal law last year.

Fight Brewing Over SWPC.

A brewing congressional fight over any plan to decentralize the nation's industrial wealth broke out today in the House Banking Committee. The committee approved a bill to increase the capitalization of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, but the action came only after Representative Crawford (R.-Mich.) asserted:

"I am going to protest against Federal funds being used to kill off industry in one section of the country so it can be moved to another."

"Are you going to object to Oklahoma having even a [illegible] factory?" asked Representative Monroney (D.-Okla.).

The exchange developed over a statement by Maury Maverick, chairman of the SWPC that he favors decentralization of the nation's industrial wealth.

Flood Control Bill Amended.

The Senate today rejected a proposed prohibition against Federal construction of electric transmission lines for three years after the completion of a Government power project. Approving an amendment to the post-war flood control bill, the Senate voted to permit construction of such lines immediately, unless 90 per cent of available power is purchased at the point of origin by private or public bodies. The latter would be given preference.

The amendment was accepted by Senator Bailey (D.-N. C.) who had proposed the three-year restriction.

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Plan Hurley-Heller Hearings.

"I didn't say I wanted to 'kill off' anything," he told Mr. Crawford, "but I am in favor of encouraging free enterprise every place it is justified."

The Senate Military Committee voted today to investigate the background of two presidential nominations for the new Surplus War Property Board. The nominations, of former Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut and Lieut.-Col. Edward Heller, to two of the three $12,000-a-year posts on the board were sent to the Senate earlier this week. Mr. Hurley was proposed as chairman of the board.

Senator Reynolds, chairman of the Military Committee, announced after a closed session that the full committee would hold a public hearing next Tuesday to consider the appointments.

TAX "FREEZING" PLAN WINS POINT

House Group Agrees To Consider Security Action

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Backers of "freezing" social security taxes at present levels for another year won agreement from the House Ways and Means Committee today to consider such legislation.

With the decision, storm signals were hoisted again on Capitol Hill, indicating that the oft-embattled 78th Congress will not quietly fold its tent and go home—not without one more big fight.

Passage of such a measure likely would bring a Presidential veto. The Administration is insisting that the tax be allowed to rise January 1 from 1 to 2 per cent.—on employer and employe—as provided in the basic social security law. Congress thrice already has refused to allow the automatic increase.

Votes Down Coal Measure

Moreover, the committee brushed aside a Presidential recommendation on another issue, balloting, 15 to 9, against consideration of legislation reviving Federal minimum-price regulations in the bituminous-coal industry. The committee killed this program last year by refusing to bring out a bill to prolong its life.

Representative Knutson (R. Minn.), committee Republican leader, predicted that the group would bring out a social security "freeze" next week. He said, however, he'd have to make a check of members before venturing a guess whether there were sufficint votes to override a veto.

The committee ordered brief public hearing on the issue. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Board chairman, will be the first witness on Monday.

To Press For "Freeze"

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) has announced he will press for the "freeze" in the Senate.

Those favoring the freeze contend the security fund has adequate reserves for old-age and survivors' benefits. The Administration insists that the reserves be allowed to build up further in "good times."

The coal bill came before the committee after Mr. Roosevelt, in a letter to Representative Flannagan (D., Va.), asked [illegible]. The President said that without [illegible] Soft Coal Act "chaos will again threaten if the industry returns to the old ways of cutthroat competition."

Under the act the Government sought to prevent ruinous competition by setting up a system of minimum soft-coal prices, and providing penalties against those violating such price schedules.

House Overwhelmingly Passes Federal Crop Insurance Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—(AP) Voting overwhelmingly to revive a farm program it once killed, the House today passed a Federal Crop Insurance measure called for by both major party platforms this year.

The vote was 254 to 16, sending to the Senate the bill which provides for immediate insurance on wheat, cotton and flax crops and eventual protection for almost everything else a farmer plants.

Nobody knows how much the program will cost but, by a last-minute amendment, the cost of Administration cannot exceed 25 per cent of the amount collected in premiums.

The House killed a limited crop insurance program on June 23, 1943 after five years experimentation because opponents argued it was too expensive. The vote then was 208 to 160 against it.

However, sentiment changed later, and today many members who voted to kill the program a year ago changed sides.

In two days of House consideration the bill never was in serious jeopardy although several attempts were made to kill it. Most opposition came from two sources: Those who view federal insurance as an invasion of states rights and those who contend the program doesn't justify its cost.

But the House was determined to set it up. With amendment after amendment members broadened the plan until, in its final form, the measure will protect farmers against the loss of almost any kind of crop under almost any circumstances.

The insurance will be paid on crop losses due to drought, flood, hail, wind, frost, winter-kill, lightning, hurricane, tornado, insect infestation, plant disease, fire, snow and wildlife.

The insurance plan on wheat, cotton and flax could be set up immediately in any county where 50 farmers make written application. It will be established on a limited, experimental basis on other crops, later being expanded to full coverage.

Ten Republicans and six Democrats voted against the bill. They were: Buffett (R-Neb.), Compton (R-Conn.), Disney (D-Okla.), Hoffman (R-Mich.), Jones (R-Ohio), Kean (R-N.J.), Kleberg (D-Tex.), McGehee (D-Miss.), May (D-Ky.), Miller (R-Conn.), Miller (R-Mo.), Sheppard (D-Calif.), Smith (R-Ohio), Sundstrom (R-N.J.), Taber (R-N.Y.) and Tarver (D-Ga.).

Flood Bill Debated

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Senate passage of a billion-dollar post-war flood control bill hinged today on the outcome of sharp disagreements over irrigation, hydroelectric power, States' rights and the proposed Missouri Valley Authority.

Introduced by Senators Langer (R., N. D.) and Murray (D., Mont.), an amendment to create the Missouri Authority drew quick criticism from several Senators, among them Wheeler (D., Mont.) and Wherry (R., Nebr.).

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Murray insisted that the proposal had no place in the flood-control authorization and should be left for action by the new Congress convening in January. Langer said, however, that he and Murray would insist on a vote before final action on the bill.

A Missouri Valley Authority is favored by President Roosevelt along with other regional agencies like the Tennessee Valley Authority to develop the resources of the country's river basins. Administration leaders were not pressing, however, for action by this Congress.

Would Restrict Sales

The amendment by Senator Bailey (D., N. C.) got first call in the Senate today. He sought a provision to prevent the sale of electricity except at the point of origin for three years after construction of Government projects.

He contended that sales through Federally-financed transmission lines to wholesalers would threaten private enterprise.

WLB MOVES QUICKLY IN PHONE DISPUTE

With Operators Back, Agency Starts On Settlement

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—With striking telephone operators back on the job, the War Labor Board set up special machinery today for swift action on the dispute that started the walkout.

That disagreement is over the practice of paying living allowances in addition to regular salaries, to operators brought into a city from out of town. In Dayton, Ohio, a bonus of $18.25 a week was paid by the Ohio Bell Telephone Company. The strike started in Dayton and spread from there to other cities in Ohio, and to Detroit and Washington, D. C.

Impartial Panel Named

Under the plan adopted by unanimous vote of the WLB today, the Cleveland regional board will name a tripartite panel of public, industry and labor members to hear the case.

However, the regional board said the tri-partite panel would probably not meet next week as previously planned, since the parties would not have sufficient time to prepare information and file briefs. The panel will report directly to the national board.

Before leaders of the independent operators' union called off their strike last night, the WLB had pledged that, if they returned to work, speedy action would be taken on their complaints.

"Novel Issue," WLB Says

Today the board said in a statement that the special panel procedure was adopted because "the dispute involves a novel issue, the board never having passed on extra pay differentials for transferee operators."

Telephone service rapidly returned to normal when leaders of striking unions in Ohio and Washington agreed last night to return to work after previously defying WLB orders. Government seizure of affected telephone exchanges appeared imminent at the time.

On strike were unions with 5,000 members in Ohio, 2,700 in Washington and 2,000 in Detroit. Some 7,500 in Illinois and northern Indiana voted to join them just before the strike was called off, then changed their minds when the strikers were ordered back to their switchboards.

700 Vote On Work Stoppage

Philadelphia, Nov. 24 (AP)—Seven hundred operators of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company voted today to determine whether they will stop work in a demand for a $5-a-week wage increase.

The vote was taken by Local 203, Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers, independent, despite the national union's decision to call off a stoppage which began in Ohio and spread to Washington.

CIO Demands Hard Peace For Nazis

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Chicago, Nov. 24 (AP)—The CIO temporarily sidetracked its planned protest against the wage freeze and the War Labor Board and, instead, stood on record today as favoring a hard peace for Germany.

In a resolution asking labor representation at the peace table, the huge organization called "for absolute destruction of Hitlerite Germany and the Japanese militarists.

"There can and must not be any negotiated or soft peace," the resolution adopted by the 600 delegates to the annual convention said. "The murderers of Maidanek concentration camp must not be permitted to escape retribution.

Must Assure Punishment

"The full and stern punishment of war criminals must be assured. The German people must be taught that they shall atone for the crimes and horror which they have visited upon the earth.

"The German industrialists and Junkers shall not receive any amnesty through their business and social contacts in the victorious nations to renew their drive for a world conquest in the future."

Resolutions on the WLB and urging removal of present restrictions on wage increases, and another advocating international labor unity were the major ones left for action today.

No Connection With Decision

One CIO official said this "just happened" and had no connection with the hoped-for decision by the War Labor Board in the United Steel Workers' case on several demands auxiliary to their general pay boost request. The board has been deliberating the case all week in Washington.

The resolution condemning the board refers to delays in imposing of cases and WLB's refusal to make any recommendations to the President to abandon the Little Steel formula as the peg for pay increases. The formula permits only 15 per cent, above January, 1941, levels, to allow for increased living costs up to the time it was adopted in May, 1942.

Opinion Same As AFL's

The CIO, like the AFL, now meeting in New Orleans, insists that living expenses have continued while wages have been kept rigidly restrained by the board. A committee consisting of Chairman William H. Davis and four other WLB members made a special cost-of-living report to President Roosevelt last week end, showing that this increase amounted to 30 per cent.

In addition to election of president and secretary-treasurer, for which there is no apparent opposition to Philip Murray and James B. Carey, respectively, the delegates were to select nine vice-presidents and personnel of the executive board, on which there are 49 top union officers this year.

C. I. O. DEMANDS WAGE CHANGES

Relaxation of Little Steel Policy Is Sought.

Chicago, Nov. 24 (A. P.).—The C. I. O. convention pressed a formal demand here today on the Government to relax its wage policy immediately in the interest of the war effort. The 600 delegates adopted two resolutions which expressed their displeasure with what they described as "the poor administration and unfortunate policies" of the War Labor Board. They urged that the wage lid be removed to permit cost-of-living pay adjustments.

The action, one of the convention's final items of business, came after Philip Murray, president, demanded that the Government "live up to its solemn commitment to keep wages and living costs in the same relationship as listed September 15, 1942." He criticized George W. Taylor, vice-chairman of the WLB, who worked out the Little Steel formula by which pay raises have been limited to 15 per cent above the January, 1941, levels, as "unfair and biased."

Mr. Murray said that the relationship was made by the President and by Congress, but he blamed the "bad administration of the Little Steel formula," on the public members of WLB, and on James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, and Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director.

"Our unions have made their commitments—the no-strike pledge—and we intend to live up to that obligation to our soldiers, our people and our Commander in Chief," Mr. Murray said, "but, Mr. Government, we say to you, be fair and live up to your commitments."

World Labor Movement.

Another resolution adopted in the closing hours of the conclave put the C. I. O. on record for the establishment of a new world labor movement giving equal representation to all unions of free countries and excluding none.

"The C. I. O.," he said, "cannot permit the A. F. of L. or officials of the British Trade Union Congress to block organization of a new world labor movement. We must have our rightful place in the international labor picture and I do not believe any organization can stand in our way or successfully prevent the C. I. O. from having representation in interanfional labor affairs.

"We do not only want representation within the framework of a new world labor movement, but the C. I. O. also wants its rightful representation at the peace table."

JAPS SCORNED BY MITSCHER

Admiral Calls Foe "Poorest Specimens" On Earth

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 24. (AP)—Voicing his "utter contempt of the Japanese as a race," Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, Task Force 58 commander and experienced observer, today said "they are the poorest specimen of man on this earth today, and I have had an opportunity to compare them with the so-called head hunters of the Solomons."

"I find them," he told a Chamber of Commerce luncheon here, "a vicious, savage, ignorant people completely without morals or instincts that will permit them to fight fairly under the generally accepted rules of war. There may be some fair-minded Japanese in the world today, but it has not been my privilege to meet them in this war."

Pacific Picture Changes

Mitscher said that while the Pacific war picture had changed materially, it would not change overwhelmingly until defeat of Germany, which would permit an increased tempo.

"I have no doubt that certain individuals in Japan will attempt a compromise peace—one that will secure their future for other wars," he said. "I say this because I know Japan must expand or die. I am convinced that Japan is prepared to sacrifice many millions of lives in her endeavor to win this war. The Japanese are hoping we will tire of the fight."

No Intention Of Stopping

Mitscher said the fighting men had no intention of stopping short of victory, and hoped the home front had the same determination.

The duration of the war, the admiral said, depended entirely on the home front—those here supplying the material to conduct the war and those who are injecting the spirit into the man at the front to make him feel he is fighting in the interest of those at home and their country.

"No better test of our confidence in our superiority may be expressed when I say that we prefer to fight from carriers than from land bases. By actual experience we have demonstrated that mobile bases are less vulnerable than the fixed island type."

LONDON, NOV 24-(AP)-A RELIABLE REPORT TODAY SAID RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES LAST WEEK SIGNED AN AGREEMENT ON THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY, DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY KNOWN.

THE AGREEMENT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED BY SIR WILLIAM STRANG FOR BRITAIN, FEDOR GUSEV, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, FOR RUSSIA, AND PHILIP MOSELY, DEPUTY TO AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT ON THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION, FOR THE UNITED STATES. UNDER THE AGREEMENT, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, MACHINERY WOULD BE SET UP FOR THE CONTROL OF GERMANY DURING THE PERIOD IN WHICH SHE WOULD BE FILLING THE ALLIED TERMS OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID THE MOST IMPORTANT PROVISION OF THE AGREEMENT WAS A UNANIMITY RULE, WHICH MEANS THAT ALL MAJOR DECISIONS OF THE BIG THREE ON SUPREME ALLIED CONTROL OF GERMANY WOULD HAVE TO BE REACHED UNANIMOUSLY.

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IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT FRANCE DID NOT SIGN THE AGREEMENT BECAUSE RENE MASSIGLI, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, HAS NOT TAKEN HIS SEAT ON THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION. ONE SOURCE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT IT MIGHT BE DEDUCED THAT FRANCE WOULD NOT BE EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE ARRANGEMENT FOR THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY.

UNDER THE NEW PACT REPORTED LAST WEEK PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTROL MACHINERY, THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO DRAW UP PROCLAMATIONS FOR ALYING DOWN THE LAW TO GERMANY. THESE DECREES APPARENTLY WOULD DEAL WITH GERMAN INDUSTRY, ECONOMY, EDUCATION AND DISARMAMENT.

M1233PEW

Add London Yugoslav xxx elections."

MEANWHILE, FROM THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL, BELGRADE, CAME THE STORY OF THE THREE AND ONE HALF YEARS OF NAZI OCCUPATION THAT ENDED LAST MONTH WITH THE CITY'S LIBERATION BY THE RED ARMY AND MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS.

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GEORGE BRIA, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO ACCOMPANIED THE FIRST GROUP OF NEWSPAPERMEN TO VISIT THE CITY, SAID HE FOUND A COLD, BOMB-SCARRED METROPOLIS RESOUNDING TO THE SONGS OF THOUSANDS OF PARTISANS TRINING AND DRILLING IN STREETS BEDECKED WITH THE RED STAR, HAMMER AND SICKLE AND PICTURES OF TITO AND STALIN.

NEARLY EVERY DOWNTOWN BUILDING HAS SCARS FROM ALLIED BOMBING AND MOST WINDOWS ARE SHATTERED.

THERE IS NO APPARENT FOOD SHORTAGE IN THE CITY, BUT PRICES HAVE SKY-ROCKETED.

ANDRIJA HEBRANG, ACTING MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT WILL CONFISCATE THE FACTORIES OF INDUSTRIALISTS CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL COLLABORATION

3o. 24— 20653

WITH THE GERMANS, BUT OTHER MANUFACTURERS WILL CONTINUE IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

ASKED WHETHER FARMING WOULD BE COLLECTIVIZED AFTER THE WAR, HEBRANG SAID "THE PEASANTS WILL LIVE AS BEFORE," BUT ADDED THAT LANDS OF THOSE KILLED IN THE WAR WOULD BE DIVIDED AMONG PEASANTS.

BZ557AEW

LONDON, NOV. 24--(AP)-- RUDOLPH HESS, ERSTWHILE NO.2 NAZI WHO LANDED IN ENGLAND IN 1941 AND STAYED, WEPT ON D-DAY, WILTED UNDER NEWS OF ALLIED CONTINENTAL VICTORIES AND NOW THINKS GERMANY IS "BEATEN FOREVER," THE LONDON DAILY STAR SAID YESTERDAY.

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HESS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, IS NOW LIVING IN A BUNGALOW IN A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP " SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND." HE LISTENS TO GERMAN BOTH

LONDON, NOV. 24--(AP)--THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT ALL POLISH STATES OF MORE THAN 124 ACRES WOULD BE TAKEN OVER BY THE STATE AND PLACED IN A POOL FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG LANDLESS AND IMPOVERISHED PEASANTS BY THE TERMS OF AN AGRARIAN REFORM BILL NOW PASSING THROUGH ITS FINAL STAGES IN THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL IN LONDON.

PAT CCC 11A

SETTERICH, GERMANY--2ND ADD NIGHT LEAD TANK BATTLE (TOP AYE) X X X ~~GET SOME REST.~~ seven days.

SLEEPING THREE DEEP ON A SINGLE BED MATTRESS WITH THEIR CLOTHES ON IN ONE CELLAR WERE SACHA, PVT.J.C.CAMPBELL, RFD 3, HAMILTON, OHIO, AND PVT.GEORGE CHRISTNER, MOUNT PLEASANT, PA.

"WE WERE ATTACKED BY FIVE TIGER TANKS COMING IN ON OUR FLANK AT ONE TIME AND FOUR OF OUR LIGHT TANKS STAYED RIGHT IN THERE AND SLUGGED TO PROTECT US, ALTHOUGH THEY DID NOT HAVE A PRAYER OF A CHANCE," SAID CAMPBELL. "TWO GOT HIT AND BURNED. THOSE TIGERS SURE RAISE HELL."

AS HE TALKED, A LANKY SERGEANT WITH A HEAVY BEARD LIMPED IN AND SAID, "MY FEET ARE SWOLLEN AND MY SHOES HAVE SHRUNK--THAT SURE IS HELL."

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HE WAS STAFF SGT. DALE KENDALL, FORMER BIG GAME HUNTER IN AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA FOR THE U.S. ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND A RESIDENT OF WASHINGTON, PA. HE SPECIALIZED IN CATCHING SNAKES.

"I'D RATHER HUNT ANIMALS. THEY DON'T SHOOT BACK," HE GRINNED.

"KENDALL SAVED OUR BACON," SAID SACHA. "WE PASSED A MACHINEGUN NEST WITH TWO KRAUTS LYING NEARBY AND THEY APPARENTLY WERE PLAYING DEAD AND PLANNING TO SHOOT US IN THE BACK, BUT KENDALL CAME ALONG AND KNOCKED THEM BOTH OFF."

IN SACHA'S SQUAD WERE T/5 IVAN U.JOHNSON, HALF-TRACK DRIVER FROM DONOVAN, ILL., PVT.RUSSELL NUSS, BLOOMSBURG, PA., FARMER WHO ALSO USED TO HAUL TANKS AND "NOW FOLLOWS THE DAMN THINGS", PVT.JOHN S. SILIGATO, 6 WILLOW ST., RENSSELAER, N.Y., AND JOSEPH KUCHARET, 670 GRANT ST., COLBY, KANSAS, A FORMER ICEMAN.

"THOSE DAMN KRAUTS JUST STAY IN THEIR HOLES AND KEEP THROWING STUFF OUT LIKE THE JAPS--UNTIL YOU SHOOT THEM," SAID PVT.WILLIAM NIKO, OF 1121 SOUTH 74TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS., WHILE HIS COMPANION RIFLEMAN, PVT.BERNARD HOVESTADL, 7 AMSON ST., BOSTON, MASS., NODDED AGREEMENT.

IN ANOTHER HOUSE OCCUPIED A FEW DAYS AGO BY SOME GERMAN FAMILY WAS LT.WORRALL'S PLATOON, WHOSE MEMBERS HAD SOME DECIDED IDEAS ON THE GERMANS.

"ANY OF THOSE KRAUTS THAT STAYED IN THEIR HOLES ARE STILL IN 'EM," BELLIGERENTLY DECLARED SGT.CLAYTON SNYDER, OF 1514 NORTH JOSEPH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO LED A LIGHT MACHINEGUN UNIT THROUGH THE SEVEN DAYS' FIGHTING AND IN THE WORDS OF HIS COMMANDER, "DID A FIRST CLASS JOB."

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B30

"WE ARE TOUGHER THAN THOSE GUYS," SNYDER ADDED. "I LOVE TO KNOCK THEM OFF AND YOU PUT IN THE PAPER THAT I LOVE MY WIFE."

WHEN THE REST OF THE SQUAD RIBBED HIM, SNYDER CONTINUED "I CAN'T HELP IT IK I LOVE HER AND WHAT OF IT---YOU PUT THAT IN, TOO."

ONE PLATOON ALONE ESTIMATED THEY HAD KILLED OR SEEN AT LEAST A HUNDRED DEAD GERMANS. THEY HAD A TOUGH TIME BEING DRIVEN OFF A HILL AND THEN RETAKING IT IN HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR GEREONSWEILER.

SGT.ROBERT ROTZ, WASHINGTON, PA., WHO TOOK OVER ONE SQUAD WHEN THE LEADER BECAME A CASUALTY WAS HIGH IN HIS PRAISE FOR PVT.WILLIAM FORD, OF TALLAPOOSA, MO., WHO, IN A TIGHT SPOT, FIRED HIS LIGHT MACHINEGUN FROM THE HIP IN ORDER TO MOW DOWN GERMANS.

PVT.KENNETH E.WILLIAMS, OF SPARTA, WIS., AND SGT.STANLEY ZAKLUKIEWICZ, 116 CHAPMAN ST., WILLIMANTIC, CONN., DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES EVEN BEFORE THE BATTLE STARTED.

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"A SHELL HIT A TANK DESTROYER CREW AND SHELLS WERE FALLING ALL AROUND BUT 'ZACK' AND WILLIAMS WENT OUT AND PULLED THE WOUNDED MEN TO SHELTER AND DUG UP AID FOR THE MEN WHEN EVERYONE ELSE WAS CONTENT TO STAY IN THEIR HOLES," WORRALL SAID.

OTHERS FIGHTING IN THE SAME SQUAD WERE T/5 ELDRIDGE D.THOMAS, RAYMOND, OHIO.; SGT.RAYMOND E.CROCKER, BONTA, CALIF.; JAMES P.RHODES, SLAGLE, WEST VA.; PVT.WILLIAM R.LUCIAN, WTERBURSN CONN.; PV

SLAGLE, WEST VA.; PVT.WILLIAM R.LUCIAN, WATERBURY, CONN.; PVT.GEORGE B.BAKER, HEMPSTEAD, N.Y.; PVT.KERMIT DOUGLAS, ROUTE 3, GALAX, VA.; PVT.MELVIN J.HEBEAT, DUPLESSIS, LA., AND PVT.MARTIN O'CONNELL, 7 EAST HAVERHILL ST., LAWRENCE, MASS.

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SN703PEW

Add with U.S. 7th Armored Division XX Tiger Tanks

~~OF 16 GERMAN ATTACKING TIGER TANKS~~. RYAN'S ADDRESS IS 2351 SPEED AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY. HIS FAMILY AT PRESENT LIVES AT 2170 EAST JEFFERSON ST., DETROIT, MICH.

THE DECORATION WAS PRESENTED BY BRIG. GEN. ROBERT W. HASBROUCK, 2938 MACOMB ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., NEW COMMANDER OF THE DIVISION. HASBROUCK, A NATIVE OF KINGSTON, N.Y., WAS PROMOTED FROM COMBAT COMMANDER OCT. 31, SUCCEEDING MAJ. GEN. LINDSAY M.SILVESTER OF VIRGINIA, WHO LED THE DIVISION FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS.

HASBROUCK'S OTHER COMBAT COMMANDERS ARE COLS. BRUCE CLARKE, SYRACUSE, N.Y., AND DWIGHT A.ROSENBAUM, ST.JOSEPH, MO.

COL. ORVILLE MARTIN OF OSHKOSH, WIS., IS THE DIVISION'S ARTILLERY COMMANDER.

SB304PEW

PARIS--INSERT NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT AFTER ~~7TH~~ GRAF ENDING X X X THE SUPPLY LINES. (Beslmear)

SHAEF

TEN MILES NORTHWEST OF THE GAP, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS AIMED COUNTERATTACKS IN THE DIRECTION OF GUNGWILLER, ESCHWILLER (CORRECT) AND BAERENDORF, FORCING THE SEVENTH TO FALL BACK.

FANNING OUT AROUND STRASBOURG, THE SEVENTH SENT ELEMENTS INTO THE EDGE OF MOMMENHEIM, 12 MILES NORTH AND SLIGHTLY WEST OF THE CITY, AND A FRONT DISPATCH SAID IT WAS PRESUMED OTHER FORCES WERE PROBING ENEMY POSITIONS SOUTH OF STRASBOURG.

THE SOUTHERN JAW, ETC., 9TH GRAF.

PS522PEW

NOV 25 1944

NIGHT LEAD

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV.24-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY FOUGHT INTO WEISWEILER TODAY A HOUSE AT A TIME AMID INDICATIONS THAT THE NAZIS WERE PULLING OUT OF THE TOWN UNDER COVER OF A STRONG REARGUARD ACTION.

HARD FIGHTING CONTINUED ALL ALONG THE FIRST ARMY FRONT. THE INFANTRY SLOGGED FORWARD UNDER DISMAL, DRIPPING SKIES IN A SLOW PROGRESS WHICH A STAFF OFFICER DESCRIBED AS "TREE-TO-TREE" FIGHTING.

THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM WEISWEILER WAS INDICATED BY THE MOVEMENT OF TRUCKS AND HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES ALONG HIGHWAYS LEADING TO THE NORTHEAST.

HEAVY ARTILLERY POUNDED THE GERMANS' ESCAPE ROUTES OUT OF ESCHWEILER, TWO MILES WEST OF WEISWEILER, OVER WHICH MORE HEAVY GERMAN TRAFFIC WAS SEEN MOVING.

BOTH ALLIED AND GERMAN MOVEMENT WAS COMPLICATED BY DRIVING RAIN WHICH SENT SMALL STREAMS FLOODING FROM THEIR BANKS AND OVERFLOWING ONTO THE HIGHWAYS.

THE GERMANS WERE USING THE GRAY SKY COVER TO SEND OVER AN INCREASING NUMBER OF V-1 WEAPONS ACROSS THE FIRST ARMY AREA. LAUNCHED FROM HIDDEN SITES IN GERMANY, THESE ROBOT WEAPONS HAVE BEEN FIRED AT A SHARPLY INCREASED RATE IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

THE GERMANS THREW IN FRESH RESERVES IN AN EFFORT TO STEM THE ARMY'S ADVANCE. WEST OF WEISWEILER THE DOUGHBOYS ENCOUNTERED STORM TROOPS ORDERED INTO THE ATTACK TO TRY TO SAVE A DETERIORATING POSITION.

"THE ENEMY'S RESISTANCE IS STUBBORN AND THE GOING IS SLOW AND DIFFICULT," A STAFF OFFICER SAID IN SUMMING UP THE DAY'S OPERATIONS.

HE SAID 3,530 GERMANS HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE FIRST ARMY SINCE THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN NOV.16 AND APPROXIMATELY 5,700 BY THE NINTH ARMY.

PS504PEW

BY LEW HAWKINS

WITH U. S. THIRD ARMY, NOV. 23--(AP)---DAMP,

MUDSTAINED SOLDIERS IN THE U. S. THIRD ARMY'S FORWARD AREAS GOT THEIR TURKEY TODAY, WITH PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE TRADITIONAL TRIMMINGS BUT WITH A MINIMUM OF CEREMONY.

CORP. TIMM BUTTERS, WHOSE HOME IS AT 21 MARKET ST., PLYMOUTH, MASS., RIGHT IN THE CRADLE OF THANKSGIVING AND 300 YARDS FROM THE FAMOUS ROCK, GAVE THIS EXPERT OPINION ON THE DINNER SERVED UP BY THE COOKS OF HIS COMPANY OF 150TH ENGINEERS ATTACHED TO THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION:

"THIS IS PLENTY OKAY AND WE EVEN HAVE CAPE COD CRANBERRIES. I'M DEMOLISHING MINE--AND A SECOND PLATE, TOO."

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PFC. THEODORE LODI, ANOTHER TURKEY DAY AUTHORITY FROM 24 CHERRY ST., PLYMOUTH, MASS., AFFIRMED BUTTERS' JUDGMENT AND ADDED, "THESE COOKS OF OURS DID A SOLID JOB--EVEN IF THEY AREN'T FROM MASSACHUSETTS."

THE COOKS NOT ONLY WEREN'T FROM MASSACHUSETTS BUT WERE NOT EVEN COOKS BEFORE UNCLE SAM TOLD THEM THEY WERE. ONE, CORP. SALVATORE ESPOSITO, OF FERRY ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN., USED TO BE A BOILERMAKER AND ANOTHER, PFC. JOSEPH JACKSON, OF 3210 RICHTER ST., DETROIT, MICH., SOLD

MEN'S FURNISHINGS. BUT THEY TURNED OUT A SOUND JOB OF ROAST TURKEY,

DRESSING, GRAVY, MASHED POTATOES, CRANBERRY SAUCE, PEAS, SALAD, PINEAPPLE

ND THEIR CUSTOMERS DID NOT SEEM TO MIND EATING IT STANDING UP BESIDE

A MUDDY ROAD.

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SOME IMPROVISED TABLES AND FOUND FENDERS OF TRUCKS

MADE A GOOD FESTIVE BOARD. MOST DINNERS WERE AT NOONTIME BUT I FOUND

A BUNCH OF BOYS AT ONE 26TH "YANKEE" DIVISION COMMAND POST EATING THEIR

AT 2:30 P.M. I THOUGHT PERHAPS THIS WAS AN OLD NEW ENGLAND CUSTOM.

BUT LT. WESLEY TRESCH, OF BORDENTOWN, N. J., SAID NO, IT IS JUST

BECAUSE THIS PLACE WAS TOO HOT TO GET KITCHENS INTO UNTIL JUST A LITTLE

WHILE AGO, SO THEY COOKED THE TURKEYS FARTHER BACK AND JUST BROUGHT

THEM IN."

AS NEARLY AS I COULD TELL, EMBODIMENT ONLY THE MEN

30. 24 — 2657

ACTUALLY FIGHTING OR IN THE FOREMOST POSTS WHERE HOT MEALS COULD NOT BE CARRIED ACTUALLY HAD TO GO WITHOUT THE TRADITIONAL BIRD AND MOST OF THEM WERE TO GET THEIRS LATER IN THE DAY OR TOMORROW WHEN RELIEVED.

MANY LIKE PFC. ROBIZENSKI, 1024 HOPE ST., UTICA, N.Y., (FIRST NAME UNSENT) AND PFC. GEORGE HARRIS, OF 26 MONTROSE ST., SOMERVILLE, MASS., ATE THEIR TURKEY RIGHT BESIDE FOXHOLES DUG IN AROUND THEIR ARTILLERY POSITION.

ONLY ONE GI I TALKED TO SEEMED A LITTLE DISCONSOLATE. HE WAS ANTONIO HERNANDEZ, 211 SOUTH OREGON ST., EL PASO, TEX., WHO WAS ON A LONELY DETAIL GUARDING A BRIDGE IN THE COUNTRY. WHEN I SAW HIM THIS AFTERNOON HE HAD HAD ONLY C-RATION MEAT AND BEANS FOR DINNER AND HE SAID, "I'M AFRAID MY OUTFIT IS HAVING TURKEY THIS NOON AND I DON'T KNOW WHETHER THERE WILL BE ANY LEFT TONIGHT WHEN I AM RELIEVED. I HEAR TEXAS IS NOT OBSERVING THE HOLIDAY TODAY SO MAYBE THERE ARE NOT COUNTING ME."

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES WERE HELD WHEREVER AND HOWEVER THE CHAPLAINS WERE ABLE TO GET THE MEN TOGETHER. CAPT. PETER HONDERD, 2205 BOSTON ROAD, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., REPORTED "A GOOD TURN-OUT" IN A SHELL-RIPPED TOWN HELD BY THE 101ST REGIMENT.

MK 2119 SERIES EJD 1125PEW

PARIS, NOV. 24-(AP)--CHARLES BLONDEL, UNDERSECRETARY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ALSACE-LORRAINE AFFAIRS BEFORE THE WAR, WAS NAMED REGIONAL COMMISSIONER FOR ALSACE TODAY.

BLONDEL TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HE WOULD LEAVE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOR STRASBOURG TO ASSUME HIS POST.

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WR DYNANS SECOND 1530 (FIRST MISSING) PR.WI 125P

PRECEDE LONDON WODEHOUSE

PARIS, NOV. 24--(AP)--THE POLICE JUDICIARE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT P. G. WODEHOUSE, BRITISH NOVELIST, HAD BEEN RELEASED PROVISIONALLY.

THE AUTHOR AND HIS WIFE COULD NOT BE REACHED, BUT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT HE WOULD BE TAKEN DIRECTLY TO A CLINIC ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS, PENDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR A RESIDENCE.

WODEHOUSE IS REQUIRED TO STAY 60 MILES AWAY FROM PARIS.

ACCORDIN TO A STIPULATION IN HIS RELEASE ~~ONURMXX~~ FROM A CHARGE OF COLLUSION WITH THE GERMANS IN 1941 IN RADIO TALKS FROM BERLIN.

WR 1225P NILLS 01615 PREWI

PARIS, NOV. 24--(AP)--A BRITISH SUBJECT, GEORGE KRAPF, RESIDENT OF A ARIS SUBURB, HANGED HIMSELF IN A CELL OF THE FRENCH MILITARY PRISON, TBE OFFICIAL FRENCH/XRESS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

THE AGENCY SAID KRAPF WAS ARRE TED NOV. 22 AND TAKEN TO MILITARY SECURITY HEADQUARTE S FOR QUESTIONING, BUT ND NOT DISCLOSE ANY CHARGES.

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PRCA DYNANS 01540 CCC 202P

paris, nov. 24-(ap)-french resistance leaders through the "franco-polish friendship society" proclaimed today support for the lublin ~~polish~~ liberation committee and urged general de gaulle to recognize it as the legal polish government.

~~XX~~ a statement signed by louis saillant, president of the national council of resistance, and albert bayet, official of cgt, france's largest labor union, expressed the hope that "democratic elements of the emigre government in london will rally without delay to the lublin committee to speed the victorious end of the war."

the society asserted the lublin committee was "a real representative of national sovereignty in accordance with the democratic constitution of 1921.

by their action the resistance leaders in effect attacked the position of the london polish government in favor of the lublin committee, which is backed by moscow.

sa-dynans 1-2nd2140mk-635pew NOV 25 1944

UBACH, GERMANY, NOV 24-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S POLICY OF A "FREE PRESS" HAS BEEN VINDICATED WITH THE FALL OF METZ.

LAST SEPTEMBER THE COMMANDER OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, AFTER CONFERRING WITH GENERALS EISENHOWER AND GEORGE C.MARSHALL, ORDERED THE NAME OF EVERY DIVISION, EVERY UNIT AND EVERY COMMANDER ON HIS FRONT BE RELEASED EVERY DAY FOR PUBLICATION.

IT MEANT THAT IF A CERTAIN DIVISION TOOK A CITY, CORRESPONDENTS COULD SAY, FOR INSTANCE, THAT THE 13TH REGIMENT FROM THE 12TH DIVISION COMMANDED BY JOHN DOE HAD DONE THE JOB.

CONSERVATIVE COMMANDERS PREDICTED DIRE RESULTS, BUT PATTON'S THEORY WAS THAT THE MEN DOING THE FIGHTING LIKED TO READ WHAT THEIR DIVISION HAD ACCOMPLISHED. HE BELIEVED GAINS IN MORALE MORE THAN OFFSET THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS LEARNED WHICH UNIT WAS WHERE. PATTON MAINTAINED THE ENEMY ACQUIRED THAT KNOWLEDGE ANYWAY WITHIN 12 HOURS AFTER A BATTLE STARTS.

BZ705AEW

PARIS, NOV. 24-(AP)-HERBERT H.LEHMAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, AND HIS DEPUTY, SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, HAVE ARRIVED FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS ON SPEEDY REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS AND DEPORTEES, THE OFFICIAL FRENCH NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TA1115PEW

30.24 — 20659

BY ROBERT WILSON (250)
SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, NOV.24-(AP)-THE MAJOR PART OF STRASBOURG HAS NOW BEEN LIBERATED BUT A BITTER BATTLE STILL RAGES AROUND THE DOCK AREA OF THE ALSATIAN CAPITAL, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TONIGHT.
ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID STRASBOURG WAS ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED. IT WAS ESTIMATED 2,000 PRISONERS WERE CAPTURED IN AND AROUND THE CITY.
FAR TO THE SOUTH THERE WAS A CONFUSED SITUATION AT MULHOUSE, WHERE THE FRENCH HOLD THE INSIDE OF THE CITY BUT HAVE CAPTURED ONLY ONE OF FOUR BARRACKS WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE TURNED INTO FORTRESSES.
SOME 300 GERMANS ARE BELIEVED HOLDING OUT IN THE BARRACKS, WHICH HAVE DEEP UNDERGROUND SHELTERS. ONE OF THE BARRACKS WAS SEIZED BY THE FRENCH WITH TANKS LEADING THEIR ASSAULT.
ALL OVER THE ALSATIAN PLAIN, NUMEROUS WANDERING BANDS OF GERMANS SWEEP BACK INTO TOWNS AFTER THE FRENCH PASS THROUGH AND CUT THE ROADS. PITCHED BATTLES ARE FLARING CONTINUALLY.
NORTHEAST OF SARREBOURG, AMERICAN TROOPS PUSHED INTO THE THREE VILLAGES OF DRULINGEN, DURSTEL AND TIEFFENBACH. IN THE 44TH DIVISION SECTOR, AN ENEMY COUNTERATTACK WHICH HAD DRIVEN THE YANKS BACK A FEW MILES WAS SMASHED BY AMERICAN ARMOR AND MOST OF THE LOST GROUND WAS REGAINED.
TO THE SOUTH IN THE VOSGES WOODS EAST OF RAON-L'ETAPE, THE 100TH AND THIRD DIVISIONS ADVANCED SLOWLY AND OCCUPIED ST.BLAISE, A MILE AND A HALF SOUTHEAST OF RAON-L'ETAPE.
THE ENTRY OF MAJ. GEN. JACQUES LE CLERC'S TROOPS INTO STRASBOURG HAS PROVED HIM TO BE ONE OF THE WAR'S MOST PRESCIENT GENERALS. TWO YEARS AGO, AT LAKE TCHAD IN NORTH AFRICA, WHEN THE FRENCH WERE ATTACKING TOWARD TRIPOLI, LE CLERC TOLD HIS MEN "ALWAYS REMEMBER YOUR ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE IS PARIS AND STRASBOURG."
WM1019PEW

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FIRST ARMY (400)
BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE
WITH U.S.TANKS OUTSIDE WEISWEILER, GERMANY, NOV.24-(AP)-THIS IS A RECORD OF A FEW MINUTES OF BATTLE WHICH PRODUCED A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF TEAMWORK BETWEEN INFANTRY AND TANKS.
THE SCENE IS THE LAST BIT OF OPEN GROUND BETWEEN ESQMWEILER AND WEISWEILER RIGHT AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF WEISWEILER ITSEL.
IN THEIR FOXHOLES FORWARD OF THIS OBSERVATION POST THE DOUGHBOYS ARE TIRED FROM MANY DAYS IN THE LINE AND THEY ARE HAVING A HARD TIME OF IT. AGAINST THEIR LIGHT WEAPONS THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN POURING DOWN ON THEM THE FIRE OF 75-MM GUNS AND THE GUNS OF EMPLACED TANKS.
THE COMMAND DECIDES TO SEND THE TANKS IN HERE BECAUSE THESE BIG BROTHERS OF THE COMBAT TEAM HAVE THE FIREPOWER AND STEEL HIDES THICK ENOUGH TO ITHSTAND THE ENEMY FIRE.
THE TANKERS ARE NOT TIRED. THEY HAVE BEEN THREE DAYS OUT OF THE LINE AND THEY ARE JAUNTY, EVEN GLEEFUL, AS THEY MARSHAL HERE AT THE START OF THE LINE TO GO IN.
AT 2:45 THE INFANTRY LETS GO WITH WITH HUNDREDS OF TRACER BULLETS FROM 50-CALIBER MACHINEGUNS ALL ALONG THE ARC OF THE GERMAN POSITIONS, SAYING IN EFFECT TO OUR TANKERS: "THERE THEY ARE."
THE TANKS LUNGE OVER THE SLOPE ON THE IMMEDIATE RIGHT. THEIR 75'S FOLLOW THE LINE OF THE INFANTRY'S FIRE. RIGHT OFF A GERMAN TANK UP AHEAD IS HIT.
THE TANKS ROLL ON FORWARD AND NOW, AT 3 P.M., T

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EY HAVE WORKED THROUGH AND ARE PAST OUR INFANTRY LINE AND ARE CHARGING STRONG GERMAN POSITIONS HEAD ON IN THE GREEN WOODED STRIP OFF TO THE RIGHT.
THEY DO NOT AT ONCE NOTICE THE GERMANS ARE AFTER THEM FROM THEIR LEFT, BUT IN THEIR FOXHOLES THE "LITTLE MEN"--THE TANKERS TERM FOR THE INFANTRY--NOTICE AND LET GO WITH THEIR TRACERS AGAIN.
SOME OF THE TANKERS CATCH ON. TWO TANKS WHEEL QUICKLY TO THE LEFT, BLAZING AWAY WITH THEIR 75'S. THERE ARE BIG EXPLOSIONS, SMOKE BOILS UP, AND THERE IS NO MORE GERMAN FIRE FROM THAT DIRECTION.
NOW AT 3:15 THE TANKS ARE ENGAGED DESPERATELY ON THE EXTREME RIGHT. GERMAN SHELLS FALL IN A CRAZY PATTERN OVER THE OPEN FIELD AHEAD OF US. ONE TANK HALTS AND BLOWS SMOKE. IT HAS HIT A MINE.
A TANK FLUSHES FIVE GERMANS. DOUGHBOYS RUN FROM THEIR FOXHOLES. TRACER FIRE CROSSING FROM FOUR OR FIVE DIRECTIONS ABOVE THEIR HEADS, AND TAKE THEM PRISONER. THE TANK ROLLS ON AGAIN.
AND THAT'S THE WAY THE TEAM WORKS. THE INFANTRY FOLLOWS UP THE TANKS, READY TO TAKE OVER AS SOON AS THE TANKERS HAVE KNOCKED OUT THE GERMAN FIRE ARC.
PS653PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, NOV 24 -(AP)-THE WESTERN FRONT BATTLE LINE TODAY:

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THE LINE HINGES IN THE NORTH AT THE MOUTH OF THE MAAS AND FOLLOWS THE SOUTH BANK OF THE MAAS TO A WEDGE REACHING THE SOUTH BANK OF THE DUTCH RHINE, FOUR MILES WEST OF ARNHEM.

IT RUNS DOWN FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF NIJMEGEN THROUGH THE EDGE OF THE REICHSWOLD FOREST TO THE MAAS AGAIN NEAR BOXMEER, THEN SOUTH THROUGH VENRAY AND OVERBROECK TO THREE MILES WEST, AND BACK TO THE MAAS AGAIN TWO MILES SOUTH OF VENLO. IT FOLLOWS THE MAAS TO MAESEYCK, THEN EAST ACROSS THE BORDER THROUGH WANDENRATH, HOVEN, BEECK AND GEREONSWEILER TO WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF THE RIVER ROER AT BARMEN AND BOURHEIM.

THE LINE RUNS SOUTH THROUGH PUTZLOHN TO SCHOENRATH AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE HURTGEN FOREST, SOUTH THROUGH THE REST OF IT JUST EAST OF HURTGEN AND SCHMIDT, DUE SOUTH, CUTTING INSIDE THE BELGIAN BORDER AND FOLLOWING THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER WITH SLIGHT WEDGES INTO GERMANY NORTH OF PRUM AND NORTH OF TRIER.

FROM JUST EAST OF THE JUNCTION OF THE LUXEMBOURG, FRENCH AND GERMAN BORDERS THERE IS AN ARC INSIDE GERMANY STARTING NORTH OF REMICH TO NEAR KESSINGEN, THROUGH SAARBURG TO NEAR WEHINGEN TO HEID AND THEN TO THE BORDER IN TWO OTHER AS YET UNDISCLOSED PLACES.

THEN THE LINE GOES SOUTH JUST WEST OF BOUZONVILLE AND JUST WEST OF COURDELLES-CHAUSSY, EAST TO BOINVILLE-SUR-NEID, SOUTHEAST THROUGH GUINGLANGE, BEMBIDERSTROFF, LAUDREFANG AND PONTDIDIER, EAST TO ST.JEAN AND ROHRBACH, SOUTH TO MITTERSHEIM, EAST TO FENETRANGE, SOUTHWEST TO THE VICINITY OF LANGUIMBERG, EAST TO RINTING, NORTHEAST THROUGH SARRALTROFF TO LOHR, SOUTHEAST THROUGH DOSSENHEIM AND SCHWEINHEIM INTO A WEDGE INTO STRASBOURG, AND BACK THROUGH ROMANSVILLER AND VASPERVILLE TO BADONVILLER.

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IT RUNS SOUTH THROUGH THE WESTERN VOSGES WITH WEDGES WELL INTO THE SALLES, STE. MARIE, BONHOMME, SCHLUCHT AND BUSSANG PASSES, THROUGH THE TOWN OF LE THILLOT, SOUTHEAST INTO THE BELFORT GAP JUST NORTH OF THE CITY OF BELFORT, THROUGH DANNEMARIE, INTO AN ARROWHEAD AROUND MULHOUSE WITH THE TIP A MILE NORTH OF BATTENHEIM, AND SLANTS SOUTHEAST TO THE BANK OF THE RHINE.

MD 15AEW

ROME, NOV 24-(AP)-NEWLY ACTIVATED ITALIAN TROOPS, GARBED IN BRITISH BATTLE DRESS AND WEARING ITALIAN FLAGS ON THEIR SLEEVES, MARCHED PAST CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CHEERING ROMANS TODAY.

ALLIED OFFICERS AND PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI AND HIS CABINET ALL REVIEWED THE TROOPS, SOME OF WHICH PASSED IN FLOWER-STREWN CARS. ONLY ABOUT THREE AMERICAN JEEPS WERE SEEN IN THE COLUMN, WHICH TOOK SOME TIME TO PASS THE REVIEWING STAND. NEARLY ALL THE EQUIPMENT CAME FROM THE ALLIES.

A SMALL GROUP OF STUDENTS BEFORE THE REVIEWING STAND CONTAINING UMBERTO, LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM, SHOUTED "LONG LIVE SAVOIA"--THE ROYAL HOUSE. DOWN THE LINE, OTHERS WAVED A RED FLAG WITH THE HAMMER AND SICKLE AND CRIED "DOWN WITH MONARCHY."

DN1125AEW

ROME, NOV. 24-(AP)-PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI'S ITALIAN COALITION GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN IN A STATE OF NEAR CRISIS FOR THE PAST TWO WEEKS OVER THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THERE WILL BE A REALIGNMENT OF PARTIES TO GIVE MORE POWER TO THE COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

THE LIBERALS, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AND BONOMI'S OWN LABOR DEMOCRATS ARE ADOPTING A "DON'T ROCK THE BOAT" POLICY, WHILE THE LEFT WING, SUPPORTED BY ACTIONISTS, HAS BEEN CRITICISING THE PRESENT SET-UP ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT IS ENABLING THE MONARCHISTS AND CONSERVATIVES TO BUILD UP POWER.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO IS CONSTANTLY UNDER ATTACK BY THE MONARCHISTS AND REPUBLICANS, WHO ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE CABINET.

THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF LEFT WING CRITICISM ARE DIRECTED AGAINST THE CARABINIERI AND THE ARMY, WHICH THEY VIEW AS A PROVING GROUND FOR THE MONARCHISTS, AND AGAINST OPERATION OF THE PURGE OF STATE OFFICES, WHICH THEY DECLARE TO BE INEFFECTUAL.

THE COMMUNIST MARIE SCOCCIMARRO, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE PURGE, HIMSELF PUBLICLY CRITICISED THE LAW IN A NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW. HE ASSERTED THAT OUT OF MORE THAN 1,000 RECOMMENDATIONS HE HAD MADE FOR THE DISMISSAL OF STATE EMPLOYEES LESS THAN ONE THIRD HAD BEEN GRANTED BY THE PURGE COMMISSIONS OF THE VARIOUS MINISTRIES.

TA1051PEW

THE RIGHT WING, WHILE ADMITTING THAT THE GRAVE PROBLEMS OF FOOD, TRANSPORT, PUBLIC ORDER AND THE PURGE X REMAIN UNSOLVED, HAS BEEN CHARGING SCOCCIMARRO WITH WANTING DICTATORIAL POWER IN ORDER THAT COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS MAY ENTER EVERY STRATA OF GOVERNMENT.

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THE LIBERAL NEWSPAPER "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE," DECLARED EDITORIALLY THAT THE SIX-PARTY COALITION COULD NOT BE ALTERED BECAUSE IT REPRESENTED THE PARTIES OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE WHICH

THE GENERAL BELIEF IS THAT THERE WILL BE NO MAJOR BLOW-UP, SUCH AS THE RESIGNATION OF BONOMI, BUT THAT A TECHNICAL RESHUFFLE MIGHT BE AGREED UPON, WITH THE MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO PERHAPS BEING GIVEN PORTFOLIOS.

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BRIAS 1520 GT 115P

U.S. Liberator base, Italy, Nov. 24-(AP)-A bomber of the squadron which attacked the Munich railroad yards made this report: "Flak heavy and intense. Ice cream frozen."

It seems that Mess Sgt. James F. O'Mally, 175 Congress Ave., Portland, Me. had a Thanksgiving menu calling for 40 gallons of ice cream and no way to freeze it.

Remembering that bombers sometimes fly in 30 below zero weather at five mile altitudes at this season, he talked a crew into carrying the ice cream along to Munich. All the way, the crew anxiously checked results. Just before Lt. Arthur D. Devlin, Lake Placid, N. Y., called "bombs away," the waist gunner, Sgt. Joe C. Worrell, Charlotte, N. C., announced proudly over the interphone:

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"She's froze, fellers."

PRC feders 0230 rm 2p

BERN, SATURDAY, NOV. 25-(AP)-MANY SUICIDES AMONG DESPONDENT GERMANS WHO HAD HOPED THE WAR WOULD END THIS MONTH IS REPORTED FROM THE REICH.

"NOT ONLY SOLDIERS WHO LOST FAMILIES IN THE BOMBINGS AND WHO NO LONGER WANT TO RETURN TO THE FRONT COMMIT SUICIDE," THE BERNER TAGWACHT REPORT, "BUT ALSO A CONSTANTLY INCREASING NUMBER OF SS AND GESTAPO MEN CHOOSE TO PUT A BULLET THROUGH THEIR HEAD BECAUSE THEY SEE THEMSELVES HOPELESSLY COMPROMISED AND FEAR THE LOT AWAITING THEM AT THE WAR'S END."

TA1056PEW

30. 24— 20661

Add New Delhi (Grover) XXX other assignment.

AMERICAN TRAINED AND EQUIPPED CHINESE FORCES ADVANCING SOUTHWARD FROM MYITKYINA ALREADY HAVE INVESTED BHAMO, WITH ITS REMAINING GARRISON OF JAPANESE TROOPS.

ANOTHER CHINESE DIVISION, ALSO PROCEEDING SOUTHWARD FROM MOGAUNG-MYITKYINA AREA, HAS CROSSED THE IRRAWADDY RIVER LYING BETWEEN BHAMO ON THE EAST AND KATHA ON THE WEST AND HAS PUSHED 30 OR MORE MILES BEYOND.

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THE CRITICAL ELBOW OF THE ROUTE FOR THE BURMA ROAD RUNS SOUTHEAST FROM BHAMO, THEN INTERSECTS THE OLD BURMA ROAD RUNNING NORTHEAST FROM MANDALAY THROUGH LASHIO.

MEANWHILE, THE BRITISH 36TH DIVISION, WHICH IS ADVANCING SOUTHWARD ALONG THE IRRAWADDY RIVER ON THE WEST FLANK, HAS ENCOUNTERED STIFF RESISTANCE.

THE BRITISH ASSIGNMENT DOES NOT END WITH THE BURMA ROAD. THEY HAVE AN EYE ON MANDALAY, RANGOON--AND ULTIMATELY SINGAPORE.

PS703PEW

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD CHINESE XXX PATROL ACTION (CORRECT, ELIMINATING LAST BRACKETED GRAPH.)

(DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, DECLARED IN A BROADCAST TODAY THE JAPANESE HAD REACHED THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF YUNGNING (NANNING) AND HAD CAPTURED THE AIRFIELD IN THE WESTERN SUBURBS OF THE

SOUTHWEST KWANGSI CITY.

(THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, DESCRIBED THE CITY AS "THE LAST BASE OF THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN SOUTHWEST CHINA AND AN IMPORTANT STRONGHOLD OF THE CHUNGKING ARMY IN KWANGSI PROVINCE."

(EARLIER DOMEI HAD REPORTED A NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE HAD REACHED PINYANG, DESCRIBED AS A PIVOTAL POINT IN YUNGNING'S OUTER DEFENSES, 32 MILES FROM YUNGNING. IT MADE NO MENTION OF THE HWAIYUANCHEN AIR ATTACKS.)

SB238PEW

CHUNGKING, NOV. 24-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER PINNED CHINA THEATER
LEGION OF MERIT MEDALS ON THREE MEMBERS OF HIS ~~STAFF~~ HEADQUARTERS

XMX TODAY.

THE RECIPIENTS WERE COL. JOSEPH K. DICKEY, 36, WEST POINT GRADUATE, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 4609 EDINA BOULEVARD, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; MAJ. ERNES S. KING, 27, OF DISPUTANTA, VA., ~~BOMBARDIER~~ AND WARRANT OFFICER (JG) SCOTT H. COTTLE, 25, OF BELGRADE, ME.

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XR PREWI 01845 MOOSA 1010A

Add Saipan Tokyo Rose XXX at whis try

OTHER CREWMEN RECEIVING AIR MEDALS INCLUDED THE CO-PILOT, 2ND LIEUT. JOHN R. BURKE, 96 LINDSLEY AVE., NEWARK, N.J.; FLIGHT ENGINEER 2ND LIEUT. HAROLD OCCOMMON (CORRECT), 1242 SOUTH LUMPKIN STREET, ATHENS, GA.; STAFF SGT. HARLEY W. CLARK, 2815 EAST 14TH STREET, DES MOINES, IOWA; STAFF SGT. WILLIAM STARKS, 543 DUNBAR AVE., DUNBAR, W.VA., AND TECHNICAL SGTS. MARCUS M. JOHNSON, COLD SPRING, MINN.; WALTER C. MARVIN, 206 HOLLYHILLS BLVD., ~~S.L.~~ "CONTROL OF OTHER GUNNERS."

Add Saipan B-29 guns (Hayward) XXX other gunners.

BRIG. GEN. HAYWARD HANSELL JR., COMMANDER OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND OF THE GLOBAL 20TH AIR FORCE, DISCLOSED ONE OF THE GREATEST PROBLEMS IN THE B-29 WAS TO COOL THE ENGINES. TOP IMPROVEMENTS ALONG THIS LINE HAVE INCREASED OPERATING EFFICIENCY NOTICEABLY.

THE HEAVY MONSTER--WHICH WHEN FULLY LOADED MIGHT WEIGH 135,000 POUNDS--ALSO PRESENTS A BIG INERTIA PROBLEM. PILOTS AVOID CHANGING THE POWER SETS BECAUSE EACH TIME THEY JOCKET THE THROTTLE THE COST IN GASOLINE TO TRY TO REGRAIN SPE

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CHANGING THE POWER SETS BECAUSE EACH TIME THEY JOCKEY THE THROTTLE THE COST IN GASOLINE TO TRY TO REGRAIN SPEED IS TREMENDOUS.

GG8A2ACW

BY RICHARD C. BERGHOLZ

U.S. AIRBASE, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, NOV. 24-(AP)-NEW ACES WERE ADDED TO THE FIFTH AIR FORCES LIST OF FIGHTER PILOTS TODAY WHEN LIGHTNINGS AND THUNDERBOLTS FENDED OFF THE MOST SERIOUS JAPANESE AIR ATTACK IN WEEKS.

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FLYING ONE OF HIS FIRST MISSIONS SINCE RETURNING FROM THE UNITED STATES ON LEAVE, CAPT. ROBERT W. ASCHENBRENER, OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WIS., BAGGED AT LEAST FOUR JAPANESE PLANES TO RUN HIS SCORE TO

SEVEN AND PLACE HIM IN THE COVETED LIST OF FIGHTER ACES.

HIS FEAT WAS THE MOST OUTSTANDING OF THE DAY.

IN DOGFIGHTS RANGING OVER LEYTE AND PORTIONS OF THE VISAYAS, HARD HITTING AMERICAN FIGHTERS KNOCKED DOWN 35 ENEMY PLANES WHILE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES ACCOUNTED FOR ANOTHER SEVEN.

PLANES FROM THE 49TH FIGHTER GROUP'S BATTLING BLACK SHEEP SQUADRON SET OFF THE FIREWORKS WHEN THEY TORE INTO 40 FIGHTERS IN THE ORMOC AREA.

CAPT.WILLIAM BRIER, OF 4126 UTAH STREET, ST.LOUIS,MO., SQUADRON COMMANDER, CAME OUT OF THIS FIGHT WITH THREE CONFIRMED VICTORIES AND ENOUGH TO MAKE HIM AN ACE WITH A TOTAL SCORE OF SIX.

FIRST LT.JAMES J. O'NEIL, 4127 BURNETT AVE, AMES,IOWA, KNOCKED DOWN TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS TO RUN HIS SCORE TO THREE.

ONE OF THE BOMBERS BAGGED BY AMERICAN FIGHTERS WAS SHOT DOWN BY FLIGHT OFFICER HENRY S.HENNETT (CaT) 620 VINE STREET, PARAGOULD,ARK., WHO FORMERLY FLEW FOR THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE. THIS WAS HIS FIRST KILL IN THIS THEATER.

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ENEMY ATTACKS WERE HEAVY AND SUSTAINED AND IN ATTACKS ON AMERICAN AIRFIELDS THEY DESTROYED A FEW PLANES AGROUND AND DAMAGED OTHERS. AT LEAST ONE LIGHTNING WAS SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT.

BV1034PCW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES,SATURDAY,NOV.25-(AP)-A JAPANESE DESTROYER AND A TRANSPORT WERE SUNK AND 11 FREIGHTERS AND A GUNBOAT DAMAGED IN BOMBING ASSAULTS ON CELEBES AND BORNEO, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED IN A SUPPLEMENTAL COMMUNIQUE TODAY.
HW1045PPW NM

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, NOV.24-(AP)-ADVANCING UNMOLESTED TO WITHIN 600 MILES OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLAND OF HOKKAIDO, WARSHIPS OF THE U.S. NINTH FLEET SHELLED MATSUWA ISLAND TUESDAY, ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.
GREAT FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS WERE OBSERVED DURING THE ATTACK ON THE KURILE ISLAND BASE AND NO AMERICAN SHIP WAS DAMAGED, NIMITZ SAID. JAPANESE BATTERIES ALONG THE FOGBOUND COAST REMAINED SILENT. IT WAS THE THIRD TIME MATSUWA HAS BEEN UNDER NAVAL GUNFIRE. THE LAST PREVIOUS TASK FORCE BOMBARDMENT WAS ON JUNE 12-13, AND WAS A FEINT BEFORE THE LANDING ON SAIPAN JUNE 14.
PM1155PPW NM

SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS, NOV. 24-(AP)-AS THEY DID IN EUROPE, AMERICAN RAIDERS OVER JAPAN ARE RESPECTING RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

TOKYO PHOTOGRAPHS PLAINLY SHOW THE EMPEROR'S PALACE AND GROUNDS. B29 CREWS WERE CAREFULLY BRIEFED TO AVOID HITTING THIS AND OTHER SHRINES.

LT.COL.ROBERT HAYNES, HERMOSA BEACH, CALIF., B29 PILOT PARTICIPATING IN THE FIRST SAIPAN-BASED RAID ON JAPAN, SAID, "WE HAVE BEEN BRIEFED FOR DAYS ON THE TOKYO AREA, BUT WHEN WE MADE THE FIRST ROME RAID WE WERE BRIEFED 15 MINUTES. OUR CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN SAID, 'DON'T HIT THE CHURCH. A CATHOLIC MEMBER OF MY CREW ENTIRELY APPROVED."
WW-JP1241APW NM

AN ALEUTIAN BASE,ALASKA,NOV.24-(AP)-A NAVAL TASK FORCE UNDER REAR ADM.JOHN L.MC CREA, FORMER AIDE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, STOLE DOWN THE KURILES ISLAND CHAIN THE NIGHT OF NOV.11-12 AND BOMBARDED JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS AND THE IMPORTANT FERRYING AIRBASE ON MATSUWA ISLAND.

A SPOKESMAN FOR VICE ADM.FRANK JACK FLETCHER, COMMANDER OF NORTH PACIFIC FORCES, SAID MANY LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED AND EXPLOSIONS WERE OBSERVED CONTINUING AFTER SHELLING HAD CEASED.

JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF THE VOLCANIC ISLAND, 450 MILES NORTH OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLAND OF HAKKAIDO, DID NOT RETURN THE FIRE.

MATSUWA, AN EGG SHAPED VOLCANIC ISLAND RISING TO A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 5,000 FEET, IS FOUR MILES WIDE AND SIX MILES LONG.
FJ808ACW

NOV 25 1944

VERNON, B.C., NOV. 24-(AP)-NEARLY 1,000 SOLDIERS FROM VERNON MILITARY CAMP PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS HERE TONIGHT SHOUTING "DOWN WITH CONSCRIPTION," AND A CAPTAIN FROM THE CAMP WAS REPORTED STRUCK DOWN BY ONE OF THE MARCHERS WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO HALT THE PARADE.

AS THE CANADIAN SOLDIERS STREAMED FOUR ABREAST THROUGH THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES OF THIS INTERIOR BRITISH COLUMBIA TOWN THEY SHOUTED, "CONSCRIPT WEALTH AND INDUSTRY AS WELL AS MANPOWER."

THE PARADE FIRST FORMED IN THE CAMP AND SWELLED AS THE MARCHERS PARADED THROUGH THE LINES OF HUTS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS TOWARD THE TOWN.

AN UNIDENTIFIED CAPTAIN REPORTEDLY WAS STRUCK DOWN BY ONE OF THE MARCHERS WHEN HE AND A LIEUTENANT STRODE INTO THE FRONT RANKS OF THE PARADERS AT A STREET INTERSECTION AND URGED THE SOLDIERS TO "BREAK IT UP."

THE LIEUTENANT WAS JOSTLED TO ONE SIDE AND THE PARADE CONTINUED THROUGH STREETS LINED WITH SILENT CIVILIANS AND A SCATTERING OF SOLDIERS WHO TOOK NO PART IN THE DEMONSTRATION.

THE PARADE IDEA TOOK FORM, IT WAS LEARNED, AFTER THE MEN HEARD BROADCASTS WHICH SAID THAT MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH DIVISION STATIONED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WOULD BE AMONG THE FIRST TO BE SENT OVERSEAS UNDER THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S NEW PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION POLICY.

IN VANCOUVER, MILITARY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED THAT MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF HOME DEFENSE TROOPS IN THE PACIFIC COMMAND ALREADY HAD BEEN STARTED TO DETERMINE THOSE FIT FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE.
RP144AEW

OTTAWA--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CANADIAN X X X THEIR DECISION.
AT WINNIPEG BRIG. R.A. MACFARLANE, WHOSE OPPOSITION TO THE CONTINUANCE OF VOLUNTARY RECRUITING CAUSED HIM TO RESIGN YESTERDAY AS COMMANDER OF MILITARY DISTRICT NO.10 JUST A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE CHANGE IN THE CONSCRIPTION POLICY WAS ANNOUNCED, SAID TODAY 99 PER CENT OF THE ARMY OFFICERS ACROSS CANADA CONSIDER "OVER-ALL CONSCRIPTION THE ONLY WAY TO HANDLE AN ARMY."
HE SAID OTHER DISTRICT COMMANDERS WERE IN "PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS" AGREEMENT WITH HIM.
WM1013PEW

OTTAWA, NOV. 24--(AP)--THE CANADIAN ARMY REPORTED TODAY THAT PVT. JOHN GRANT CONWAY, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. LILLIAN CONWAY, LIVES AT THE BRYANT HOTEL, 54TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, HAD DIED OF WOUNDS, HE WAS A MEMBER OF A WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT. NOV 25 1944

MC 822PEW NOV. 24 CP

UNDATED SWEDEN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EXPULSION

THE SWEDISH CABINET ORDERED THE [redacted] YESTERDAY (THURS) OF THREE FINNS, TWO OF WHOM HAD BEEN ACCUSED OF PRO-NAZI LEANINGS, THE SWEDISH RADIO ANNOUNCED.

AS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THE THREE WERE HENRIK NORMEN, FORMER HELSINKI BANK DIRECTOR, POLICE LIEUTENANT GUNNAR LINDQUIST, AND AUTHOR GERNULF TIGERSTEDT.

THE SWEDISH RADIO SAID OCT. 27, IN REPORTING THAT THE SWEDISH CONTROL COMMISSION HAD ASKED FOR THE DEPORTATION OF NORMEN AND LINDQUIST, SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO DEPORT TO FINLAND ALL FINNISH NATIONAL SOCIALISTS WHO HAD TO FLEE TO SWEDEN.

SA-GWI 68-608PEW

UNDATED TOKYO RAID (110)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE TOKYO RADIO TONIGHT QUOTED A JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE AS ACKNOWLEDGING THE LOSS OF SEVEN JAPANESE PLANES AND RAISING TO FIVE THE NUMBER OF "ENEMY PLANES" CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN IN YESTERDAY'S (FRI) RAID BY AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES ON TOKYO.
THIS WAS THE FIRST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ANY JAPANESE PLANES LOST IN THE B-29 RAID. THE TOKYO CLAIM THAT FIVE "ENEMY PLANES" HAD BEEN DOWNED WAS AT VARIANCE WITH A ANNOUNCEMENT BY 20TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON THAT ALL BUT TWO OF THE U.S. PLANES HAD RETURNED TO THEIR BASE.
THE TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ALSO CLAIMED NINE AMERICAN PLANES HAD BEEN DAMAGED.
RP1202AEW

BROADCAST
SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.24-- A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE TODAY BY NBC CHARACTERIZED THE AMERICAN B-29 SUPERFORTRESS ATTACK ON JAPAN'S MAIN ISLAND AS AN INDISCRIMINATE RAID FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES. IT SAID THE UNITED STATES ANNOUNCED THE ACTION AT 1:56 TOKYO TIME, WHILE THE PLANES WERE STILL OVER THE TARGET, AND BEFORE RESULTS COULD HAVE BEEN REPORTED.
NOV 25 1944

UNDATED OSMENA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AN APPEAL TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE TO AVOID VIOLENCE IN HANDLING ALLEGED COLLABORATIONISTS WITH THE JAPANESE AND TO ALLOW THE LAW TO TAKE ITS REGULAR COURSE WAS DELIVERED TODAY BY SERGIO OSMENA, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH.
OSMENA'S BROADCAST, VIA THE "VOICE OF FREEDEOM, ON LEYTE ISLAND, WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
THE COMMONWEALTH CHIEF EXECUTIVE DIVIDED SUSPECTED COLLABORATIONISTS INTO THREE GROUPS:
ONE, THOSE WHO ENTHUSIASTICALLY JOINED THE JAPANESE AND WHO DESERVED FULL PUNISHMENT AS PROVIDED BY LAW;
TWO, THOSE WHO CONTINUED IN PUBLIC OFFICE TO PROTECT THE FILIPINO PEOPLE AGAINST THE INVADERS;
THREE, THOSE WHO WERE MOVED BY FEAR OF THE JAPANESE.
OSMENA SAID "THE INITIAL MISFORTUNES OF THE AMERICAN AND FILIPINO ARMIES LEFT THE MAJORITY OF 18,000,000 FILIPINOS NO OTHER RECOURSE BUT TO SUBMIT TO DESPOTIC RULE IF THEY WERE TO SURVIVE."
THE FILIPINO PRESIDENT HIGHLY PRAISED THE GUERRILLAS WHO DESPITE GREAT HARDSHIPS "GAVE BATTLE TO THE ENEMY FROM EVERY NOOK AND CORNER OF THE LAND."
DV838PCW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NOV.24, 1944--PUPPET STATE OF SLOVAKIA SIGNS ALLEGIANCE TO THE ROME-BERLIN-TOKYO AXIS. POPE PIUS XII BROADCASTS PRAYER FOR A "PEACE OF CHRISTIANITY." GERMAN PLANES SHELL BRISTOL.
BZ619AEW

30-24 — 20665

AMERICANS BREAK THROUGH HUERTGEN FOREST, LOOSENING NAZI GRIP ON COLOGNE APPROACHES; U. S. FLIERS SMASH 4 MORE JAPANESE TRANSPORTS

GERMANS HIT BACK IN EFFORT TO STEM ALLIED ADVANCES

Americans Reach Edge of Hurtgen Forest, Shell Bastion.

ROBOT FIRE INCREASES

Ninth Battles Outside Koslar, West of Roer; Overruns Bourheim.

Kennedy

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 25.—(AP) The American First army, pushing steadily toward the Cologne plain against furious and undiminished German opposition, had reached the edge of the bloody Hurtgen forest tonight and was under mounting robot-bomb fire from the Nazi defenders of the Ruhr.

The First army's troops fought within a few hundred yards of Groshau and a thousand yards of Kleinhau in the Hurtgen area and brought the town of Hurtgen under artillery fire, but still had not smashed their way completely out of the forest, reports to Supreme Allied headquarters said.

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Yanks Attack Koslar

On the First army's left flank to the north U. S. Ninth army units were engaged in heavy fighting outside Koslar just west of the Roer river, the last big natural barrier before the Rhine.

(A broadcast by the German news agency DNB's chief military commentator said Allied troops had scored a seven-mile advance east of Aachen. If true, this would place the Americans on the east side of the Roer. There was no Allied confirmation, however.)

In this heavy fighting east of Aachen, the greatest battle of the Western front, the Ninth overran Bourheim, two miles southwest of Julich and less than a mile from the Roer, today, while other elements of the First fought from house to house in Weisweiler, seven miles from a second Nazi Roer river strongpoint, Duren.

Far to the south, meanwhile, infantry of the American Seventh army tore through German lines on the north side of the corridor leading eastward to Strasbourg from the Saverne area and drove a new wedge to Weyersheim, eight miles north of Strasbourg and five miles west of the Rhine.

Fall Of Strasbourg Near

Strasbourg itself was virtually cleaned up with 10,000 prisoners in the bag, but the Germans were dug in at approaches to bridges over the Rhine in the city. However, the enemy was falling back in the great Alsace pocket as the Americans advanced through the Vosges mountain passes and the First French army pressed steadily from the south.

In the central sector of the front today, the U. S. Third army gained up to four and a half miles along its 60-mile line, lengthening the strip of German soil in its possession to 20 miles and wiping out a German salient on the Seventh army's north flank.

Good weather permitted airforces to join in the battle for the first time in three days. Thirteen hundred fighters and medium bombers of the Ninth airforce and Second tactical airforce made bombing, strafing and escort sorties on the Rhineland, some of them directed against retreating German columns.

The Seventh army's 44th and 79th infantry division were placed in a strong position to rip into the Germans on the northern side of the Strasbourg corridor when elements of the Third army, which had crossed the Saar, advanced, took Baerendorf and formed a junction with the Seventh army. Both the Third and Seventh armies made their advances against a succession of German counterattacks in which infantry was supported by tanks and artillery.

Cross Nied River

The Third army's 95th division crossed the Nied river against stiff resistance and gained four and a half miles northeastward along the Metz-Saarlautern railroad.

It was reported here, but not confirmed, that two more German-occupied fortresses of the Metz area, Fort Sommy and Fort Blaize, surrendered during the day to Third army elements.

The Seventh army's columns in the upper Vosges penetrated about five miles more through Schirmeck and the Saales pass. In the Belfort region, the French army contained sharp Nazi counterattacks.

In Eastern Holland, the British Second army reached the Maas, 15 miles north of the enemy's river stronghold at Venlo, and was attacking the defenses of Venlo.

Exploiting the Strasbourg breakthrough, the American 44th and 79th Infantry Divisions struck north of the Saverne gap despite continuing tank-supported counter-attacks and moved out along both sides of the Marne-Rhine Canal in the area of Mommenheim, thirteen miles northwest of Strasbourg.

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Rhine-Nied Neck turns southward to Strasbourg, but other routes ahead of the American spearhead lead to Bischweiler and Hagenau, twelve and sixteen miles north of Strasbourg and the Rhine crossings into Karlsruhe. At Mommenheim the Americans were ten miles west of Bischweiler.

The French were battling at close quarters with the Germans who, recovering from the surprise of the Strasbourg break-through, had dug in on the French side of the Rhine bridges and were fighting from pillboxes which the French themselves built before the war.

As the total number of prisoners taken in and around Strasbourg mounted to 5,000, elements of the 79th Division moving on eight miles north of Strasburg came within sight of the Rhine at Weyerscheim and Hoerdt. They were encountering little opposition, a late report said.

Supreme headquarters announced officially that reports yesterday that patrols had crossed the Rhine east of Strasbourg were without foundation.

Nazis Pinned to Rhine

Supreme headquarters had no definite information as to what percentage of the estimated 70,000 Germans pinned against the Rhine by the twin breakthroughs had got across the river.

It was known, however, that the 19th German army, taking advantage of the bad weather which held off Allied air power, was crossing rapidly by every means at its disposal.

The U. S. Seventh and the French First armies were cracking through the thin rearguard the Germans left in the Vosges to protect this withdrawal.

Seizing Bourgh-Bruehe, in the heart of the Saales pass, elements of the Third infantry division were about 26 miles west of the Rhine.

To the south, other forces driving through Ste. Marie pass were about the same distance from the Rhine after capturing Raves and Combrimont. A number of other towns fell to the onrushing armies.

Troops of the French First army in southern Alsace captured Rougemont-Le-Chateau, seven miles northeast of Belfort, after heavy fighting.

In the drive against the retreating German forces, the Allies already were through the main belt of minefields and now were encountering only those left hurriedly by the Germans.

In the heavy fighting east of Aachen, the U. S. Ninth army overran Bourheim, two miles southwest of the Roer river pillar of Julich and were less than a mile from the Roer. It was in this area that the Germans threw in furious counter-blows yesterday.

French in Strasbourg Fight for Bridge Spanning River to Reich.

TIGHTEN ON VOSGES POCKET

British Repulse Counter-blows in Germany—Advance in Venlo Area.

BULLETIN.

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With the United States Third Army, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—American Third Army infantry has made a fresh penetration into Germany, cutting a half mile into the Reich five miles southwest of Merzig.

Fritz

London, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—American Ninth Army troops squeezed in tighter today on Julich—the Roer River bastion twenty-five miles from Cologne—and boosted their eight-day toll of German tanks to 125.

Farther south, First Army men pushed ahead 1,000 yards almost to the edge of gloomy Hurtgen Forest, which has been one of the bloodiest battlegrounds of the war. Other First Army units cleaned out the town of Putzlohn, north of Eschweiler, and fought house to house for Weisweiler. Fighter-bombers hammered at enemy troops and supply lines.

Warplanes helped in the Ninth Army push upon Julich.

The German High Command declared the German defensive battle in this area east of Aachen was nearing a climax. One Berlin broadcast termed the action "the greatest battle of the present war."

To the south, remaining Germans in Strasbourg had been backed into the dock area, and at last advices were clinging to a foothold on the western end of the main Rhine bridge. Supreme headquarters said reports that patrols had crossed the Rhine into Germany had been found to be without basis.

Pincers Closing on Vosges.

The Paris radio said French forces seeking to trap Germans in the Vosges Mountains between Strasbourg and Colmar were only eight miles apart, but there was no confirmation.

Ninth Army infantrymen seized Bourheim, 1,500 yards from the Roer River line and two miles southwest of Julich. They knocked out seven more tanks yesterday, for a total in this offensive of 125—as many as most German armored divisions now have.

Allied planes aided the Ninth Army push hitting German reserves along the Roer Valley during a few hours of clearing weather. Planes also supported American infantry battling northwest of Strasbourg against heavy German opposition.

Two divisions of American infantry broadened the Alsatian corridor and beat off a German counter-attack northwest of the Saverne Gap above Strasbourg.

The Supreme Headquarters communique reported steady progress toward clearing the enemy from the Saales Pass in the Vosges above Colmar, and off the slopes of the commanding, round-topped mountain called the Ballon d'Alsace, north of Belfort.

An admission that German lines in the central Vosges were taken back at several points came from the Berlin radio.

In the Mulhouse region between Colmar and Belfort the Nazis were resisting desperately, with isolated battles raging around a number of towns. The Germans clung to strongpoints and the French advance surged around and past them.

On the central portion of the western front Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's United States Third Army had won a crossing of the rain-swollen Saar, last big barrier to the Rhine, at a point twenty-six miles south of Saarbrucken.

To the north, a three-Army Allied assault team, made up of the American First and Ninth and the British Second, fought on foot-by-foot on the flooded flatlands of the Cologne Plain.

There an Allied staff officer described every creek crossing as almost an amphibious battle on the Western Front.

United States First Army troops fought their way house-by-house into the outskirts of Weisweiler, six and a half miles southwest of Julich, the Roer River stronghold barring the advance to Cologne, twenty-five miles away.

Bourheim, two miles southwest of Julich, was cleared completely of the Germans late yesterday, a front dispatch said.

British Second Army troops, after losing Hoven and yielding some ground below Beeck, north and east of Geilenkirchen, held firmly against waves of counter-attacking enemy troops and a hail of artillery fire, and clung firmly to the high ground overlooking Wurm.

Yanks Use More Tanks.

The German radio said that the Allied attack flared with new intensity today between Geilenkirchen and Julich, with the Americans throwing in heavy new tank formations at Gereonsweiler.

In southeastern Holland the British closing in on the Maas River citadel of Venlo advanced up to 3,000 yards through heavily mined mud flats. Typical of the resistance was one German section that resisted to the last man, who fell dead among his slain comrades.

British Take Maashees

British infantry captured Maashees, on the Maas, 15 miles north of Venlo, and seized the villages of Wanssum and Tienraij below Maashees. The Tommies advanced to within 2,000 yards of Grubbenvorst, 3½ miles north of Venlo.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's troops were fighting their way into the enemy's major perimeter of defenses before Venlo, and only a thin finger of Germans remained on the western bank of the Maas.

FOUR TRANSPORTS SUNK WITH LOSS OF 2,000 JAP TROOPS

Warplanes Smash Fourth Attempt to Reinforce Yamashita's Forces.

YANKS GAIN ON LEYTE

U. S. Seventh Division Drives Along Coastal Road Toward Ormoc.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Sunday, Nov. 26—(AP) Deadly American fighter planes yesterday destroyed a four-transport convoy, carrying an estimated 2,000 Japanese troops, in smashing the fourth major attempt to reinforce Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's hard-pressed troops on Leyte island.

It was the second Japanese effort in two days to run fresh troops to Leyte. Both convoys were destroyed with a loss of 5,500 Nipponese soldiers.

16 Transports Destroyed

American fliers, said today's communique, have sunk a total of 16 reinforcing transports — aggregating 65,000 tons—with 17,000 troops, plus 14 escorting warships.

Bomb-carrying Warhawks and Thunderbolts caught this latest convoy north of Cebu, shortly after it left port and when it was still some distance from Leyte.

Attacking at dusk, the fighters sank three transports of an undisclosed tonnage and left a fourth blazing from stem to stern. All troops and supplies aboard were believed lost.

A headquarters spokesman said no warships were reported as escorting the Cebu convoy, and there was only slight warship support for the troopships lost the previous day. It was unknown, however, whether this indicated that Japan is running short of escort vessels.

Aground, American 7th division troops broke up Japanese night attacks at Palanas, 11 miles south of Ormoc. The 7th is pushing slowly northward along the coastal road toward Ormoc.

Some 30 miles northward, elements of the 24th division cleared the Pinamopoan and Capoocan areas, on Carigara bay, of Japanese who infiltrated there to harass American rear areas.

Ground Situation Static

The ground situation in Leyte's Ormoc corridor was static, the communique said, American Doughboys cleared the Japanese from heights east of Ormoc road, and Yank artillery heavily pounded Japanese artillery positions.

Six more Japanese planes were destroyed during the assaults on the Leyte area.

American fighter planes destroyed three transports and a destroyer escort Friday, with the probable loss of 3,500 Japanese troops, in another fierce assault off Masbate island.

Previously, aircraft had smashed two Japanese reinforcement attempts in Ormoc bay.

American ground troops, who have occupied and pushed through blasted Limon, were assaulting Japanese strongpoints in nearby mountains.

The U. S. 32nd division drove south from Limon against enemy opposition deprived of some 6,000 Nipponese troops which were aboard a convoy destroyed off Masbate island, northwest of Leyte, Friday by Yank airmen.

(The Japanese-controlled Manila radio said 60 American carrier-borne planes hit Manila and nearby Clark field yesterday, and also reported attacks on Lipa and Batangas airdromes on southern Luzon island. The report, unconfirmed, said anti-aircraft guns brought down two of the planes.)

Seventeen Japanese vessels were destroyed or damaged including two destroyers sunk, in Allied air forays reported in yesterday's headquarters communique while 69 enemy planes were destroyed in the air and on the ground. This toll was taken in aerial strikes from Masbate to Celebes island and the Bismarck-Solomons area. The communique listed only four Allied planes lost.

Jap Airfield Bombed

Bombers smashed Japanese airfields and installations with 259 tons of explosives in the air attacks. The heaviest blow was delivered against the Bacolod airdrome on Negros island, west of Leyte, where 146 tons were dropped. One American bomber was lost there.

The American fighter-bomber attack on the enemy convoy off Masbate resulted in two of the three transports being sunk and the third set on fire and beached. The communique said 3,500 of the 6,000 soldiers aboard the vessels were killed, and that the escorting destroyer was sunk with all hands aboard.

Japanese losses from convoys attempting to reinforce their Leyte divisions total at least 15,000 men, the communique said.

The Nipponese made desperate attempts to put their planes over vital American installations on Leyte, losing 42 aircraft—35 shot down in air fights and seven more destroyed by anti-aircraft. Headquarters said "our own losses were very light."

Striking in the Borneo area, Allied planes sank a destroyer in Balabac strait and damaged a 7,500-ton freighter-transport in Brunei bay.

In a surprise attack on Macassar, Celebes Island, Allied bombers destroyed 23 enemy fighters and three bombers on the ground at Mandai airdrome, sank a 6,000-ton freighter in the harbor and damaged a gunboat and nine freighters. Three of the attacking planes were lost.

Yanks Smash Ahead Below Leyte River

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 25 (AP)—A four-ship convoy carrying reinforcements for the embattled Japanese on Leyte Island has been destroyed by American fighter planes and an estimated 3,500 Nipponese were killed or drowned, a communique announced today.

The Leyte-based planes, strafing at mast height and acting as dive-bombers, sank three transports and a destroyer escort, bringing to about 15,000 the number of Nipponese perishing in attempts to reach the island fighting scene.

Destroyer Sunk

In a bombing attack on the Celebes and Borneo an enemy destroyer and a transport were sunk and a gunboat and 11 freighters damaged, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported. Twenty-six Japanese fighters and bombers were destroyed on the ground.

Improved weather conditions quickened the battle tempo and encouraged the Japanese to increased air activity, with the result that 42 enemy planes were shot down, 35 by American planes and seven by anti-aircraft batteries.

Dogfights ranged from eastern Leyte to the near-by Visayan Islands to the west as the Japanese pressed heavy and sustained attacks against American positions and installations. A few American planes were destroyed on their own airfields and others were damaged.

"Our own losses were very light," MacArthur said.

Leyte River Crossed

On the ground the Americans were doing equally well. A communique said that the 32d Infantry Division had crossed the Leyte river below Limon, which fell to the Yanks Wednesday, and was shoving southward. A counterattack by the Japanese 26th Division, "which has now been fully committed southwest of Limon" was repulsed, the communique reported.

The blow at the Japanese relief convoy was struck by Thunderbolt and Warhawk fighter planes off Masbate Island, about 20 miles north of Leyte. Two transports of 11,000 and 2,000 tons were sunk, along with the destroyer, and a third 6,000-ton transport was set ablaze and beached. All hands aboard the destroyer were reported to have perished.

American forces were systematically knocking out enemy strongpoints on Hill 1525 on the American east flank. On the Minoro area, south of Capoocan, Japanese units have been broken up into a series of small groups which are putting up a desperate fight, the communique reported.

In the wide-ranging air battles, Capt. Robert W. Aschenbrenner, of Lac du Flambeau, Wis., downed at least four Japanese to run his score to seven. At least three were credited to Capt. William Drier, of St. Louis, and Lieut. John Pietz, of Valley Stream, Long Island, and Lieut. Kenneth Hart, of Martinez, Cal., got three each.

Taken By Surprise

In the major air action south of the Philippines a flight of bomb-carrying P-38 fighters swept over Macassar in a surprise low-level attack Wednesday. They destroyed 36 Japanese planes on Mandai airdrome, sank a large freighter and a gunboat in the harbor, and damaged nine other cargo ships.

That night the Japanese made one of their heaviest raids on Morotai, United States air-base island 300 miles south of the Philippines. Nine attacking bombers dropped their loads accurately on American installations, causing some damage and casualties. One was shot down.

HATVAN FALLS

TO RED TROOPS

Berlin Admits Conquest Of Eastern Key To Budapest

London, Sunday, Nov. 26 (AP)—The German radio announced last night that Russian troops had pressed Axis forces back in Budapest's southern outskirts on the Danube river island of Csepei, had captured Hatvan, German anchor stronghold 25 miles northeast of the capital, and also conquered nearly all of Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city.

None of these enemy reports was confirmed by Moscow's brief communique, which, however, disclosed that Soviet troops had cut the Budapest-Hatvan highway with the capture of Kerekharaszt, two miles west of Hatvan.

Both Under Siege For Week

Both Hatvan and Miskolc, the latter 85 miles northeast of Budapest, have been under Red army siege for a week. Their fall not only would speed Russian encirclement of the eastern half of Budapest, but also accelerate Soviet attacks along roads leading to Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Axis reports placed the Russian invaders of Csepel Island within seven miles of the town of Csepel, which is on the southern municipal boundary of Budapest and the site of the big Weiss Manfred war plant and many city docks serving the capital. The Budapest radio station also is just north of Csepel, on the part of the island that juts into the city.

Villages Taken, Says Moscow

Moscow's bulletin told of the capture of five villages in Hungary, including Uregcsanalos, eight miles northeast of Miskolc, and Tarnaszentmaria, in the foothills of the Matra Mountains five miles west of besieged Eger. Tarnaszentmaria is only 18 miles from the Slovakian frontier.

Berlin said that Hatvan fell after seven violent Russian tank attacks. Once during the day the Germans threw the Russians out of the strategic town, but finally withdrew their forces west of Hatvan, a late German broadcast said.

Hatvan, described by Berlin as the key to all Axis defenses east of Budapest, is on the Budapest-Miskolc railway. A line leads northward to the Czechoslovakian border, 30 miles away.

1,200 Killed, Russians Say

A midnight Soviet bulletin said that Russian troops killed 1,200 Germans and Hungarians and captured 950 in cutting the Hatvan-Aszod link of the highway to Budapest. The supplementary communique said the severed route was one "of great importance" in enemy efforts to hold the approaches to Budapest.

Aszod is eight miles southwest of captured Kerekharaszt and is only 15 miles from the Danube's banks north of the capital. Likewise, a junction of roads leading to Slovakia and Austria, it is menaced by other Soviet units, who Friday took Bag, one mile to the southeast.

Miskolc was entered by three Russian divisions striking from the south and northeast after a terrific artillery barrage, and Berlin said German and Hungarian troops had nearly completed their evacuation of the seven-way junction only twenty-five miles from the Slovakian frontier.

Due south of Budapest the Germans said other units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukranian Army were within seven miles of the Hungarian capital, pressing the Germans and Hungarian defenders back on the invaded Danube River island of Csepel, site of important Axis war plants.

Red Army shock troops crossed the eastern arm of the Danube in rubber boats and landed on thirty-mile-long Csepel Island,

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whose northern tip juts almost to the center of Budapest. The Russians also built a bridge to the island from the east and have landed at least a division of infantry and tanks, Berlin said.

"It is expected that the Russian division which has landed on Csepel is going to use this island as a springboard for the final assault on Budapest," the German radio said.

"It is thought the Russians intend to collaborate with considerable Communist elements in the suburbs and in the capital itself."

This latter enemy statement appeared to bear out reports from neutral countries that Hungarian workers had been fighting the Germans inside Budapest.

Situation In Western Latvia

In western Latvia the Germans said their isolated divisions, estimated by Premier-Marshal Stalin as over 30, had achieved a defensive success thus far, but that the Russians now were using the formidable total of eight armies against them.

The Berlin news agency DNB quoted Major Martin Sommerfeld, German high command army spokesman, as saying the German bridgehead "has fully served its purpose to draw enemy armies away from East Prussia and to wear them down."

Not Confirmed By Moscow

Moscow has not yet confirmed this great winter offensive which Berlin said was six days old and in which Red army artillery after a brief pause had fired almost 200,000 rounds but failed to secure any decisive Russian gains.

Col. Ernst von Hammer, Berlin military commentator, said Axis troops at Miskolc had been driven out of all save the southwestern fringes of the city of 73,000, which is on the eastern edge of the Bukk Mountain range.

From Miskolc several highways run northward into Slovakia, and Soviet troops battling in that direction formed the southern arm of a pincers closing on Axis troops in easterr Czechoslovakia.

Russians Enter Magyar Town

London, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Russians have entered Miskolc, strategic rail hub and strong point in northeastern Hungary, the German Transocean News Agency said today.

The Germans said the Russians also had driven into Hatvan, another important transport center 28 miles northeast of Budapest, but were thrown out.

Town Being Evacuated

The German broadcast said the Russians penetrated Miskolc, 85 miles northeast of Budapest and 25 miles south of the Czechoslovak frontier, after an attack by three divisions, and that the Germans and Hungarians "almost completely evacuated the town" in the face of the onslaught.

"The defenders of Hatvan answered every attack with a counter-attack" in the bitter battle in Hungary, the broadcast said.

Berlin also declared that eight Russian divisions had made penetrations in a wave of assaults in the Courland region of Latvia.

Sea Escape Blocked

Soviet amphibious forces virtually had blocked any sea escape for 30 German divisions being squeezed against the Baltic by capture of the fortified Estonian island of Saare (Osel).

Saare, only 17 miles across the mouth of the gulf from Latvia, fell yesterday after a two-month struggle, and Red airmen sank four Nazi warships offshore and damaged four others, including a heavy cruiser, Moscow announced.

Gains In Latvia

Berlin declared the Russians had begun a huge new offensive against the German troops pocketed in Latvia, making gains of undisclosed depth along a 50-mile front between Lielauce, 70 miles east of the Baltic port of Liepaja, and Priekule, 20 miles from Liepaja.

Berlin said the Russians were using heavily reinforced tank, plane and artillery forces in an effort to crush the Latvian pocket and release hundreds of thousands of troops for a drive on East Prussia.

The Moscow bulletin said new gains were made by Red army units in eastern Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The Berlin radio acknowledged a German retreat in Slovakia, west of Ungvar.

Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army troops yesterday seized nine localities on the twenty-five-mile front west of Ungvar, Moscow said, and with the capture of Monca, nine miles southwest of Ungvar, were within thirty-five miles of Kassa.

Inside the Hungarian frontier units of Marshal Rodio Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army continued pressure against Miskolc, Hungary's fifth largest city.

Berlin reported that Russian troops, crossing an eastern arm of the Danube below Budapest for a landing on narrow Csepel Island, had advanced four miles and reached Tokol, a town on the western shore of the island seven miles south of the Magyar capital.

Moscow has not confirmed this operation, but yesterday's communique said that Soviet troops fighting at the northern approaches of Budapest had captured the village of Bag, fifteen miles northeast of the capital.

2,000 American Planes Raid Oil Refineries In Germany

London, Nov. 25 (AP)—More than 2,000 American warplanes attacked the German oil center of Merseburg today for the second time in four days, spreading 3,000 tons of explosives on the sprawling Leuna synthetic refinery as well as on important fuel storage facilities at Bingen, 50 miles northwest of the Saar industrial area.

A synthetic oil plant at Lutzkendorf, ten miles north of Merseburg, also was attacked.

Only a dozen or so enemy fighters, including five or six speedy jets, were seen on the Merseburg mission and they promptly took cover in thick clouds over the targets.

So slight was enemy opposition, both from ground guns and planes, that many of the 1,000 Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings of the Eighth and Ninth Air Forces which escorted the armada of more than 1,000 heavy bombers strafed at tree-top level.

14th Attack On Leuna Plant

Preliminary reports said they blew up six locomotives and nine railway cars at Bingen, communications hub for Nazi troops being sent to defend the Saar, now under direct attack from Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army.

On their way home they also shot up 11 locomotives and 16 railway cars, damaged two parked aircraft and destroyed two FW-44 training planes.

This was the 14th attack on the huge Leuna oil plant, which is two miles long and two thirds of a mile wide and normally produced 5,000 tons of oil a month.

It usually is one of the most strongly defended targets in Germany. On November 2 the Nazis sacrificed a record-breaking 134 fighters in combat attempting to protect it. Last Tuesday American pilots picked off 73 more enemy craft in another spectacular dogfight in the area.

RAF Runs Into Flak

Mighty bombers of the RAF ran into dense flak and many Nazi fighters today while attacking the railway yards at Theydt, 12 miles ahead of the front line at Geilenkirchen.

Clouds were so thick over Rheydt, the biggest rail junction in the Geilenkirchen area, that most of the bombing was done by instruments. Some crews said they saw bursts on the main rail line, and one formation went on to bomb the railway station at Erkelenz.

Flak was so thick that 11 out of 12 aircraft in one formation were damaged and one was shot down in flames over the target.

1000 PLANES BOMB LEUNA OIL PLANTS

London, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—More than 1,000 American heavy bombers, accompanied by an equal number of fighter escorts, bombed the Leuna synthetic oil refinery at Merseburg today—the second time in less than a week—with more than 3,000 tons of explosives. The Flying Fortresses and Liberators were accompanied by more than 1,000 Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Lightnings.

The great fleet of bombers and their guards against German interceptors streaked across the Channel through cold skies.

The Leuna plant, with capacity of 50,000 tons of oil a month, was the target of Tuesday's raid of 1,250 Flying Fortresses and Liberators and 1,100 fighters.

United States Strategic Air Force Headquarters said the bombers struck also at oil storage facilities and railroad yards at Bingen, west of Mainz. Mainz lies directly behind the sprawling Saar industrial area, now under attack from the American Third Army.

Planes From Italy Attack

Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force in Italy attacked targets in the Linz and Munich areas in Germany last night.

A small number of planes from Italy also bombed near Innsbruck in Austria.

KWAPINSKI REGIME

Peasant Party's Decision Not to Join Coalition

Mikolajczyk's Peasant Party Spurns Polish Cabinet Place

London, Nov. 25 (AP)—Poland's Peasant party brushed off today a plea for its participation in a new coalition cabinet, raising acute doubts that the tenacious but troubled exiled government could survive the gravest of its many crises.

Plain-spoken, peasant-born Stanislaw Mikolajczyk—long the hope and link for fraternal peace in Poland and for accord between his country and Soviet Russia—led his Peasant party out of the coalition today just a day after he resigned as Prime Minister.

Left To 3-Party Group

The decision left Jan Kwapinski, Socialist Premier Designate, with the task of forming a government from among leaders of his own party and those of the Christian and National Democrats—many of whom have been labeled anti-Russian by Moscow.

Prospects of finding a workable group acceptable to the Soviet Union and to Britain and the United States were dim indeed, but the new Premier plunged into the task immediately with the hope of announcing a Cabinet this week end.

It appeared certain, however, that loss of Mikolajczyk and the Peasant party by the exiled government would strengthen the hand of the rival, Soviet-sponsored Polish National Liberation Committee in its bid for recognition as the administrative authority in liberated Poland.

Had Favored Mikolajczyk

It was this group which twice beckoned to Mikolajcyzk, obviously with the Kremlin's approval, with an invitation to return to liberated Lublin and carry on as its Prime Minister. Each time, he rejected the offer.

Although Polish circles here indignantly repudiated the idea, the possibility remained open that he would accept the offer now to realize his long-cherished dream of returning to his homeland to help in the reconstruction.

Mikolajczyk's resignation was based on his inability to win from the Cabinet an agreement to settle now the Polish-Russian territorial dispute on terms which would give the Soviet Union a frontier roughly along the Curzon Line, with the Poles receiving compensation in the west at the expense of Germany.

Seek Postponement

Meanwhile, if Kwapinski succeeds in forming a new government, its policy is expected to be based on an attempt to postpone final territorial settlements until victory—a policy from which Mikolajczyk shifted only a few months ago under British-American pressure.

The new crisis drew mixed reaction from London Poles. One group, long bitter in their allegation of Soviet "dictation," contended the development would crystallize the issue and force the United States and Britain to take more definite action. Some Poles expressed belief it would mean the collapse of the exiled government. Still others in government circles described themselves as "martyrs" to the cause of Polish independence.

DOUBT DEVELOPS OVER STRENGTH OF

Is Severe Blow.

London, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—Grave doubt developed today that Jan Kwapinski, newly named Premier of the Polish Government in Exile, would be able to form a regime strong enough to overcome the challenge to its authority by the Soviet-sponsored National Liberation Committee. Mr. Kwapinski succeeds Stanislaw Mikolajzyk, who resigned suddenly last night.

Leaders of Poland's Peasant Party, headed by Mr. Mikolajczyk, were authoritatively reported to have decided against joining in any coalition cabinet and their decision was expected to be a severe blow to Mr. Kwapinski.

The new premier was expected to go ahead with his attempts to form a government from members of the Socialist, Christian Democratic and National Democratic parties.

Mr. Mikolajczyk's resignation was a heavy blow to American and British efforts to settle the Russian-Polish dispute.

Acceptable to Both Groups.

He was the one man in the Polish Government in London acceptable to Moscow and the Soviet-recognized Polish Committee of National Liberation at Lublin. Both Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt openly had placed their entire hopes on him in settling the dispute threatening Allied unity.

Kwapinski is a member of a group that has been denounced by Moscow. The Polish President asked Mikolajczyk and members of his cabinet to remain at their posts until the appointment of a new cabinet.

While British circles awaited Kwapinski's first move, there was a feeling here—as expressed by the Laborite London Daily Herald—that "presumably he will refuse to carry on" the negotiations with Russia started by Mikolajczyk.

Moscow radio made no immediate comment on the Polish developments, merely reporting that Mikolajczyk had resigned.

The British press suggested that the crisis within the Polish Cabinet in London, smoldering ever since Mikolajczyk's visit to Moscow at the invitation of Churchill, was brought to a climax by the United States' reluctance to join a three-Power guaranty of the future frontiers of the new Poland.

U. S. Reaffirms Policy.

Washington, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—The United States today reaffirmed its policy of not guaranteeing specific frontiers in Europe.

In connection with the resignation of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk as Premier of Poland, the State Department was asked whether the United States had refused to guarantee Polish frontiers. It replied:

"The specific question of the guaranty of Polish frontiers by this Government was not and could not have been an issue since this Government's tradition-

al policy of not guaranteeing specific frontiers in Europe is well known."

Under-Secretary of State Stettinius also was asked about Mr. Mikolajczyk's resignation. He replied he could not comment on the question of the internal organization of a friendly government. Mr. Stettinius added that the State Department was closely following developments in the Polish situation through its representatives abroad.

British Flyer Killed

London, Nov. 25 (AP)—Wing Commander Charles Sandford Wynne Eyton, 56, who crashed at St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1930 in an attempt to fly the Atlantic, has been killed in France, it was announced today. He was in the RAF.

V-Weapon Buries Many In Wreckage

London, Nov. 25 (AP)—A German V-bomb plummeting into a main street in southern England recently buried women and children beneath the blazing wreckage of two buildings, it was disclosed today. Several passengers in a passing bus were killed. Other bodies were recovered from beneath a car. A municipal office collapsed burying a number of workers.

Another V-bomb falling in southern England recently struck a row of working class houses, reducing one corner to ruin. At one time rescue parties searched the debris for five families.

An American army officer, in shirtsleeves, worked with British crewmen to extricate those trapped. At least five dead were recovered.

Arms Shortage In Germany Indicated

London, Nov. 25 (AP)—German documents captured by the Allies indicate that Hitler's widely spread armies face a shortage of ammunition.

A British Ministry of Economic Warfare spokesman said the Nazi documents, distributed to various German commanders in the East and West, listed types of ammunition and weapons that must be used sparingly.

No Tank Shortage

However, there was no indication of a shortage of tanks or heavy guns and the spokesman warned against any wishful beliefs that the German armies would crack up because of the ammunition situation.

"We know," the spokesman said, "the Germans have no ammunition for training purposes. Documents which have fallen into Allied hands show that the German armies are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis. . . .

Told To Leave Nothing

"According to the documents, German soldiers were instructed to leave nothing behind. They were ordered to take the weapons and ammunition from the bodies of their fallen comrades."

Allied air blows have hampered the transport of German ammunition to the front. The liberation of France and Belgium and parts of Holland and Yugoslavia has reduced ammunition and weapon-producing facilities.

Allied spokesmen estimate the reduction of Germany's war-weapon output at 30 per cent. or more.

Congress Group Reaches Britain

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP)—A seventeen-member Congressional group from the House Military Affairs Committee arrived in London today to begin an inspection of supply areas and the battlefronts. The delegation includes Representative Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut. Representative Matthew J. Merritt, Democrat, of New York, is acting chairman of the group.

Congressmen Abroad For War-Front Survey

London, Nov. 25 (AP)—Seventeen members of the United States House Military Affairs Committee arrived in Britain today.

They will see military establishments in this country and then go to the Continent for a more extensive inspection of battle fronts and military affairs in general.

War Industry In U. S. And Britain Contrasted

Leeds, England, Nov. 25 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, said today a strong grip by the British Government had averted war production troubles here similar to those suffered in the United States.

"The press and many responsible people in industry in America assumed the war was over," he told a press conference.

He said he would rather go out of public life than release men to civilian trades and thereby risk leaving "a single soldier, airman or naval man short of a single weapon."

"If the British Government had not had a pretty good grip," Bevin said, "this clamor for release from the services might have had serious results here a few months ago. Everyone pestered my life out to release people from the army. If we had listened to them—well, Hitler might have beaten us yet."

A. J. GOULD JR. WINS THE DFC FOR HEROISM

U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Nov. 25 (AP)—To Lieut. Alan J. Gould Jr., 23, of New York City, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross "for extraordinary achievement while serving as navigator of a B-17 Flying Fortress during combat bombing attacks over Nazi Europe."

Lieut. Gold, veteran of thirty-five heavy bombardment assaults, is a son of Alan J. Gould, assistant general manager of the Associated Press.

He has participated in attacks against many German centers as well as in support of ground troops in France and Germany.

Lieutenant Gould attended Cornell University and enlisted in the air forces in July, 1942, as a navigation cadet. He received his wings and commission as second lieutenant at Selman Field, La. He also attended the AAF Bombardier School at Roswell, N. M., and the Kingman (Ariz.) Aerial Gunnery School.

Soon after his arrival overseas last June, he was selected for training as a lead navigator of his squadron, and in September was promoted to first lieutenant. He later led the group formations on bombing attacks. He holds the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters.

His wife, Mrs. Peggy Mordt Gould, and 6-month-old son, Alan Erik, live in Port Washington, N. Y.

PEACE UP TO U. S., LLOYD GEORGE SAYS

Our Abandonment of League Called Greatest Mistake After First World War

WANTS REICH DISARMED

Former Prime Minister Holds 'Good Germans' Would Welcome This Move

LLANYSTUMDWY, North Wales, Nov. 25 (AP)—David Lloyd George, Britain's Prime Minister in the first World War and doyen of her elder statesmen in this one, asserted in an interview today that the surest way of preventing a third world war would be "by America's acting differently this time."

In one of his rare press interviews—he has not talked thus for more than two years—Mr. Lloyd George, by his own expression still keen and vigorous, was asked what had been the Allies' greatest mistake in dealing with Germany after the first World War. Rather grimly and without hesitation, he replied:

"America. If they had kept to their bargains instead of backing out and leaving the League of Nations, things would have gone differently."

Sees Changes in United States

With the blunt earnestness of his reply, he suggested that American statesmanship and public opinion would hold a broad international outlook after peace had been made. He held that the United States commitments to a potential world community would perhaps be the great stabilizer.

On his own share in the prosecution of the gigantic war of a generation ago and in the shaping of destinies at Versailles, Mr. Lloyd George, who will be 82 years old next Jan. 17, was brusque and incisive: "If I had my part to do over again, I should do precisely the same—on the assumption that America would stand by her word."

He counseled the complete disarmament of Germany after this war, holding that it would be the only reliable means of exorcising the military spirit. He said that he thought this could be done without arousing mass resentment in Germany, intimating that it would show to what extent the German people had been dragooned into war by their masters. Good Germans, in his view, would welcome absolute disarmament, involuntary or otherwise.

Concerning post-war problems and probabilities generally, Mr. Lloyd George said that he did not wish to venture too far into the twilight haze of prophecy. Although agreeing that great changes were undoubtedly in store for most nations, he withheld comment on possible political, social and economic reorganizations of the future, except for brief reference to portents in his own land.

Praises Beveridge Plan

"There will be a big change in the unemployment situation in Great Britain, thanks to the Sir William Beveridge plan for long social security," he said. "I think this will be adopted rather than the Government's White Paper on social security, which doesn't go far enough."

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George alternate between their farm home in Churt, Surrey, and their new Welsh estate in Ty Newydd, near Criccieth, only a short distance from Mr. Lloyd George's boyhood home. There he and his brother, William, were brought up by their uncle, a village cobbler.

Mr. Lloyd George appears to be very well, despite his bouts in recent years with colds and flu and other bronchial ailments. His color is that of health and his memory seems good, although the general impression over a considerable period is that of revery.

Once a week a doctor calls—not, Mrs. Lloyd George says, because anything is wrong, but simply to keep her husband fit. Daily, unless the weather is too unfavorable, the couple walk about the farm.

Mr. Lloyd George receives relatively few visitors and seldom appears publicly. Recently, however, he was honored at a mayoral luncheon at Caernarvon, where he said:

"Great men sometimes lose the reins and lose their heads. This time, let us hope that they will retain them and that, when victory is assured, they will sit down and reckon what the future is going to be for their own countries as well as for other lands."

Sacha Guitry Quitting Stage

Paris, Nov. 25 (AP)—Sacha Guitry, France's famous playwright and actor who was recently released from a prison camp at Drancy, says he is going to retire from the stage and spend the rest of his life writing books.

The 60-year-old Guitry is in a hospital recuperating from the effects of two months' imprisonment.

"I shall definitely retire from the theater and public life," he said from his hospital bed.

"Jealousy" Cause Of Rumors

He said he felt that jealousy of his exalted position in French drama was at the base of rumors which brought about his seizure.

Much of the anti-Vichy criticism of him centered around one of his books because of its title, "From Jeanne d'Arc to Philippe Petain." It covers 500 years of French history, and his friends said there was very little about Marshal Petain in it.

Says No Warrant Was Used

Guitry asserted he was arrested without warrant and without a basis for accusation.

"I do not want to criticize anybody or anything," he said. "I understand perfectly that we are living in time of revolution."

The author and actor said that on August 23 six men, armed with revolvers and machine guns, took him into custody.

"They were not police and they had no warrant," he said.

"One of my friends—actor Tristan Bernard—whom I had succeeded in freeing from German imprisonment, intervened in my favor, but was told my case had to be examined. As a result of that examination I was liberated."

If Guitry carries through his intention to retire from the stage, it will end one of the most brilliant careers in the French theater since that of Sarah Bernhardt. He has written more than 100 plays and for 40 years had been a favorite actor of the French public.

Guitry visited the United States last in 1927. He produced several plays and films during the German occupation of France.

IDENTITY DISKS SWITCHED

Soldiers' Practice in Europe Alarms Army Authorities

PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP)—The growing Army practice of going into battle wearing someone else's identity disk is giving Army authorities concern. "Switching dogtags" started as a superstition of some soldiers that they were less likely to run into danger if they wore a comrade's disk rather than their own. Many uninjured soldiers, consequently, have erroneously been reported as casualties.

'RED BALL' LINE ENDS

Improved French Railroads Obviate Truck Service

PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP)—The United States Army Transportation Corps announced today that the "red ball" highway system that sped ammunition, food and other supplies from the beachheads to the western fronts for eighty-one days would be discontinued because of improved rail facilities.

The one-way express route, organized three months ago from sections of a network of French roads, permitted trucks to deliver more than 500,000 tons of supplies. The system stretches 700 miles from the coast through Paris to eastern France. The trucks consumed 200,000 gallons of gasoline daily.

Transportation officers said truck outfits were being rushed to points farther east for service between railheads and the fronts.

Veteran Divisions in Line

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 25 (AP)——Headquarters announced today that three seasoned divisions now were in action with the United States Ninth Army northeast of Aachen. They are the "Old Hell on Wheels" Second Armored Division, the Twenty-ninth Infantry Division that won fame on the Normandy beaches, and the Thirtieth Infantry, whose stand at Avranches shook the United States Third Army loose for its blitz through France.

GI Gets Bronze Star For Raid In Blackout

With the Fourth Armored Division, Nov. 25 (AP)—Sergt. Carroll A. Ewing, of South Bend, Ind., was

awarded the Bronze Star for guiding the Fourth Division's eight-tank battalion on a 25-mile blackout march into enemy territory last September.

The citation said: "His meritorious achievement in accurately leading the column in the face of lurking enemy patrols, coupled with the darkness of blackout conditions, resulted in the battalion successfully reaching its objective."

Ewing, 26, has been overseas with the Fourth Division for a year.

Yanks Have Electricity, Thanks To The Germans

Strasbourg, Nov. 25 (AP)—United States and French forces tonight are holding all of Strasbourg except for a 600-yard deep German bridgehead around highway and railway bridges leading across the Rhine to Kehl.

Allied troops in the city have electricity—thanks to the Germans, who are clinging stubbornly to their bridgehead. The huge power plant serving Strasbourg is within the enemy-held area and the Germans haven't turned off the power yet.

Eight German artillery batteries also are in the bridgehead, and they have been lobbing shells into the Allied-held sectors all day.

Americans, French regulars and members of the FFI are rounding up prisoners, 10,000 of whom already have been taken, including 3,000 civilians.

FOE TRIES TO CUT SAVERNE CORRIDOR

Re-Formed Enemy Tank Units Thrown Into Strong Attack Toward Sarrebourg

Wilson

WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY, North of the Saverne Gap, France, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Germans, supported by about twenty Tiger and Panther tanks, were driving southwest in the direction of Sarrebourg today in an audacious attempt to smash across the Saverne Gap corridor.

The attack broke at 10 A.M. over the hill from this Forty-fourth Infantry Division command post, which is about five miles northeast of Sarrebourg.

Snyder

Lieut. Col. Herbert Styder of Cincinnati, Ohio, said anti-tank guns had knocked out seven of the Tigers and Panthers.

It is through the Saverne Gap that Seventh Army forces broke through to Strasbourg.

The assault was begun last night by a Panzer Division that had just left Paderborn, Germany, where it had been newly outfitted. Approximately 3,000 infantrymen were with it.

"For a long time the enemy has been withdrawing tank units and refitting them. We think this is the first one to be thrown back into combat," Colonel Snyder said.

Germans Regain Towns

The German drive has retaken a number of towns, incl[illegible]rattel, Drulinger, Veckersviller, and Eschwiller.

The attack is not being taken lightly.

The first break in the weather since Nov. 20 permitted Twelfth Tactical Air Force Thunderbolts to bomb and strafe the tanks and troop concentrations in what would become a pocket for the enemy, for to the northeast the doughboys have entered Bouxwiller and Imbacheim.

Further to the east, the Seventy-ninth Infantry Division pushed within sight of the Rhine eight miles north of Strasbourg against little opposition at Weyersheim and Hoerdt.

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Resistance in North Weaker

In the northern Vosges, troops of the 100th Infantry Division found a decided lessening of enemy resistance. They took Allarmont, eleven miles northeast of Raon-l'Etape in the Blaise River valley and seized Schirmeck in the Saales pass. The Third Infantry Division advanced east of the Bruche River and captured the road junction of Barenbach.

[Later reports from the front said American troops had pushed through the Saales Pass to reach Urmott while other American units had reached Climont, four miles east of Saales.]

French forces continued mopping-up operations in the vicinity of Mulhouse.

Brushing aside more than fifty Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs, the strongest German Air Force to come over the United States Seventh Army since its invasion of southern France, Thunderbolts and medium bombers knocked out two Rhine River pontoon bridges below Strasbourg and shot up an undetermined number of tanks north of Sarrebourg. The Allied pilots shot down eleven German planes and damaged nine.

Fresh Milk 'Mine'

Alsdorf, Germany, Nov. 24 (AP—Delayed)—This American-occupied German town has been getting its milk supply from a herd of 25 Holstein cows 1,200 feet under the ground.

Coal mining is the chief industry of Alsdorf, but right now the outstanding products of its principal mine are fresh milk, pork, veal and mutton.

The cows, some pigs and sheep were taken underground by the townspeople in late September to protect them from shellfire and bombs and from other Germans who wanted them. The town is still under intermittent shellfire and the animals remain safe and sound inside the mine.

GUNS AND GRENADES MARK BELGIAN RIOT

Police Clash With Brussels Crowd of 8,000 Opposing Pierlot's Government

CASUALTY FIGURES DIFFER

Resistance Leaders Counsel Against Use of Violence, but More Is Feared

Greene

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25 (AP)—Gunfire broke out and hand grenades were thrown today during a street demonstration against Premier Hubert Pierlot's Government.

F. de Many, Belgian resistance leader, said that four civilians had been killed and thirty-eight had been wounded in the clash with state police. The police, however, said that six gendarmes had been injured by fists and sticks—not by gunfire—and that more than twenty demonstrators had been wounded by the gunfire and hand grenades of their own group.

A police spokesman said that all the shots by the police had been fired into the air. He said that the outbreak had started when a demonstrator in an automobile threw a grenade, a policeman threw it back, and it landed in the crowd in front of the Chamber of Deputies.

The three-mile-long procession of demonstrators immediately changed its chant of "Down with Pierlot!" to "Pierlot the assassin!" and a melee began. About fifty shots were fired in thirty seconds. Then the crowd broke and left the wounded on the bloody street.

Most of the crowd went on to the Palais de Sport for a mass meeting. Persons estimated to number 8,000 crowded the hall, with a sprinkling of sober-faced policemen who kept their pistols under their coats.

M. de Many and other resistance leaders instructed the people at the mass meeting to go quietly to their homes when the meeting ended and to avoid further clashes in the tense city. The crowd broke up into small groups as it left the Palais de Sport and scattered without incident. But the police were frank in predicting more trouble later.

A wounded man was carried into the hall while the crowd yelled: "Pierlot the murderer!"

Many persons carried signs demanding butter and coal. Most wore armbands of the resistance movement.

M. Pierlot's Government has been under attack almost since the moment of Belgium's liberation. Previously there have been ominous but orderly demonstrations, notably against the Government's program to disarm citizens who participated in the fight against the Germans.

FOUR ARE KILLED AND 38 WOUNDED IN BRUSSELS RIOT

Belgian State Police Fire on Crowd Demonstrating Against Pierlot Regime.

Greene

Brussels, Nov. 25 (A. P.)—Four civilians were killed today and thirty-eight were wounded in clashes between demonstrators against the government of Premier Hubert Pierlot and the black-helmeted State police, a leader of the Belgian resistance movement announced tonight. This spokesman was F. Demany.

Shooting and fist-fighting broke out at the head of a parade in front of the Chamber of Deputies and M. Pierlot's office in the Rue de la Loi. The Pierlot Government has demanded that all members of the Belgian Resistance groups surrender their weapons, saying that if they desired they might join the regular army individually.

First reports were that eight persons were shot, among them two gendarmes and a Brussels policeman.

Word of the clash spread quickly along the marching line, which probably was three miles long. Although the police had not confirmed that any one was killed, the marchers quickly changed their chant from "Down with Pierlot" to "Pierlot assassin."

Charge Grenades Were Thrown.

Some reports said that three persons were killed, two of them women, and that seven others were badly wounded.

The crowd was marching to a mass meeting at the Palais de Sport and clamoring for Pierlot's resignation when it stormed through police cordons stretched across the street. It had surged to within fifty yards of the Chamber of Deputies when a series of shots rang out.

A spokesman for the demonstrators said they were entirely unarmed, but the police declared the marchers threw hand grenades and touched off the clash.

White-helmeted Belgian gendarmes reluctantly gave way when the demonstrators broke through the first cordon. They quickly reformed farther down the street near the Government buildings.

When the crowds burst through the second cordon and explosions were heard the gendarmes brought their pistols and rifles into action, firing first into the air.

Then they opened up at the legs of the demonstrators. Approximately fifty shots were fired in the clash, which lasted about thirty seconds. Then the demonstrators broke and ran, leaving their fallen comrades on the bloody street.

Meanwhile columns of other demonstrators were marching through the streets of Brussels, converging on the Palais de Sport, the capital city's Madison Square Garden.

The chant, "Pierlot, assassin," swelled to a thunderous crescendo just before the meeting began, with the crowd stamping its feet and shouting for the resignation of the Premier.

It was estimated that 8,000 persons were crowded into the hall, with a sprinkling of sober faced gendarmes armed with pistols concealed under their great coats.

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One wounded man, his legs bound in bloody bandages, was carried into the hall by four comrades amid roars of "Pierlot, murderer."

The demonstrators carried banners with huge crimson letters demanding "butter—coal." Many of them wore uniforms. A few were Belgian Army officers, but most of them wore only the armbands of the Belgian resistance movement.

Police expected further demonstrations tonight and predicted more trouble.

BRITISH GAIN NEAR FAENZA

Assemble Armor On River Back Across From City

Norstad

Rome, Nov. 25 (AP)—British armor and infantry moved up to the east bank of the River Lamone today in preparation for an assault across the stream on the strategic Po Valley town of Faenza after giving the veteran Nazi 26th *Panzer* Division one of the sharpest of the many beatings it has received in Italy.

British Eighth Army units already were in Borgo Durbecco, a suburban village across the swollen river from Faenza. The city, which had a pre-war population of 25,000, is one of the major goals of the British thrust along Highway 9 at the edge of the Po plain. It is 29 miles southeast of Bologna.

Poles Make Sizable Gains

Polish units of the Eighth Army, swinging up south of Faenza, scored considerable gains in overrunning two heights commanding German positions south of the Marzeno river.

More than 300 Germans out of a force that tried to shove the British back into the Cosina were taken prisoner, and the rest were forced to withdraw.

Then one British column drove straight up Highway 9—which runs from the Adriatic coast to Bologna—into the suburb of Borgo Durbecco.

Corleto Reached

Another, planting a roadblock on Highway 9, thrust on about a mile northeast to Corleto, which is four miles east of Faenza.

Meanwhile, the Poles coming up on the south cleared the enemy from all the east bank of the Samogia river up to a point where it joins the Marzeno, then crossed it west of Monte Fortino, which is five and a half miles south of Faenza.

Fifth-Army Front Quiet

In their drive the Poles occupied Monte Chiesuola while other units took Monte Castellaccio, two high positions overlooking ground south of the Marzeno river.

To the west, the Germans sent numerous patrols into the lines of the United States Fifth Army. There were numerous clashes, but little change in the general positions.

It was announced that the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, deployed on the western flank in Italy, had lost more than 125 men killed, wounded or missing since it went into action last August.

BRITISH REACH FAENZA SUBURBS

Rome, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—Armored British patrols have reached a suburb of Faenza and haave forced the Germans to withdraw from their positions along the Cosina River, four miles southeast of the Bologna-Rimini highway town, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Fanning out from the Cosina River bridgehead, one British force cut to the northeast, put a block on Highway 9 and pressed

on, reaching Corleto. A second thrust moved northwest along Highway 9 and reached the Faenza suburb of Borgo Durbecco.

A military spokesman said that this autumn had been the wettest on record in Italy, and that most of the fronts were quagmires.

4,500 Italians Back From Greece

ROME, Nov. 25 (AP)—The first Italian soldiers repatriated from Greece, 4,500 officers and men, have been landed at a port in southern Italy, it was announced today.

Brazilian Losses in Italy 125

BRAZILIAN HEADQUARTERS, in Italy, Nov. 25 (AP)—More than 125 Brazilians have been killed or wounded or are missing since Brazilian forces went into action in Italy last summer. The dead total forty-two. The Brazilian expeditionary Force has been a part of the Fifth Army for three months.

Hansa Torpedoed, Some Believe

Stockholm, Nov. 25 (AP)—The newspaper *Expressen* said today opinion was developing that the Swedish steamer Hansa, which sunk off Gotland yesterday with a loss of almost 100 lives, had been torpedoed.

However, it emphasized that the cause for the disaster was not officially announced and the Swedish press in general took the view that the Hansa struck a drifting mine in the early morning darkness.

Proclaimed War Zone

"In naval and military circles it is said that foreign submarines were observed off Gotland a few days ago," the *Expressen* said.

Germany recently proclaimed the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia a war zone, but Swedish shipping still is delivering cargoes to Finland and to Leningrad, the Stockholm press reported.

The Hansa sinking and Nazi atrocities in northern Norway and Finland have whipped up Swedish public opinion against Germany. The press has demanded steps "which can both be heard and understood in Berlin."

Responsible Swedish opinion, however, was that Sweden could better aid Finland and Norway by continuing present relations with the Nazis.

"The time has now come to reduce Swedish-German diplomatic relations to a minimum, corresponding with the already limited commercial ties with the *Herrenvolk*," *Expressen* said.

Virtual Newspaper War

For the last two weeks a virtual German-Swedish newspaper war has been raging as a result of a series of border incidents in which the Germans were accused of stealing Swedish hay and pursuing fleeing Norwegian refugees into Sweden.

The Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet*, once pro-German in its editorial policy, now is demanding stern action toward the Reich to "regain our rights as an independent state."

16 Arrested In Raids At Palestine Port

Jerusalem, Nov. 25 (AP)—An official statement announced that 16 persons known or suspected to be members of a national military organization were arrested in two raids at the Palestine port of Haifa today.

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(The military organization involved was not identified by name. However, the Stern gang, a group of extreme Jewish nationalists, has been under investigation since the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Minister of State resident in the Middle East, in Cairo, November 6.

(British Palestine police charged that the two men who shot and killed Lord Moyne and his chauffeur were Stern gangsters. Prime Minister Churchill warned the Jews of Palestine and the world in a House of Commons address last week to purge terrorist gangs to protect the future of Zionism.)

200 Arrested In Romania

Bucharest, Nov. 24 (AP—Delayed)—Two hundred Nazi Legionnaire leaders, among them university professors, attorneys, officials and writers, were arrested in Bucharest today and sent to concentration camps.

BALKAN UNION PLAN BACKED

Tito Leaves Way For Bulgaria To Join Federation

Moscow, Nov. 25 (AP)—A Balkan federation of South Slavs, embracing an area much wider than the present Yugoslavia, appeared today to be more than a theoretical topic as Dr. Ivan Subasic, Premier of the exiled Yugoslav Government, returned to Belgrade to help Marshal Tito form a unified government with Soviet Russia's blessing.

Plans drafted previously in Belgrade, under which it is understood that Tito will assume the premiership of a federalized Yugoslavia with Subasic and other ministers in the present royal Government as collaborators, now have the Kremlin's friendly approval. British assent is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Pledge Autonomous Rights

Changes in the constitutional character of Yugoslavia guaranteeing considerable autonomous rights to Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia and other former provinces within a federation are being prepared by Tito's National Liberation movement for the post-war period.

No one well acquainted with the political views of many of Tito's supporters considers that King Peter has a good chance of remaining King of Yugoslavia for very long.

Spared the prolonged dissension that has been Poland's fate, and sharing Czechoslovakia's fortune of being on cordial terms with the major Allies both in the east and west, the new Belgrade Government about to be born may become the most important in Southeastern Europe.

To Link Dissident Races

A federation system, in the eyes of influential Yugoslavs, is a dynamic political apparatus, offering the best possibility in history of bringing together dissident races claiming Slavic origin.

In Tito's National Liberation movement there is widespread belief that a federation of South Slavs should be open to Bulgarians if they wish it.

Frankly, post-war inclusion of Bulgaria in a federation is described as a natural prospect.

Tito himself said the new federated Yugoslavia would establish a close working alliance with a "fraternal Bulgaria," seeking to prevent forever the conflicts of the Balkans. His declaration, quoted from the Bulgarian paper, *Workers' Cause*, was carried at length in the Soviet press today.

Chance To Clean Slate

Tito has given Bulgaria a chance to clean a slate soiled by injustices committed during the occupation of southern Serbia. At present six Bulgarian divisions are fighting alongside the National Liberation army against Nazis withdrawing from the Balkans.

Tito also has taken steps to erase Croat separation, having offered amnesty to troops of that Nazi puppet state if they will join the National Liberation cause and have not perpetrated war crimes personally. It was reported here that 60,000 of these puppet troops already had accepted his offer, leaving barely 20,000 on the Nazi side.

Besides a possible federation with Bulgaria, many of Tito's adherents are looking for other developments in the immediate post-war period.

SAYS TITO FAVORS BULGARIAN TIE-UP

Moscow, Nov. 25 (A. P.)—The Bulgarian newspaper Workers' Cause quoted Marshal Tito today as saying the new federated Yugoslavia would establish a close working alliance with "fraternal Bulgaria" in seeking to prevent Balkan conflicts. The statement, given to the newspaper's Belgrade correspondent, was quoted at length in the Soviet press.

Tito was quoted as saying the new Yugoslavia would consist of the following federated units: Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Bosnia, Montenegro and Herzegovina, with some provinces probably receiving autonomy within a federal unit.

He said that the federation would be headed by a united Government, with each unit having its own national government. Organization in Yugoslavia after the war would be achieved, he asserted, by a constitutional convention to which the people will send duly elected delegates.

"The new federation," the article quoted the Yugoslav leader, "will do its best to establish close co-operation with the neighboring Balkan countries, and first of all with Bulgaria. Such co-operation will guarantee no repetition of Balkan conflicts."

Dr. Ivan Subasic, Premier of the exiled Yugoslav Government, and his delegation left Moscow last night for Yugoslavia, after receiving the Soviet Union's indorsement of an agreement Dr. Subasic made with Marshal Tito for establishing a unified government at Belgrade.

"Constructive Factor"

An official statement said Russia considered a union of the Royal Yugoslav Government and Tito's National Liberation Committee "a positive and constructive factor" in reaching victory and securing a European peace.

Tito is certain to be Premier, while Subasic and virtually all his present Ministers will receive important posts in the new Government, a high Yugoslav source said.

Constitutional changes in the Yugoslav state will be submitted to a vote of the people later, the Yugoslav source said. This was taken to mean that elimination of the monarchy, favored by Tito's Partisans, would not be undertaken during wartime.

VICTORY NEAR, SMUTS SAYS

Premier Asserts South Africans Will Fly in Far East War

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 25 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, military strategist as well as statesman, told South Africans today that "victory is in sight" and "the end cannot be long delayed."

The 74-year-old Premier, opening a "Speedy Victory" Fair, asserted that some South African air force squadrons would be sent to the Far East for the war against Japan and South African industry would be called on to make additional contributions toward prosecution of this phase of the world conflict.

4 Bhama Strong Points Fall

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Nov. 25 (AP)—Chinese troops have seized four more strong points at Bhamo, last major Japanese barrier to the reopening of the Burma road in northern Burma, a communique announced today.

Minor gains were scored on the right flank by the British 36th Division moving down through central Burma, but they had run up against stout opposition.

A stiffening of resistance also was reported in western Burma, where East African forces pushed to within 12½ miles of the enemy base of Kalewa.

Chinese Expand Wedge 'n Bhamo Defenses

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 25 (AP)—Chinese troops have taken four more strongpoints in Bhamo, North Burma stronghold, the Southeast Asia command announced today.

A communique said elements of the 38th Chinese Division enlarged the wedge in the Japanese defenses north of the Bhamo airstrip, while other gains were made in the southern sector of the town.

Bhamo has been encircled for two weeks.

Asks U. S. Arbitrate in India

BOMBAY, India, Nov. 25 (AP).—A suggestion that the United States and Canada provide an arbitration court for settlement of India's Moslem-Hindu political question was made today by Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, former All-India Congress president. He appealed also to Britain to renew efforts to break the deadlock.

NEW JAP DRIVE IS INDICATED

Fighting In China Points At Burma Road Town

Chungking, Nov. 25 (AP)—Active Japanese patrolling was reported today west of Hwaiyuanchen, some 185 miles southeast of Kweiyang, amid indications that the enemy might be planning to drive from three directions on that Kweichow province capital in a strategic position on the Burma road.

The Chinese high command claimed the Japanese were thrown back northwest of Kungsheng, 40 miles northwest of Kweilin, from which some quarters believe the second drive might begin.

The third, if it develops, would be from Paoching, west of Hengyang in Hunan province and some 290 miles northeast of Kweiyang.

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Expects Yungning Thrust

An army spokesman said yesterday the Japanese in Kwangsi province were more likely to push south on Yungning (Nanning) than to swing northwest toward Kweichow. The high command made no mention of further activity in that quarter.

The Japanese plausibly laid claim to the capture of Pinyang, on the Liuchow-Yungning highway less than 50 miles from Yungning, by forces which had slashed halfway through Kwangsi province from Kwangtung.

[Tokyo radio claimed the Japanese now were only seven miles from Yungning and its fall was imminent.]

2 Alternative Routes

Even should Kweiyang be lost, Chungking would not be isolated, since two alternative routes exist to the capital, which lies more than 200 miles north of Kweiyang.

One of these is as good as the route through Kweiyang, and the other curves farther west, and could be made serviceable with comparatively easy improvement.

If the Japanese took Kweiyang they would be in a good position to cripple various hinterland air bases and could conceivably advance on the southwest into Yunnan province, through which the Burma road runs.

Loss Of Rail Town Hinted By Chinese

Chungking, Nov. 25 (AP)—Loss of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad town of Hwaiyuanchen, 50 miles west of fallen Liuchow, to Japanese troops was strongly indicated today with an announcement by the Chinese high command of both Chinese and Japanese patrol actions west of the town.

Yesterday's American air force communique said Hwaiyuanchen had been bombed repeatedly by American planes, but a Chinese army spokesman insisted it was still in Chinese hands.

The high command said the Chinese threw back another enemy force northwest of Kungsheng, 40 miles northwest of Kweilin, from which the Japanese apparently were uncorking another drive on Kweichow province. If this should materialize, it would supplement the main thrust along the railroad from Liuchow and another from Paoching.

Hankow Waterfront, Samah Bay Bombed

Chungking, Nov. 25 (AP)—Liberators of the United States 14th Air Force bombed the Hankow waterfront area and Samah Bay installations on Hainan Island last night, a communique from Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters announced today.

Other planes raided the Hengyang and Paoching airfields, damaging or destroying planes, buildings and supplies.

Japs Admit Damage

A Domei dispatch broadcast from Tokyo said Hankow, China, was attacked by American B-24s and B-25s last night and that "some military installations were slightly damaged."

The report said "considerable damage was caused to non-military installations" in the Japanese-held Yangtze river city.

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Chinese Hail Raid on Tokyo

Chungking, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—The Saipan-based American Superfortress raid on Tokyo yesterday was hailed by the Chinese press today as "the beginning of the battle for Tokyo."

The newspaper Ta Kung Pao said the blow might make the Japanese high command divert more military weight to home defense and relieve pressure against the Chinese mainland.

Nanning Fall Held Near

London, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that Japanese units which occupied Pinyang, in Kwangsi province, now are less than seven miles north of Yungning (Nanning), and its fall was imminent. The broadcast said that since September 14 the Chinese had lost 12,500 killed and 16,100 captured in the Kwangsi province offensive.

B-29 CHIEF SURVEYS BOMBING OF TOKYO

Mission Profitable but 'Not Perfect,' Says Gen. Hansell —One Plane Lost Over City

B-29 HEADQUARTERS ON SAIPAN, the Marianas, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Superfortress men of Saipan today counted their raid on Tokyo a successful first move for an aerial knockout of war industry in the Japanese homeland.

The raid did not come up to expectations so far as results were concerned, but on the whole was profitable, Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansell Jr., base commander, told newspaper men. Clouds prevented some of the B-29's from finding their designated targets, but only four of them failed to find worthwhile objects of attack.

General Hansell said that one of the "dozens" of Superfortresses that participated was brought down by enemy action over Tokyo and another failed to return and was presumed lost from unknown causes.

[Tokyo claimed there were seventy Superfortresses in the raid and that five were brought down and nine damaged.]

Reconnaissance photographs taken a few hours after the attack showed great fires still burning in the central Tokyo area.

The Americans claimed only four enemy fighters shot down for sure but said ten or more others may have been destroyed or damaged. The Japanese admitted losing seven defending planes.

Confident on Future

General Hansell said he was convinced that in future attacks the B-29's could "take care of themselves and do a good job."

Returning American airmen disclosed that a new type of two-engined fighter bore the burden of the Tokyo defense. They said this fighter had terrific speed and was a "slick job all around." Anti-aircraft fire was light, the men said, except in the area of the Imperial Palace.

One of the B-29's came home on two engines and several others limped in on three. Some of them landed at Guam, 150 miles south of here. The round trip from Saipan to Tokyo is about 3,000 miles.

The plane lost over Tokyo was attacked by a Japanese fighter. Either the fighter was out of control or the Japanese pilot knew he was doomed because the plane slammed into the tail of the unlucky B-29 and it crashed into the water east of Japan. Apparently none of the crew got out, General Hansell said.

Reports today said a couple of life rafts, possibly bearing survivors of the missing B-29, had been sighted and a destroyer is investigating.

"I think we caught the Jap flat-footed," General Hansell said, "but for reasons beyond my understanding. I imagine there will be a slight shift in the Fighter Command at Tokyo today.

"By and large, we can only be pleased with the mission as a whole. It wasn't perfect nor as good as we expected. It is a mistake to assume an attitude of overconfidence. Nevertheless I am confident we can take care of ourselves and do a good job."

Tokyo B-29 Raid Held Not Up To Expectations

Twenty-First United States Bomber Command, Saipan, Nov. 25 (AP—Via Navy Radio)—The first Superfortress raid on Tokyo Thursday (United States time) obviously hurt Japan, but even so it didn't come up to expectations, Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansell, Jr., base commander, said today.

The first formations over the enemy capital had clear weather and did a good job, Hansell told a press conference, but later planes ran into a thick cloud cover.

Despite that handicap, Hansell added, only four of the "dozens" of B-29's which participated (Tokyo said there were 70) failed to hit worth-while targets.

Fires Still Burning

Reconnaissance photographs taken several hours after the raid showed fires still burning in the enemy capital and smoke was rising to great heights.

Hansell disclosed that of the two Superforts lost on the raid only one went down in enemy action. The other failed to return and was presumed lost, for reasons unknown.

The plane lost over Tokyo was attacked by a Japanese Tony (fighter). Either the Tony was out of control or the Japanese pilot knew he was doomed, because the plane slammed into the tail of the unlucky B-29 and it crashed into the water east of Japan. Apparently none of the crew got out, Hansell said.

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Reports today said a couple of life rafts, possibly bearing survivors of the missing B-29, had been sighted and a destroyer was investigating.

Hansell declined to estimate the number of enemy planes brought down because crew reports were necessarily confused and hard to assess, but at least four Japanese aircraft were known to have been bagged and ten or more others might have been shot down or damaged.

"I think we caught the Jap flat-footed," Hansell said, "but for reasons beyond my understanding. I imagine there will be a slight shift in the fighter command at Tokyo today."

Some Land in Guam

One of the B-29's came back to Saipan on only two of its four engines and several landed with only three working. Others came down at Guam, 150 miles south of here. The Guam landings were not explained. Guam is even farther from Tokyo than Saipan. The round trip from here to Tokyo is about 3,000 miles.

"By the large," Hansell said, "we can only be pleased with the mission as a whole. It wasn't perfect nor as good as we expected. It is a mistake to assume an attitude of overconfidence. Nevertheless I am confident we can take care of ourselves and do a good job."

The Superfort raid, widely hailed as the beginning of a campaign to knock out Japan's war plants, was the first on Tokyo since April 18, 1942, when carrier-based B-25's under command of Lieut. Gen. James Doolittle raked the enemy capital.

Homes For B-29 Flyers Erected In Canefields

United States 21st Bomber Command, Saipan, Nov. 25 (Via Navy Radio) (AP)—When a large force of American Superfortresses took off for the Tokyo raid from Saipan Island for the first time they were cheered by several thousand enlisted men who, within three months, had fashioned a home for themselves and the flight crews in stinking, fly-infested Japanese canefields.

The home-making of the 21st Bomber Command started in mid-August when two service units pitched their pup tents in the mud as tropical rain beat down on them. The ground echelons of other service units, combat units and headquarters units followed them in.

Airdrome Started First

Two months earlier aviation engineers had started the building of a Superfortress airdrome.

Nineteen days before flight echelons were due Col. Byron E. Brugge, of Tampa, Fla., asked the headquarters personnel to build 19 Quonsett huts. They were finished within 19 days.

American ingenuity overcame many difficulties. Staff Sergeant Constantine Ellis, of Clear Lake, S. D., made a wind-driven washing machine from parts of a wrecked Japanese bomber.

Baltimorean Makes Oven

Enlisted men of two mobile repair units utilized Japanese railway freight cars and assorted battlefield scrap iron parts from disabled army amphtracs to build movable motor mounts for servicing B-29s.

Salvaging a Japanese motor wiring shaft and the mountings, Corporal Luther H. Burley, of Tacoma, Wash., built a circular buzzsaw for a carpenter shop operated by Staff Sergeant Howard L. Barton, of Luverne, Iowa.

Mess Sergeant Frederick Johnson, of 620 North Brice st., Baltimore, Md., made an oven out of scrap Japanese materials.

Superfortress Attack on Tokyo Preceded By Diversionary Bombing of the Bonins

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 25 (AP)—Japanese bases in the Bonin Islands—along the B-29 route from Saipan to Tokyo—were heavily hit by Seventh United States Air Force bombers both before and after the Superfortresses had made their first strike against the Japanese capital, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed today.

In a communiqué the admiral also reported that a Japanese reconnaissance plane, snooping over Saipan yesterday as the B-29's were returning from their attack on war industries in Tokyo, had been shot down by an Army fighter pilot.

The Seventh Air Force bombers struck Chichi and Haha islands shipping and dock installations in the Bonins Wednesday. Chichi was the target of another strike Friday.

Liberator bombers attacked Marcus Island Friday. They hit that small outpost 1,000 miles southeast of Tokyo while the "Superforts" were on their way back from the Japanese capital.

The communiqué reported a two-day series of hard-hitting strikes by Marine and Army fighter-bombers on the Pala Islands, in the western Carolines and against Yap. These raids were carried out Wednesday and Friday. Targets included Arakabesan and Babelthuap, in the Palaus.

ARTIFICIAL SMOKE AIDS U. S. LANDINGS

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 25—(AP) Artificial smoke now helps to shield American landing forces against enemy air attacks and enemy gunfire from shore, the Navy disclosed today.

It has served primarily in the Pacific as a shield for anchored ships under night aerial attack and also has protected them from shore based artillery. It has screened assault parties during landings and has helped to keep minesweeping operations hidden from the enemy, a fleet press announcement said.

More commonly, artificial smoke is used in maneuvers at sea. Originally it was brought into use mainly for its value in concealing surface ships against enemy war vessels and planes.

After months of experimentation, it was used in amphibious operations for the first time at Saipan. There it met with "considerable success," the announcement said. During 20 successive night attacks there by Japanese bombers and fighters not a single enemy plane could penetrate the artificial smoke blanket to bomb accurately the American transports and auxiliary craft below.

One Japanese plane dived through the smoke screen but crashed, the fleet statement said. It added that artificial smoke probably would play an increasingly important part in helping American forces to probe deeper into Japanese territory.

3,000-Foot Gun Base

At An Artillery Post In Leyte Mountains, P. I., Nov. 24 (AP—Delayed)—Through storms, mud and jungle an American artillery unit has moved its big guns atop a 3,000-foot ridge of Leyte's mountainous backbone in one of the most amazing feats of the Philippine campaign.

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From its new vantage point atop the mist-wrapped mountains the artillerymen are dropping heavy shells on the Japanese across the mountains in the Ormoc pocket.

Their fire is devastating. The second salvo fired landed squarely on the target at the guns' maximum range.

"When I walked up here for the first time, if anyone had told me I would have a battery here I would have told them they were crazy," said Lieut. Col. S. K. Yarbrough, of Gunterville, Ala.

Sprague Finds Publicity For Air Aces Is Harmful

Admiral Sees Teamwork Hurt; Stars Don't Last Long

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 25 (AP).—Rear Admiral Thomas L. Sprague believes publicity for aviation's aces "disrupts teamwork" and leads to "a decay of morale."

Admiral Sprague, who commanded a force of sixteen escort carriers in the second battle of the Philippine Sea, told a press conference: "Very few aces are still alive. Sooner or later that fellow (an ace) is going to get shot down."

"The thing about aviation," he said, "particularly naval aviation, that is important is the team spirit. Everybody is a member of the team. Aviators don't last long after they get famous. One airplane is sure to be shot down. The Germans do it, the Japanese do it and we do it."

B-29 Scores Probable Hit On Jap Vessel

New York, Nov. 25 (AP)—One of the B-29's on the Tokyo raid had to pick a substitute target 40 miles south of Tokyo when engine trouble developed, and scored a probable hit on a merchant vessel from 30,000 feet altitude, it was disclosed today in a network pool broadcast from Guam by NBC.

By Associated Press.

A Japanese imperial communique claimed today that raiding Japanese planes sank two United States transports and damaged another transport and a destroyer in Leyte Gulf of the Philippines. (The report is wholly unconfirmed by Allied sources.)

The communique, broadcast by Tokyo radio and recorded by the FCC, said that seventeen aircraft failed to return from this and other raids on Leyte and Morotai Island Wednesday and Thursday.

Foe Reports New Raid On Manila

San Francisco, Nov. 25 (AP)—American carrier-borne planes returned to the attack on Manila today, the Japanese-controlled Manila radio reported.

About 60 planes raided Manila and nearby Clark Field, the radio said in a broadcast recorded here. The report was without American confirmation, but Manila or Tokyo radios have always been first to report new air strikes at the heart of the Philippines.

Raiders also swept over the Lipa and Batangas airfields on southern

Luzon Island, the broadcast said.

The radio asserted Japanese interceptors met the carrier planes and eyewitnesses in Manila "saw two enemy bombers shot down by accurate Nippon anti-aircraft fires."

Carrier planes first struck at shipping in Manila Bay, which American pilots have previously reported has been turned into a shipping graveyard.

No Need To Fear Future Raids, Jap People Told

San Francisco, Nov. 25 (AP)—Kenichi Kumagai, Japan's assistant air-raid defense chief, the Tokyo radio said today, assured the Japanese people they have nothing to be afraid of in air raids yet to come.

"If we continue to act in this tempo," the radio, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted him as saying, "there is not the least need for fear in future raids."

The B-29 attack yesterday, he said, was less a real raid than "a bombing raid for the purpose of reconnaissance." (In another broadcast Domei, the Japanese news agency, called it a "propaganda attack.").

Sees Increased War Output

Kumagai declared yesterday's raid would mean increased war production, because it had "heightened the anger of the industrial soldier."

Domei said that the B-29s maintained high altitudes "of 6,000 to 10,000 meters" and carried only a "light load of small-caliber missiles and incendiary bombs" because of fear of the Japanese "interceptors and anti-aircraft batteries."

Tokyo radio last night broadcast an imperial communique claiming that five of the raiders were shot down and nine others damaged, and dismissed the attack as ineffective, because, it said, the Superfortresses carried only light bombloads and dropped them wide of their intended targets.

Claim Little Damage

"Practically no damage was suffered by important installations," the broadcast said in an indirect admission that major targets were hit.

(Substantial bomb tonnages were dropped upon selected targets in the industrial area, the 20th Air Force headquarters in Washington reported).

"Daily practices and preparation of the mind" prevented panic, the broadcast added.

Safety devices found on a B-29, which the Tokyo radio said was salvaged "almost intact" after a recent raid, illustrated the "cowardice" of American aviators, a third broadcast said.

ARGENTINES EXPLAIN MOVE

Pre-Military Training Program Termed Health Measure

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 25 (AP)—The War Ministry, aiming to dispel what it called "misleading interpretations" of the pre-military training program announced last week, issued a six-page statement today saying the program was intended only as a defense measure in improving the physical health of individuals.

The announcement, made through the press secretariat, said the new regulation sought solution of the problem of an alarming percentage of citizens' being unfit for military service.

Also in the field of relations with the press, authorities in Buenos Aires Province tonight ordered the newspaper Liberal, of Balcarce, closed for publishing an editorial entitled "We Want to be Free."

SOLDIER FIGHT DUE TOMORROW

Overseas Service Debate I

Scheduled At Ottawa

Ottawa, Nov. 25 (AP)—Canada's red-hot overseas conscription issue is due to come to a new crisis Monday when the House of Commons debates a motion to "aid the Government in its policy of maintaining a vigorous war effort."

The question was not settled by this week's order-in-council permitting employment in foreign service of drafted men, who heretofore have been subject only to duty in Canada.

The newspaper *Le Soleil*, in Quebec, center of resistance to the conscription movement, said today that "with few exceptions French-speaking members of the House of Commons will vote against the King Government if the Prime Minister moves his confidence motion."

King Places Motion

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King placed a motion on the House of Commons order paper today providing for adjournment of the present emergency session until January 31 as soon as the conscription discussion is ended. He has said the life of the present Parliament will end April 17 in any case.

The depth of the dissent over conscription, however, could force an earlier dissolution and a general election.

While the present state of flux makes party lines in the House of Commons indefinite, the latest previous standing gave an overwhelming majority to King's Liberal party, with 161 members compared with 39 for the Progressive-Conservatives, next most numerous, and a total opposition of 73.

Shift Announced

Since then, four Liberal members have announced their shift to the opposition, but since the opposition is divided on conscription, it would require a tremendous changeover among the Liberals themselves to unseat the King Government.

One of these was Wilfred LaCroix, member from Quebec, who shouted in French during yesterday's session that the King Government's new policy for conscription was "treason" to Quebec province. He used the French word "*trahison*."

LaCroix said French-speaking members of the Cabinet had not kept their promise to the people of Quebec in allowing the Government to authorize overseas service for drafted men.

Soldiers Parade

The overseas conscription issue was not confined to Parliament.

Nearly 1,000 soldiers paraded last night through the streets of Vernon, B. C., and an unidentified captain was knocked down when he tried to stop the marchers, who shouted "down with conscription," and "conscript wealth and industry as well as manpower."

Defense headquarters declined comment today and indicated it was regarded as a local matter. It was understood, however, that discipline was being tightened in camps throughout Canada where draftees are stationed.

In Chicoutimi, Que., Friday a Union Jack was torn from its staff during a half-hour demonstration by several hundrerd youths.

1000 CANADIAN SOLDIERS STAGE DRAFT PROTEST

Parade From Home Army's Camp, Shouting 'Down With Conscription!'

CABINET CRISIS HAS EASED

Quebec Is Relatively Quiet as Premier Duplessis Asks Respect for Law.

Ottawa, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—Canadian home defense soldiers billeted in British Columbia paraded in defiant protest last night after Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King staked the life of his government on his new policy of partial conscription for overseas service. The policy already had precipitated violent demonstrations and political defections in Quebec.

Nearly 1,000 soldiers from the military camp near Vernon, paraded through the streets of the town shouting "Down with conscription," and a captain was reported struck down by the marchers when he attempted to halt them.

Forming spontaneously at the camp after broadcasts which said members of the Sixth Division stationed there would be among the first to be sent overseas, the parade swelled as the marchers streamed four abreast past the administration buildings and toward the town.

Civilians Line Streets.

The marchers also reportedly brushed aside a lieutenant with the captain, shouting: "Conscript wealth and industry as well as man power." The streets were lined with silent civilians and a scattering of soldiers who took no part in the demonstration.

Quebec was relatively quiet yesterday as Provincial Premier Maurice Duplessis in the face of earlier disturbances by draft-age youths called for respect for the laws of the country and appealed to the people of the Province to work for national unity in considering the point of view of the other side.

Prime Minister King announced that he would open a debate in Parliament Monday on a vote of confidence motion, and he appeared to have won control of the Cabinet end of the crisis at least for the weekend.

He told the House of Commons that he had received the resignation of Air Minister C. G. Power in protest against the conscription policy, but he said he did not wish to recommend its acceptance to the Governor-General until he had considered the matter further.

Maurice Bourget, Liberal from Levis, Que., last night joined three other Quebec members who left the Government benches over the issue, but a wholesale defection of the sixty-odd members apparently was temporarily forestalled.

Defense Minister Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton told Commons that the first 10,000 troops to be sent overseas in December and January under the new Government ruling would be made up of 7,500 fully trained infantrymen and 2,500 well advanced in training. This group was to come from the drafted home army which heretofore could not be used outside the Western Hemisphere except on a voluntary basis.

In Vancouver, military authorities announced that medical examination of home defense troops in the Pacific command already had been started to determine those fit for overseas service.

At Winnipeg, Brig. R. A. Macfarlane, who opposed continuance of voluntary recruiting and resigned as commander of military district 10 only a few hours before the Government announced the change in policy, said that 99 per cent of Canadian Army officers consider "over-all conscription the only way to handle an army."

Canada Expunges Talk Of Treason

Ottawa, Nov. 25 (AP)—A dissident member's charge of treason to Quebec, flung at the Government yesterday in the heat of debate in Commons over conscription for war overseas, has been expunged from the record.

Wilfrid LaCroix, member from Quebec, uttered the words at a session so noisy that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, whose policies were under attack, said he had been unable to follow the argument.

Leaves Government Ranks

LaCroix, speaking in French, used the word "trahison"—treason or betrayal—in announcing his withdrawal from the Government ranks to the opposition.

Furnished with a copy of his remarks, King moved that they be expunged, asserting LaCroix had referred to the Government policy in favor of partial conscription for overseas service as "treason" to Quebec and had made it appear as if the Government had betrayed someone.

To maintain the dignity of the House, the Prime Minister said both LaCroix's remarks and his own in reference to them should be expunged.

Speaker J. A. Glen agreed and said no publicity of any kind should be given them by the press, and remarked that while LaCroix was speaking he was unable to inform the member he was using offensive words.

Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative House leader, said the words objected to might already have appeared in some publications and others appearing later would be penalized, but Glen replied that the House could not help what already had been printed.

WAR REFUGEES TELL OF NAZI ATROCITIES

U. S. Board Releases Eyewitness Accounts Of Horrors

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—The War Refugee Board—three members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet—sponsored today a 25,000-word detailed report of bestial cruelty and murder by the million in German extermination camps.

Said the board, comprising Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Secretary of War Stimson:

"The board has every reason to believe that these reports present a true picture of the frightful happenings in these camps. It is making the reports public in the firm conviction that they should be read and understood by all Americans."

Eyewitness Accounts

The report consisted of two eyewitness accounts of life in the Nazi camps at Auschwitz and Birkenau in southwestern Poland, prepared independently, but almost precisely parallel.

Each included an estimate that more than a million and a half Jews from various European countries were gassed and their bodies cremated at Birkenau alone between April, 1942, and April, 1944.

One, by two young Slovakian Jews who for two years had clerical posts in the camp through which they could keep fairly close track of events, set the figure at 1,765,000. The second account was by a non-Jewish Polish major. All three escaped. For their protection, their names were withheld by the board which said in an accompanying statement:

"It is a fact beyond denial that the Germans have deliberately and systematically murdered millions of innocent civilians—Jews and Christians alike—all over Europe.

"This campaign of terror and brutality, which is unprecedented in all history and which even now continues unabated, is part of the German plan to subjugate the free people of the world."

The board, of which John W. Pehle is executive director, is responsible for carrying out the policy of the Federal Government for rescue of the victims of enemy oppression.

Throughout the more detailed story of the two Jews appeared such gruesome statistics as these: "Conservative estimate" that 65,000 to 70,000 of 80,000 persons received at the camp were gassed; "lowest estimate," 30,000 gassed out of another group; one month's gassings 90,000; total capacity of crematoria, 6,000 a day, but for a period it was overloaded and bodies burned in great open pits.

Excerpts From Reports

Taken from the reports are these excerpts and paraphrases:

"The mere fact of neglecting to give information on the whereabouts of a prisoner, not to speak of extending help, is punished by death. . . . If the escapee is caught alive, he is hanged in the presence of the whole camp; but if he is found dead, his body—wherever it may have been located—is brought back to camp . . . and seated at the entrance gate, a small notice clasped in his hands, reading 'Here I am.'"

Camp buildings are divided into little cubicles, each occupied by three persons, each cubicle "too narrow for a man to lie stretched out and not high enough for him to sit upright.

Mortality High

"Working conditions were inconceivably hard, so that the majority of us, weakened by starvation and the inedible food, could not stand it. The mortality was so high that every day our group of 200 had 30

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to 35 dead. Many were simply beaten to death by the overseers—the 'capos'—during work, without the slightest provocation."

Later a "sick building" was set up.

"Actually this building was nothing else than an assembly center for death candidates. All prisoners incapable of working were sent there. There was no question of any medical attention or care.

"At the same time, the so-called 'selections' were introduced. Twice weekly, Mondays and Thursdays, the camp doctor indicated the number of prisoners who were to be gassed and then burned. These 'selectees' were loaded into trucks and brought to the birch forest. Those still alive upon arrival were gassed in a big barrack erected near the trench used for burning the bodies."

Typical of the descriptions given of the fate of individual groups are these:

Frenchmen Named

"Two thousand Frenchmen (Aryans) Communists and other political prisoners, among them the brother of Thorez and the young brother of Leon Blum. The latter was atrociously tortured, then gassed and burned. . . .

"Large family convoys arrived from various European countries and were at once directed to the birch wood. The special squad ('sonderkommando') employed for gassing and burning worked in day and night shifts. Hundreds of thousands of Jews were gassed during this period.

"The men (themselves prisoners) belonging to the 'special squad' lived separately. On account of the dreadful smell spread by them, people had but little contact with them. Besides they were always filthy, destitute, half wild and extraordinarily brutal and ruthless.

Killed Companions

"It was not uncommon to see one of them kill another. This was considered by the others a sensation, a change.

"At the end of February, 1943, a new modern crematoria and gassing plant was inaugurated at Birkenau. The large ditch was filled in, the ground levelled and the ashes used as before for fertilizer at the farm labor camp of Hermense."

Next to the furnace room was a large "reception hall" arranged to give the impression of the antechamber of a bathing establishment.

Holds 2,000 People

"It holds 2,000 people and apparently there is a similar waiting room on the floor below. From there a door and a few steps lead down into the very long and narrow gas chamber. The walls of this chamber are also camouflaged with simulated entries to shower rooms to mislead the victims.

"The room is fitted with three traps which can be hermetically closed from the outside. A track leads from the gas chamber through the furnace room. The gassing takes place as follows:

"The unfortunate victims are brought into the hall, where they are told to undress. To complete the fiction that they are going to bathe, each person receives a towel and a small piece of soap, issued by two men clad in white coats. Then they are crowded into the gas chamber in such numbers that there is, of course, only standing room.

Doors Are Closed

"To compress this crowd into the narrow space, shots are often fired to induce those already at the far end to huddle still closer together. When everybody is inside, the heavy doors are closed. Then there is a short pause, presumably to allow the room temperature to rise to a certain level, after which SS men with gas masks climb on the roof, open the traps and shake down a preparation in powder form out of tin cans labeled 'Cyklon—for use against vermin,' which is manufactured by a Hamburg concern. It is presumed that this is a 'cyanide' mixture of some sort which turns into gas at a certain temperature.

"After 3 minutes everyone in the chamber is dead."

The bodies are then taken out and burned.

"On principle, only Jews are gassed; Aryans very seldom, as they are usually given 'special treatment' by shooting.

"Guests" Watch Gassing

"Prominent guests from Berlin were present at the inauguration of the first crematorium in March, 1943. The 'program' consisted of the gassing and burning of 8,000 Cracow Jews. The guests, both officers and civilians, were extremely satisfied with the results, and the special peephole fitted into the door of the gas chambr was in constant use."

There is a "block recorder" who keeps the prisoners' files.

"His work is one of great responsibility and he has to keep his ledgers with painful exactitude as the index cards only indicate the number and not the name of the prisoners; errors are fatal.

"For instance, if the recorder has noted down a death by mistake, and that often occurs with the unusually high mortality—the discrepancy is simply straightened out by killing the bearer of the corresponding number."

The report by the Polish major asserted that prisoners were used for experiments in sterilizing by X-ray, in artificial insemination of women, as well as blood transfusions.

PEACE AUTHORITY DELAY IS URGED

Senator Would Postpone Defining Delegates' Powers

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—Senator Connally (D., Texas) proposed today that Congress delay defining the powers of an American delegate until the Senate approves an enabling treaty for a projected world security organization. Two prominent Republicans backed him up.

The Texan, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters he thought Congress could and must "write its own ticket on the extent of authority to be given this nation's representative in a world council." But he said it should not imperil by controversy over this question the peace-keeping structure for which the foundations were laid at the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

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Connally's Viewpoint

"We can set up the powers of the American delegate in separate legislation after we have approved the general plan for a security organization," Connally said. "That is the way it should be done. Congress can say exactly how much authority, if any at all such a delegate could have to order American military forces into action to prevent or repel aggression."

This question of authority has developed as one of the most controversial likely to be encountered by Congress in authorizing American participation in an international organization. It played a part in the recent political campaign, with President Roosevelt advocating wide latitude for such a delegate, within the framework of constitutional procesess.

In separate interviews, Senators Austin (R., Vt.) and Ball (R., Minn.) agreed with Connally that the issue should be settled by separate legislation, apart from consideration of the treaty all expect to grow out of a first-rank conference of all of the United Nations some time early next year.

Could Find Way

Austin said it ought not to be difficult for Congress to find a way for the American delegate to act quickly, without turning over to him Congress' right to declare war, or placing him in a position where he could act so that only a formal declaration of war would result.

"The point is," he said, "that this delegate must be made wholly responsible to his Government. He should have Cabinet rank—possibly the Secretary of State could be named as the delegate. He must always move with the majority support of his Government behind him. I would never vote to set up a delegate with dictatorial powers to do as he chooses."

The Vermont Senator pointed out that the President now has power to order American military forces into action without prior Congressional approval. Both Republican and Democratic Presidents in the past have made such moves as punitive measures or for preservation of order, as in the marines' intervention in Nicaragua and the army expedition into Mexico after depredations by the bandit Villa. It was Austin's idea, he said, that this Presidential authority should be defined clearly by the Congress.

Economic Sanctions Doubted

On the other hand, he said there seemed grave doubts that the President, or any agent such as the delegate to the international council, could order economic sanctions against a potential aggressor without some sort of commitment by the legislative body. This field also must be defined clearly, he insisted.

Ball said it seemed fundamental that Congress should delay any attempt to fix the powers of the delegate until after it decided whether the United States was going to join the world organization.

But he added that he realized as a practical matter that these powers are going to be subjected to extensive discussion when the treaty is laid before the Senate.

"Reservations to the treaty are almost certain to be offered," he said. "A number of people are going to want to tie down this authority before they agree to vote on the treaty. We can only hope that no reservations are adopted that will hamstring the international organization setup."

House Group Seeking Voice In Making Peace

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—A Congressional group set out today on an uphill fight: To win for the House of Representatives a voice in making the coming peace.

Representative Walter (D., Pa.) called a meeting of a House Judiciary subcommittee for Monday to consider a constitutional amendment making future treaties subject to ratification by a simple majority vote in both branches of Congress.

He said he was certain the resolution would be approved and expressed confidence it would get through the Senate in time to be submitted to State Legislatures for ratification early next year.

Senate Snag Seen

Other members expressed the belief, however, that the amendment is in for trouble in the Senate, even should it win House approval. Treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and the House doesn't have a thing to say about it.

Subcommittee members said they wanted to get the amendment through Congress before it adjourns in December so that States can pass on the proposal during their regular legislative sessions next year. Forty-five State legislatures meet in 1945. Three fourths of the States must ratify a constitutional amendment to make it operative.

State Department Parley

Meanwhile, Senator Connally (D., Texas) predicted that a United Nations conference on an international security organization will be delayed until after a forthcoming Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting.

Connally said after a conference with State Department officials that it did not appear to him that the higher plane conference to consider the groundwork agreements made at Dumbarton Oaks could meet until after January 1.

BURMA CALLED BRITISH ZONE

Explanation Seen In Washington For Withdrawing Troops

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—The United States apparently intends to withdraw its comparatively small contingent of combat troops from India and Burma when the Burma road is reopened. It considers the southeast Asia theater essentially a sphere of British interest.

Informed sources here believe that the United States 10th Air Force, however, will remain in the theater indefinitely. The 10th, together with the China-based 14th, provides aerial cover for work on and transportation over the Burma road.

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Laid To Rapid Advance

An indication of the plan to transfer the combat troops is contained in a dispatch from India by Associated Press correspondent Preston Grover, who reports that the Allied advance in northern and western Burma has been so rapid that the end of America's main fighting commitment in this theater is almost in sight. Grover says the commitment was to reopen the Burma road to China.

A general opinion in military circles here is that the primary commitment at the outset was and still remains one made to China. Whatever benefits the British derive from purely military operations is incidental to the paramount project of getting help to China.

Britain's concern, on the other hand, is more immediate—making absolute the security of India from Japanese attack, regaining Singapore and freeing Burma and the rest of Malaya.

Confined To Ground Troops

Because this is the situation, it was suggested, the future withdrawal of American forces from the India-Burma theater undoubtedly will be confined to actual ground-force combat units. Army Service Forces, including transportation specialists, and engineers will be retained to help in operation of the route to India.

The withdrawal of fighting forces will in no way affect any American soldiers now in the Chinese theater of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, it is believed here.

Aside from engineering, service and air forces, United States troops in the India-Burma theater represent only the smallest fraction of Allied forces. British forces, including Dominion and Colonial troops, make up perhaps 80 per cent. of the total, with Chinese troops fighting in northern Burma composing all but a small part of the balance.

Air Delegates Study Policy Draft

Chicago, Nov. 25 (AP)—Work was resumed today on an item-by-item study of the draft proposal for a global air transport agency, with the International Civil Aviation Conference waiting for a new break in the Anglo-American stalemate on a "fifth freedom" for the skyways.

Publication of separate documents by the United States and British delegations yesterday showed what appeared to be surprisingly close positions on the problems which were left open when the draft for an over-all agency was distributed Monday. Officials on both sides said that the differences ran deeper than appeared.

All Delegations Represented

One delegate commented that the chance of bridging the gap was about one in a hundred. Some, however, felt that the virtual mandate given the leaders to keep at it until they had completed an accord might play a big role in the adjustment effort.

All delegations are represented on the joint subcommittee studying the over-all draft. They were reported to have progressed about one third of the way.

Economic Issue

The Latin-American countries, working through a bloc organization of which Col. Pedro A. Chapa, of Mexico, is president, have been particularly active. Luis Machado, of Cuba, has been their chief spokesman.

Side work on the "fifth-freedom" problem, described as an economic and operating rather than a political issue, continued.

The United States wants intermediate traffic—traffic carried between two countries outside the home state of the operator—to figure into the volume on which the capacity quota would be based.

27 JAP VESSELS SUNK BY U. S. SUBS

Latest Sinkings Bring Total of U. S. Subs to 854 Victims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—(AP) The Navy, pressing relentlessly its submarine war of attrition against the Japanese, today reported the sinking of 27 more Nipponese ves-

sels.

The new Jap losses included a destroyer and a converted gunboat, a large transport, four tankers, three cargo transports and 17 cargo vessels. It was the largest bag announced in a single communique since October 18 when 32 sinkings were reported, a record total.

Today's report brought the total Navy-announced Jap losses inflicted by United States submersibles to 854 vessels sunk, 37 probably sunk and 119 damaged, for a total of 1,010 hits. Of the 854 sunk, 80 were combat ships and 774 non-combatant vessels.

A factor in the stepped-up activity of the submarines in the Pacific was obviously the establishment of American bases closer to the Japanese supply lines, obviating the necessity for return trips to Pearl Harbor for fuel, supplies and rest for the crews.

On the other side of the picture, this result has been attained with a total loss of 38 United States submarines since Dec. 7, 1941.

Today's announcement also reported a Netherlands submarine, operating in Netherlands East Indies waters under United States control, had accounted for 4,500 tons of enemy shipping.

British subs also have been active in eastern waters in recent months.

Subs Sink 27 More Ships In Pacific

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—Submarines operating in Pacific and Far East waters have sunk 27 additional enemy vessels including a destroyer and a converted gunboat, the Navy reported today in a communique.

The additional sinkings brought total Japanese losses inflicted by submarines to 854 sunk, 37 probably sunk and 119 damaged.

The other 38 reported today, all merchant craft, included a large transport, a large tanker, a large cargo transport, two medium tankers, two medium cargo transports, 11 medium cargo vessels, a small tanker and six small cargo vessels.

Sub Sinks 4,500 Tons

A navy communique also disclosed that a Netherlands submarine, built in England and operating under United States control in Netherlands East Indian waters, has sunk 4,500 tons of enemy shipping.

The 854 enemy vessels sunk by submarines to date included 80 combat ships and 774 noncombatant vessels. The combat vessel total included 39 destroyers, 11 cruisers, three tenders and 27 others.

Text Of Communique

The text of navy communique No. 556:

"Pacific and Far East:

"United States submarines have reported the sinking of 27 vessels, including two combatant vessels, as a result of operations against the enemy in these waters, as follows:

"One destroyer.
"One converted gunboat.
"One large transport.
"One large tanker.
"One large cargo transport.
"Two medium tankers.
"Two medium cargo transports.
"Eleven medium cargo vessels.
"One small tanker.
"Six small cargo vessels.

"These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department communique.

"A Netherlands submarine, while operating under United States control, has sunk 4,500 tons of enemy shipping in Netherlands East Indian waters. This submarine was built in England."

ZEMKE FAMILY HAPPY

Missoula, Mont., Nov. 25 (A. P.).—Tears and laughter echoed through the Zemke household last night upon notification that Col. Hubert Zemke of Missoula, leading American air ace in Europe with nineteen Nazi air victims, who has been missing in action since October 30, was safe and a prisoner of war in Germany.

A family group, comprising his wife, Mrs. Maria; his son, Hubert Jr., two and one-half years old, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benno Zemke, gave vent to tears of happiness on War Department notification of the colonel's capture, then to joyous laughter.

"We were tearful, then hilariously happy," his pretty, dark-haired wife said.

"All along we knew that we'd hear from him again—we never gave up hope," she laughed. "Of course," she added proudly, "you see, he wasn't shot down and we have enough faith in his ability to take care of himself in a disabled plane."

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Hull Receives Humanitarian Award

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull received the Humanitarian Award of the Variety Clubs of America last night, and President Roosevelt observed that he knew of no one "more richly deserving" of the honor.

In a message which he sent to the presentation dinner, Roosevelt thanked "the members of the amusement industry who have done so much good" in war bond campaigns, Red Cross and kindred war activities.

Hull, recovering from a throat ailment at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, couldn't be present and the award—for outstanding service to humanity—was accepted for him by Acting Secretary Stettinius.

Advisers On German Administration Named

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—The State Department announced today three assignments to the staff of Robert Murphy, political adviser on Germany to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in preparation for administration of German territory.

Donald R. Heath, of Topeka, Kan., was named counselor of mission and John L. Chase, of Tully, N. Y., and Louis A. Wiesner, of Port Huron, Mich., were named vice-consuls.

Haughton Gets WLB Post

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—Appointment of Ronald W. Haughton, of Detroit, as chief of its strikes section was announced today by the War Labor Board. In Detroit Haughton served as the regional WLB disputes director.

Gauss Arrives in Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Clarence E. Gauss, former Ambassador to China, arrived today to report to Acting Secretary of State Stettinius and President Roosevelt on the situation in Chungking.

Col. J. Noel Macy Named To State Department Post

Westchester Publisher Heads Oversea Information Media

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—The State Department announced today appointment of Colonel J. Noel Macy, of Westchester County, N. Y., as assistant chief in the International Information Division.

Colonel Macy, formerly chief of the news division of the Army Bureau of Public Relations, has been placed in charge of media in the State Deparement office which sends information overseas through films, radio and publications. He is president of Westchester County Publishers, Inc., and co-owner of radio station WFAS, and has been with the Army since Jan. 27, 1941.

Colonel Macy was for years a cavalry officer in the New York National Guard. A year after reporting to the War Department, he was promoted from captain to major. He became a lieutenant colonel in August, 1942, and a colonel in May, 1945.

With more than sixteen years of experience in publishing newspapers, Colonel Macy was assigned to the Army's Bureau of Public Relations, first to the liaison branch. He became the executive of the news division, then was appointed chief of that division.

Chinese Is First Wasp Killed on Duty

Detroit, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—The public relations office of the Air Transport Command, Romulus, Mich., reported today the death of Hazel Y. Lee, 31-year-old American-born Wasp and daughter of Chinese parents, whose plane crashed Thursday near Great Falls, Mont.

Mrs. Lee, who died this morning, was the first Woman's Air Force Service pilot to be killed on duty with the Third Ferrying Group, Ferrying Division, Air Transport Command. She had been flying since 1932 and joined the Wasps in February, 1943.

Her husband, Major Yin Cheung Lee, is serving with the Chinese Army. A sister, Mrs. Bowen Chan, resides at 68-12 Dartmouth street, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Essex Class Carrier To Be Launched Today

New York, Nov. 25 (AP)—The $60,000,000 aircraft carrier Bon Homme Richard, 13th Essex class carrier to be launched since the beginning of the war, will be commissioned at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn tomorrow.

Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly, Third Naval District commandant, will place the 27,100-ton warship in commission and turn her over to her new skipper, Capt. A. O. Rule, native of St. Louis and former commandant of the Naval Air Station at Miami, Fla.

The Bon Homme Richard, named after the frigate of Capt. John Paul Jones, will carry about 80 planes and will have a speed of more than 30 knots.

Designed to fight in the Pacific, the carrier was launched last April.

U. S. World-Aid Job Speculated On

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt's call for post-war strengthening of the United Nations partnership was regarded in Congress today as pointing toward possible American financial help in righting the world's war-damagad economic system.

While Roosevelt said in a report that lend-lease must end when hostilities cease his observation that the "United Nations' partnership must go on and must grow stronger" set legislators to speculating about the President's plans for this country's role in world rehabilitation.

Looks For Pressure

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, predicted that much pressure will be exerted on Congress as soon as fighting stops to repeal or revise the Johnson Act.

This law, passed in 1934, bans loans by American individuals to foreign governments or individuals. Senator Johnson (R., Cal.) said he had no doubt efforts will be made to change it.

"Somebody will fight any change," he added.

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Legislation Called Need

Applauding the President's declaration that lend-lease will not continue in peacetime Connally said separate legislation will be required if this country is to help other nations restore their facilities and trade.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) shared this view. Senator George (D., Ga.) added that the legislation must be specific in its form so that the American people will know exactly what is to be done.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) said this country "will suffer unless we stimulate a trade policy that will provide an outlet for the things we grow and produce here."

Little Lending Expected

Remembering that most of the World War I debtors failed to pay, legislators generally were reluctant to believe that this country will go in for any extensive Governmental lending operations in the post-war era. The signs pointed more toward international cooperative efforts, they agreed.

However, Senator Ball (R., Minn.) said he thought Russia would be an extremely good risk for either Governmental or private credit.

He added that this country will miss one of its greatest trade opportunities if it does not make it possible for the Soviets to purchase the products they will need after the war.

"I think the Russians are going to be careful what they buy and that they are going to pay every obligation they undertake," he said.

NCPAC Lays Plans For Future

Chicago, Nov. 25 (AP)—The National Citizens Political Action Committee, developed from the CIO's PAC, met today to determine its future in relation to the parallel union group, which the CIO already has projected into the 1946 elections.

The CIO's week-long convention, after reelecting Philip Murray as president for the fifth time, adjourned last night, leaving its executive board and the NCPAC to build their plans from the start provided by the unions.

Size Undetermined

Sidney Hillman, PAC chairman who holds the same post with NCPAC, said the committee would discuss its plans, but he divulged no details as to its prospective size or the manner in which it might be financed.

In final items of business yesterday the 600 delegates adopted a resolution which demanded that the Government relax its wage policy to catch up to living costs. The action came after Murray blamed the four public members of the War Labor Board, War Mobiliziation Director James F. Byrnes and Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson for what he described "bad administration" of the Little Steel formula.

Taylor Challenged

Murray, issuing a challenge to Dr. George W. Taylor, WLB vice-chairman and author of the formula, to quit the Federal agency, said he was "biased" and "unfair." Taylor, in Washington, said he had no comment to make.

The delegates reelected the nine vice-presidents and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer. The 49 members of the executive board, representing all CIO international unions, also were installed for another year.

Seattle Camp's Riot Detailed By Italian

Seattle, Nov. 25 (AP)—A vivid description of the trouble at Fort Lawton which led to the storming of Italian service troop barracks by Negro soldiers and eventually to this nation's largest court-martial of the war was picturesquely given the court by a former pilot of the Italian air force.

The pilot was in a group of Italians when the initial trouble started. He tried vainly to halt the attack, and during his testimony late yesterday picked as a leader of the Negroes one of three men on trial for murder.

42 Charged With Rioting

A total of 42 Negro Service Command soldiers are charged with rioting. Three of them are charged with the murder of Private Guglielmo Olivotto, who was found hanged over a near-by creek after the riot had been quelled by military police. The prisoner identified was Private William Jones.

In reply to questions of the court, the former pilot testified he and two companions were going to their quarters when they passed a group of Negroes "and one of them expressed vulgar words which I understood. One of my fellows asked me what was said."

Says He Saw Blow Struck

"I took several steps," he added, "and turned around. . . . I saw one of the Negroes strike a blow at—(a comrade)."

"Did he have anything in his fist?" the court asked.

"I saw something shiny. Then . . . struck the Negro and he fell down. I called and said we'd better go before there was trouble."

The court asked if the trouble developed and if there was much noise, to which the witness replied with emphasis in the Latin verion of "and how!"

Burst In Door

As the Negroes stormed their barracks with stones, clubs and axes, the former flyer said a comrade was hurt, and as he picked him up the Negroes burst in the door. He tried to call them to halt in both Italian and English, he said, repeating for the court, the English words he used:

"We are Italian soldiers. Please make stop."

But the attackers did not stop, and when the riot was ended Olivotto was found hanged by a tent rope over a near-by creek.

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No Trial And Vindication Seen For Pearl Harbor Executives

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP) — The *Army and Navy Journal* said today that "there will be no court-martial" for Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel as a result of findings by the navy board investigating the Pearl Harbor attack. Kimmel was navy commander at the time of the Japanese assault.

Referring to Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the army commander, the unofficial service publication said that "in the unlikely case that General Short should be court-martialed, his friends are convinced that he would be vindicated. Indeed, General Short is described as seeking a trial should the army board have reflected in any way upon his conduct."

Both boards have completed their inquiries and turned them over to the heads of the respective departments, Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal.

The *Journal* said that the army board, reaching a conclusion like that of the Pearl Harbor investigating group which was headed by Associate Justice Roberts of the Supreme Court, "is said to have found that it was the function of the army to insure the safety of the base against attack, and that the navy's function was to support the army indirectly by operations at sea and directly by making available therefor such instrumentalities as are on the vessels of the fleet when in harbor and are located or based on shore.

"As to the army board which simultaneously investigated the disaster, it also is said to support the findings of the Roberts board in the matter of the failure of officers of the War Department to comment to General Short upon the measures he had reported he took to guard the base in accordance with instructions given him, and the specific warnings given him not to resort to peacetime methods against sabotage and espionage, and not to take measures which would alarm the civil population."

Casualties Increase Among Writers

New York, Nov. 25 (AP)—*Editor and Publisher*, newspaper trade magazine, said yesterday an analysis of casualties among American war correspondents showed "a steady increase paralleling America's expanding war activity" from .9 per cent. a month at the start of the war to a current figure of 6.3 per cent.

In an article describing hazards encountered and anticipated, the magazine studied the deaths of 26 correspondents and the wounding of 100.

From May 8, 1940, when Webb Miller, of the United Press, met his death in London, until the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, one casualty occurred about every 41 days, the article stated, a rate of .9 a month.

Pearl Harbor To D-Day

"Casualties from Pearl Harbor until D-day, June 6, 1944, occurred at the stepped-up rate of two per month, and by D-day 17 correspondents had been killed and 71 injured," the magazine said, listing the rate on an accompanying graph as 2.0 per cent.

"Between D-day and November 15 of this year, casualties among correspon[illegible] jumped to more than six a month, and nine were killed and 29 injured in that period," the article continued.

The monthly rate during the June-to-November period was given by *Editor and Publisher* as 6.3 per cent.

Editor and Publisher concluded that with the advance of troops across the Rhine the war "moved into its most dangerous phase for front-line newsmen" operating in hostile, guerrilla-ridden territory.

5 Cents an Hour.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 — (AP) Steel workers won wage adjustments tonight expected to average about 5 cents an hour, but their main demands for a base pay raise and guaranteed annual pay were checked to the White House.

The War Labor board approved several other changes in the compensation and employment conditions of the CIO United Steel Workers which could add materially to the amount of cash the workers take home in a year. Figures were not immediately available, however, on just what their effect might be.

Steel Formula Not Broken

Chairman William H. Davis of the WLB said the order did not break the Little Steel Formula—nor even "bend" it.

The formula limits general raises, to compensate for living costs, to 15 per cent [illegible] January 1, 1941. It makes provision, however, for increases to meet "inequities" or "sub-standards." The changes approved by WLB were all under the "inequities" provision.

The main demand, for 17 cents an hour, was all outside the Little Steel limit.

The board on Oct. 11 decided it would not recommend that President Roosevelt ease the Little Steel formula to allow an increase. The formula is binding on the board by presidential order.

Today's WLB order left the way open for the question of a general wage increase to be reinstated, however, in case basic government wage policy is changed.

The board is working on a report on the question of revision of the Little Steel formula which is to be referred to President Roosevelt. Indications are that the Administration will try to hold the line on wages at least until the defeat of Germany.

On the guaranteed wage demand, the WLB proposed creation of a study commission by the President to consider the question nationally.

Steel Workers Get Wage Boost

Demands for Base Pay Raise, Guaranteed Annual Pay Sent to FDR.

FORMULA NOT BROKEN

Wage Adjustments Expected to Average About

The main increase ordered was a premium of 4 cents an hour for the second or early night shift, and 6 cents for the third, or late night tour.

Most Workers Affected

Since the majority of workers in most steel mills rotate through the shifts at intervals, that increase would affect most of the men. The union had asked for differentials of 5 and 10 cents an hour.

A considerable amount of back pay was involved in that increase, and possibly in some of the other revisions, through a provision that hourly pay changes be retroactive to the expiration of old contracts. That date varies slightly from plant to plant, but WLB sources said most contracts expired around December 26, 1943.

In accordance with presidential orders, the WLB ruling contains a clause that the orders as to wages shall become effective only upon a determination by the Office of Price Administration that the adjustments will not require changes in price ceilings, or upon approval by the Director of Economic Stabilization.

Spokesmen for the steel industry sharply criticized the decision.

John A. Stephens, chairman of the Steel Case Research committee, asserted in a statement that the premiums ordered for second and third shifts were "a direct wage increase in disregard of the Little Steel formula." He said the pay boosts were accomplished by "subterfuges." The committee is a group formed by steel producers to assist in steel negotiations before the WLB.

Stephens asserted that since January, 1941, steel workers weekly pay had risen around 65 per cent.

Olds Scores Raise

Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel corporation, said the public would "eventually pay the bill" in higher prices for steel, higher taxes, or fewer jobs "resulting from the financial weakening of private enterprise."

He said wage rates for employes of his company were up about 48 per cent and weekly pay about 65 per cent.

"The board's decision further evidences a definite trend in government policy which operates to deny a fair return on their money to stockholders who represent a large segment of our population," Olds said in a statement. "Their invested savings provide the means which make jobs possible.

"Unjustified tinkering at this time with the presently existing wage stabilization policy, with all the inflationary possibilities clearly indicated, may have most serious consequences for everyone in this country, producers and consumers alike."

In addition, the Board directed adjustments to eliminate "intra-plant wage rate inequities."

Increase to Average 5 Cents

No one company may make adjustments under this section of the order greater than an average of 5 cents per hour for all its employes.

In a new policy step, the Board also directed that the union and steel companies conduct collective bargaining on establishment of severance pay. If no agreement is reached within 60 days, the question of a severance pay schedule is to be brought back to the board.

Heretofore, the Board had declined to order severance pay in any industry where it is not now customary, but has directed its continuance in industries where it has been in effect.

The Board said that it would approve a group insurance plan and a "reasonable sick leave" plan if agreed to by the company and the union but it declined to order them. Both had been asked by the union.

Granted were one week's vacation with pay for one year's service and two weeks with pay after five years' service. The union asked two weeks' vacation after three years employment.

Effected directly by the decision were 86 "basic steel" companies and approximately 400,000 employes. Indirectly the decision is likely to affect about 600 other companies with 500,000 employes where the CIO United Steel workers have collective bargaining agreements.

A guaranteed annual wage and the 17 cent general wage increase were the two major demands made by the union.

In declining to order a guaranteed annual wage, the Board announced that it was recommending to the President in a separate report:

"(1) That the whole question of guaranteed wage plans, and the possibility of their future development in American industries as an aid in the stabilization of employment and the regularization of production, should now be comprehensively studied on a national scale;

Commission to Make Study

(2) That such study should be conducted by a specially appointed commission charged with the duty of examining into the experience which industry and labor have thus far had with these plans, and of reporting the facts for the benefit of the country, together with recommendations regarding any further steps in this direction which may seem practical; (3) That such a body would be best able to perform its nationally important tasks if created independently of the War Labor board by the President; and (4) That the President appoint a commission for these purposes."

Chairman William H. Davis told a news conference that the decision in no way violated the "Little Steel" formula.

"Did not even bend it?" asked a reporter.

"Didn't even bend it," Davis replied.

Social Security Tax Compromise Is Seen

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Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—Whether the 78th Congress will end in harmony or in bitter strife was figured today on a slim one half of one per cent.

That was the measure of a proposed compromise in the brewing controversy over efforts to "freeze" the social security tax at one per cent. instead of letting it rise automatically January 1 to two per cent., as the law now provides and as the Administration wishes.

May Split Difference

Those seeking to avoid another showdown fight between the White House and anti-administrationists indicated a willingness to split the difference—and let the tax go to one and one-half per cent.

The one per cent. tax, supporting the old age and survivors insurance program, now is yielding about $1,500,000,000 annually for the program's reserve fund. "Freezists" and "anti-freezists" differ on whether the increased tax is needed to guarantee a healthy condition for this fund.

And the "freezists" were not sure they could override a veto, if successful in passing their bill.

The Ways and Means Committee, in its first post-election meeting yesterday, opened the way for a battle, if not a compromise, by calling open hearings beginning Monday.

Green Calls Parley On Production

New Orleans, Nov. 25 (AP)—William Green, AFL president, climaxed a week of appeals and warnings to labor from persons high in the Government today by calling for a war conference of union heads on speeding up production.

Green invited heads of the molders', machinists' and electricians' unions, and of the textile and garment workers' unions, to the war materials conference, which began this morning behind closed doors and in the midst of a tropical downpour of rain.

Near-Peace Talk Denounced

The speakers before the AFL convention this week had included, among others, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, War Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles and Vice-Admiral Moreell. They had denounced the myth of the war's near end and expressed alarm at threatening shifts in labor supplies endangering critical industries. They had urged American workers not to jockey for post-war places at the possible expense of the war effort.

Green's answer was to call together the people who could help speed up production in the vitally-needed materials, particularly heavy shells and motorized armor.

Resolution Consideration Later

Meanwhile, action on the 146 resolutions before the convention, which was to have begun today, was deferred. Matthew Woll, chairman of the resolutions committee, said its report would not be ready until Tuesday. The resolutions include the controversial one over outlawing the products of so-called anti-closed-shop States.

Bowles and Moreell were speakers at yesterday's session of the convention. The OPA Administration urged American workers to hold the price line and the rent line against inflationary increases, predicting removal of price controls as soon as the danger of inflationary price increases is past.

Vice-Admiral Moreell said: "Labor should share in determining basic national policies, but by the same token, labor must share in the responsibility of making them work."

A.P. Says Suit Aims to Make It

A Public Utility

In Supreme Court Brief, It Sees Free-Press Threat in U. S. Anti-Trust Case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Associated Press told the Supreme Court today that the basic aim of the government's civil anti-trust suit against it was to convert The Associated Press into a public utility. Disputing a Justice Department contention that a final judgment for the government would not have this result, the non-profit news co-operative stated that, regardless of disavowals and technicalities of language, the department's suit "is intended to impose upon the A. P. obligations which in substance are public-utility obligations."

In a brief filed with the court The Associated Press said: "Make no mistake, if the defendants [the A. P.] are once submitted to a decree under any of the theories advocated by the government—their hand is in the wringer and everybody knows it."

Dec. 5 Hearing Planned

The brief was presented in reply to a government brief filed earlier with the high tribunal. The court expects to hear all arguments on Dec. 5 on appeals by both A. P. and the government from a lower court ruling that the co-operative must make certain changes in its membership by-laws. The suit seeks to force the A. P. to throw open its membership to all comers.

Replying to a government argument that nothing it asked had any semblance of interference with freedom of the press, the A. P. brief stated:

"It is intended to put The Associated Press under obligations which are of a discriminatory character not applicable to other industries 'of the ordinary kind'—and applicable to the press because it is the press.

Sees "Vague" Obligations

"The press will necessarily be subject to vague and incomprehensible obligations which will involve continuing and complex supervision.

"The one industry which is expressly guaranteed freedom in the Constitution—the one industry which is expressly put in 'a preferred position'—is now put in leading strings on the ground that it is necessary for its own 'protection' and the protection of the public interests."

The A. P. said the case involves no question of monopoly, domination, indispensability, power over others, or inadequacy of competitin. It does involve, the A. P. said, a "nebulous and exceedingly controversial public policy unsupported by law or by the record in this case—and in direct conflict with the public policy embodied in the First Amendment" to the Constitution, guaranteeing freedom of the press.

VOTE PHILADELPHIA TELEPHONE STRIKE

Philadelphia, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—More than 600 long distance telephone operators voted 10 to 1 last night to go on strike against the American Telephone & Telegraph Company here if upward wage adjustments are not made within thirty days.

Miss Vera G. Butler, president of Local 302, Federation of Long Lines Telephone Operators, said the voters represented approximately 80 per cent of the membership of the union, which is unaffiliated.

Beginning in January, Miss Butler said, operators from other cities were brought here "temporarily" because of an alleged shortage in Philadelphia, and have been paid $27 weekly for expenses, since most of them come from New York. They do the same work, as the local girls who do not receive expense money, she said.

The issue upon which the strike vote was taken is the same as that which caused operators at Dayton, Ohio, to picket the company and which brought out plant employees in a score of other cities this week.

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ACTION URGED ON ARMY BILL

House Group Wants Early Attention On Compulsion

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—Early consideration of peacetime compulsory military training was urged today by the House Committee on Post-war Military Policy.

In a formal report to Speaker Rayburn, the committee, headed by Representative Woodrum (D., Va.), listed universal training, as one of the "most important items" on its agenda and said it should be "most carefully explored at an early date."

Originally slated for consideration during the current session of Congress, compulsory training legislation has been postponed until early next year.

Opposition Grows

The postponement, requested by the War Department, was ordered because of growing opposition to pending proposals requiring every able-bodied youth to undergo at least one year of military training in peacetime.

"It has been found necessary, because of opposition based on an apparent lack of knowledge, to educate the public to the necessity for peacetime training," said an influmential member of the House Military Committee. "This educational program will require about a month or so and will be undertaken by theh American Legion."

Both Woodrum and Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the Military Committee have expressed willingness to go ahead with the legislation as soon as possible.

Reaction Foreseen

"The longer we postpone it the more difficult it will be," May said. "It may be impossible to pass such legislation after the war because there may be a natural reaction against anything military."

Without a large and well trained reserve built up through universal training, May said, it may be necessary to maintain in peacetime a large professional army.

"I don't think the American people want that," he added.

May said he was certain his committee would approve the legislation despite opposition, in the form of letters and petitions, which has been mounting in recent weeks. Most of theh opposition, he said, came from churchmen, educators "and pacifists, who apparently have forgotten the costly lesson of unpreparedness in the past."

LONDON--INSERT IN NIGHT LEAD POLISH AFTER FOURTH GRAPH X X THIS WEEKEND. (Singleton)

(THE POLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE IN A BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW RECORDED BY THE FCC SAID OF KWAPINSKI'S APPOINTMENT THAT "THERE COULD HARDLY HAVE BEEN A MORE UNFORTUNATE CHOICE. X X X KWAPINSKI IN THE ROLE OF POSSIBLE PREMIER CAN MEAN ONLY A SWING TO THE RIGHT AND ONLY A FURTHER IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO REACTION.")

IT APPEARED X X X FIFTH GRAPH.

N648PEW

~~TO THEM—WELL, WE'VE NEVER HAVE~~ BEATEN US YET."

HE ASSERTED IT WAS NECESSARY TO HAVE PLENTY OF WORKERS AVAILABLE TO MEET THE CHANGING DEMANDS IN THE VARIOUS THEATERS OF WAR.

"I WOULD RATHER HAVE PEOPLE STANDING ABOUT DOING NOTHING FOR A SHORT WHILE THAN RUN THE RISK OF NOT HAVING THEM AVAILABLE WHEN THEY ARE WANTED AND SO RISK OUR FIGHTING MEN BEING SHORT OF THE WEAPONS THEY NEED," HE SAID. Add Leeds Bevin

REFERRING TO GEN. EISENHOWER'S CALL FOR INCREASED SHELL PRODUCTION, BEVIN DECLARED THAT "DIRECTLY WE SAW THE UPWARD BOUND OF EXPENDITURE IN SHELLS AT THE FRONT, WE PLANNED TO INCREASE OUR PRODUCTION AND AT PRESENT WE ARE TUNING UP SHELL PRODUCTION SO THAT THERE CAN BE NO SHORTAGE."

JR810AEW

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A208

LONDON--~~FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD~~ WESTERN FRONT XXX GERMAN OPPOSITION. Insert

AMERICANS OF THE THIRD ARMY DROVE A NEW INVASION SPEARHEAD (Frye) INTO GERMANY FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF MERZIG, WITH AN ADVANCE CARRYING A HALF-MILE OVER THE BORDER.

THE THIRD ARMY HAD CROSSED THE SAARE RIVER AT SEVERAL POINTS, MOVING UP TANKS IN SOME OF ITS RIVER-SPANNING FORCES. A FRONT DISPATCH DECLARED THE THIRD ARMY GAINED FROM TWO TO FOUR MILES AT POINTS ALONG A 60-MILE FRONT TODAY, CAPTURING AT LEAST 10 TOWNS.

TWO DIVISIONS XXX 6TH GRAF 1ST LEAD AS BEFORE.

FA342PEW

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DURSTEL, DRULINGER, VECKERSVILLER AND ESCHWILLER.

~~THE ATTACK IS NOT BEING TAKEN~~ LIGHTLY. Insert with Ann Arbor (Wilson)

MAJOR STANLEY GREGORY, LONGVIEW, WASH., SAID THE ATTACK WAS A MANEUVER SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH WELL TO THE SOUTH CUT THE FRENCH ARMY'S ROAD TO THE RHINE AROUND THE SWISS BORDER, BUT THIS ONE IS MORE STRONGLY MOUNTED WITH TANKS AND ARTILLERY.

~~OF THE MAAS.~~ Add London W Front (Frye) xx on the Maas.

PATTON'S TROOPS SCORED NEW ADVANCES ON BOTH FLANKS, CLEARING THE ENEMY OUT OF BUTZDORF, THREE MILES INSIDE THE GERMAN BORDER SOUTHEAST OF LUXEMBOURG, AND SENDING A FORCE ACROSS THE SAAR NORTH OF SARREBOURG.

THE BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE SAAR AT POSTDORF WAS HELD AGAINST A COUNTERATTACK AND HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE. OTHER UNITS OF PATTON'S FORCES REACHED REMERING AND HILSPRICH IN GAINS OF UP TO TWO AND ONE HALF MILES WEST OF SARRALBE. A THREE-MILE ADVANCE CARRIED UNITS OF THE 26THXIVISION TO THE ALBESTROFF FOREST, 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

ADVERSE WEATHER RESTRICTED AIR OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF GROUND FORCES YESTERDAY, BUT BOMBERS WERE OVER GERMANY LAST NIGHT AND AGAIN TODAY.

MEANWHILE, LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' U.S.FIRST ARMY REGISTERED GAINS ALL ALONG ITS FRONT, SOME OF THEM IN THE FACE OF GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS. HIS DOUGHBOYS FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO WEISWEILER, 13 MILES INSIDE GERMANY AND 26 MILES WEST OF COLOGNE, AMID INDICATIONS THE GERMANS WERE WITHDRAWING UNDER PRESSURE.

THE NAZIS WERE FIRING ROBOT BOMBS AT THE FIRST ARMY'S SUPPLY LINES IN INCREASING NUMBERS. AT TIMES THEY DRONED OVER AS IF IN FORMATION.

SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN IN THE HURTGEN FOREST THE GERMANS LAUNCHED A COUNTERATTACK JUST AS THE AMERICANS BEGAN THEIR DRIVE. IT WAS REPULSED AND THE AMERICANS GAINED A MILE.

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A17

NORTH OF THE FIRST ARMY SECTOR, THE GERMANS THREW IN AT LEAST SEVEN DIVISIONS AGAINST THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY AND RECAPTURED HOVEN AND BEECK IN THE MUDDY BATTLEFIELD NORTH AND EAST OF GEILENKIRCHEN.

(A BBC BROADCAST HEARD BY THE BLUE NETWORK SAID BOTH TOWNS WERE RETAKEN LATER BY COUNTERATTACKING TOMMIES.)

BETWEEN THE AMERICAN FIRST AND THE BRITISH SECOND ARMIES THE U.S. NINTH ARMY WAS HAMMERING AWAY AT TERRIFIC RESISTANCE AT THE APPROACHES TO THE ROER RIVER BASTION OF JULICH, 25 MILES DIRECTLY WEST OF COLOGNE.

ELEMENTS OF FIVE PANZER AND PANZER GRENADIER DIVISIONS AND SEVERAL INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE OPPOSING THE NINTH.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THAT THE NINTH HAD WON THE FIRST PHASE OF THE BATTLE BY KNOCKING OUT 118 GERMAN TANKS IN SEVEN DAYS AND INFLICTING 9,000 CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY, BUT THAT THE NINTH'S TANK LOSSES EQUALLED THE GERMANS.

SLOGGING THROUGH MUD THE NINTH SEIZED PATTERN AND LOHN, THREE AND FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF JULICH, AND WAS LOCKED IN SAVAGE COMBAT WITH THE NAZIS TWO MILES WEST OF THE CITY, THIS DISPATCH ADDED.

IN HOLLAND THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY CLOSED IN ON VENLO, THE MAAS RIVER STRONGHOLD AND GATEWAY TO GERMANY'S RUHR. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF A FRENCH FIELD DISPATCH SAYING VENLO HAD FALLEN.

TO THE SOUTH MECHANIZED CAVALRY UNITS OF THE U.S.THIRD ARMY CROSSED THE SAAR RIVER 26 MILES SOUTH OF THE NAZI FORTRESS OF SAARBRUCKEN. ELEMENTS OF THE 90TH INFANTRY AND TENTH ARMORED DIVISIONS REACHED THE SAAR NEAR SCHWERDORF, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

THE 35TH DIVISION IN ADVANCED UP TO THREE MILES REACHED REMERING, EAST OF METZ AND ONLY 11 MILES FROM THE SAAR BORDER AND 13 MILES SOUTH OF SAARBRUCKEN.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN 40,000 GERMANS HAVE BEEN TAKEN PRISONER BY THE SIX ATTACKING ALLIED ARMIES SINCE THE START OF THE CURRENT WINTER OFFENSIVE, AND MANY MORE REMAIN TO BE COUNTED.

JP4AEW

LONDON, NOV 25-(AP)-WITH THEIR REFINED OIL SUPPLY CRITICALLY REDUCED BY SYSTEMATIC BOMBINGS, THE GERMANS NOW ARE FORCED TO USE METAL-CORRODING CRUDE OIL FOR LUBRICATION IN MANY OF THEIR VEHICLES AND MACHINERY, SAYS BRIG.GEN.EDWARD P.CURTIS, CHIEF OF STAFF OF U.S.STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE.

"THEY HAVE TRIED TO PUT THEIR REFINERIES UNDERGROUND BUT THE YIELD FROM AN UNDERGROUND REFINERY IS A DROP IN THE BUCKET," HE SAID IN A RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT.

DY856PEW

30.24 — 20677

LONDON, NOV 25-(AP)-COL.HUBERT ZEMKE, SECOND HIGHEST SCORING ACE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE GERMANS WHEN HIS PLANE CAME DOWN JUST A MILE INSIDE ENEMY TERRITORY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE 30-YEAR-OLD GROUP COMMANDER FROM MISSOULA, MONT., LAST WAS SEEN FLYING WITH HIS U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE MUSTANG GROUP ESCORTING HEAVY BOMBERS ON A MISSION TO HAMBURG OCT. 30. ON THE RETURN TRIP HE WAS FORCED DOWN JUST ABOUT A MILE SHORT OF ALLIED LINES.

ZEMKE HAD BEEN LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION BUT NOW HIS WIFE HAS BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT THAT HE IS A PRISONER OF WAR.

HIS WINGMAN, LT.RICHARD D.CREIGHTON, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SAID HE AND ZEMKE WERE FLYING AT ABOUT 28,000 FEET ON THE RETURN TRIP FROM HAMBURG WHEN ZEMKE "APPEARED TO BE HAVING TROUBLE."

"I LOST HIM IN THE CLOUDS," CREIGHTON SAID.

THAT WAS THE LAST HEARD OF ZEMKE, WHO HAS 19 1-2 KILLS IN AERIAL COMBAT AND 8 1-2 PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND FOR THE SECOND HIGHEST MARK IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, UNTIL TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

ZEMKE, THE ONLY PILOT IN THIS THEATER TO DESTROY ENEMY PLANES WITH ALL THREE TYPES OF U.S.FIGHTERS--THE THUNDERBOLT, LIGHTNING, AND MUSTANG--WAS CONSIDERED A SUPERB COMBAT LEADER AND AN INSPIRATION TO HIS COMRADES. HIS FAME FIRST CAME AS LEADER OF THE 56TH FIGHTER GROUP. IN LESS THAN THREE MONTHS UNDER HIS COMMAND, IT DESTROYED 170 GERMAN PLANES.

ONE OF THE MOST INSPIRING STORIES OF ZEMKE, AND ONE THAT HAS BECOME LEGEND AMONG THE PILOTS, DEVELOPED SHORTLY AFTER D-DAY. DURING THE INVASION, ZEMKE FLEW INTO THE THICK OF THE FIGHT, ALTHOUGH WARNED BY HIS FLIGHT SURGEON THAT HE "LOOKED TIRED" AND SHOULD TAKE A REST. A FEW DAYS AFTER THE BIG DAY, HIS SURGEON FINALLY MADE HIM GO TO BED. THEY DISCOVERED ZEMKE, ALL DURING THE FEVERISH PREPARATIONS FOR D-DAY AND THROUGH THE INVASION ITSELF, HAD BEE A "WALKING PNEUMONIA CAS

ITSELF, HAD BEEN A "WALKING PNEUMONIA CASE."

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DY809PEW

Add Alsdorf Mine ~~XXXX~~ the mine,

THE MINE IS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS A SKELETON STAFF OF GERMAN MINERS WORKING TO DIG ENOUGH COAL TO KEEP THE POWER PLANT GOING AND HEAT WATER FOR SHOWER BATHS FOR WAR-WEARY SOLDIERS.

TODAY 600 FRONTLINE TROOPS TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE SHOWERS, AND THERE IS ROOM ENOUGH TO TAKE CARE OF SEVERAL TIMES

THAT MANY.

LT. COL. CLARENCE RICHMOND, A FORMER BOSTON, MASS., LAWYER WHO IS COMMANDING OFFICER FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT, ASKED THE GERMANS AT ALSDORF WHY THERE WERE NO CHICKENS IN THE UNDERGROUND BARNYARD.

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THE ANSWER WAS THAT CHICKENS WERE EASY TO CARRY, AND THE FLEEING NAZIS TOOK THEM WHEN THEY FLED.

Adds With Ninn 7th Army N of Saverne Gap (Wilson) xx nine,

MAJ. ROBERT JOHNSON OF RIVERSIDE, CALIF., AND CAPT. PATRICK NESS OF FLINT, MICH., EACH SHOT DOWN THREE NAZI PLANES. JOHNSON GOT THREE MESSERSCHMITTS WHEN 50 JUMPED THE MEDIUM BOMBERS.

NESS, WHO RECEIVED HIS CAPTAIN'S BARS YESTERDAY, GOT TWO MESSERSCHMITT AND ONE FOCKEWULF.

"THERE WERE SO MANY GERMANS IT SEEMED LIKE THERE WAS ONE TO EVERY SQUARE INCH OF THE SKY. IT WAS REALLY ROUGH," JOHNSON SAID.

"THE AIR BATTLES TOOK PLACE OVER STRASBOURG-SARREBOURG SECTOR, WITH THE ALLIED BOMBERS HITTING ENEMY ARMOR AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS NEAR LANDAU.

APR/1735 SERIES/MP-630PEW

~~YESTERDAY~~. Adds SHAEF W Front (Kennedy) xx yesterday.

NINE MORE GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED, MAKING THE TOTAL 125 IN EIGHT DAYS OF A MAULING STRUGGLE. THE GERMANS WERE SENDING OVER AN EVER-INCREASING NUMBER OF FLYING BOMBS AND ROCKETS, BUT THEY WERE CAUSING LITTLE MILITARY DAMAGE BECAUSE THEY ARE TOO INACCURATE FOR FRONT WARFARE.

ON THE NINTH'S SOUTH, THE FIRST ARMY BATTLED HOUSE TO HOUSE THROUGH THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN SUBURBS OF WEISWEILER, SEVEN MILES FROM A SECOND GERMAN ROER RIVER STRONGPOINT AT DUREN.

SOUTHEAST OF WEISWEILER, THE DOUGHBOYS MOVED NEARLY A MILE FARTHER THROUGH HURTGEN FOREST ALMOST TO ITS EDGE, BUT THE GROUND WAS THICKLY-SOWN WITH MINES AND THE GERMANS STILL FOUGHT BACK HARD.

TO THE NORTH, THE U.S. FIRST ARMY RECAPTURED THE CROSSROADS HAMLET OF PUTZLOHN, WHICH HAS CHANGED HANDS REPEATEDLY.

ON THE NORTHERN END OF THE AACHEN FRONT, A COMPANY FROM THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY STORMED BACK INTO THE PLATEAU VILLAGE OF HOVEN, THREE MILES NORTH OF GEILENKIRCHEN, SLEW FROM 300 TO 400 GERMANS, AND THEN WITHDREW AFTER TAKING HEAVY CASUALTIES IN RETURN.

(THE GERMAN RADIO SAID ALLIED ARMIES HAD ATTACKED WITH RENEWED INTENSITY IN THE AREA FROM GEILENKIRCHEN EASTWARD TO JULICH.)

THE THIRD ARMY'S BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE SAAR RIVER AT POSTROFF AND BAERENDORF WAS 26 MILES SOUTH OF SAARBRUCKEN UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE, AND THIS SECTOR WAS DESCRIBED HERE AS "SENSITIVE" WITH THE ENEMY LOOSING COUNTERATTACKS. THE RIVER WAS CROSSED AT SEVERAL PLACES IN THIS AREA TODAY, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID.

NORTH OF THERE, WHERE THE THIRD IS MOVING UP WITHIN 13 MILES OF THE SAAR'S CITADEL OF SAARBRUCKEN, THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE SET FIRE TO AN EASTBOUND CONVOY OF 24 TRUCKS SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

IN THAT SECTOR, THIRD ARMY TANKS WERE EDGING CLOSER TO THE SIEGFRIED LINE. SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION TANKS MOVED A HALF MILE NORTH OF LEYVILLER, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN, AND WERE ALMOST IN THE OLD MAGINOT LINE AT THAT POINT.

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY CLEARING THE LAST GERMANS FROM POSITIONS WEST OF THE MAAS IN EASTERN HOLLAND WERE SLOWED MORE BY MUD AND MINES THAN BY THE THIN LINE OF REARGUARDS.

ONE FORCE CAPTURED MAASHEES, 15 MILES NORTH OF VENLO ON THE MAAS, WANNSSUM, THREE MILES SOUTHEAST, AND TIENRAIJ, NINE MILES NORTH OF VENLO.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THREE SEASONED DIVISIONS NOW WERE IN ACTION WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY NORTHEAST OF AACHEN.

THEY WERE THE "OLD HELL ON WHEELS" SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, THE 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION THAT WON FAME ON THE NORMANDY BEACHES, AND THE 30TH INFANTRY, WHOSE STAND AT AVRANCHES SHOOK THE U.S. THIRD ARMY LOOSE FOR ITS BLITZ THROUGH FRANCE.

FA408PEW

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GERMAN PLANES OVER THE CITY TODAY WERE RECEIVED HOTLY BY OUR ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES. THEY DROPPED NO BOMBS, SO APPARENTLY WERE ONLY SENT ON RECONNOITERING.

STRASBOURG WAS NOT DAMAGED MUCH IN THE OCCUPATION, AND ITS FAMOUS CATHEDRAL ALSO ESCAPED SEVERE INJURY.

A FRENCH FLAG FLIES FROM THE STEEPLE, AND THE CATHEDRAL ALREADY IS BEING PREPARED FOR THE FIRST MASS SINCE THE ALLIED

30.24 — 20679

OCCUPATION. Add Strasbourg (Wright) [illegible]

CAPT.MARSHALL MUNDHEIM, 663 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER, SAID FOOD SUPPLIES HERE WERE "PRETTY GOOD."

MAJORS MERRITT HURIH, PATERSON, N.J., AND JOHN MCCONNELL, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., OF THE VETERAN 79TH DIVISION LED THE FIRST AMERICANS INTO STRASBOURG. THE DIVISION HOLDS THE WESTERN FRONT MILEAGE RECORD OF 1,400 MILES OF FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

THE DIVISION COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.J.T.WYCHE, OF PINEHURST, N.C., LANDED IN NORTHERN FRANCE D-PLUS-EIGHT, TOOK CHERBOURG, WAS FIRST ACROSS THE SEINE, STARTED TOWARD BREST BUT WAS ORDERED TO BELGIUM, TRANSFERRED TO THE THIRD ARMY, AND NOW IS WITH THE SEVENTH.

APPROXIMATELY 600 GERMANS IN BURGERSPITAL, EUROPE'S LARGEST HOSPITAL, SURRENDERED TO CAPT.HUGH MCGETTIGAN, 79 MADISON AVE., BOSTON.

LT.JAMES MATHIAS, NEW YORK CITY, A FORMER HISTORY TEACHER, SAID 300 GERMANS ALONG WITH A LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHO WAS THE STRASBOURG COMMANDANT, WERE HOLDING OUT STILL AT FORT KLEBER NORTHWEST OF THE CITY.

MCCONNELL TOLD HOW CAPT.JAMES TIMOHY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., NEGOTIATED THE SURRENDER OF 379 GERMAN SOLDIERS AND 14 OFFICERS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE CITY.

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"HE VOLUNTEERED TO GO ALONE INTO THE BARRACKS WHERE THEY WERE BARRICADED, STAYED THREE HOURS AND WE GOT WORRIED, BUT BACK HE CAME WITH THE WHOLE MOB."

FORTS FOCH AND PETAIN, BOTH NORTHWEST OF THE CITY, WERE TAKEN TODAY, AND ALSO THE AIRPORT AT NEUDORF IN THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ENLISTED MEN AND THE OFFICERS WERE FREED FROM THE GERMAN PRISON QUARTERS IN THE CITY. ALL HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER IN THE FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE VOSGES.

THE FLOOD-SWOLLEN RHINE OVERFLOWED INTO MANY GERMAN PILLBOXES ON THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE RIVER, AND SO FAR NAZI ARTILLERY BATTERIES FROM THE FAST BANK HAVE NOT BLASTED STRASBOURG.

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, NOV.25-(AP)-WITH TWO LONG SPEAR-HEADS NOW THROUGH TO THE RHINE, LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S.SEVENTH ARMY POUNDED WITH INCREASING SPEED THROUGH THE PASSES OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS TODAY AND HAD ONLY SEVEN MILES TO GO BEFORE ITS TROOPS SPILLED OUT ON THE PLAINS OF ALSACE.

TO THE SOUTH, THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY TIGHTENED ITS GRIP ON THE BELFORT GAP WITH TWO DRIVES OF FOUR MILES EACH ALONG THE SOUTHERN FRINGES OF THE VOSGES, OCCUPYING A SERIES OF VILLAGES INCLUDING LA CHAPELLE SUR ROUGEMONT, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF BELFORT; PEROUSE, ONE AND A HALF MILES EAST OF BELFORT, -,$ MEROUX, FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST.

ROLLING FORWARD SIX MILES, TROOPS OF THE AMERICAN THIRD DIVISION MOVED THROUGH THE SAALES PASS AND ENTERED URMOTT LATE IN THE DAY. THE 100TH DIVISION ENTERED GRANDFONTAINE, 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE TOWN OF SAALES, ITS PROGRESS IMPEDED ONLY BY SMALL ARMS FIRE AND LARGE ROAD BLOCKS. LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMANS SURRENDERED IN THIS AREA.

WITH STRASBOURG CLEAR EXCEPT FOR GERMANS STILL HOLDING RHINE BRIDGES, THE AMERICANS WERE REPORTED TO BE "SUCCESSFULLY COPING WITH COUNTERATTACKS NORTHEAST OF THE SAVERNE PASS.

THE 103RD DIVISION, MEETING ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE BUT CONFRONTED WITH SOME OF THE WORST VOSGES TERRAIN, REACHED CLIMONT, FOUR MILES EAST OF SAALES, OVER ROADS BLOCKED BY FELLED TREES AND BLANKETED BY GERMAN MACHINEGUN FIRE.

THE 37TH DIVISION MANAGED TO SLUG ITS WAY EAST TO WISEMBACH, SIX MILES SOUTH OF SAALES.

(EDITORS: IN ABOVE 2ND GRAF NEAR END X X X BELFORT, AND MEROUX, XXX ETC.)

EV1037PEW

NIGHT LEAD FRONT SITUATIONER (510)

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV. 25-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE THROWN THREE-FOURTHS OF THEIR ARMORED STRENGTH INTO THE GIANT SHOWDOWN BATTLE WEST OF THE RHINE -- A CLIMACTIC STRUGGLE WHICH HAS COST THE ENEMY MORE THAN 100,000 FIGHTING MEN IN THE PAST WEEK.

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S WINTER OFFENSIVE, NOW ENTERING ITS SECOND PHASE ON THE WESTERN FRONT, THUS MAY WELL SPELL THE DOWNFALL OF HITLERISM.

THE U.S. FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES AND THE BRITISH SECOND HAVE SLUGGED THEIR WAY INTO THE GERMAN DEFENSES OF THE RHINE AND RUHR VALLEYS WHERE IT HURTS THE MOST, IN THE COLOGNE AND DUSSELDORF AREAS.

THE NINTH ITSELF HAS CHEWED UP TWO PANZER DIVISIONS IN THE WEEK'S FIGHTING, WHILE THE FIRST AND BRITISH SECOND HAVE DONE AS WELL.

AS A RESULT, THE GERMANS NOT ONLY HAVE COMMITTED THE BULK OF THEIR ARMORED STRENGTH AGAINST THESE THREE ARMIES, BUT CRACK DIVISIONS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT AS WELL.

PRISONERS HAVE REPORTED THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IS DETERMINED TO STEM THE DRIVE ON THE RUHR REGARDLESS OF THE COST TO ITS ARMIES' POSITIONS ELSEWHERE.

FOR THE MOMENT TORRENTIAL RAINS HAVE SLOWED THE PACE OF EISENHOWER'S DRIVE IN THIS SECTOR, BUT ONLY A FEW CLEAR DAYS WILL MEAN THE LAUNCHING OF THE SECOND PHASE OF THE GREAT OFFENSIVE. THE GERMANS ALREADY HAVE LOST 125 TANKS IN EIGHT DAYS' FIGHTING.

ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS ARE RAPIDLY CLEARING THE GERMANS FROM FRANCE AND LT.GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON HAS BROKEN THROUGH THE METZ DEFENSES AND IS STANDING NOW ON THE GERMAN BORDER PREPARING FOR THE NEXT PHASE OF HIS BATTLE.

IT WAS THOUGHT AT FIRST THAT THE GERMAN ARMY WOULD EXECUTE ONLY A HOLDING ACTION WEST OF THE RHINE AND STAND ALONG THE RIVER. HOWEVER, PROBABLY ON HITLER'S ORDERS, DIVISIONS WERE BROUGHT ACROSS THE RHINE TO MEET THE ALLIES ON THEIR OWN GROUND.

THIS DELIGHTED THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND, WHICH MEANT THAT THE BATTLE WOULD BE FOUGHT ON ALLIED TERMS ON SHORTER LINES OF COMMUNICATION, WITH A GREATER CHANGE OF DEALING AN ANNIHILATION BLOW AND DESTROYING THE GERMAN ARMIES BEFORE THEY CAN RETREAT ACROSS THE RHINE.

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A8

THE NINTH ARMY HAS KILLED OR CAPTURED AN ESTIMATED 9,000 GERMANS IN A WEEK, THE FIRST AND BRITISH SECOND ARMIES HAVE ENJOYED SIMILAR SUCCESS, WHILE THE THIRD, U.S. SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST HAVE DONE FAR BETTER WITH THE RESULT THAT HITLER HAS LOST MORE THAN 100,000 FIGHTING MEN IN THE PAST WEEK.

IT IS A QUESTION HOW LONG THE GERMAN ARMY CAN ABSORB SUCH LOSSES. WHILE THE GERMANS ARE USING THEIR BEST TROOPS IN THIS SECTOR, INCLUDING CRACK PANZER UNITS, THE ADVANCING AMERICANS FIND MANY THIRD-RATE SOLDIERS OF LITTLE USE TO THE ENEMY EXCEPT FOR CANNON FODDER.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE GERMANS APPARENTLY NO LONGER ARE LACKING IN ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIAL AND HAVE CONCENTRATED MORE ARTILLERY THAN EVER ON THE ROER VALLEY FRONT.

THE ENEMY ALSO IS STRIKING WITH AN EVER INCREASING NUMBER OF WEAPONS, INCLUDING FLYING BOMBS AND ROCKETS, WHICH HAVE SHOWN A HUGE GAIN OVER THE FIGHTING AREA IN THE PAST TEN DAYS.

FA453PEW

BY GLADWIN HILL (190)
PARIS, NOV 25-(AP)-BEHIND ALL THE SILK AND SWANK OF THE PARIS FASHION WORLD ARE THOUSANDS OF GIRLS TOILING IN BACK ROOMS WITH NEEDLE, THREAD, PINS AND PATTERNS AND TODAY WAS THEIR DAY, THE FEAST DAY OF THEIR PATRON, SAINT CATHERINE, AND A TRADITIONAL PARISIAN HOLIDAY.

SAINT CATHERINE IS THE PATRON OF UNMARRIED GIRLS WHO HAVE PASSED THE AGE OF 25 AND ESPECIALLY OF THE DRESSMAKING MIDINETTES.

THE STREETS OF PARIS WERE GAY WITH HATS ESPECIALLY CONTRIVED FOR THE HOLIDAY, MANY OF THEM BURDENED WITH SUCH FANTASTIC TRIMMINGS AS MODEL SHIPS AND TELEPHONES. THE THOROFARES RANG WITH LAUGHTER OF THE GIRLS WHO WOULD SURROUND OCCASIONAL STRAY MEN AND, IN THE TRADITION OF THE DAY, KISS AND FLIRT WITH THEM.

THE DAY BEGAN WITH A SPECIAL MASS AT THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DE BONNE CHANCE. A FORMAL RECEPTION WAS HELD THIS AFTERNOON AT THE CITY HALL, WHERE MUNICIPAL DIGNITARIES PRESENTED PRESENTS TO DELEGATIONS OF THE "CATHERINETTES."

THE FAMOUS FASHION HOUSES HELD OPEN HOUSES FOR THEIR EMPLOYES WITH WINING, DINING AND DANCING. THE FIRM OF NINA RICCI TOOK OVER THE BIG BAL TABARIN NIGHT CLUB FOR ITS 400 GIRLS AND THEIR GUESTS, MANY OF THEM AMERICAN G.I.'S AND OFFICERS. TONIGHT THE GIRLS OF MORE THAN 30 MAJOR FASHION HOUSES GATHERED AT LUNA PARK FOR THE BIG ST.CATHERINE'S DAY DANCE.

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RHINE
BY JAMES M.LONG
PARIS, NOV. 25(AP)-SOMEWHERE ACROSS THE RHINE LIES VICTORY IN THIS SECOND GREAT WORLD WAR. SEVEN ALLIED INVASION ARMIES HAVE WON THREE FOOTHOLDS ALONG ITS BANK AND ARE GETTING READY TO CROSS THE RIVER BARRIERS TO WREST THAT VICTORY FROM THE HEART OF THE REICH.

CROSSING WILL BE A TASK SO HERCULEAN THAT GEN. EISENHOWER HIMSELF HAS DESCRIBED IT AS VIRTUALLY A NAVAL OPERATION.

BUT THE ALLIES HAVE KNOWN SINCE BEFORE D-DAY THAT IT WAS ONE OF THE OBSTACLES ON THE ROAD TO BERLIN -- JUST AS THE ATLANTIC WALL AND SIEGFRIED LINE. AND THEY KNOW WHERE AND HOW IT WILL BE CROSSED TO CARRY WAR EAST OF THE RHINE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE DAYS OF NAPOLEON.

THEY AREN'T TELLING. SOON ENOUGH HEADLINES OF THE FREE WORLD'S PRESS AND FEAR-RIDDEN RUMOR CENTERS OF THE DOOMED REICH ALIKE WILL GIVE THE ANSWER.

THESE ARE SOME OF THE KEY FACTORS INVOLVED:

NEXT TO SPRING FLOOD TIME, THE ALP-FED RHINE IS AT ITS SWIFTEST THIS TIME OF YEAR, GORGED BY RAINS. EVEN IN MIDSUMMER IT IS ONE OF EUROPE'S SWIFTEST FLOWING MAJOR RIVERS -- DROPPING 800 FEET IN ITS 600-MILE TWISTING LENGTH FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER TO THE NORTH SEA.

IT IS EXTREMELY STEEP-BANKED -- TYPICAL CASTLES-ON-THE-RHINE COUNTRY -- FOR MUCH OF ITS LENGTH. IT RANGES FROM 160 YARDS WIDE AT THE SWISS BORDER TO 260 AT STRASBOURG 380 BETWEEN COLOGNE AND DUSSELDORF AND OVER 500 YARDS THROUGH HOLLAND.

NOT SINCE NAPOLEON HAS ANY ARMY FOUGHT ITS WAY ACROSS THE RIVER TO THE EAST. THE WAR OF 1870 WAS FOUGHT IN LORRAINE. GERMANY SWELLED BEYOND THE NATURAL RHINE BOUNDARY PARTLY FOR INDUSTRIAL RICHES OF THE GREAT SAAR VALLEY, PARTLY FOR A GREAT MILITARY BUFFER FRONT WEST OF THE WATER BARRIER.

BESIDES THE RIVER HURDLE ITSELF, GREAT FOREST AND HILL MASSES OF WESTERN GERMANY FORM TERRIFIC MILITARY OBSTACLES.

EXCEPTIONS ARE THE RUHR VALLEY AIMED TOWARD BERLIN, THE AACHEN GAP TO THE COLOGNE PLAIN, THE SAAR THROUGH TO FRANKFURT, THE KARLSRUHE GAP BETWEEN MANNHEIM AND STUTTGART, AND THE FREIBURG ROAD THROUGH THE BLACK FOREST.

BESIDES THE SO-FAR UNEXPLOITED FOOTHOLD ON THE DUTCH RHINE JUST WEST OF ARNHEM, THE ALLIES' FIRST RHINE POSITIONS ARE BOTH ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK.

THIS IS THE LATEST SUMMARY OF BRIDGES AND CROSSINGS THERE:

THERE ARE ONE ROAD AND ONE RAIL BRIDGE AT KARLSRUHE; TWO ROADS AND ONE RAIL BRIDGE AT STRASBOURG; ONE SEMI-PERMANENT PONTOON BRIDGE AT HAGENAU; AND SEVERAL MOBILE PONTOON BRIDGES OPPOSITE COLMAR.

TEN OTHER CROSSINGS, FIXED SPANS AND SEMI-PERMANENT PONTOONS BETWEEN KARLSRUHE AND THE SWISS FRONTIER HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT BY AIR ATTACKS OVER AN UNDISCLOSED PERIOD BUT ARE STILL NOT BELIEVED BACK IN USE.

PREVIOUSLY ALL WERE PREPARED FOR DEMOLITION BY THE GERMANS BUT THAT DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THEY MAY ALL BE BLOWN UP OR EFFICIENTLY PUT OUT OF REPAIRABLE CONDITION BY THE TIME THEY FALL INTO ALLIED HANDS.

THE GERMANS HAVE PREPARED DEMOLITIONS BEFORE AND BEEN BOXED OUT BEFORE THEY COULD CARRY OUT EFFECTIVE DESTRUCTION. MUCH DEPENDS UPON SURPRISE AND SPEED OF ADVANCE.

THE RIVER IS TOO WIDE TO BE CROSSED BY A FIXED SPAN OF THE BAILEY BRIDGE TYPE THAT THE ALLIES SO FAR HAVE USED WITH EXTREME SPEED AND EFFICIENCY. IF IT IS TO BE BRIDGED IN ASSAULT, IT WILL HAVE TO BE A PONTOON JOB. AND THAT LIKELY WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE, CONSIDERING THE SPEED OF THE RIVER, IF IT WERE NOT FOR INGENIOUS ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT -- THE DUCK AND ALLIGATOR AND THEIR KIN.

CAESAR, IT IS TRUE, BRIDGED THE RHINE IN TEN DAYS, BUT THAT WAS IN 55 B.C., LONG BEFORE THE ERA OF FIREARMS.

DETAILS OF POSSIBLE OPERATIONS BY WHICH CROSSINGS -- FOR CERTAINLY THERE WILL BE MORE THAN ONE -- WILL BE MADE CANNOT BE GIVEN, BUT ONE ALLIED STAFF OFFICER SAID IT WOULD AMOUNT TO THIS:

"WE'LL JUST HIT HIM WITH EVERYTHING WE'VE GOT-AND HE CAN'T STAND IT. WE'LL GET ACROSS, ALL RIGHT. DON'T EVER THINK WE'VE COME THIS FAR WITH THE IDEA OF STOPPING SHORT."

FA-FD133PEW

NOV 261944

BY LEW HAWKINS (200)
AT A U.S.THIRD ARMY BATTALION COMMAND POST EAST OF THE SAARE RIVER, GERMANY, NOV 25-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY AND TANKS TONIGHT AJRE WELL ACROSS THE SAARE RIVER AND ARE CARRYING THE FIGHT TO ENEMY LINES BOLSTERED STRONGLY BY ARTILLERY AND ARMOR.

ARMORED UNITS DISMOUNTED FROM THEIR HALF-TRACKS AND, AT TIMES WADING NECK-DEEP ACROSS FLOODED FIELDS, HAVE BEEN THE MAIN FACTOR THUS FAR IN THE THIRD ARMY'S RIGHT-HOOK PUNCH ACROSS THE UPPER REACHES OF THE STREAM, WHICH AS THE GERMAN SAAR FARTHER NORTH FORMS PART OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES.

SOME AMERICAN TANKS WERE ACROSS THE RIVER, WHICH AT POINTS WAS MORE THAN A HALF-MILE WIDE BECAUSE OF FLOOD CONDITIONS.

ARMORED INFANTRY MEN UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJ.HARRY VAN ARNAM, OF NORTHVILLE, N.Y., AND LT.COL.GEORGE L.JACQUES, 714 PLEASANT ST., WORCESTER, MASS., WERE ATTACKING NORTHWARD ACROSS OPEN FIELDS INTO BOIS DE LISCH THIS AFTERNOON. JOINING IN SUPPORT OF THE DOUGHBOYS WERE TANKS COMMANDED BY MAJ.TOM CHURCHILL OF BOSTON, MASS.

MAJ.JOHN HUGHES, OF 200 NORTH MAIN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA., AND CAPTS.LUTHER KELLER, DALTON, PA., AND STANLEY RAUB, KINGSTON PA., WATCHED THE ACTION WITH ME AT A HILL-TOP OBSERVATION POST ABOUT A MILE AND ONE-HALF EAST OF THE RIVER.

DY953PEW

30.24 — 20681

BY FRANKLIN BANKER (420)

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY, NOV. 25-(AP)-GUNNERS OF THE 707TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, WHO LAY CLAIM TO BEING THE FIRST NEGRO SOLDIERS FIGHTING ON GERMAN SOIL, ARE SO BUSY SHELLING THE ENEMY THESE DAYS THEY EAT ONLY TWO MEALS A DAY.

IT'S BREAKFAST AT 8:30 A.M. AND SUPPER AT 4 P.M., AND THEY DON'T MIUS THE NOON-DAY MEAL, NOT WHEN THEY CAN FIRE SEVEN ROUNDS FROM THEIR 4.5-INCH GUUNS IN 37 SECONDS, AS ONE BATTERY REPORTED DOING TODAY.

MOVING 600 MILES FROM THE VICINITY OF CHERBOURG TO GERMANY IN FOUR DAYS, THE BATTALION GOT ITS FIRST TASTE OF COMBAT THREE WEEKS AGO. SINCE THEN THEY HAVE BEEN BOMBED, STRAFED AND SHELLED, BUT THIS ONLY INTENSIFIED THEIR DESIRE TO GIVE THE GERMANS MORE THAN THEY RECEIVED.

THEIR EAGERNESS IS TYPIFIED BY T/5 KERMIT WARREN, KILGORE, TEX., WHO LEFT A TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD BECAUSE "THERE WASN'T MUCH EXCITEMENT THERE" AND HELPED LAY TELEPHONE WIRE ALONGSIDE FRONTLINE INFANTRY.

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GRAY-HAIRED TECH SGT. CARLTON GORDON, 2816 EIGHTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY, IS ANOTHER. GORDON, WHO WON'T BISCLOSE HIS AGE, IS SO OLD HE HAD TO ARGUE TO GET PERMISION TO COME OVERSEAS.

"THESE BOYS HAVE BEEN DOING AN OUTSTANDING JOB AND WE INTEND TO BECOME THE HARDEST AND FASTEST SHOOTING OUTFIT IN THE WHOLE ARMY," SAID LT. COL. L.G. WITMER, LAKE CITY, IOWA, BATTALION COMMANDER.

ALL BATTALION OFFICERS ARE WHITE EXCEPT LT. JAMES H. ROBINSON, JR., WHOSE FATHER IS DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AT WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, WILBERFORCE, OHIO.

OTHER BATTALION MEMBERS ARE: PFC DONALD PATTERSON, 1300 GRAND BOULEVARD, AURORA, ILL., BROTHER OF PAUL PATTERSON, CRACK ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY HALFBACK; STAFF SGT. CHESTER DICKSEN, 661 FRANKLIN ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.; CPL. ALLEN BURR, 703 FULLERTON ST., PALESTINE, TEX., PFC THOMAS WARD, 1201 CITY PARK, TOLEDO, OHIO; PVT. PERCY OUTLAND, BOLIGEA, LA.; PVT. JESSE JONES, 740 SOUTH 25TH ST., RICHMOND CALIF.

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CPLS. ALFRED MONTGOMERY, 1629 WEBSTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO; WILLIE L. FITZGERALD, ALLEYTON, TEX.; THOMAS BOLEWARE, KARNACK, TEX.; ROBERT PHILLIPS, 419 BOWENS AVE., CHICAGO; PFCS. HAROLD WEAVER, 146 GLENWOOD AVE., SOUTHEAST, ATLANTA, GA.; GEORGE BORSEY, 719 NORTH EDEN ST., BALTIMORE, MD.; ALEXANDER BELL, PITTSBURG, TEX.; KING Z. THOMAS, 202 WALL ST., BEAUMONT, TEX.; LOUIS YOUNG, 1801 SOUTH ST., AUGUSTA, GA.; T/5 BILLY MITCHELL, MOUNT PLEASANT, TEX.; T/5 ALEX JONES, JENNINGS, LA.; PVTS. JEWEL MORRISON, 738 COTTON BELT AVE., LUFKIN, TEX.; EMMETT RODGERS, 825 DIVISION ST., NASHVILLE, TENN.; ROY MURPHY, 2128 TOPEKA ST., MUSKOGEE, OKLA.; PEARL DAVIS, 3388 THOMAS AVE., COCANUT GROVE, FLA.; PVTS. JACK KELOW, 46 NORTH EDISON ST., GREENVILLE, MISS.; SHERMAN RHODES, BEREDDER, LA.; ROBERT BUNTON, COLDWATER, MISS., AND WILLY THOMAS, 3612 LYONS AVE., HOUSTON, TEX.

JJ/RP707PEW

PISA, ITALY, NOV. 25--(AP)--BR. [illegible] IN. E.

HUME, CIVIL AFFAIRS CHIEF OF THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY, WAS MADE AN

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE FACULTY TODAY AS THE UNIVERSITY OF PISA FORMALLY REOPENED FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE LIBERATION. LUIGI RUSSO, ACTING RECTOR, PAID TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN AID TO THE UNIVERSITY, WRECKED AND LOOTED BY THE GERMANS.

RC WKINGS 1-1905 EJD 645PEW

PARIS, NOV 25-(AP)-GUNS BOOMED OUTSIDE PARIS AND CHURCHBELLS IN THE CITY PEALED TONIGHT IN CELEBRATION OF THE LIBERATION OF METZ AND STRASBOURG.
DY858PEW

SOMEWHERE IN HOLLAND, NOV 25-(AP)-PIETER S.GERBRANDY, PRIME MINISTER OF HOLLAND, AND FOUR MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY PLANE FROM LONDON TO CONSULT WITH DUTCH LEADERS ON PROBLEMS FACING HOLLAND THIS WINTER.
DY922PEW

ON THE U.S.FIFTH ARMY FRONT, ITALY, NOV. 25-(AP)-FOUR HUNDRED VETERANS OF THE U.S.FIRST ARMORED AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN SIXTH ARMORED DIVISIONS WERE HONORED TONIGHT WITH A FIVE-COURSE BANQUET AT A BRITISH REST CAMP NEAR FLORENCE.
GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN ITALY, WAS GUEST OF HONOR AND PRAISED THE COMBAT RECORDS OF THE TWO UNITS, WHICH FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE NORTHWARD FROM ROME.
SGT.ROBERT YATES, OF 3004 WEST 12TH PLACE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ENTERTAINED WITH PANTOMIME.
DY1144PEW

PVT. CORNELIUS J. RYAN, OF 502 WEST 173RD ST., NEW YORK CITY, SUMMED UP THE GUESTS' REACTION WITH, "WE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING TOGETHER AND TONIGHT WE ARE PARTYING TOGETHER. HOW ELSE CAN YOU MAKE BETTER FRIENDS?"

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WKINGS 02100 EJD 825PEW

THE LEGIONNAIRES TO ROME; TRIAIAN BRAILEANU, FORMER MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND PETRE NEAMTZU, FORMER DIRECTOR OF RAILWAYS.

THE HOME MINISTRY SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS A LIST OF POLITICAL LEADERS WHO SUPPORTED THE DICTATORSHIP FROM 1937 TO 1944, AND IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THESE WILL BE ARRESTED AND TRIED.

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WR APW 0110 120P

Add Moscow Slav (Luce) xx post war period.

POSTWAR PERIOD.
THESE INCLUDE ANNEXATION OF THE ADRIATIC PORT OF TRIESTE AND THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA BETWEEN IT AND FIUME, NOW UNDER ITALY.
SLAVIC PEASANTS OF THE ISTRIAN COUNTRYSIDE AND TRIESTE'S HINTERLAND HAVE BEEN WIDELY ORGANIZED AS GUERRILLA DETACHMENTS IN TITO'S ARMY, AND FROM THEM IS EXPECTED TO COME A DEMAND FOR THE MAJOR POWERS TO SANCTION THEIR TRANSFER.
IF TRIESTE CHANGES FLAGS, THEN YUGOSLAVIA IS PREPARED TO OFFER AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA THE ADVANTAGES OF A FREE PORT IN AN EFFORT TO RESTORE TO TRIESTE ITS PROSPERITY OF THE DAYS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.
A HALF-MILLION RACIAL GERMANS IN YUGOSLAV TERRITORY, PRINCIPALLY IN THE BORDER DISTRICTS ADJACENT TO AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND ROMANIA ARE MARKED FOR EXPULSION IN THE POSTWAR SHUFFLE.
YUGOSLAVS POINT TO THE RECORD OF THE GERMANS AS VOLUNTEERS IN SS (ELITE GUARD) DIVISIONS AND THE GESTAPO NETWORK AS JUSTIFICATION FOR PERMANENT LIQUIDATION OF THAT MINORITY PROBLEM.
THE QUESTION OF RACIAL HUNGARIANS IS CONSIDERED LESS CLEARCUT. A BRIGADE FROM A HUNGARIAN MINORITY FOUGHT IN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY AND IN GENERAL THE ILL TREATMENT THE YUGOSLAVS RECEIVED IN WARTIME HAS BEEN FROM OFFICIALS AND TROOPS OF HUNGARY PROPER.
FA1212PEW

Add Buchrest Arrests xx concentration camps.

AMONG THEM WERE UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, ATTORNEYS, OFFICIALS AND WRITERS. A MAJORITY OF THE LEGIONNAIRE LEADERS HAD FLED TO GERMANY. THOSE ARRESTED IN THIS ROUNDUP INCLUDED VICTOR VOGEN, FORMER AMBASSADOR OF

BERN, SWITZERLAND, NOV. 2-(AP)— RECORD-BREAKING RAINFALLS HAVE SWOLLEN SWITZERLAND'S LAKES AND RIVERS, FLOODING HOUSES IN MANY AREAS AND CARRYING SOME AWAY.

THE RIVER SAAR SWEPT OVER ITSBANKS AT SEVERAL POINTS NEAR

BERN. INTERNEES WERE PUT TO WORK THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO COMBAT FLOODS

AT NEUCHATEL THE NOVEMBER RAINFAILL EQUALLED THE RECORD FO

MONTH SINCE THE OBSERVATORY THERE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1864, AND

RAIN STILL FALLING.

ALB 115P BRUTTOS 01300

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD CHINESE X X X FROM POACHING.

(DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST A FRONT DISPATCH TODAY SAYING THAT THE JAPANESE HAD DRIVEN CLOSE TO THE KWANGSI-KWEICHOW BORDER, DEALING HEAVY BLOWS TO THE 196TH DIVISION OF THE CHINESE 76TH ARMY ENTRENCHED IN THE MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY. THE DISPATCH SAID THE TASK OF THE 196TH, COMMANDED BY GEN. HU TSUNGNAN, WAS TO DEFEND THE GATEWAY TO CHUNGKING.)

FDFA959AEW

Add Saipan Homemaking (Haugland) XX materials.

S/SGT.CHARLES KNABE, OF HUGO, MINN., WELDED SALVAGED IRON PIPE

INTO A WORKING STAND FOR MECHANICS.

A 25,000 GALLON WATER SYSTEM WAS FASHIONED FROM JAPANESE PIPES

AND TANKS BY T/SGT.JOHN I.HAWKINS, OF NEW RICHMOND, OHIO, AND

S/SGTS.WILLIAM POLY, OF 502 VIRGINIA ST., VERSAILLES, OHIO,

AND JOHN BILLS, OF 3472 NORTH ILLINOIS ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

NOV 261944

GG1233PCW

JIMMY DOOLITTLE. Add Saipan B-29 Raid (Haugland) XX capital.

(TOKYO RADIO LAST NIGHT BROADCAST AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE CLAIMING THAT FIVE OF THE RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN AND NINE OTHERS DAMAGED, AND DISMISSED THE ATTACK AS INEFFECTIVE BECAUSE, IT SAID, THE SUPERFORTRESSES CARRIED ONLY LIGHT BOMBLOADS AND DROPPED THEM WIDE OF THEIR INTENDED TARGETS.

("PRACTICALLY NO DAMAGE WAS SUFFERED BY IMPORTANT INSTALLATIONS," THE BROADCAST SAID IN AN INDIRECT ADMISSION THAT MAJOR TARGETS WERE HIT.)

THE BOMBERS APPROACHED TOKYO THROUGH A HAZY OVERCAST BUT FOUND A CLEAR AREA OVER THE CITY. THEY FUNNELLED A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THEIR BOMBLOADS ON THE MASASHINA AIRCRAFT PLANT, A PRINCIPAL SUPPLIER OF JAPAN'S ARMY AND NAVY PLANES. OTHER CHOICE TARGETS WERE RIPPED AND RAZED.

LT.GEN.MILLARD S.HARMON, INTERVIEWED AT SAIPAN, SAID "WE HAVE THE WHOLE OF JAPAN UNDER OUR BOMBSIGHTS NOW."

"WE ARE NOT BOMBING PEOPLE; WE ARE BOMBING THE JAPANESE WAR MACHINE," HE SAID. "WHEN WE HAVE SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED THE WAR INDUSTRIES, ALL THE TOUGHNESS IN THE WORLD WON'T SAVE THE JAPANESE."

A11FX

HARMON, DEPUTY COMT RLSNOJ5£3523.5 5; -84 !94:3, INDICATED A BLW

A11FX

HARMON, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE TWENTIETH AIR FORCE, INDICATED A BLACK PROSPECT FOR JAPAN, SAYING:

"THE TIME IS NOT FAR NOW WHEN JAPAN WILL BE SUBJECTED TO THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF AIR UNITS BASED FROM ALASKA THROUGH THE PHILIPPINES AND OVER CHINA--A RING OF AIR EFFORT FOCUSSED ON THE IMPERIAL EMPIRE."

(IN WASHINGTON, GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF THE TWENTIETH AIR FORCE, SAID "TOKYO'S WAR INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN BADLY HURT BY A BLOW MADE POSSIBLE BY THE AMERICANS WHO FOUGHT AND DIED FOR THE MARIANAS." HE SAID JAPAN WOULD BE HIT FROM TWO SIDES BY AMERICAN BOMBERS BASED IN CHINA AND ON SAIPAN.)

THE SUPERFORTS SKIMMED HIGH OVER JAPAN'S CAPITAL--THIRD LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD--AT MORE THAN 400 MILES AN HOUR AND DESPITE EARLIER RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS, "TOOK THEM BY SURPRISE," SAID BRIG.GEN.EMMETT (ROSIE) O'DONNELL OF JAMAICA, N.Y., FLIGHT LEADER.

OPPOSITION WAS ALMOST NIL, HE SAID.

"CERTAINLY THEY WEREN'T UP TO MEET US IN THEIR FIGHTERS, AND THEIR ACK-ACK WAS MEAGER AND INACCURATE," SAID THE FORMER WEST POINT FOOTBALL COACH WHO HAD FLOWN FLYING FORTRESSES IN THE PHILIPPINES, JAVA AND AUSTRALIA.

"IT WAS ONE OF THE EASIEST MISSIONS I'VE BEEN ON."

THE OPERATION WAS UNDER COMMAND OF BRIG.GEN.HEYWOOD S.HANSELL JR., HEAD OF THE TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND, FRESHLY ESTABLISHED AS A SECTION OF THE TWENTIETH AIR FORCE, WHICH HAS CARRIED OUT NUMEROUS RAIDS FROM CHINA BASES ON INDUSTRIAL SITES IN THE SOUTHERN JAPANESE ISLAND OF KYUSHU.

CONQUEST OF SAIPAN IN THE MARIANAS WAS COMPLETED LAST JULY 8 AFTER A 25-DAY CAMPAIGN, AND IMMEDIATELY WORK BEGAN ON AIRSTRIPS TO ACCOMMODATE THE BIG BOMBERS.

JAPAN EVIDENTLY KNEW WHAT WAS SHAPING UP IN THOSE ISLANDS 1,500 MILES FROM TOKYO. EARLIER THIS MONTH THE AMERICANS FOUGHT OFF SEVERAL AIR ASSAULTS OSTENSIBLY AIMED AT CRIPPLING THE B29 BASE.

PM1213APW NM

TOKYO RAID DESCRIPTICE (810)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NOV 261944

TWENTY-FIRST U.S. BOMBER COMMAND, SAIPAN, NOV.25-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-THE B29'S RAN INTO ONLY LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER TOKYO THURSDAY (U.S. TIME) BUT MET SOME VERY HOT FIGHTER INTERCEPTION FROM A NEW TWIN-ENGINED JAPANESE PLANE, RETURNING AMERICAN AIRMEN SAID TODAY.

"WE CAME IN NEARLY AN HOUR AFTER THE FIRST SUPERFORTS DROPPED THEIR BOM" SAID CAPT. ROBERT G.STINSON, OF LONDON,

KY., A PLANE COMMANDER, "AND THERE MUST HAVE BEEN 100 FIGHTERS UP AROUND OUR LEVEL.

"MOST OF THEM WERE NEW TWIN-ENGINE FIGHTERS. THEY LOOKED LIKE BRITISH MOSQUITOES AND THEY DEVELOPED TERRIFIC SPEED. THEY WERE BEAUTIFUL PLANES, REALLY SLICK JOBS.

"ONE MADE A NEAR SUICIDAL ATTACK ON OUR LEAD AND DEPUTY LEAD SHIPS. WE SAW IT COME AT THEM AND PULL OUT AT THE LAST MOMENT. IT WENT JUST UNDER THEM."

THE YANK PLANES WITH WHICH THE JAPANESE FIGHTER ALMOST COLLIDED WERE COMMANDED BY MAJ. JACK J.CATTON, PACIFIC PALISADES, CALIF., AND 1ST LT. BARTON K.YOUNT, JR., OF FT. WORTH, TEX., SON OF THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

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MAJ. JACK S.DEWITT, OF 829 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANAPOLIS, RODE WITH CATTON. BILL HIPPLE, CORRESPONDENT FOR NEWSWEEK, WAS WITH YOUNT.

DEWITT SAID 60 TO 80 ENEMY FIGHTERS MADE ABOUT 50 ATTACKS ON THE SUPERFORTS BUT THAT THE BOMBING RUN OF HIS PLANE WAS VERY SUCCESSFUL.

"WE SAW A 2,000-FOOT COLUMN OF BLACK SMOKE IN THE DOCK AREA.

"I DON'T THINK THE JAP WHO NEARLY RAMMED US TRIED TO DO IT. I THINK HE WAS PRETTY DEAD AND THE PLANE WAS NOT CONTROLLED."

CATTON'S BOMBARDIER, 1ST LT.ROBERT CANFIELD, OF BETTENDORF, IOWA, WAS CREDITED WITH BRINGING DOWN THAT ENEMY FIGHTER.

"I STARTED SHOOTING WHEN HE WAS 500 YARDS AWAY," CANFIELD SAID. "HE MUST HAVE BEEN 150 YARDS OFF WHEN HIS COCKPIT CAUGHT FIRE. HE SLID UNDER OUR NOSE. THE PLANE WAS SO CLOSE WE COULD SEE THE PILOT."

CATTON'S PLANE, "JOLTIN' JOSIE," WAS THE FIRST B29 TO LAND AT SAIPAN, EARLY IN OCTOBER, CARRYING CATTON AND BRIG. GEN. HAYWOOD HANSELL, JR., COMMANDER OF THE NEW BASE HERE. OTHER CREWERS INCLUDED RICHARD J.NICKEY, 4824 WEST CRYSTAL, CHICAGO; SGTS. NORMAN T.ROBERTS, 35 DARTMOUTH ST., WORCESTER, MASS.; DAVID LAUFMAN, 860 E. 161ST ST., THE BRONX, N.Y.; ROBERT V.RANNELLS, 225 WELCH, AMES, IA., AND CPLS. FRANK POUDERNAKER, JR., 31 S. WEYMOUTH, ATLANTIC CITY, AND RICHARD W.RUSSELL, 913 9TH ST., GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

B9 KX

STINSON'S BOMBARDIER, 1ST LT. CHARLES P.BURY, 674 E.

B9 KX

NOV 26 1944

STINSON'S BOMBARDIER, 1ST LT. CHARLES P.BURY, 674 E. 102ND, CLEVELAND, OHIO, SAID "JAP TWIN-ENGINE JOBS MADE THE MAIN ATTACKS FROM 10 AND 2 O'CLOCK. MOSTLY THEY CAME IN ON THE NOSE AND ROLLED OUT ON THE BELLY. THEY SAT ON EACH SIDE LIKE STREET LIGHTS AND TOOK TURNS PEELING OFF. MANY SEEMED SCARED. WE'D LOB A COUPLE OF SHOTS AND THEY'D TURN OFF."

"ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF THEM WERE CHICKEN-HEARTED," SAID CATTON. "THEY SCARED EASILY. THE OTHERS DIDN'T SEEM TO

CARE."

STINSON SAID HIS TAIL GUNNER, T/SGT. RUSSELL W.SANDQUIST, OF HARTFORD, CONN., SHOT DOWN ONE ATTACKER, AND THAT HIS NAVIGATOR, 2ND LT. WILBERT E.LOCKLIN, OF BRENTWOOD, MD., CONFIRMED IT. HE SAW THE JAPANESE PLANE BLOW UP NEAR A SUPERFORT.

MAJ. BERT J.LOCKWOOD, LOS ANGELES, SAID HIS TAIL GUNNER, SGT. JOE MERRITT OF WICHITA, KAS., ALSO SHOT DOWN A PLANE. OTHERS IN HIS SUPERFORT INCLUDED 2ND LTS. LOE W.BAYLISS, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; AND NORMAN LOWRY OF 607 NORWOOD, RADFORD, VA.; T/SGT. ALBERT ARMAND, OF ROCHESTER, N.Y.; S/SGT. CHARLES J.MOTZER, OF GUILFORD, CONN., AND SGTS. LOUIS B. KEITH, 236 MONROE, ALLEGAN, MICH., AND JAMES G.CONLON, 2436 WEBB AVE., THE BRONX.

NOV 261944

THE B29 COMMANDED BY CAPT. THOMAS E.KUENNING, OF NEW BREMEN, O., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 96 AVONDALE ROAD, RIDGEWOOD, N.J., FOUGHT OFF SIX ATTACKS BY ABOUT 15 ENEMY PLANES.

AFTER THE BOMBING A HEAVY SCUD MOVED OVER THE TARGET, OBSCURING THE VIEW.

THE RAIDERS NOTED ESPECIALLY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM THE IMPERIAL PALACE AREA.

THOSE ABOARD KUENNING'S PLANE INCLUDED 1ST LT.HAROLD J. VAN COTT, OF BLOOMFIELD, N.J.; 2ND LT. WILLIAM MORDER 2626 S.EVANS AVE., CHICAGO; SGTS.RUBEN H.HARDEL, 1438A S.34TH, MILWAUKEE; JOHN J.GAETA, 842 57TH, BROOKLYN; AND CPL.RUSSELL M.SCOTT, 16643 LOG CABIN AVE., DETROIT.

SEVERAL GUNNERS SCORED HITS ON FIGHTERS WHICH WERE SEEN TO FALL INTO THE CLOUDS BELOW, TRAILING SMOKE. AMONG THESE SCORERS WERE CREWMEN OF THE PLANE COMMANDED BY 1ST LT.CARL G.SMITH, OF BUCKLEY, WASH.

SMITH'S CREW INCLUDED: 2ND LTS.JOHN S.HOUGHTON, MARION, O.; BEN C.STAUBER, HEBRON, NEB.; HORACE S.RICH, 213 CHANCERY ROAD, BALTIMORE; AND JOHN P.DUFFY, 1638 N.PATTON, PHILADELPHIA; S/SGT.J.W.EVANS, JR., DIXON, MISS.; SGT. SYLVIO LA MARCA, 28 MCFARLAND AVE., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; T/SGT.W.D.MCCORMACK, 240 DECATUR ST., RICHMOND, VA.; CPLS.M.W.SANSOUCI, 623 LONGSDALE AVE., CENTRAL FALLS, R.I.; KENNETH A.PETTERSEN (UIC) 800 E. 140TH, THE BRONX AND FRANCIS E.REYNOLDS, 1120 W.FOURTH ST., OWENSBORO, KY.

SMITH ASSERTED TAIL GUNNER EVANS WITHOUT QUESTION SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE. EVANS STATED HE WAS "PRETTY SURE" HE GOT IT.

CONSCRIPTION

NOV 261944

VERNON, B.C., NOV.25 (AP)--FOR AN HOUR LAST NIGHT SOLDIERS FROM THE VERNON MILITARY CAMP PARADED FOUR ABREAST THROUGH THE STREETS OF VERNON IN THE FOR AN HOUR LAST NIGHT IN THE FIRST ANTI-CONSCRIPTION DEMONSTRATION IN CANADA BY UNIFORMED MEN SINCE THE GOVERNMENT WAS AUTHORIZED THURSDAY TO SEND DRAFTED HOME DEFENSE TROOPS OVERSEAS. ESTIMATES OF THEIR STRENGTH RANGED FROM 300 TO 900.

SHOUTING "DOWN WITH CONSCRIPTION" AND "CONSCRIPT WEALTH AND INDUSTRY

AS WELL AS MANPOWER" THE DEMONSTRATORS, ESTIMATED AT 300 TO 900 MEN, ~~XXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXX~~ THREATENED TO/"TEAR DOWN" VERNON'S NEW CANADIAN LEGION HALL. VERNON IS 200 MILES NORTHEAST OF VANCOUVER.

THE ONLY INCIDENT OF VIOLENCE ~~XX~~ OCCURRED WHEN AN UNIDENTIFIED CAPTAIN AND LIEUTENANT STEPPED INTO THE MIDDLE OF A STREET AND CONFRONTED THE PARADE LEADERS. ~~THE TWO OFFICERS~~ AND URGED THE MEN TO "BREAK IT UP." THE CAPTAIN WAS STRUCK DOWN BY ONE SOLDIER AND THE LIEUTENANT WAS BRUSHED ASIDE. THE CAPTAIN SUFFERED MINOR FACIAL INJURIES.

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DURING THE PARADE SOME OF THE MARCHERS SHOUTED TO CIVILIANS STANDING SILENTLY ALONG THE CURB THAT "THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING."

THE DEMONSTRATION WAS FINALLY BROKEN UP BY MILITARY POLICE AND CITY PATROLMEN AT THE END OF A "MEETING OF PROTEST" IN A VERNON PARK. THERE WERE NO ARRESTS.

IN THE AREA OF VERNON, 200 MILES NORTHEAST OF VANCOUVER, ~~NINETY PER CENT OF THE SOLDIERS STATIONED HERE ARE DRAFTEES AND IT~~ ARE DRAFTEES AND THE PARADE WAS THE FIRST PUBLIC WAS THE FIRST INDICATION OF THE SENTIMENT OF THE CANADIAN 6TH DIVISION WHICH OTTAWA SPOKESMEN HAVE INDICATED WILL BE AMONG THE FIRST GROUP OF HOME DEFENSE TROOPS TO BE SENT OVERSEAS.

IT WAS THE SECOND ANTI-CONSCRIPTION DEMONSTRATION IN THE COUNTRY SINCE THE GOVERNMENT ORDER THE SENDING OVERSEAS OF ~~XXX~~ DRAFTEES. A CIVILIAN DEMONSTRATION WAS HELD THURSDAY NIGHT AT QUEBEC A FEW HOURS AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT AT OTTAWA, AND YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AT CHICOUTIMI, QUE., A UNION JACK WAS TORN FROM ITS STAFF BY SEVERAL HUNDRED YOUTHS AT THE END OF A HALF-HOUR DEMONSTRATION. THE PARADE LAST NIGHT HAD A SMALL BEGINNING BUT THE RANKS OF THE MARCHERS SWELLED AS ~~XXXXXXXX~~ THEY TROOPED THROUGH THE CAMP AND CONVERGED ON THE TOWN. THE PARADE STARTED AFTER THE SOLDIERS HAD LISTENED TO A NEWS BROADCAST REPORTING THE GOVERNMENT'S PROBABLE INTENTION TO USE MEN OF THE 6TH DIVISION AS REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA'S OVERSEAS ARMY.

CPAM1020AM

NOV 26 1944

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NOV 26 1944

CP-AM1150AM

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JJ12[illegible] W

30.24 — 20687

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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PM1145PPW NM

NOV 26 1944

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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DV820PCW
NM

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE-RAIDS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE JAPANESE RADIO YESTERDAY (SAT) REPORTED AMERICAN BOMBER AND FIGHTER PLANE ATTACKS ON HANKOW, CHINA, AND LUZON ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ENEMY BROADCASTS, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ALSO SAID JAPANESE PLANES HIT AMERICAN SHIPPING IN LEYTE GULF, PHILIPPINES, SINKING TWO TRANSPORTS AND DAMAGING A DESTROYER AND ANOTHER TRANSPORT. THIS ATTACK HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED.

MANILA AND NEARBY CLARK AIRFIELD WERE RAIDED YESTERDAY BY ABOUT 60 CARRIER-BORNE AIRCRAFT, SAID THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED MANILA RADIO, WHICH ADDED THAT TWO OF THE PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

NOV 26 1944

LIPA AND BATANGAS FIELDS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF LUZON ISLAND, WHERE MANILA IS SITUATED, ALSO WERE RAIDED BY THE AMERICANS, THE REPORT SAID.

DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST A STORY OF "SLIGHT DAMAGE" DONE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AT HANKOW BY AMERICAN LIBERATOR HEAVY AND MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS FRIDAY NIGHT.

ALL THESE ATTACKS LACKED CONFIRMATION.

DOMEI SAID THAT 8,959 "ENEMY" PLANES RAIDED TARGETS IN THE PHILIPPINES FROM OCT. 15 TO NOV. 17. OF THESE, 3,283 WERE CLASSIFIED AS LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT AND 5,676 FROM CARRIERS.

THE AGENCY ALSO SAID THAT ALLIED AIRMEN HAD BECOME "EXTREMELY CAUTIOUS" SINCE THE APPEARANCE OF THE JAPANESE "SPECIAL ATTACK" PLANES, WHICH HAVE BEEN WIDELY PUBLICIZED FOR THEIR SUICIDAL TACTICS OF CRASH-DIVING INTO THEIR OBJECTIVES.
DV645PCW

NOV 26 1944

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NOV. 25, 1940--FIRST LARGE GROUP OF MEN FROM SELECTIVE SERVICE ENROLLMENT GATHER AT VARIOUS INDUCTION POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENTER THE ARMY. DRAFT PROGRAM CALLS FOR ENROLLING 1,932 MEN NOV. 25.
RW508AEW

BROADCASTS
FIRST LEAD STRASBOURG
NEW YORK, NOV. 25--SEYMOUR KORMAN, MUTUAL RADIO WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM STRASBOURG TODAY THAT THE GERMANS WERE STILL HOLDING A WEST BANK BRIDGEHEAD ON THE RHINE AND THAT EARLIER REPORTS THAT FRENCH FORCES HAD CROSSED THE GREAT STONE BRIDGE WERE IN ERROR.

FRENCH TANKS WHICH TRIED TO CROSS THE BRIDGE WERE KNOCKED OUT, HE ADDED.

EARLIER, KORMAN HAD REPORTED THAT THE FRENCH WERE BATTLING TO HOLD A SLIM FOOTHOLD ON THE EAST BANK AT KHEL, OPPOSITE STRASBOURG.
(NO PICKUP)

U.S. Fleet Planes Raid Luzon, Sink 16 Ships; 7th Breaks Out of Vosges Into Rhine Valley

NOV 27 1944

NOV 27 1944

CRUISER SENT DOWN WITH DESTROYER

2 Luggers, 4 Small Transports Also Knocked Out; 5 Vessels Damaged

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 26 (AP)—Carrier planes of the United States 3d Fleet sank sixteen Japanese ships, including a heavy cruiser and a destroyer, and two luggers, damaged five other surface craft and destroyed 72 planes last Friday in their fifth raid this month on Luzon, main island of the Philippines.

[A Tokyo broadcast claimed that Japanese aircraft and submarines attacked "an enemy task force" in "waters east of Luzon" Saturday (Japanese time) and sank three aircraft carriers, a "large cruiser" and a destroyer and said the attacks were continuing.]

250 Hit At Luzon

These results were reported in a communique today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet chief. They increased to more than 250 the number of Japanese ships immobilized around Luzon Island alone by 3d Fleet carrier planes in eleven raids beginning September 20.

That total does not include the 59 warships sunk or damaged in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea. Many others have been hit elsewhere in Philippine waters by both 3d Fleet pilots and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's land-based planes.

Nimitz said 29 Japanese planes were shot down by the raiders Friday, eight were bagged by surface ship gunners and 35 were destroyed aground.

Truck Convoy Strafed

The naval airmen strafed and left in flames seven tank cars near Nichols Field, on the outskirts of Manila. They strafed a Japanese convoy of 150 trucks south of the city.

The Friday raid extended from Santa Cruz, about 75 miles northwest of Manila, to Marinduque Island in Tayabas Bay south of Luzon, and presumably included vessels in Manila Bay.

Nimitz reported these ships sunk:

One heavy cruiser of the Kumano class, previously reported damaged.

One destroyer.

Two ships, presumably small, fast transports at Santa Cruz.

Nine cargo ships.

One small oiler.

Two luggers.

Damaged were:

Four cargo ships.

One oiler.

Carrier pilots inflicted great punishment on Japanese shipping at Cavite in the first Luzon strike September 20 and 21, when 40 ships were sunk, 11 probably sunk and 35 damaged, for a total of 86. The second most successful strike was made September 23 when 22 ships were sunk and 43 damaged in a two-

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DV820PCW
NM

30.24 — 20689

phase raid on Manila and Leyte Gulf.

Box Score Of Raids

Probably more than half of these were caught in Manila Bay, but the communique gave only the collective figure.

The box score of the Luzon raids, with all figures taken from communiques:

Date	Sunk	Prob.	Dam.
Sept. 20-21	40	11	35
Sept. 23Y	22	0	43
Oct. 17-18	13	0	50
Oct. 28	0	0	3
Nov. 4	1	0	5
Nov. 5	4	1	19
Nov. 12	16	0	1
Nov. 18	1	0	10
Nov. 24	16X	0	5
Totals	113X	13	171X

Y—Includes unspecified number sunk at Leyte.

X—Cruiser damaged November 18, sunk November 24, giving an actual grand total of 296.

The current communique also reported land-based aerial bombing of Chichi, Haha, Moko and Rota islands and some Japanese positions in the Marshalls. Navy search hit radio installations and started large fires at Chichi, and Marine-piloted Mitchell bombers hit an unidentified ship there.

ENEMY DEFENSES WEAKENING UNDER BIG ALLIED BLOWS

Doughboys Seize Vital Height on Edge of Hurtgen Forest.

DRIVE ON DUREN

Third Army Advances in Saar, Breaks Through Maginot Line.

PARIS, Nov. 26—(AP) The U. S. First army seized the fortified town of Weisweiler today and drove the Germans from a height in the eastern edge of Hurtgen forest four and a half miles from the Roer river fortress of Duren, major barrier to the Allied smash toward the Rhine.

The enemy's defenses at the approaches to the Cologne plain were bending under the hammer blows of General Eisenhower's great Winter offensive. But there still was no hint of a collapse, Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported.

Near Edge of Forest

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' Doughboys had fought out of the depths of Hurtgen forest, scene of the most sanguinary fighting on the Western front, but the northeast corner—five miles long and three miles wide—still had to be cleared before they hit the plain.

"We definitely are not out of the forest," a staff officer on the First Army front said tonight, "and the Germans are fighting stubbornly with no indication yet of any collapse."

Weisweiler, 13 miles inside the Reich and 28 miles west of Cologne on the Rhine, fell to the American infantry after three days of mauling, house-to-house combat.

Even before its fall, one armored task force by-passed it in wheeling around to the south and cutting the highway leading seven miles east to Duren.

The important height nearest to Duren is just north of Grosshau, five miles southwest of the Roer bastion, and to reach it the Doughboys had to fight across terrain where the Germans had fortified every house and connected them with trenches which were improved versions of those in the First World War.

Shell Town of Hurtgen

Two miles south of Grosshau, the town of Hurtgen was being plastered with artillery fire. Here the infantry had broken out of the forest, but to east were more woods before the Americans reach the plain.

(A Berlin military commentator declared that never before had the Americans "concentrated such strong forces in the Aachen sector." He said they were assaulting a narrow front with five divisions.)

Nine miles to the northwest of Duren a second Roer strongpoint of Julich was also hotly pressed as the U. S. Ninth army fought into Koslar, only two miles to the west.

All along the 400-mile Western Front the six Allied armies were driving steadily into Germany, Holland and into Alsace and Lorraine in France.

The last enemy resistance west of the Maas in Holland was virtually wiped out and the enemy was backed against the Reich in a thimble-size pocket on the east bank at the bastion of Venlo, whose suburbs on the west bank were under assault by the British Second army.

The U. S. Third army, wielding its assault arc around the coal fields and industries of the Saar basin, drove four miles into Germany at a new point west of the Saar, captured two Saar towns, and burst through the Maginot line to within but four miles of its border on the south.

The U.S. Seventh, army cleared Strasbourg of all Germans save those still holding out in a 600 yard bridgehead before the one railway and two highway bridges across the Rhine. Fanning out eight miles north of Strasbourg the 7th army army was within sight of the Rhine at one point.

(Berlin said the French were heavily shelling Kehl, across the Rhine at the eastern end of the bridges.)

Drive Through Saales Pass

Increasing the pressure on the German 15th army falling back out of the Vosges across the Rhine, the Seventh fought most of the way through Saales pass and was 19 miles west of Strasbourg.

On the south the French First army rooted the Germans from all forts east of Belfort, taking a large number of prisoners. On the Rhine plain the French were expanding west of Mulhouse to clear the entire area.

Perhaps none of the day's gains was more important nor hard-won than those on the first army front, where Hodges' doughboys hammered deeper into the enemy's Roer river line with advanes of up to a half mile against stoutly-held positions.

The first army staff officer declared that despite the bitterness of the fighting, the great battle of the Rhine had yet to be fought. The Germans were believed holding back reserves somewhere west of the Rhine ready to be flung into the struggle.

Still before the Doughboys are the formidable field fortifications which have made progress costly since they first broke into Germany.

The type of trench system which the Americans encountered before Grosshau extends all the way back to Duren.

When the Doughboys break out of Hurtgen forest and drive into more maneuverable country where tanks will be able to give them close support, the Germans may choose to commit the bulk of their armor and the great battle for the Rhine will be joined.

Censorship permitted disclosure that the First and Fourth infantry divisions were waging the battle of Hurtgen forest.

It also was disclosed that Major Gen. Terry Allen, who led the First Infantry division through North Africa and Sicily, had returned to the wars as commander of the 104 th infantry division—the "Timberwolves"—and that his troops were the first to enter Eschweiler.

Planes Blast Rail Line

Strongpoints, pillboxes and gun positions were under attack by fighter bombers ahead of the First army's battle lines. Fortified towns rails and fuel dumps around Duesseldorf, on the Rhine to the northeast, also were blasted by Allied warplanes.

The British Second army on the north flank of the Aachen front clung to its positions thrust within four miles of the Roer river in heavy fighting around Wurm and Beeck, three miles northeast of Geilenkirchen.

But the British were on the move a few miles to the northwest in eastern Holland.

The Germans were dug in hastily in the western suburbs of Venlo and retreat was virtually impossible, because the bridges at their backs had been blown.

The main section of Venlo, however, lies on the east bank.

Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's forces reached the Maas at a point about three miles north of Venlo, at Broekhuizenvorst, 9 miles north, and Blitterwijk, 11 miles north.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's new crossing into Germany west of the Saar Basin reached Tettingen, four miles inside the Reich, the Allied communique reported. This was west of previous penetrations around Oberleuken, were two savage counterattacks were hurled back yesterday.

RUSSIANS TAKE SLOVAK POINTS

2 Important Road Hubs And 60 Other Places Seized

London, *Monday*, Nov. 27 (AP)—Russian mountain troops shattered a main 60-mile German defense line across Eastern Slovakia yesterday by capturing the key road hubs of Michalovce and Humenne in a twelve-mile advance through flooded valleys, Moscow announced [illegible] 60 places in their drive.

Simultaneously Soviet tankmen in Hungary swept through the smoking ruins of Hatvan, collapsed German anchor point 25 miles northeast of Budapest, in an intensified effort to surround the capital and break through on the roads leading into Austria and Central Slovakia.

Berlin said Red Army units had fought their way into the fog-shrouded streets of Szigetszentmiklos, on Csepel Island in the Danube River five miles south of Budapest's municipal boundary, and also had tried to cross into Western Hungary 'to take Budapest from the rear."

The Russians, under the protection of strong artillery fire from guns mounted on Csepel, rowed across the western arm of the Danube, but failed to land because of German counterfire which sank most of the boats, Berlin said.

"The survivors had to swim back to the island while a few [illegible] remaining afloat also had to return," a Transocean broadcast said.

While Moscow officially did not confirm the landings on Csepel Island, where the Germans admitted Axis troops were being pressed back to the northern tip of the 30-mile-long tongue of land that juts into Budapest, dispatches from the Soviet capital said it was understood that the Russians were well established there.

Budapest Shelled

Budapest was being shelled by Soviet artillery mounted on Csepel and in the eastern and northeastern outskirts, and also attacked by Red Army planes. Street fighting also was reported inside the capital following Saturday's Berlin statement suggesting that the Red Army had contacts with "Communist elements" in the capital.

Moscow's communique confirmed yesterday's German announcement that Hatvan had fallen to the Red Army, whose spearheads are within fifteen miles of the Danube's banks on the northern side of Budapest, and within twenty miles of Vac, on the great Danube bend where the river turns westward toward Vienna, Austrian capital.

Astride Important Lines

Seizure of Hatvan gave the Russians control of the southern end of a line running into Central Slovakia, 30 miles to the north, and Berlin said Soviet units also had penetrated into Eger and Miskolc, 60 and 85 miles northeast of the capital.

Those two towns are astride other important railways linking the Budapest and Slovakian fronts.

Berlin reported continuing "defensive successes" against a powerful week-old Soviet Latvian offensive, which Moscow has not yet confirmed. The Germans hold a 5,000-square mile area in northwestern Latvia which the Russians appe ently intend to reduce in order to secure their flank before turning their full Winter weight against German East Prussia and Axis lines in Poland.

The newspaper Pravda in Moscow said the Russians had sealed off in Latvia one-fifth of all the German divisions on the Eastern front. That would be 40 out of 200 Axis divisions.

Stalin Reveals Capture

Premier-Marshal Stalin announced an order of the day the fall of Michalovce and Hummene to Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army moving westward in Czechoslovakia on a 60-mile front between the southern Poland and northern Hungarian borders.

Michalovce, 18 miles northwest of Ungvar and only 28 miles east of the major Slovakian stronghold of Kassa (Mosice), was taken in a four-mile advance along the southern edge of the Cerna Gura mountain range, and after the Russians had crossed the Laborec river.

Hummene, a five-way junction 11 miles north of Michalovce, is 21 miles south of the Polish frontier. Both towns are on the Laborec river and also on the trunk railway connecting Sanok in southern Poland with Satoraljauhely in northern Hungary.

New Government In Iran Reported

London, *Monday*, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Moscow radio said early today that a new Iranian Cabinet had been formed under premiership of Baiat Sakun-Es-Yautane, replacing that of Mohammed Saed, which fell after rejecting Russia's request for oil concessions in northern Iran.

Soviet Press Resumes Denunciations of Iran

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Nov. 26—The Soviet press reported, today that "the Government crisis continues in Iran," and renewed charges of official persecution or democratic elements in the country.

Tass dispatches, appearing in all the leading Moscow newspapers, contained predictions attributed to Iranian sources that even if Premier-designate Bakatu succeeded in forming a Cabinet, its life would be short.

No mention was made of the current status of the Soviet Union's request for northern Iranian oil concessions that precipitated the fall of former Premier Mohamed Maraghei Said.

Tass described how Iranian military authorities for the second time had closed down on Zafar, publication of the Teheran Trade Union Council, for publishing photographs of soldiers breaking up workers' meetings celebrating the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

46,000 Estonians Killed By Nazis, Reds Charge

30,000, Including Women and Children, Slain at Narva

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Soviet State Extraordinary Commission on Crimes charged today in a 10,000-word document that the Germans killed more than 46,000 prisoners and civilians in Estonia.

The report, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said that at Narva alone more than 30,000 men, women and children were killed and the bodies disposed of mostly by cremation in bonfires or furnaces. More than a score of concentration camps supplied the victims, the commission declared.

It named Field Marshals Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb and Kuchler and Colonel Generals Walther von Model and Georg Lindemann as the members of the German high command principally responsible for the atrocities.

122 Nazi Planes Downed In Clash Above Refinery

Bag In Allied Raid On Misburg Natural Oil Plant, Is Third Largest To Date

London, Nov. 26 (AP)—At least 122 Nazi fighter planes of approximately 200 which rose to protect Germany's largest natural oil refinery at Misburg were shot down in aerial combat today by an American fleet of 700 fighters and 1,100 heavy bombers.

The American fighters reported downing 110 of the Nazi interceptors, while twelve were destroyed by bomber crews. The escort planes also destroyed seven German planes on the ground in strafing attacks.

37 Bombers Missing

Thirty-seven American bombers and 13 fighters were reported missing from the operations.

It was the third largest bag of Nazi fighters shot down in combat. Just last November 2, American pilots picked off 134 enemy planes over the Merseburg oil center—thirteen miles west of Leipzig—and Germany sacrificed 117 in the same area on September 11.

A gigantic aerial battle swirled through the skies over Misburg.

40 To 50 Below Zero

Through dense clouds stained with exploding flak from hundreds of ground guns, American pilots engaged the Germans in temperatures ranging from 40 to 50 degrees below zero.

Today's attack was the ninth on the Misburg refinery, which lies fifteen miles east of Hannover and has a yearly production of 220,000 tons. It followed up yesterday's raid by 2,000 American planes on the Leuna works at Merseberg, one of Germany's largest synthetic oil plants. Only a dozen enemy fighters were encountered on the Merseburg mission.

The Saturday attacks cost twelve bombers and five fighters, a delayed communique disclosed.

Rail Viaduct Bombed

Other targets hammered today were a four-lane rail viaduct at Bielefeld and rail yards at Hamm, fifteen miles farther northeast. The viaduct, a link between the Ruhr and central Germany, was attacked November 2, but reconnaissance had shown traffic still moving over it.

Nearly 4,300 Allied planes ripped at Nazi supply lines over the week end, and the toll taken included at least 56 locomotives, 248 oil cars, and 40 motor vehicles destroyed or severely damaged.

V-2 Rocket Sites Hit

Two V-2 rocket-launching sites in Holland were blasted by RAF "Pinpoint" bombers today. One site was well camouflaged in a wood, but a Spitfire squadron planted bombs on it, then raked the woods with cannon and machine-gun fire. Cannon shells were observed bursting among tree-sheltered equipment at the other launching platform.

RAF Beaufighters meanwhile struck at shipping off the Dutch and northwest German coasts.

RAF Mosquitos overnight took advantage of moonlight to shoot up twenty trains in northern Holland and Germany. Two other groups of Mosquitos attacked Nurnberg, a rail junction for supplies to the front. Nurnberg was ablaze with lights when the Mosquitos arrived. The lights were snuffed out during the attack, but came on again before it was over.

Scores Three Kills in Day

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Lieutenant William E. Whalen, of Hamilton, N. Y., scored a triple kill in the air battle over Misburg, Germany, today, in which American fighter pilots downed 116 of more Nazi planes.

Many Killed As Robot Hits Store In England

London, Nov. 26 (AP)—Many women and children were killed or injured recently when a V-bomb demolished a large store in southern England during a rush hour when the store's toyland was crowded with mothers and youngsters doing early Christmas shopping.

Twenty-four hours after the missile struck rescuers were still digging under floodlights for the bodies of persons believed trapped.

Fatal casualties were numerous and many injured were hospitalized.

RAF Curbs Rocket Attacks

Brussels, Nov. 26 (AP)—The railway bombing program of the RAF Tactical Air Force on the Rhine and Maas fronts has diminished considerably the weight and intensity of stratosphere rocket attacks, it was officially disclosed tonight.

Alexander Made Field Marshal, Given Mediterranean Command

LONDON, Nov. 26—(AP) Gen. Sir Harold Alexander has been made a field marshal and appointed to succeed Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson as Supreme commander in the Mediterranean theater, it was announced tonight.

Gen. Wilson was appointed to succeed the late Field Marshal Sir John Dill as chief of the British joint staff mission in Washington.

The announcement added that Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, of the U. S. army, had been made commander in chief of the Allied 15th army.

"The dates of the actual transfers of command will be regulated in accordance with operational and other requirements," said the announcement from Prime Minister Churchill's office, 10 Downing street.

The appointments, the announcement said, "are the result of agreement between the Prime Minister and the President of the United States."

Alexander's promotion to field marshal was made effective from June, 1944, date of the capture of Rome.

Thus he was made senior to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Britain's West Front chief who Aug. 31 was appointed field marshal supernumerary as of Sept. 1.

Alexander, who will be 53 Dec. 10, becomes Britain's youngest field marshal.

Eight British generals have been promoted to field marshal since this war began, but only Alexander and Montgomery received the baton while leading armies in the field. Montgomery, 56 when promoted, previously was the youngest.

Clare Luce And Cigarettes— Where Are They? Britons Cry

London, Nov. 26 (AP)—The battle front-touring House Military Affairs Committee ran plump into two posers today—"where's Clare" and "where are the cigarettes?"—as it unfolded an ambitious program of investigations for its official inspection of the European war scene.

Over the first press conference the committee has held since arriving in London presided Representative Matt Merritt (D., N. Y.)—darkly unshaved "because," he apologized officially, "I've been plenty busy"—and ruddyfaced Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.), carrying the ball for the Republican members.

Much Ado About Clare

But the woman member, Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) was missing.

So, too, were most of the other members of the committee. Among those present were a score or more of British correspondents, mostly women.

With fire in their eyes and daggers in their words, the women journalists demanded the whereabouts of Mrs. Luce after Merritt and Thomas explained that they had been appointed spokesmen for the committee.

Inquired one of them: "Would you care to set at rest the ugly rumor going around that this method of holding the conference was taken because the other members are anxious to suppress the publicity value of the lady of Connecticut?"

"Nothing to it," shot back Merritt," see the lady from Connecticut and she'll tell you the same thing."

"Then, where is she staying," persisted the feporter.

Merritt passed that one.

"Is the Army holding her incommunicado?"

"Ridiculous," said Merritt.

Merritt Not Their "Keeper"

"Did the Army forbid her to issue statements?"

"That's a lie," he asserted.

"Will you arrange for her to meet the press?"

"I'm not the keeper of members of the committee," he sidestepped.

The cigarette question was easier on Merritt—even though there's still no answer to account for the shortage.

Both he and Thomas said they have asked the Army Supply Service for an explanation immediately upon arrival and were expecting an answer soon.

"It it's the black market it ought to be uncovered," observed Thomas.

They said the committee would investigate the reported shell shortage as well as measure the morale of the GI's, study the problems of eventual demobilization, consult field soldiers on the necessity for compulsory military training and look into hospitalization of war wounded.

A trip around London convinced them that the bomb damage is "terrific" and the stamina of the British "tops."

Merritt said that the members had agreed to keep quiet except for statements issued through a spokesman.

"Just Like In Washington"

"But," he said, shrugging his shoulders, "there's nothing to stop you from talking to them and nothing to stop them from making any statements they please. Call it a gentleman's agreement, just like in Washington."

An Army spokesman said that as far as it was concerned the Congressmen are free to make any statements they please within the bounds of military secrecy.

Thomas said "if there is a shortage of shells, then the blame for it can be laid on the labor barons who have condoned strikes."

"Labor Barons" Hillman, Bridges

His statement came during the press conference at which he said he intended to find definite answers to two questions over here—"first, whether there is a real shortage, and second, who is responsible for it."

"You would absolve the employers?" inquired one correspondent.

"I'm absolving no one," snapped Thomas.

"If there is a shortage and it has anything to do with Congress, there will be a speedy recovery," declared Merritt.

"The American people won't tolerate it," said Thomas.

"Would you care to identify any of these labor barons?" he was asked.

"Sure," he said, "I'll name them. Sidney Hillman," then, after a pause, "and Harry Bridges."

"It's the strikes in wartime in war plants that may be causing the shortages in some war implements," he maintained.

Mussolini Reported To Be Seriously Ill

London, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Paris radio tonight broadcast reports from the Italian frontier that Benito Mussolini is seriously ill at his villa on Lake Garda.

"He is bedridden with a gastric ailment. Several members of his family are constantly at his bedside," the broadcast said.

Shinwell Protests "Interference"

Wheatley Hill, Durham, England, Nov. 26 (AP)—Emanuel Shinwell, Labor member of Parliament, protested in a speech here today against "unwarranted interference" with the resistance movements in France and Belgium, asserting that he refused to believe they were suppressed for military reasons.

"It was because they demanded the nationalization of banks and industries and the end of the infamous rule of reactionaries," he said.

Can't Be Suppressed, He Says

"We did not expect our men to liberate Europe in order to put the humpty dumpties back on the wall and bring back the bad old days. No action by military authorities can permanently suppress left wing opinions in Europe.

"I am not suggesting," he continued, "that Mr. Churchill should encourage left-wing movements in Europe—that is more than can be expected from him—but at the least he should refrain from interfering with men whose sole desire is to destroy the power of industrialists and financiers who were largely responsible for bringing France and Belgium to their present position."

Predicts A Labor Government

Shifting to home politics, Shinwell predicted that Britain would choose a Labor Government after the next election and termed erroneous the conclusions of Ralph Assheton, newly appointed chairman of the Conservative party, who said yesterday that he foresaw another coalition government after the war.

"This political angle to form another national government and put it in the shop windows will not deceive the electors," Shinwell said. "In any event, labor will not put itself in the undignified position of playing second fiddle to the Tories. We are not going to assist them to maintain a system which has outstayed its welcome."

Triple Air Blow Nails German Tanks On Road

With U. S. 9th Army in Germany, Nov. 26 (AP)—Flushing German tanks into the open on roads for the first time since the battle of France, American fighter bombers destroyed or damaged nineteen of them this morning by employing triple air-blow tactics.

Eleven German tanks were destroyed, bringing the total of Nazi tanks knocked out on the 9th Army front to 156 for the past ten days. Eight others were damaged. It was revealed that two German *Panzer* divisions which had been mangled by ground and air forces were the 9th *Panzer* and the 15th *Panzer* Grenadiers.

Makes The Boys Happy

"One mission like this morning's makes the boys happy for a month," Capt. Edward Tibbets, of Plainview, Texas, a squadron leader, declared, at the most advanced 29th Tactical Air Force field on this front. "Our squadron caught twenty on a road south of Julich near Kirchberg. We took our time and when the bombing and strafing ended, eight tanks were knocked out and eight were damaged."

"One squadron bombed the town of Kirchberg and then another came along and gave it a second working over. When we arrived, they had the tanks on the move in the road." Tibbets continued. "Some tried to get off the road and hide behind houses but we flattened the houses along with the tanks."

THUNDERBOLT PILOT ELTON B. LONG, 106 EAST MILLER ST. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., GOT TWO OF THE EIGHT TANKS WHICH WERE DESTROYED.

9th Army Drive Is Spearheaded By 3 Divisions

2d Armored, 29th and 30th Infantry Battering Way Toward Roer River Line

WITH THE 9TH ARMY, in Germany, Nov. 26 (AP).—Three veteran American divisions spearheaded the 9th Army's present offensive into Germany.

The old "Hell on Wheels" 2d

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Armored Division, veterans of North Africa, Sicily, France, Belgium, Holland and now Germany is commanded by Major General Ernest N. Harmon, veteran of Sicily and Italy. The 29th Infantry Division fought through three countries under Major General Charles Hunter Gerhardt to get into Germany. The 30th Infantry Division, veterans of St. Lo, who held the vital Avranches elbow under the massive German tank assault near Mortain, is commanded by Major General Leland S. Hobbs.

All three divisions jumped off shortly before noon ten days ago in opening the Roer Valley drive.

The 2d Armored Division, plunging into heavy mine fields and fortified positions east of Geilenkirchen, captured the initial objectives of Immendorf and Floverich and entered Puffendorf on schedule the first day.

On the 2d's southern flank, the 29th moved on Siersdorf and then swung toward Setterich, a heavily mined and strongly defended Nazi bastion.

South of the 29th was the 30th, which slugged its way forward into the town of Euchen and at the same time started a street battle to oust the Germans completely from Wurselen.

The entire operation was under the veteran 19th Army Corps and its new commander, Major General Raymond S. McLain, who formerly commanded the 90th Infantry Division.

YANKS SEIZE WEISWEILER

1st Army At Edge Of Forest But Not Entirely Out

Whitehead

With U. S. 1st Army in Germany, Nov. 26—American troops of the 1st Army captured Weisweiler today on the road to Duren.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's infantry drove to the edge of the Hurtgen Forest and near the open Cologne plain.

But they still were not entirely out of the dark forest in which they have fought such bitter and bloody battles, and they had not yet reached the plain.

Enemy Fights Stubbornly

"We definitely are not out of the forest," a staff officer said tonight, "and the Germans are fighting stubbornly with no indications yet of any collapse."

Hodges's troops continued to make slow but steady gains through the forest, which has been one of the most formidable barriers yet encountered.

Near the town of Hurtgen, infantrymen fought to clear ground, but even there they were not cleared of the main forest, and have more woods fighting before reaching the plains.

Great Battle Yet To Come

The staff officer said that although the fighting had been bitter, the great battle for the Rhine has yet to be fought. The Germans, he explained, are believed to have reserves which have not yet been committed to action. These forces are believed to be somewhere west of the Rhine, ready to drive into the attack when the German high command thinks the situation warrants.

There is no reason to believe that the slow, bloody fighting on this front has come to an end. The Germans still are fighting hard.

Ahead of the doughboys are formidable field fortifications which are making the progress slow and costly.

Trenches Link Houses

An example of this is in the fortifications east of Weisweiler and in the Grosshau-Duren area. There the Germans have fortified each house. They are connected by trenches and tunnels, and have barbed wire strung around them.

On one hill the Germans had barbed wire strung to the height of a man's head, and a house defended by bazookas, machine-guns and mortars. The infantry circled the hill, attacked the house from the rear, and captured it in the face of heavy fire.

It is plain the Germans are trying to bog down the front into trench warfare and create a stalemate, but Hodges has no intention of permitting the fighting to become static. Progress is slow but steady behind a great weight of artillery fire, and of bombing whenever the weather clears up.

Extends Back To Duren

Before Grosshau, the enemy dug into trenches behind thick wire, and this same type of fortification extends on back to Duren.

The trench system is pretty much like that of the first World War, with firing parapets. But the enemy has made some improvements with efforts to protect the defenders from flak and machine-gun fire.

Once the Germans decide to commit the bulk of their armor, then the great battle for the Rhine will be under way. This is likely to begin when the infantrymen break out of the Hurtgen Forest and drive into more maneuverable country, where armor will be able to give them close support.

Yanks Hoax Nazis by Launching Drive Without Artillery Barrage

WITH THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, Nov. 26—(AP) Staging what 19th corps headquarters praised as "the perfect infantry attack" the 30th division snatched two villages away from outwitted German defenders in a matter of minutes in opening its part of the U. S. Ninth army Rhineland drive.

After tantalizing the Germans for a month with dangling dishpans the boys scored the success in seizing the towns of Euchen and Mariadorf before the startled Germans knew what was happening.

"We fooled them by omitting the artillery barrage which normally preceded our attacks," said Lt. E. J. Kerrigan, of Aberdeen, S. D. "Seeing no artillery fire the Huns didn't think we would attack.

"We didn't start the artillery until the infantry was charging a half mile across open fields to the towns. Before the Jerries could do anything about it we'd taken our objectives."

A number of Germans were caught sound asleep. They were on the night shift that had been digging trenches. The wily Doughboys who arrived shortly after noon had to wake them up to capture them. The perfect coordination of the daring attack was achieved through several weeks of careful planning and briefing and study of the terrain.

The Doughboys tore across the fields and the German artillery fell behind them. If they had walked instead of taking off on the double they would have been hit. As it was casualties from shells and small arms fire were few.

One unit hit a minefield but kept moving and took its objective. Heroes cropped up by the dozen. One Yank whose foot was blown off by a mine had the courage to wisecrack "for seven years I had a corn on that foot—now it won't bother me anymore.

The 117th regiment, which took Mariadorf on the Aachen-Julich road had been tantalizing the Germans for some time before the attack by waving a red comforter at them when their shells missed. This regiment, commanded by Col. Walter Johnson, of Missoula, Mont., captured intact the vital Mariadorf bridge under which the Nazis had placed 400 pounds of demolitions.

All the enemy had to do was to press a button to blow the bridge up—but they didn't have time.

While the 120th regiment, commanded by Col. Hammond Birks, of Chicago, Ill., was taking Euchen, the 119th renewed its attack on the Germans in Wurselen—the town they had shared with the enemy for a month.

During this period the 119th, commanded by Col. Edwin Sutherland, of San Francisco, annoyed the Germans by rigging up a daisy chain of dishpans and rattling them by remote control at night. The Germans wasted a lot of ammunition on the foolish targets.

The hard opening blows of the 30th, coordinated with attacks of the 29th infantry and Second Armored divisions in adjoining sectors to the north, gave such momentum to the Ninth army drive that it rolled 10 miles in 10 days against the most desperate kind of opposition.

Since landing in Normandy on June 15, the 30th fought its way across France and Belgium and Holland and, with Second Armored division, breached the Siegfried Line on Oct. 2.

Editor Made Colonel

U. S. 9th Army Headquarters, Nov. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Francis F. Flaherty, of Eureka, Cal., assistant operations officer of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army, has been promoted to full colonel. Colonel Flaherty was managing editor of the Eureka *Humboldt Standard* before entering the Army in 1941.

104th Infantry Division in Action

WITH THE 1ST ARMY, in Germany, Nov. 26 (AP). — The American 104th Infantry Division, commanded by Major General Terry Allen, who led the 1st Infantry Division through North Africa and Sicily, was the first American outfit to enter Eschweiler.

Whitehead

Censorship also permits the disclosure that the 1st and 4th Infantry Divisions were engaged in battle of Hurtgen Forest, one of the most bitter of the invasion.

Eisenhower Visits Front During a German Attack

By The Associated Press.

SARREBOURG, France, Nov. 24 (Delayed)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Twelfth Army Group commander, visited newly occupied Sarrebough today while the Germans were counter-attacking only five miles to the northeast.

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the Sixth Army Group, and Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of the United States Seventh Army, traced the situation on a map for General Eisenhower, who nodded his head in approval.

General Eisenhower apparently was talked out of going farther forward by General Devers, who explained the road to Strasbourg was clear but that there were still German snipers, artillery and planes about.

American Legion Artist With 9th Army Wounded

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY, In Germany, Nov. 26—Hamilton Greene, artist and photographer for The American Legion Magazine, was recovering today from a machine-gun wound received when he was accompanying assault troops into Geilenkirchen.

Mr. Greene, who had just arrived on the front, went into Geilenkirchen on the day when the city was taken. His unit was pinned down by machine-gun fire and he received a severe abdominal wound.

Tank Attacks Mapped On School Sand Table

With U. S. 2nd Armored Division in Germany, Nov. 26 (AP)—Before launching its drive November 16 toward the Roer River in conjunction with other United States 9th Army outfits, Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon's 2d Armored Division plotted every future move of all its units on a 12-foot-square sand table.

The table was built on the floor of a Dutch schoolhouse by a detail headed by Capt. Carl A. Lindstrom, McKeesport, Pa.

It took five days to make and was an exact miniature of the future battle terrain, with hills, rivers, trees, roads, houses, slag piles, coal mines, foxholes, anti-tank ditches and other German defenses. For more than a week all the men in the division from ranking officers down studied the layout and rehearsed individual parts in the attack.

Maquis Sentence 5 Men To Death After Explosion

Group Constitutes Self as Court But Stays Executions

PARIS, Nov. 26 (AP).—The local resistance committee of Pertuis, twenty-seven miles north of Marseille, constituted itself as a people's court today and sentenced five men to death after a barracks explosion had killed thirty-four members of a Republican Security force and injured eighteen others.

The committee then suspended execution of the sentences for twenty-four hours so that a court trial might be held.

First reports of the French Press Agency said a group had attacked the barracks with hand grenades and had placed time bombs in it. The agency later quoted official sources as saying the casualties were due to an explosion of munitions in the cellar.

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De Gaulle Visits King Farouk

New York, Nov. 26 (AP)—The BBC reported tonight that Gen. Charles de Gaulle was in Cairo and visited King Farouk Saturday.

The broadcast, heard by United States Government monitors, said this was the first indication de Gaulle had left France and noted that he recently had been invited to visit Moscow.

45 Civilians Wounded

The Premier said late figures showed 45 civilians and about a dozen gendarmes were wounded in the clash. He declared that, although three German-made hand grenades were picked up by police, there was no immediate evidence it might have been a German plot to foment rebellion.

In announcing he had summoned the Cabinet, Pierlot said, "I think it will be necessary to be more severe in preventing public demonstrations. We do not desire to impose limits on normal liberties even during the current state of emergency, but we will permit only peaceful demonstrations."

The Premier said the police would begin a house-to-house search for arms still hidden by members of various resistance groups who failed to obey the Government order for the surrender of all weapons.

The Premier indicated no special decrees would be formulated at tomorrow's Cabinet session because the Government has ample powers to deal with emergencies and Belgium has been in an official state of siege since the German invasion in 1940.

Fernand Demany, leader of the anti-Government resistance movement, said yesterday's clash precipitated the final schism between the Pierlot regime and the various resistance movements.

"There can be no compromise," he said in an interview. "Until yesterday it was a misunderstanding. Now it is a drama—a brute struggle. Now it is a crisis.

Belgian Cabinet To Meet In Crisis

Greene

sels, Nov. 26 (AP)—Pre[mier] t Pierlot tonight called [an] ency meeting of his Cab[inet] morrow to consider the crisis sing from a bloody clash be[tween] een anti-Government demon[strators] rators and black-helmeted state olice in front of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Premier, who rushed to Brussels from his country home in Luxembourg by automobile, said in an interview that the demonstration yesterday "was staged by a small minority, including Communists who have the childish hope of seizing power, but we will not yield."

Two Possibilities Seen

"Two things are possible. Either Pierlot remains with dictatorial powers and reigns against the people or we get a young democratic government to work for the people."

The Pierlot Government has demanded that the members of the various resistance groups surrender their weapons and if, they desired, join the regular army individually. The deadline for the surrender of arms was a week ago Saturday night.

The Government's version of the affair, which contrasted sharply

with that given by Demany, said the demonstrators touched off the clash when two of them led the crowd into the "neutral zone" around the Parliament buildings and thrust a small hand grenade into an armored car manned by two Belgian state policemen.

Thought Police Did It

"The police threw the grenade back to save their own lives and it exploded among the crowd," the spokesman said. "Then the demonstrators, seeing the grenade coming from the armored car, thought the police started the attack and began to swing fists. The police fired two volleys—one in the air over the heads of the crowd and one into the ground. The crowd fell back and order was restored."

Demany declared the police fired into the demonstrators and hurled hand grenades among them.

The Government spokesman said the "neutral zone" was established nearly twenty years ago when demonstrators invaded the Parliament building and the Government banned future demonstrations in a small zone around the Ministries, Parliament buildings and the King's palace.

Two state policemen and one gendarme were wounded in yesterday's skirmish, he said, and "several" persons were arrested. He asserted unexploded hand grenades were found in the streets after the crowd fled.

Demany, discussing the crisis, asserted:

"We must not have a revolution. We must have a succession of evolutions until we achieve a new, young government. This government of Pierlot's is old and out of touch.

"Since the Germans have been driven out, two traitors have been shot out of 60,000 collaborators arrested and now in one day we have four patriots killed by the police. That is the score—two traitors and four patriots."

Would Try Industrialists

Demany said that there were about 54,000 collaborationists in prison in Belgium with the other ten per cent set free, but he asserted the arch-supporters of Germany were still at large.

"We ask only that the big collaborationists of industry and finance be arrested and tried for treason," he said. "During German occupation they collaborated 100 per cent with the enemy. Now they are free and sabotaging industry."

Demany said that King Leopold, who still is a prisoner in Germany, was not popular with the Belgian masses.

"First," the resistance leader said, "because he capitulated to the Germans without consulting his Cabinet, and, secondly, because he refused to escape to England to carry on the fight."

BONOMI CABINET IN ROME RESIGNS

Sforza Mentioned As Possible Choice For Next Premier

Emergency meeting of Belgian Cabinet called..... *Page 10*

Rome, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Government of Premier Ivanoe Benomi, in power less than six months, resigned today after two weeks of crisis in which its six parties were unable to agree on a program to rule war-torn, hungry Italy.

Crown Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, reserved decision on the resignation, and later conferred with the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Bonomi Cabinet meanwhile continued to conduct normal business.

Left, Right In Conflict

Differences in the Bonomi Cabinet arose mainly from opposite programs of the Liberals and Christian Democrats on one hand, and Socialists and Communists on the other.

A brief official communique said the 71-year-old Bonomi, who took the helm in succession to Marshal Pietro Badoglio after the fall of Rome last June, had decided to resign after a conference with all party heads.

Armistice Terms To Stand

The Bonomi Government has protested the "severity" of Allied armistice terms, but an Allied official today declared there was absolutely no possibility of any negotiations for revision of the terms, and that any new government must abide by them.

Umberto is expected to confer with leaders of parties heretofore not represented in Bonomi's six-party coalition government, or in the Committee of National Liberation. One such group is the monarchist "democratic" party which has consistently attacked the Bonomi government.

Much speculation concerning a new government centered on whether the left wing would be given major representation, or important portfolios, such as the Ministry of the Interior and Foreign Ministry which Bonomi had held himself.

Under Attack For Fortnight

The government has been under attack for a fortnight by Communists and Socialists, supported by the Actionists, while the right wing maintained a "don't rock the boat" policy.

Major problems, which all parties agreed have remained unsolved by the Bonomi Government, are food, transportation, and the purge of Fascists.

Count Carlo Sforza, minister without portfolio in the Bonomi Government, is widely mentioned as a possible choice for the next Premier.

NAZIS DIG IN INSIDE FAENZA

British Fling Assault Arc Around Po Valley Town

Rome, Nov. 26 (AP)—British 8th Army troops in swift punches have flung an assault arc around the Po Valley town of Faenza and the Germans are digging in inside the city (population 22,500) astride broad Highway 9 southeast of Bologna.

British troops and tanks crossed the swollen, mud-piled Marzeno river south of Faenza. The village of Borgo Durbecco on the east was being cleared, and 8th Army units northeast of the city cleared the east bank of the Lamone river for more than two miles above Highway 9. The highway arrows 29 miles on to Bologna.

Yanks Seize Mount Belvedere

American troops fighting twenty miles north of Pistoia seized Mount Belvedere in limited advances northwest of Porretta, and knocked back a stiff German counterattack on that height.

The 5th Army men occupied half a dozen villages, including Gaggio Montano.

This action was about 30 miles southwest of Bologna. Headquarters reported no news from the stalemated American front about a dozen miles south of Bologna.

Germans were reported digging trenches and fortifying houses in Faenza for a last-ditch defense against British and Polish forces closing on the city. Both bridges into Faenza from the adjoining village of Borgo Durbecco had been destroyed by the enemy.

Nazis Throw In Reinforcements

German reinforcements were hastily thrown in against British units, supported by tanks, which won a mile-wide bridgehead over the Marzeno river below Faenza. The river banks are piled high with mud from previous floods, and the stream itself now is some 25 feet wide.

Polish troops south of Highway 9 occupied Mount Lodolone and Pietramora west of the Samoggia river, and pushed westward to the Marzeno river.

The advances northeast of Faenza carried through the villages of Basiago, San Barnaba, and San Giovannino. Only a few scattered German rear guards remained along the east bank of the Lamone river and along the Montone river farther east.

Howard B. Barr Given Relief Post In Italy

Rome, Nov. 26 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal emissary to the Vatican, has selected Howard B. Barr, of Milwaukee, as deputy chairman of American Relief to Italy, Inc.

American Relief to Italy, Inc., of which Taylor is chairman, makes available to needy Italians funds and supplies donated by people of the United States. Barr has been deputy director of American Red Cross relief work in Italy for more than a year.

Swedish Warcraft Convoying Passenger Ships To Gotland

Stockholm, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Swedish Navy began convoying Swedish passenger ships operating between Stockholm and Gotland today as a result of the sinking of the steamer Hansa, naval authorities announced.

This was a resumption of the practice carried on at intervals during the war.

To Operate Only By Day

The Swedish naval authorities also announced that passenger ships between Stockholm and Gotland in the future will operate only in the daytime.

Newspapers today quoted testimony at an inquiry into the sinking the Hansa Friday that the vessel had been swept by a searchlight and speculated on the possibility it had been torpedoed by Germans or Russians.

The naval commentator for the *Tidningen* wrote: It is 100 per cent certain the Hansa was sunk by a torpedo from a Russian or German ship, most probably a small surface craft."

With Loss Of Nearly 100 Lives

The Hansa was sunk before dawn Friday morning off Gotland with a loss of almost 100 lives. Germany has proclaimed the eastern Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia a war zone with all ships subject to sinking without warning. Sweden has protested the blockade.

A German Foreign Office spokesman yesterday declared no German naval or air craft were involved and suggested the Russians were responsible. The sinking occurred outside the zone proclaimed by Germany.

Survivors Saw Yellow Light

Two survivors of the Hansa were quoted by the Court of Inquiry as saying they saw a yellow light six to nine feet above the water shining on the sinking ship as they struggled aboard a life raft. Naval officers said there were no other Swedish vessels i nthat area at the time.

The newspaper *Aftonbladet* declared: "Russian provocation would have as its object the creating of a cause for war between Germany and Sweden but nothing indicates that the Russians are even interested in Swedish entrance into the war."

Greeks to Disband Guerrillas

ATHENS, Nov. 26 (AP)—Informed sources reported tonight that final agreement on all points regarding the disbanding of Greek guerrilla resistance forces had been reached at a meeting of Premier George Papandreou and left-wing Ministers.

Tito Seizes 30,000 Farms

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (AP).—Soviet newspapers reported today that Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) Commissariat for Trade and Industry at Belgrade has confiscated 30,000 farms and numerous banks and factories belonging to Germans or to alleged Yugoslav war criminals.

JAPS CLOSING ON KWEICHOW

Also Driving South In China Toward Indo-China

Chungking, Nov. 26 (AP) — Japanese troops driving westward along the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad in south central China are close to the Kweichow border, indirect reports indicated today, and simultaneously the enemy was believed moving southward toward the Indo-China border.

The Chinese high command in the past week has reported only enemy patrol activity west of Hwaiyuanchuen, less than 75 miles from the Kwangsi-Kweichow border and some 185 miles southeast of Kweiyang, strategic Burma road town and capital of Kweichow province. Both official and unofficial circles denied enemy patrols had crossed the Kweichow border.

Nanning Claimed

A Japanese broadcast claimed the capture of Nanning, former capital of Kwangsi province and about 100 miles from the Indo-China border. There was no confirmation of the claim in Chungking, though the plausibility of it was gloomily admitted in unofficial circles.

There was every indication the Chinese lack the weapons to meet the Japanese on equal terms in the flatlands, but intend to offer real resistance when the invaders reach the mountains barring the approach to Kweichow. These loom up just beyond Hochih, 45 miles from the border.

Junction Is Neared

Southwest of this battle area Chinese troops clearing the China end of a supply route from India have driven the last Japanese forces from the mountainous passes dividing the Mangshih and Chefang valleys and are only 33 miles from the Burma border, a communique from Brig. Gen. Frank Dorn's newly created Chinese Combat Command announced today.

[On the Burma side Chinese troops were operating between Bhamo and the Chinese border, Bhamo is only 27 miles from the frontier.]

The communique said Chinese forces were only five miles from Chefang, last important point on the China side of the Burma road. Chefang is 28 miles from the border town of Wanting.

United States Planes Aid

Chinese ground troops driving toward the border were "rendered extremely effective support" by United States Fourteenth Air Force, the communique said.

Japanese capture of Kweiyang would put them in a good position to cripple American air support in China and force a rerouting of land communications between Chungking and India. Chungking is 200 miles north of Kweiyang.

The Chinese, however, would have two alternatives should the Kweichow province capital fall to the invaders. Both would have to be put in shape with some work.

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 26 (AP)—British Fourteenth Army troops, operating east of the Chindwin River in northwestern Burma have entered Nanbon, twelve miles from the river and southeast of Sittaung, an Allied communiqué announced today. Sittaung is 178 miles northwest of Mandalay.

Headquarters said Allied patrols had clashed with Japanese forces a mile east of Nanbon.

East African forces have advanced to a point within seven miles of Kalewa, sixty-three miles south of Sittaung on the Chindwin River.

In northern Burma Chinese troops at Bhamo, 180 miles directly east of Sittaung, made slight advances and captured a Japanese strongpoint at the southern end of the Bhamo airstrip. Sixty miles west of Bhamo troops of the British Thirty-sixth Division made slight gains in the direction of Pinwe above Indaw in the Mandalay railway corridor, the communiqué said.

M'CLURE GETS CHINA POST

Succeeds Hearn as Chief of Staff of U. S. Forces

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 26 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure of Palo Alto, Calif., who commanded an American division in the Southwest Pacific, has been appointed Chief of Staff of the United States forces in the China theatre, it was announced today.

He succeeds Maj. Gen. Thomas G. Hearn, who is leaving for the United States to take up a new assignment.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault has been made adviser to the commanding general of United States forces in China in addition to his duties as commander of the Fourteenth United States Air Force.

MANSFIELD IN CHUNGKING

Representative Sent by Roosevelt to Study Chinese Conditions

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 26 (AP)—Representative Mike Mansfield, Democrat, of Montana, sent by President Roosevelt to study Chinese political and economic conditions with a view toward bringing about closer Chinese-American cooperation, arrived in Chungking today.

He said that the planned to stay here about three weeks, during which time he will see Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other Government officials.

Mr. Mansfield said that he was greatly impressed by the way in which Chinese and Americans had worked together on the Ledo Road. He declared that he believed China would receive greater aid and changes would be seen in the China theatre when India and China had been linked by highway and the pipeline from Calcutta had been completed.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Monday, Nov. 27—(AP) American fighter planes sank three more Japanese vessels carrying reinforcements to Leyte island's Ormoc corridor, where Nipponese resistance is "steadily decreasing" under Yank pressure, headquarters announced today.

Warhawks and Thunderbolts, in mast-height strafing and bombing attacks, destroyed three small transport-cargo vessels early Saturday evening off the north tip of Cebu. They appeared to be preparing for a night run to Ormoc, with supplies and an undetermined number of troops aboard.

2,000 Japs Lost

This was a separate convoy from the four transports smashed earlier Saturday in the same area, with the probable loss of 2,000 Japanese soldiers.

In their effort to stave off disaster along the heavily-hammered Yamashita line, the Japanese have lost at least 17,000 troops, 33 convoy vessels and 14 escorting warships, destroyed in the aerial smashing off reinforcement attempts. Four ships and some 3,500 men were lost Friday off Masbate island.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in today's communique, noted decreased Japanese resistance in Ormoc corridor while reporting that the 32nd division continued to press southward beyond shell-battered Limon. The extent of the gain was not announced.

The 32nd "easily" threw back a light Japanese counter-attack, the communique said.

Units of the 7th division, meanwhile, repulsed a second enemy night attack near Palanas, 11 miles south of Ormoc. That port is the goal of the 7th's slow push northward along the coastal highway.

(Associated Press War Correspondent Fred Hampson, reporting from the Ormoc corridor battle area, said officers of the 32nd division expected another stubborn Japanese defensive stand in the hills three miles south of Limon.)

Enemy Attacks Repulsed

The American captured Limon November 23, after a two weeks' stalemate, then beat off repeated Nipponese efforts to retake the key town, northern anchor of Yamashita line.

There was no slackening in Japanese air activity yesterday, as the moon brightened. Nipponese bombers began attacks against the Tacloban sector early in the evening, causing some damage and casualties. Four of the attackers were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Yank air patrols over Ormoc corridor attacked enemy motor convoys, small craft in the harbor and other targets.

Rain Ruins Soldier's Letter

WITH AMERICAN TWENTY-FOURTH DIVISION on Leyte, in the Philippines, Nov. 23 (Delayed) (AP)—Whoever mailed a letter to Pvt. Lex Skoglund of Plymouth, Mich., recently, please write and mail it again. Private Skoglund received the letter at an advanced position. He had not any more than taken it from the mail dispatcher when a Japanese mortar opened up. A monsoon storm was blowing and his foxhole was full of water. When Private Skoglund got out of the foxhole the letter was beyond reading.

N. Y. Times Writer Wounded On Leyte

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 25 *(AP—Delayed)*—Lindesay Parrott, 44, war correspondent for the New York *Times*, was wounded yesterday by Japanese bomb fragments during a Nipponese air raid on Leyte island that came without warning.

Awakened by the blast of the first bomb, Parrott was trying to roll from his bed to the floor when two fragments hit him in the upper left chest.

Doctors said the correspondent's condition, while not considered dangerous, was serious enough to require his evacuation out of the Philippines.

Wa. At Morotai

Shortly after the bombing, Parrott was taken to a hospital where a large bomb fragment was removed. A second piece near a main artery was not removed.

On his first assignment as a war correspondent, Parrott went ashore with assault troops on Morotai Island, in the Moluccas, in September. He landed on Red Beach, Leyte, the first day of the Central Philippines invasion, from Rear Admiral Daniel E. Barbey's flagship.

Is Sixth Casualty

Parrott, who came to the Southwest Pacific early in July, is the sixth casualty among the correspondents here. Four of the newsmen have been killed—Asahel Bush, Associated Press, formerly of Alem, Oregon; Stanley B. Gunn, Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* and Houston *Chronicle*, Texas; John Terry, Chicago *Daily News*, and Frank Prist, of Los Angeles, Cal., photographer for Acme. Clete Roberts, Blue Network reported, was wounded.

JAPS MAKE SUICIDE ATTACK ON PELELIU

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A final suicide assault by Japanese remnants on Peleliu island, in the Palaus on the western edge of the Carolines, was reported by the Nippon agency Domei in a Tokyo broadcast recorded yesterday by the Federal Communications commission.

Domei said the Japanese, besieged by American forces on Oyama peak for more than 70 days, made their banzai charge Friday night as their "last contribution to the East Asia defense."

The agency said the garrison, facing "overwhelming odds," put up a fight for more than two months and "seriously impeded the progress of the enemy's Pacific campaign."

CREW OF LOST B29 PICKED UP IN WATER

SAIPAN, Nov. 25—(Delayed)—(AP) The entire crew of one of the two B-29s lost in the Tokyo raid was rescued this afternoon from two rafts north of Saipan.

An American destroyer picked up the 12 airmen at 3 p. m. after they had drifted for almost 24 hours.

The rescue means that only one Superfortress with its crew brought down in the first B-29 strike against Tokyo war industries Friday, Tokyo time. That giant plane went down off Japan after an exploding Japanese fighter tore off the B-29s tail.

The rescued crew was that of Capt. Guice Tudor, of Beckley, W. Va., whose wife lives at San Antonio, Texas.

Captain Tudor told newsmen here "while returning from Tokyo our Nos. 2 and 3 engines quit. I ordered the crew to prepare to ditch. It was 7:30 p. m., and pitch dark.

"We went down from 8,000 feet on instruments. We couldn't see the water but made a perfect three-point landing. A big swell hit us as we touched the water, broke the nose of the ship and flooded the cockpit.

"All the others got out ahead of me. I had trouble with the escape hatch. Eight of us got aboard two rafts and an hour and a half later we found three more crewmen. Three hours later we found our navigator, 2nd Lt. Robert E. Moeller, of Chicago. He was swimming when we picked him up. We were all together at midnight.

"The plane stayed up about 10 hours, only the wings and fuselage showing.

"At 6 a. m., a B-25 sighted us. Thirty minutes later a P-47 circled us and three hours later five P-47s were overhead so we knew help was on the way.

"Only three of our men were hurt and their injuries are very slight.

"The Navy did a swell job rescuing us. I take my hat off to them."

Paratrooper Hanged

U. S. Soldier Convicted in Murder of Australian Girl

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 26 (AP).—Avelino Fernandez, an American paratrooper, was hanged at Oro Bay, New Guinea, last Monday after his conviction by a court martial of the murder of Doris May Roberts here in July.

It had been announced that the execution probably would have to take place outside of the State of Queensland, as capital punishment was abolished here twenty-two years ago. Under close guard, Fernandez was taken to Ora Bay and the sentence was carried out by a special American unit.

The only other American service man executed in Australia was Edward Joseph Leonski, of New York, who was hanged at Melbourne Nov. 10, 1942, for the slaying of three women.

AUSTRALIA PLANNING MORE SOCIALIZATION

MELBOURNE, Monday, Nov. 27 (AP)—Further socialization moves will follow the Australian Labor Government's nationalization of airways.

This was acknowledged by Information Minister Arthur Calwell, who, Opposition party members allege, has temporarily seized control of the Commonwealth Cabinet in the absence of Prime Minister John Curtin and three other senior Cabinet members. Mr. Curtin and another of the absentees are ill. The other two are in the United States.

In a speech at Newcastle, Mr. Calwell declared that the Government did not propose to stop at the airlines decision. It would nationalize any industry or service with which the Government had to compete, he said. This would include banking, building and civilian plane industries.

The press is speculating whether the Government will nationalize the shipbuilding industry, munitions factories, motor-car production, television, frequency-modulated broadcasting and production of drugs.

Peron Bans 'Despotic' Capital From Argentina

Buenos Aires, Nov. 26 (AP)—Col. Juan Peron, Argentine Vice President and Minister of War, declared today that "we will not allow despotic capitalism to prevail in Argentina."

Speaking at ceremonies commemorating the first anniversary of establishment of the Department of Labor and Social Insurances, Peron asserted that "if demagagism means to protect the poor and suffering classes and avoid human slavery and social injustices, work for the unity of the Argentine people under our flag, impede fights and hate between brothers, if all this is demagogic, I am a demagogue."

He also declared that "to achieve a satisfactory end, it will be necessary for some people to forget their hates, for other persons to lay out their selfishness. If they do not accept this way and if they resist, we will make corrective measures stronger."

2 CANADIANS MP'S HURT

3,000 Soldiers Hold Anti-Conscription Demonstration

Ottawa, Nov. 26 (AP)—Anti-conscription demonstrations by some 3,000 soldiers were held in five British Columbia towns, resulting in injury to two military policemen, it was learned here tonight.

The center of resistance to conscription of home defense troops for service overseas has been in French Canada.

The Pacific Command issued a statement that "the demonstrators were protesting what they termed a 'phoney conscription.'"

Hinges On Ralston

Meanwhile a member of Parliament told the Canadian press tonight he was confident the fate of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Libertl Government would hinge on the attitude of former Defense Minister J. L. Ralston toward the Government.

"If Colonel Ralston votes confidence in the Government, then I think the Government will stand," this member said, "but if he votes 'no,' then it seems to me that enough members will follow his lead that, even if the Ministry is not defeated, the margin would be so small Mr. King would seriously consider resigning."

Debate Opens Tomorrow

Ralston resigned after recommending that Canada's home defense conscripts be used to meet reinforcement deficiencies in the volunteer army overseas. His recommendation was not accepted, but the Government last week passed an order-in-council implementing this policy within limits.

The House of Commons, meeting in emergency session, will open debate tomorrow when Prime Minister King moves his confidence motion in a speech in which he is expected to state the Cabinet's present policy, now that authority has been taken to send 16,000 drafted men abroad.

BIG BOMBERS RIP JAP INDUSTRIES IN RETURN RAID

Fires Still Burning from Last Attack, B-29s Based at Saipan.

3RD FLEET HITS LUZON

Carrier Planes Destroy 18 Enemy Ships, Blast 72 Warplanes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(Monday) — (AP) The B-29 Superfortresses returned today to give Tokyo another daylight attack from the skies, "Strategic industrial targets" were their goal.

Like their first smash at the Japanese capital on Friday, the big bombers flew from Saipan in the Marianas islands.

The operation was under Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell of San Antonio, Tex.

War Dept. Announcement

The announcement at the War department said:

"Gen. Hansell's 21st Bomber Command returned to Tokyo again today Nov. 27 for another daylight bombing attack upon strategic industrial targets.

"The mission was mounted from bases on Saipan in the Marianas." The announcement was made at the War department by Gen. H. H. Arnold in his capacity as commanding general of the 20th Air force.

"Further details on this B-29 mission will be released as soon as the information becomes available. There will be no further details on this mission tonight."

Hours after Friday's raid fires were still burning in Tokyo. All but two of a "large task force" of B-29s returned from this successful mission.

The principal target then—the first raid on Tokyo since General Doolittle's medium bombers attacked from a carrier in early 1943—was the Nakajima aircraft plant.

A quick return to the enemy's capital was forecast last week by Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, deputy commander of the 20th Air Force under Arnold. He said then:

More Blows Promised

"We must and will sustain and intensify our attacks for many months to come before victory will be in sight."

Army engine[illegible] built the B-29 bases in Saipa[illegible] five months, beginning this w[illegible] just as soon as

the Japanese were driven out of the Marianas in July.

The Marianas, in the southwest Pacific, are much more feasible bases for B-29 bombing of Japan than older ones in China, because fuel for the air giants can be shipped there.

Tokyo Heat

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the 20th Air Force, had this comment today on enemy reaction to the B-29 attack on Tokyo:

"The Tokyo radio says this morning that in the Japanese capital 'resentment burns.' It is my humble opinion, on the basis of photo reconnaissance reports, that more than resentment was burning in Tokyo."

Arnold was describing the Tokyo attack on the Army Hour broadcast.

TOKYO PREPARED TO WITHSTAND BIG BOMBING ATTACKS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 — (AP) Tokyo is no tinder-box but a city probably as well prepared to withstand bombing as any in the world, the Office of War Information reported tonight.

The city, heavily bombed by B-29's last week, is laid out and equipped for the best defense against earthquake and fire, OWI said, adding: "it may be assumed, on the basis of civilian reaction in England and Germany, that bombing will make inhabitants fight all the harder.

"The rather general impression that Tokyo is a tinder-box city, which could be destroyed by incendiary bombs, is one of the most inaccurate of popular fallacies, the Army reports," said OWI.

"Metropolitan Tokyo, which includes the cities of Kawasaki, Yokohama, and the naval base community of Yokosuka, has been prepared for years for earthquake and fires.

Many modern structures were built of quakeproof designs adapted from the famous imperial hotel built by Frank Lloyd Wright in the reconstruction that followed the 1923 earthquake which destroyed half of Tokyo.

"The significance of this is that buildings designed to withstand earthquake shocks are also well adapted to withstand bomb shocks," the report stated.

"Wide highways have been driven across the city to act as fire breaks in event of conflagration and to permit fire fighting equipment to each disaster scenes quickly. Prior to Pearl Harbor day, the Japanese had every opportunity to study British fire fighting and bombing protection measures x x x The Japanese also had adequate opportunity to study the effects of Allied bombing of German cities.

"From these facts, it is safe to assume, the army reports, that Tokyo is prepared, physically and perhaps psychologically, for bombing."

What are regarded as "civilian defense" activities in London are "standard civic responsibilities" in Japanese cities, it was noted, so that bucket brigades and volunteers have always worked with fire departments.

Industrial plants in Tokyo are limited in height to nine stories and are as modern as those of any American city. While most dwellings are made of wood "they also have considerable fire-resistant material in their structure," OWI continued.

"Despite the great congestion of the metropolitan area, at least 50 parks, intended as refuge centers and fire breaks, have been laid out in the city. Zoning restrictions are rigidly adhered to.

"Last week's B-29 bombing, in which anti-aircraft fire was generally inaccurate, had an element of surprise not to be expected in future raids, the War department said. But basically, the Army declares, Tokyo can withstand bombing similar to that visited upon Cologne or Berlin—and can remain operative despite these adverse circumstances."

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HULL QUITS CABINET, SAY D. C. REPORTS

State Secretary, Ill, Offers Resignation To President

[Associated Press Copyright, 1944]

Washington, Nov. 26—A high Government source said tonight that Secretary of State Cordell Hull had resigned because of ill health.

Quick action is expected from the White House, with indications that President Roosevelt will accept the resignation. There is, however, a possibility the President may want to leave the way open for Hull to return later.

The source of the information, who could not be quoted by name, said ill health which has kept the 73-year-old Secretary away from his office for lengthening periods, was the only reason.

Ill For Five Weeks

Hull has been ill in the Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Md., for the last five weeks.

His current illness was not described as serious, but was reported such that he is expected to take a lengthy rest.

There was immediate speculation that if the President accepts Hull's resignation, the choice of his successor may lie among War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, Vice President Henry A. Wallace, or Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Friends Call Decision Reluctant

Friends who have seen Hull at the hospital recently described the 73-year old Secretary as having come to the reluctant decision that he must step out before completing arrangements for American participation in an international security organization. He long has sponsored a plan of this nature as an assurance for future peace.

There were indications that Byrnes may have strong Congressional support for the Cabinet post. Vice-President-elect Harry S. Truman was reported to be backing Wallace. Stettinius also has influential friends, both in and out of the Cabinet, who would like to see him succeed to the place.

Welles Possibility

There also remained the possibility that former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles would be considered for the post.

Friends said they were certain that nothing less than the forced conviction that he cannot return to active work soon could have led Secretary Hull to step down.

Illness caught him in the midst of two issues which have absorbed him almost completely for a year or more—erection of machinery for enforcement of world peace and the difficulties created by Argentine defection from the united war front of the Americas.

So intent has the aging Secretary been on these matters that one close friend expressed it this way:

"If he could get to the office on crutches to attend to them, he'd be there."

Hull's last work was on his birthday, October 2.

In Hospital Five Weeks

He left the office for a rest at his home, then went to the Bethesda hospital for what was announced as a checkup. He has been in the hospital five weeks.

Told that the Associated Press had learned authoritatively that Hull's resignation had been submitted to the President, Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said:

"It is tragic that Secretary Hull is retiring. He has made a great Secretary. His outstanding achievements toward world peace remain a monument to his service. The nation and the world have suffered a tremendous loss in his resignation."

Would Choose Byrnes

The Texas Senator declined to make a public choice for Hull's successor, but there were strong indications that if President Roosevelt asked Connally's advice in filling the post, the Senate committee chairman's preference would be Byrnes.

Byrnes' friends say that the former South Carolina Senator and former Supreme Court Justice is well qualified to take over the State Department portfolio.

They hold that his friendship with members of the Senate might prove valuable in obtaining approval in that body for the treaty which is expected to be forthcoming from a projected United Nations conference on international security organization early next spring.

Senator George (D., Ga.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that if Secretary Hull's resignation has been submitted "I think it is one of the great losses, not merely to the United States, but to all the peace-loving nations of the world."

"Regretted All Over World"

Saying that if Hull steps out of the Cabinet, the action will be "universally regretted all over the world," George said he thought Byrnes would be able to "do more to hold the situation in shape than anybody else." He referred, George said, to current preparations for the international security organization conference.

The Georgia Senator pointed out that Byrnes, attached to the White House, is familiar with most of the groundwork which has been laid by Hull and said he thought the war mobilization director could "do a good job" if elevated to the Cabinet.

There were indications that President Roosevelt might act quickly, but some observers expressed the opinion that nomination of a successor might await the organization of the new Congress January 3.

Vandenberg Statement

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) said that if it is true that Hull has resigned it is "very bad news."

"Secretary Hull rightly has the confidence of Congress and the country and our Allies to an extraordinary degree," Vandenberg said. "This confidence has been a tremendous and essential assistance in the great and vital peace adventure which Secretary Hull has so devotedly launched.

"He personifies an integrity of character in public service which is not often matched and which will not be easily replaced."

BRITISH FIRM ON AIR ISSUE

U. S. Proposal Called Business Invasion Of Small States

Chicago, Nov. 26 (AP)—Lord Swinton, Great Britain's Air Minister, today pictured the United States version of the "fifth freedom" of the air as a business invasion of smaller countries and emphasized his determination to hold out against it at the International Civil Aviation Conference.

Swinton, leader of Britain's delegation to the conference, told a press conference he would insist on the British application of the privilege.

This issue has deadlocked the 26-day old meeting called to formulate a master plan for regulating world air transport.

The nineteen Latin-American republics were reported to have made a joint decision to support the United States view. The Scandinavian nations also were understood to have taken similar action.

Up For Debate Today

The big problem will come up for debate tomorrow morning.

The "fifth freedom" is the privilege of one country to pick up and deposit traffic between two other countries, as distinguished from the right contained in the other four "freedoms" which relate to traffic originating or terminating in the home states of the airlines.

The question before the conference is whether such intermediate traffic should be handled as casual business picked up on long-line operations or whether it should be included in the formula for allocating traffic-carrying capacity. The latter is the American plan.

If the United States and Great Britain do not reach a compromise, the result would mean continuance of the prewar method of establishing air-routes through separate agreements between countries. The United States came prepared to do just that at the conference.

It seems unlikely that either the United States or the British would accept the other's proposal on the basis of a conference vote.

Senator Criticizes Business Conference

[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, Nov. 26 — Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.) today criticized the recently concluded International Business Conference at Rye, N. Y., because many of the delegates, including some Americans, he said, are associated with cartel companies.

Furthermore the Senator, who is an ardent Administration supporter, declared that the sponsoring organizations—the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Branch of the International Chamber of Commerce, "revived for the occasion," and the National Trade Council—"do not reflect the viewpoint of small and independent business" and it "is to be questioned whether some of the prominent participants . . . are even representative of the best-thinking of large business."

He said the "prominent part" played in the conference by the delegates of neutral states, "raises a question as to whether the conference was not organized with the view that international trade could be divorced from United Nation's co-operation for winning the war and establishing the peace."

Carrier Commissioned At Brooklyn Navy Yard

New York, Nov. 26 (AP)—Another first-line carrier, the 27,100-ton Bonhomme Richard, was commissioned today at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The $60,000,000 craft, thirteenth of the Essex class launched since Pearl Harbor, carries 80 planes and has a top speed in excess of 30 knots.

More than 5,000 guests, including some families of the 2,000-man crew, gathered on the carrier's hangar deck and heard Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly, navy yard commandant, turn the ship over to the Navy. Capt. Adrian O. Rule, commanding officer, accepted.

The vessel was launched last April.

Modern Esther Helps 18 Jews Escape Reich

New York, Nov. 26 (AP)—The story of a "Modern Esther"—a Jewish girl who repeatedly went into Germany and helped her coreligionists escape—was told today by Harry J. Rubenstein, chairman of the business and industry of the National Labor Committee for Palestine.

"Eighteen times she went into Germany and she saved eighteen lives. She went in once more and did not come back," he told the Labor Committee's annual convention, attended by 3,200 delegates from 44 States. The girl, he added, would "marry" an man and then, using forged passports, help him reach safe territory.

Rubenstein said the girl's work was part of the activities of the Histadrut, the Jewish labor federation in Palestine.

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SOCIAL SECURITY TAX BOOST HELD LIKELY FOR 1945

Congressional Leaders See Veto if Present Payroll Levy Is 'Frozen.'

OPEN HEARING TODAY

Washington Developments Hint Postwar 'New Deal'

30.24 — 20695

Program in Making.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 — (AP) The weight of President Roosevelt's reelection is being felt in Congress and the first tangible result may be an increase in social security payroll taxes on Jan. 1.

Three times in as many years the legislators have ignored the President's protests in voting to freeze the tax at the present level of 1 per cent each on employer and employe. But this time Mr. Roosevelt may get the increase he has wanted, due to a combination of circumstances in which the results of the November election play no small part.

For the shadow of a presidential veto already has fallen across freeze legislation on which the House Ways and Means committee begins hearings tomorrow. And both Chairman Doughton (D.-N.C.) of that committee and Chairman George (D.-Ga.) of the Senate Finance committee have told colleagues they do not relish the prospect of such a veto now.

George told a reporter he thought it would be "bad" for Congress and the President to become involved in a controversy so soon after the election.

There has not been much doubt in the minds of leaders that a majority in both Houses would vote for a fourth time to put off for another year the increase that automatically would become effective Jan. 1. This would carry the tax up to 2 per cent each on employe and employer, with a maximum of $60 from the worker during the year.

Bill Faces Veto

But there was plenty of evidence that if Mr. Roosevelt then vetoed the bill its supporters could not summon the necessary two-thirds in both Houses to enact it.

In the past, Congress has attached the social security freeze to legislation that the President could ill afford to veto. It did this last year when it tacked the subject onto a measure authorizing the importation of then badly needed Canadian wheat.

Now, freeze proponents find themselves without any such revenue legislation in sight. And leaders may insist on letting the legislation stand on its own feet, though it may carry a provision somewhat attractive to the President, calling for a thorough study of the whole social security system with the view to broadening its benefits.

Attempts to compromise the issue also seemed doomed to failure. Social Security Board members have offered to support legislation which would wipe out further automatic increases carrying the tax up to 6 per cent each on employe and employer, if the raise to 2 per cent is allowed to become law.

George and Doughton have proposed that Congress split the increase, making it 1.2 of 1 per cent next January and a similar amount the following January. This probably would be acceptable to the Treasury and the Social Security Board and, by inference, to the President.

But Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), chief proponent of the freeze indicated that he was in no frame of mind to accept a compromise. He contends the increase would be an unjustified additional tax burden on 48,000,000 workers and 2,000,000 employers.

Post-War "New Deal" Seen

Meanwhile broad outlines of a post-war "second New Deal" appear to taking shape from administration expressions and actions in the three weeks since the election.

Latest of these is the War Labor Board's proposal in its steel case decision that the "whole question of guaranteed (annual) wage plans and the possibility of their future development in American industries should now be comprehensively studied on a national scale."

In itself that makes no commitment. But it is highly improbable that the proposal for a presidential commission to make such a study would have come from WLB without intimation from the White House that it would not be unwelcome.

Consequently, it appears to be an important indication of administration thinking on economic matters.

Additionally in post-election news conferences, President Roosevelt has endorsed a whole series of authorities, similar to TVA, to develop major watersheds throughout the country.

This is not a new thought, so far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned, but his remarks in their timing take on added significance.

FDR for Wilson Aim

Again, the President warmly applauded a statement by Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric company, that G-E intends to maintain weekly take-home pay of its employes at present levels as far as possible even after peace brings a return to a shorter work week.

Mr. Roosevelt said there was a growing trend to this view among industrial leaders.

To these may be added the promises of a greatly broadened social security program, made by Mr. Roosevelt in his election campaign and promised too, by his Republican opponent, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Also the moves for a higher "floor" under wages, embodied in the measure by Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) for a minimum of 65 cents an hour as compared with the present 40 cents for workers in interstate commerce.

Discuss Guaranteed Annual Wage

The guaranteed annual wage idea is strongly backed by the C.I.O. whose Political Action committee worked vigorously for President Roosevelt's re-election.

The argument for it runs that it will allow a worker to plan with assurance for his household, avoiding the ups and downs many experience when periods of employment are followed by "lay-offs." It is argued, too, that it would tend to bring economic stability to a community dependent on payrolls, averting cycles of lush business followed by depression.

One idea for carrying it out goes like this:

The employer guarantees a worker certain minimum annual earnings. Suppose this figures out to an average of $40 a week. In the early months of the year, the employers' business is good. The worker puts in overtime, earns $50 a week. But he draws only $40 with the employer in effect banking the other $10 for him.

Comes a time when the employer's business drops off. The work hours are cut down. The employe earns only $30 a week but continues to draw $40. The employer is paying out the additional $10 from the amount "banked."

If "overtime" and "undertime" neatly cancelled each other out, the whole problem of course, would be simple. But suppose the employer can supply work enough for the employe's labor to earn an average of $30. The employer still has to pay that other $10.

It is that possibility that is pointed to by opponents of the idea of the guaranteed annual wage. It would, they say, add another great uncertainty which in many cases might prove fatal, to business management already long list of uncertainties.

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CONGRESS FACES KNOTTY BILLS IN FINAL SESSION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—(AP) Half a dozen knotty legislative proposals stood as hurdles today in the path of the 78th Congress toward its hoped-for final adjournment by December 10.

There were headaches for the leadership on both sides of the Capitol as the Senate and House showed signs of winding up the "Lame Duck" session in anything but an harmonious manner.

The House jumps feet first into its problems tomorrow as the Ways and Means committee meets to consider blocking an automatic rise in social security taxes while the Judiciary committee wrestles with legislation extending the Second War Powers act.

Despite opinions of House Minority Leader Martin of Massachusetts and Senator Walter F. George (D-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance committee, that legislation freezing the Social Security taxes at one per cent could win approval, possibility of a presidential veto caused leaders to hesitate to press for that result. Unless Congress intervenes, the taxes rise to two per cent on January 1, and the administration favors no interference with that procedure.

A new threat to the War Powers Extension bill arose with a move to write into the legislation authority for court review of War Production board allocation orders. Chairman Sumners (D-Tex.) of the House Judiciary committee predicted the committee will approve the bill tomorrow, with the WPB amendment.

House debate on the War Powers Extension bill is scheduled to follow passage of the $1,500,000,000 Federal-state postwar roads bill. Whether the road measure clears the House Tuesday depends on how long it takes to dispose of a bill creating the position of admiral of the fleet for four top-ranking admirals.

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) of the House Naval committee said the way for passage of the Naval measure had been cleared by an agreement not to seek to amend it by creating also the post of general of the armies. The Army legislation presumably won't come up until next year. The admirals slated for a fifth star each are Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations; William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff; Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, and William F. Halsey, commander of the Third fleet.

The House Judiciary committee may toss another hot potato into the Congressional lap during the week by approving a measure for a proposed constitutional amendment requiring joint Senate-House ratification of treaties. While there naturally is top-heavy sentiment for this plan in the House, there appeared to be little likelihood that the Senate would agree to share its traditional exclusive treaty powers. Without Senate approval, the proposed amendment cannot be submitted to the states for ratification.

The Senate has a full program of its own for the week, with a $971,000,000 Flood Control bill and a half-million dollar Rivers and Harbors measure on the docket for debate. Otherwise smooth sailing for both measures has been threatened by proposals to add to them approval of the St. Lawrence waterway project and a Missouri River valley authority similar to the TVA.

Also awaiting Senate action are nominations of Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut and Lieut. Col. Edward F. Heller to the recently-created Surplus Property board. The Senate Military committee will consider the nominations Tuesday.

New criticism of the nominees came today from Representative Halleck of Indiana, chairman of the Republican Congressional committee.

"As the board is being launched, the smoke of scandal envelops the whole scene," Halleck said in a statement. "Two Democratic lame ducks have already been named as stooge heads of the Surplus Property board. . . . New Deal's squandering of the taxpayers' $100,000,000,000 worth of surplus property is under way. It now appears that Harry Hopkins, the all time champion waster, again is playing Santa Claus through certain of his proteges who will administer this vast undertaking."

LITTLE STEEL BREAK SEEN

WLB Wage Grant Said To Give Hunting Ground

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP)—The framework of the Little Steel formula is preserved in the new wage award to CIO's steelworkers but the War Labor Board's grant promises to intensify the hunt for a way around the wage barricade.

The steelworkers didn't get in the decision announced last night any part of the 17-cent hourly increase in base wages which they demanded. But they did get more money.

The possibility of benefits for an individual union, without a horizontal boost in the general ceiling on raises, was what prompted American Federation of Labor representatives on the War Labor Board to withdraw last month from consideration of the steel case. They wanted the whole thing settled by a flat footed decision to revise the Little Steel formula upward.

Came Back Into Case

Last Monday the AFL members came back into the case by proxy, obviously on decisions reached at the AFL executive committee meeting in New Orleans. Simultaneously there was talk of some such decision as the WLB finally reached.

Thus the AFL is in on the award to the CIO union individually.

The position the federation will take presumably is being worked out in New Orleans, with nothing to indicate that it will take any pressure off its demands for a horizontal rise in the formula, which limits general wage increases, to compensate for living costs, to 15 per cent. of the levels in effect January 1, 1941.

The "inequities" section of the Little Steel formula, under which last night's wage awards were made, provides better hunting ground for individual labor organizations with industry and plant problems, than for the federation itself, with its over-all interests.

Few labor men with authoritative voices were left in Washington, because of the AFL meeting in New Orleans and the CIO convention in Chicago. The most commonly held opinion among those remaining was that the "inequities" approach would be taken more often in the future.

About 5 Cents An Hour

As for the steelworkers themselves, there was no indication they would back off from their basic demand for a general pay hike.

The awards announced last night, principally a shift differential, were expected to average around 5 cents an hour. They looked like Christmas money for the 400,000 steelworkers at the quickest.

The principal delay prospect lies in the necessity for the Office of Price Administration to determine whether the pay increases will necessitate higher steel prices. The WLB ruled that the boosts cannot become effective until they can be met without higher prices, or unless Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director, rules that they shall be granted anyway.

By normal procedure, the WLB findings go to Vinson, from him to OPA for the cost-and-price studies, and back through Vinson. Application of the increases will be practically automatic if OPA holds there are no price consequences. If OPA finds that prices must rise to meet the bigger pay bill, it will be up to Vinson to decide whether it is more important to hold the price line.

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Not Passed Along

It was understood that the particular cost and price elements of the WLB decision had not been referred in advance to either OPA or Vinson. OPA, however, has been making continuous cost studies in the steel industry for about a year and in general terms has most of the figures at hand.

No figures were immediately available on over-all cost of the WLB award of 4 cents an hour extra for the early night shift and 6 cents for the late night trick. But on its original demand for differentials of 5 and 10 cents, the union estimated $39,700,000 and the industry $41,400,000 a year.

The WLB also allowed intra-plant wage adjustments with a top limit of 5 cents an hour, and increased vacation benefits.

CHICAGO TRAIN STRIKE IS ENDED

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 — (AP) The strike of train service employes of the Chicago and North shore railroad and the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin railroads which began Nov. 10 ended at 5 p.m. (C.W.T.) today when officials of two brotherhoods accepted the five cent wage increase recommended by a presidential board.

H. M. Lytle, public relations officer of the two roads who announced the settlement, said service on both roads would be resumed at 4 a.m. (C.W.T.) tomorrow. He said officials of the brotherhood of locomotive firemen and enginemen, agreed to the five cent wage boost after a meeting this afternoon with officers of the electric railroads.

The strike was called Nov. 10 after a presidential panel of the national mediation board refused the strikers demand for a nine cent an hour wage increase. The panel offered a five cent increase, which

union officials accepted today, pending further negotiations.

More than 1,500 non-striking employes of the lines were laid off because of insufficient cash to meet payrolls after 500 employes of the two roads went on strike. On Nov. 22, a spokesman for the roads announced their financial position as "precarious."

Approximately 75,000 commuters in northern and western suburbs were forced to find other means of transportation during the 16 day strike. The unions originally had set a strike date for last Sept. 18, when President Roosevelt intervened. The unions subsequently rejected the presidential board's recommendation and the walkout went into effect at 4 a.m. (C.W.T.) Nov. 10.

Previous to the walkout the wage scale of train employes was 92 cents an hour for motormen and conductors and 80 cents an hour for collectors and brakemen.

AFL HEADED INTO DEBATES

Racial Discrimination, Labor Unity Among Subjects

New Orleans, Nov. 26 (AP)—The AFL appeared headed into some potentially explosive debates this week on the issues of labor unity in the national and international fields, racial job discrimination and relations with the War Labor Board.

Work of the second and final week of the American Federation of Labor's 64th annual convention will be accelerated Tuesday, when Matthew Woll and his perspiring colleagues on the resolutions committee come in with their pick from among 125 items delegates want brought up.

AFL Future With CIO

Underlying the entire agenda is the AFL's future alongside the CIO, which wound up its convention in Chicago after pointedly ignoring AFL overtures toward resumption of peace talks.

These advances were made by the executive council of the AFL, which, although it condemned CIO tactics and blamed it for "disorder" in labor's house, nevertheless seemed anxious for its one-time Committee for Industrial Organization to return to the parent organization.

However, Philip Murray, CIO president, rejected the references to peace, and the Chicago convention was concluded without any plans for resumption of the negotiations with AFL, which broke off more than a year ago.

London Conference

Some opposition to the executive council's refusal to participate in the London conference called by the British Trade Union Congress for February may also develop, but David Dubinsky, Ladies' Garment Workers Union head, said he, for one, would not protest.

The CIO has accepted the British union invitation, as has the Soviet Trade Union Council. The prospect of carrying the AFL-CIO rivalry into the international area, where the AFL is sole American representative, through the International Federation of Trade Unions, makes this a possible convention firecracker.

There are several resolutions dealing with racial discrimination which take on new importance in the light of the CIO's bold bid last week to organize every Negro worker in America.

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Add London Aerial Sidebar XX Nazi planes.

"CANNON SHELLS LIT THE SKY LIKE A NEON SIGN," DANIELL SAID. "THE BABIES I SAW WERE FLYING MOSTLY IN PAIRS AND ALL WE HAD TO DO WAS SHOOT. IF I HADN'T RUN OUT OF AMMUNITION, I GUESS I'D HAVE BEEN THERE YET. WHAT IMPRESSED ME WAS THAT THERE WAS NO FIGHT IN THOSE JERRIES."

MAJ.LARRY SLUGA, BELLE VALLEY, OHIO, WHO LED A MUSTANG GROUP WHICH SHOT DOWN 27 ENEMY CRAFT, SAID THE GERMANS CAME AT THE BOMBERS "LIKE WAVES COMING UP ON A BEACH."

MULTIPLE KILLS WERE NUMEROUS AS THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 110 OF MORE THAN 200 NAZI PLANES CHALLENGING THEM AND THE FLEET OF 1,100 HEAVY BOMBERS THEY WERE SHEPHERDING. FIGHTER PILOTS ALSO DESTROYED 7 GERMAN PLANES ON THE GROUND.

TRIPLE COMBAT KILLS WERE SCORED BY CAPT.DONALD JOHNSON, 7610 NORTH KATHERINE ST., TERRELL, TEXAS; LT.LESTER C.MARSH, 3001 WEST TICO, LOS ANGELES; AND F/O FRANK R.MASTERS, 921 WHALEN ST., NEWCASTLE, PA.

THOSE SCORING SINGLE KILLS INCLUDED:

CAPT.WALKER L.BOONE, WYANDOTTE, OKLA.

LT.CARL N.BUNGAARD, WITHEE, WIS.

LT.HENRY E.GIRZI, JR., SUPERIOR, WIS.

LT.BERT STILES 1245 SOUTH YORK ST., DENVER, COLO.

LT.DONALD C.HART, 701 CATHERINE ST., WALLA WALLA., WASH.

CAPT.PHILLIP L.LARSON 232 JERSEY ST., QUINCY, ILL.

LT.ARTHUR W.BATEN, JR., 216 BUTTONWOOD ST., BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.

CAPT.HENRY S.BILLE, RT 2, BOX 234, PARADISE, CALIF.

LT.BERNARD R.J.BARAB, 12 SOUTH BARTRAM AVE., ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

LT.JACK H.BECKMAN 1626 DODGE ST., BURLINGTON, IOWA.

LT.JOSEPH E.NELLEN, 213 CHESTNUT ST., EVANSVILLE, IND.

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F/O JOHN E.MOLNAR, 107 HILL ST., DUBOIS, PA.

CAPT.JAMES E.DUFFY, JR., 22 PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

CAPT.ROOBERT V.WHITLOW, 1021 NORTH GENESEE ST., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

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B50

LT.RICHARD E.CHANDLER, HALSEY, ORE.

LT.JUDD G.BEAR, 427 NORTH WEST ST., WHEATON ILL.

LT.ROBERT G ADAM, 2340 WEST 112TH ST., CHICAGO

LT.LEE C.TRAVERS, 1112 MILLER BLOCK, GOLDEN, COLO.

LT.DELMAR R.FORD, 1213 CENTRAL AVE., LOUISVILLE,

LT.JAMES J.SILLIVAN, 8221 SOUTH HERMITAGE, CHICAGOO.

MAJ.MILTON GLESSNER, JR., CRESTMOND FARM, TORRESVALE, PHILADELPHIA.

LT.WILLIAM E.MCCOPPIN, 2641 COLLINS AVE., HUNTINGTON W.VA.

LT.THEODORE J.SEWERBY, IRIS APTS., MURRAY, UTAH.

LT.WALTER J.KOZIEKI, 1136 HIGHLAND AVE., CHESTER, PA.

LT.GEORGE W.CEGLARSKI, 62 BERTHA ST., LIBRARY PA.

FOUR ON THE GROUND:

LT.ARTHUR B.MCCORMICH, JR., 33 PERSHING AVE., FORT RILEY, KANS.

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ONE ON THE GROUND:

LT.ROBERT AUGUSTE, 4822 PICKFORD ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

CAPT.DARRELL S.CRAMER, 3780 OGDEN AVE., OGDEN, UTAH.

LT.JAMES L.GERRY, 1224 SECOND ST., ROCHESTER, MINN.

ONE-HALF IN THE AIR:

LT.JACK GASTON, 1475 EAST MCKINLEY ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ.

LT.GEORGE SMITH, 2414 NEW BOSTON RD. TEXARKANA. TEX.

LT.SHELBY N.JATTON COX'S CREEK, KY.

LT.PHILLIP M.LOVELESS JR., WARREN, OHIO.

ONE-HALF IN THE AIR:

LT.GEORGE SMITH, 2414 NEW BOSTON RD., TEXARKANA, TEXAS.

LT.SHELBY N.JATTON, COX'S CREEK, KY.

TWO KILLS IN THE AIR:

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LT.ROBERT N.MCCLEAN, 3300 WEST FRANKLIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

TWO KILLS IN THE AIR:

LT.EDWARD J.MORONEY, 573 GLENVIEW AVE. HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

LT.JOSEPH MAX, 402 SECOND ST., SAN JOSE, CALIF.

CAPT.FRED R.HAVILAND, JR., 6041 HATSON AVE., CHICAGO.

CAPT WILLIAM R.BEYER, ROUTE 4, DANVILLE PA.

LT.ELROY E.NEELY 928 KENMORE ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

LT.ROYCE W.PRIEST 443 DONALDSON AVE., SAN ANTONIO TEXAS.

LONDON, NOV. 25-(AP)-AMERICAN PILOTS FLYING OVER THE GERMAN OIL CENTER OF MERSEBERG TODAY ENCOUNTERED ROCKETS, FLAK AND SNOWSTORMS.

SGT. WILLIAM E.BEAITH, OF (2825 SOUTH HOPE STREET) LOS ANGELES, CALIF., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS, SAID, "THE FLAK CAME UP WHITE, RED AND BLACK, AND THEY EVEN SENT SOME GROUND ROCKETS UP. WE LOST OUR RUDDER AND ELEVATOR CONTROL AND PART OF OUR OXYGEN SYSTEM."

"WE WERE JUST HIT ALL OVER," SAID SGT. WILLIAM J.FITZMARTIN OF (123 CLINTON STREET) GREENVILLE, PA., RADIO OPERATOR ON THE FORTRESS ZLUCKY STRIKE." "I NEVER WORKED SO HARD ON ANY MISSION."

A MUSTANG FLIGHT LEADER, CAPT. LEONARD K.CARSON, DENVER, COLO., SAID "WE STOPPED A LOCOMOTIVE, WAITED FOR THE PASSENGERS TO MAKE THEIR ESCAPE AND THEN ZOOMED BACK AND BLEW THE TRAIN TO PIECES."

TA115AEW

LONDON, NOV 26-(AP)-A FORCE OF NAZI RAIDERS ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK ALLIED POSITIONS NEAR AACHEN LAST NIGHT WAS DRIVEN OFF BY RCAF MOSQUITO NIGHT-FIGHTERS WHO SHOT DOWN FOUR OF THE GERMANS. THREE OF THE FOUR WERE SHOT DOWN BY LT.A.HARRINGTON OF ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

DY1202AEW

PRECEDE ROME ITALIAN CABINET

LONDON, NOV 26-(AP)-A ROME RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS CAUSED BY THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI'S CABINET HAD BEEN SOLVED BUT GAVE NO DETAILS.

MK726PEW

LONDON, MONDAY, NOV 27-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL TODAY QUOTES UNCONFIRMED REPORTS REACHING LONDON THAT GENERAL DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, CHETNIK LEADER AND FORMER YUGOSLAV WAR MINISTER, ARRIVED RECENTLY IN FOGGIA, ITALY, IN AN AMERICAN BOMBER.

DY1130PEW

LONDON, NOV 26-(AP)-DR.KARL KOBELT, SWITZERLAND'S MINISTER OF WAR, REPLYING TO RUSSIAN PRESS CHARGES THAT SWITZERLAND IS AIDING GERMANY, SAID IN A BROADCAST SPEECH TODAY THAT HIS COUNTRY WANTED FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA BUT WOULD NOT ACCEPT DICTATION.

DY1112PEW

Add W/b 1st Army in Germany - 104th Division (Wildcat) invasion,

STRANGELY ENOUGH, WHEN ALLEN'S 104TH DIVISION ENTERED THE LINE ON THE FIRST ARMY FRONT, HIS MEN RELIEVED THE FIRST DIVISION, WHICH MOVED INTO ANOTHER SECTOR IN PREPARATION FOR THE ARMY'S GREAT DRIVE WHICH OPENED NOV. 16.

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AND THAT DAY WAS ALMOST LIKE A HOMECOMING FOR THE SLENDER, DARK-HAIRED TERRY ALLEN, AS HE WENT ABOUT THE FIRST DIVISION SEEING HIS OLD FRIENDS WITH WHOM HE HAD FOUGHT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

EVEN IN THE SHORT TIME THEY HAVE BEEN IN ACTION WITH THE FIRST ARMY, THE "TIMBERWOLVES" PROVED THEMSELVES TO BE AN OUTSTANDING DIVISION AS THEY DROVE TO ESCHWEILER. ALLEN OFTEN WAS AT THE FRONT PERSONALLY DIRECTING OPERATIONS AND GIVING INSTRUCTIONS TO BATTALION AND REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS--AND COMPANY COMMANDERS.

DRAWN FROM ALL

THE TIMBERWOLF DIVISION IS COMPOSED OF PERSONNEL DRAWN FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE TROOPS LANDED IN FRANCE SEPT. 7, THE FIRST AMERICANS IN THIS WAR TO LAND IN FRANCE DIRECTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES. THEN THEY WENT INTO ACTION WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN THE DRIVE TOWARD THE MAAS RIVER, AND THEIR PATROLS WERE THE FIRST TO REACH THE RIVER.

WITH THEIR MISSION IN THE NETHERLANDS ENDED, THE TIMBERWOLVES WERE ASSIGNED TO THE FIRST ARMY FOR THE BIG PUSH.

WITH U.S.NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY--1ST ADD GALLAGHER'S TANKS (TOP A143) XXX WERE DESTROYED.

TIBBETS CELEBRATED THE VICTORY BY A GAME OF GIN RUMMY WITH CAPT. ARCHIE BAKER, MEDICAL OFFICER OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA. TIBBETS SAID HE HAD BEEN ON 80 MISSIONS INCLUDING LONG RANGE ESCORT FLIGHTS INTO GERMANY BUT NEVER HAD SEEN ANY ENEMY AIRCRAFT. EVEN AS HE TALKED, MUSTANG PILOTS OF THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE WERE LANDING ON THE FIELD TO REFUEL AFTER A TERRIFIC AIR BATTLE OVER GERMANY.

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ONE OF THE MUSTANG PILOTS WAS CAPT. DONALD JOHNSON, OF 1992 GENEVA ST., DETROIT, MICH., WHO CLAIMED TWO FOCKE-WULFE 190S IN FIGHTING NEAR HANNOVER WHEN HIS FLIGHT JUMPED MORE THAN 200 OF THESE GERMAN PLANES ATTACKING FLYING FORTRESS FORMATIONS.

"THERE WERE GERMAN PLANES ALL OVER THE PLACE BUT IT WAS NOT AS TOUGH AS I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE," JOHNSON SAID, EXPLAINING THESE WERE HIS FIRST TWO PLANES IN 203 HOURS OF COMBAT MISSIONS.

"WITH THIS WEATHER FOR A FEW DAYS," SAID MAJ. CHARLES HOOD, THUNDERBOLT OPERATIONS OFFICER FROM OSCEOLA, IOWA, "WE COULD CHEW UP ALL THE PANZER DIVISIONS AROUND HERE."

"BUT WE CAN'T DEPEND ON THE WEATHER," MAJ. HOWARD GALBREATH, CHINO, CALIF., AN AIR FIELDS INSPECTOR, SAID.

30 24— 20699

WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY -- FIRST ADD DIVISIONS (BY GALLAGHER) X X X THE NEW ARMY.

IT WAS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT THE SECOND 102ND INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDED BY BRIG.GEN.FRANK A.KEATING SUPPORTED THE NINTH ARMY DRIVE.

MK525PEW

FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT (300-UP)

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, PARIS, NOV 26-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN ARMIES SMASHED FORWARD ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN BATTLES OF UNDIMINISHED FURY TODAY.

THEY BREACHED THE GERMANS' VOSGES MOUNTAIN POSITIONS WITH A 10-MILE THRUST THROUGH THE SAALES PASS TO THE ALSACE PLAIN, CAPTURED WEISWEILER ON THE ROAD TO COLOGNE AND OVERRAN TEN NAZI-HELD FORTRESSES IN THE OLD MAGINOT LINE.

THOSE WERE THE MOST SPECTACULAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS AS GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S ALLIED ARMIES HURLED THE GERMANS BACK ALL ALONG THE SPRAWLING FRONT. THE GROUND FORCES HAD THE AID OF TACTICAL AIRFORCES WHICH, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF CLEAR WEATHER, POURED BULLETS, BOMBS AND ROCKETS INTO GERMAN STRONG POINTS AND COMMUNICATIONS LINES.

AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT, THE 44TH AND 79TH DIVISIONS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY WIDENED THE SAVERNE-STRASBOURG CORRIDOR DESPITE VICIOUS COUNTERATTACKS FROM THE NORTH WHILE LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S SIXTH CORPS SPED THROUGH THE REMAINING TEN MILES OF THE SAALES PASS AND SPILLED OUT ON THE RHINE FLATLANDS TEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRASBOURG.

IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR, U.S. THIRD ARMY TROOPS, MAKING THEIR FIRST HEAD-ON ASSAULT ON GERMAN-HELD POSITIONS IN THE OLD MAGINOT LINE, CAPTURED TEN FORTS WHICH THE ENEMY HAD BEEN USING AGAINST THEM AND OUTFLANKED ANOTHER AS THEY SWEPT FORWARD AS MUCH AS FOUR AND A HALF MILES ALONG A 30-MILE FRONT, REACHING WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE BORDER OF THE REICH SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

ON THE BLOODY BATTLEFIELDS OF THE FRONT'S NORTHERN SECTOR, DOUGHBOYS OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TOOK WEISWEILER, THE FIRST IMPORTANT POINT ON THE ESCHWEILER-DUREN LEG OF THE HIGHWAY TO COLOGNE, AFTER FIGHTING IN THE STREETS FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS.

THEY ALSO CUT THE HIGHWAY FARTHER EAST AND ADVANCED 500 YARDS IN THE HURTGEN FOREST, ALMOST REACHING ITS EASTERN EDGE AND FIGHTING FOOT BY FOOT TO WITHIN FOUR AND A HALF MILES OF DUREN.

JUST NORTH OF THE FIRST ARMY, THE NINTH ARMY, WHICH IS ALMOST IN SIGHT OF THE ROER RIVER AT BOMB-BLACKENED JULICH, FOUGHT INTO KOSLAR, TWO MILES WEST OF JULICH, AND TEAMED WITH NINTH AIFORCE FIGHTERBOMBERS TO BEAT OFF A NAZI COUNTERATTACK WHICH WAS SUPPORTED BY ARMOR. THIS COUNTERTHRUST BY THE GERMANS, LAUNCHED FROM KIRCHBERG AND AIMED AT BOURHEIM, WAS BROKEN WHEN THE YANKEE FLIERS DESTROYED 11 TANKS AND DAMAGED EIGHT OTHERS.

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A152

WHILE MORE THAN 1,800 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS AND ESCORTING FIGHTERS WERE DOWNING 122 OF SOME 250 GERMAN PLANES WHICH ATTEMPTED TO KEEP THEM FROM ATTACKING THE MISBURG OIL REFINERY, HAMM RAILROAD YARDS AND OTHER TARGETS IN GERMANY, THE TACTICAL AIRFORCES SENT MORE THAN 2,000 FIGHTERBOMBERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS OUT TO SUPPORT GROUND TROOPS.

THE EFFECT OF THEIR ATTACKS WAS REFLECTED IN THE DAY'S ALLIED GAINS FROM THE NETHERLANDS FRONT, WHERE THE BRITISH ELIMINATED ALL THE GERMANS WEST OF THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SMALL BRIDGEHEAD WEST OF VENLO, TO THE BELFORT GAP NEAR THE SWISS BORDER, WHERE THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY EXPANDED ITS SALIENT TO THE RHINE AND CLEARED THE LAST GERMANS OUT OF FORTS AROUND BELFORT ITSELF.

THE BATTLE ON THE SEVENTH ARMY'S NORTHERN FLANK SWAYED BACK AND FORTH AS THE 44TH DIVISION GAVE GROUND, THEN REGAINED IT IN THE FACE OF STIFF COUNTERATTACKS NORTH OF SARREBOURG.

BUT DIRECTLY NORTH OF STRASBOURG, WHERE THE 79TH DIVISION ALREADY HAD WIDENED THE SALIENT BY PUSHING TO WITHIN VIEW OF THE RHINE EIGHT MILES ABOVE THE CITY, PATCH'S MEN DROVE NORTHWARD ANOTHER THREE MILES BEYOND WEYERSHEIM AND ENTERED WEITBRUCH AND GRIES, BOTH ONLY FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF HAGUENAU.

ALTHOUGH NO CHANGE WAS REPORTED AT STRASBOURG ITSELF, WHERE THE GERMANS HOLD THREE BRIDGES OVER THE RHINE, THE SIXTH CORPS OPENED ANOTHER ROUTE TO THE CITY THROUGH THE VOSGES BY BURSTING THROUGH THE SAALES PASS.

FRENCH TROOPS TOOK THE LAST THREE OF THE NAZI-OCCUPIED FORTS WHICH THEY HAD BY-PASSED EN ROUTE TO THE CITY.

THE THIRD ARMY NOW HOLD A FRONT 16 MILES LONG INSIDE GERMANY, THE OCCUPIED AREA COMPOSING A WEDGE FROM THE LUXEMBOURG-GERMAN BORDER SOUTHEASTWARD TO THE AREA AROUND OBERESCH.

THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES X X X SECOND GRAPH (DELETING 10TH THROUGH 18TH GRAPHS BEGINNING X X X "NINE MILES XXX ENTIRE AREA).

MK912PEW

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A63 Add ~~Bulletin~~ Paris W Front (Bealmear) xx yesterday.

TO THE SOUTHEAST, THE WAR BULLETIN REPORTED THE FALL OF BIRINGEN, A SAAR BASIN TOWN FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF MERZIG IN THE AREA WHERE PATTON'S TANKS FIRST CROSSED INTO THE BASIN. A LATE FRONT DISPATCH SAID A SECOND SAAR TOWN, OBERESCH, A MILE AND A HALF SOUTHEAST, ALSO FELL. BOTH ARE ABOUT A MILE INSIDE THE SAAR.

DUE EAST OF METZ, THE 80TH DIVISION BURST THROUGH THE OLD MAGINOT LINE DESPITE THE FIRE OF ITS REVERSED GUNS, AND CLOSED TO WITHIN A MILE OF THE ROAD LINK OF ST. AVOLD ON THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTH. ST.AVOLD IS FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THE SAAR BORDER AND 14 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN, ONE OF THE BASIN'S STRONGHOLDS.

TO THE NORTHWEST, THE NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION DROVE UP NINE MILES WEST OF THE SAAR FRONTIER IN GAINS OF AS MUCH AS A MILE AND A HALF, REACHING NARBEFONTAINE AND THE BIG ROAD JUNCTION OF BOULAY, FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF NARBEFONTAINE. BOULAY IS 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF METZ.

FROM 17 TO 22 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ST.AVOLD, THE PRESSURE WAS BEING APPLIED AT THE APPROACHES TO THE FRENCH CITY OF SARREGUEMINES, WHICH STANDS AT THE SAAR'S SOUTH DOOR.

HERE THE 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION, BEATING FOUR AND A HALF MILES THROUGH THE WOODS, NEARED ATWILLER, 13 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SARREGUEMINES.

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION TO THE SOUTHEAST SWUNG A MILE ALONG THE WEST (CORRECT) BANK OF THE SAAR RIVER TO DIEDENDORF, 17 MILES SOUTH OF SARREGUEMINES.

TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF DIEDENDORF, A STRONG COUNTERBLOW AGAINST THE THIRD ARMY'S BRIDGEHEAD ON THE EAST BANK OF THE SAAR AT BAERENDORF WAS BEATEN OFF.

ANOTHER OF METZ'S FORTS CEASED FIRING WITH THE ABANDONMENT OF FORT MARIVAL. FOUR MILES WEST, BUT THE COMPANION FORT DRIANT,

ONE OF THE TOUGHEST OF THEM ALL, STILL HELD OUT. PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE CAPTURE OF THE VERDUN GROUP OF FORTS SOUTH OF METZ YESTERDAY TOTALED 160. ONLY THREE SMALL FORTS BESIDES DRIANT REMAIN TO BE CLEARED.

DA421PEW

GERMAN DEFENSES. Nil with US 2nd Armored xx in the Attach.

"THE IDEA WAS GENERAL HARMON'S," SAID LT. COL. LOUIS W.CORRELI OF 3234 SHERIDAN COURT. SPOKANE. WASH.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, NOV 26-(AP)-COL.ANTHONY J.DREXEL BIDDLE, JR., CHIEF OF THE EUROPEAN ALLIED CONTACT SECTION OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, AND FORMER AMBASSADOR TO POLAND, WAS AWARDED THE CROSS OF VALOR, HIGH POLISH DECORATION, TODAY BY LT.GEN.M.KUKIEL, POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER.

THE HONOR WAS BESTOWED FOR BIDDLE'S GALLANTRY DURING BOMBARDMENT AND EVACUATION OF WARSAW IN 1939.

DY1128PEW

BY ROBERT C. WILSON (210)

NOV 27 1944

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY NORTHEAST OF SAVERNE, FRANCE, NOV 26-(AP)-THE GERMAN THREAT TO THE SAVERNE CORRIDOR TO THE RHINE BEGAN TO MELT TODAY AS LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S DOUGHBOYS COUNTERATTACKED THE ALREADY BADLY-MAULED PANZER UNITS AND PUSHED THEM BACK AFTER THEY HAD DRIVEN WITHIN FIVE MILES OF SARREBOURG.

"THEY BLOODIED THEIR NOSES AND I THINK THE AIR ATTACK OF YESTERDAY GAVE THEM THE IDEA THEY'D BETTER PULL BACK," SAID MAJ. GEN. WADE H. HAISLIP. HE ESTIMATED HIS 15TH CORPS HAD TAKEN 20,000 PRISONERS AND KILLED OR WOUNDED 15,000 GERMANS SINCE NOV.13.

MEANWHILE THE THIRD AND 100TH DIVISIONS, BOTH OF THE SIXTH CORPS, SPILLED OUT OF SAALES PASS THROUGH THE VOSGES ONTO THE ALSACE PLAIN 10 MILES WEST OF STRASBOURG. FRENCH TROOPS TOOK THE LAST OF THE FORTRESSES THEY HAD BYPASSED IN DRIVING INTO STRASBOURG -- FORTS NEY, PETAIN AND KLEBER.

THE GERMAN COMMANDANT OF STRASBOURG, A LIEUTENANT GENERAL, SURRENDERED IN FORT KLEBER WITH 600 MEN.

NORTH OF STRASBOURG THE U.S. 79TH DIVISION ENTERED WEITBRUCH AND GRIES, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF HAGENAU, WHERE ENEMY TANKS AND INFANTRY WERE EXTREMELY ACTIVE.

FRENCH TROOPS WERE MEETING STIFF RESISTANCE IN THE MULHOUSE AREA AND STILL WERE MOPPING UP THE BELFORT SECTOR AND A GERMAN POCKET IN THE DANNEMARIE REGION.

THERE ARE NOT MANY LEFT IN THE VOSGES OF THE 70,000 GERMANS WHO WERE ON THE SIXTH CORPS FRONT WHEN ITS DRIVE STARTED.

AFTER RETAKING RAUWILLER, THE YANKS PUSHED ON NORTHEAST AND SEIZED KIRRBERG, FURTHER RELIEVING THE THREAT ON SARREBOURG.

MEANWHILE, THIRD DIVISION TROOPS WHO PUSHED THROUGH THE SAALES PASS TO SOULTZ LINKED UP WITH OTHER TROOPS WHO HAD CUT DOWN FROM SAVERNE, THUS RINGING THAT SECTOR OF THE VOSGES.

PUSHING SOUTH FROM STRASBOURG, THE FRENCH OVERRAN 12 ENEMY FORTS AND ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF GEN.WILHELM ULLERSPERGER IN STRASBOURG. GEN. FRANZ VATERBOT, ARMED FORCES COMMANDER IN STRASBOURG, ALSO WAS SEIZED, ALONG WITH CHIEF OF STAFF COL. WILLI KAISER.

MK1040PEW

MAJ. ROBERT JOHNSON OF RIVERSIDE, CALIF., AND CAPT. PATRICK NESS OF FLINT, MICH., EACH SHOT DOWN THREE NAZI PLANES. JOHNSON GOT THREE MESSERSCHMITTS WHEN 50 OF THEM JUMPED THE MEDIUM BOMBERS.

NESS, WHO RECEIVED HIS CAPTAIN'S BARS YESTERDAY, GOT TWO MESSERSCHMITTS AND ONE FOCKEWULF.

"THERE WERE SO MANY GERMANS IT SEEMED LIKE THERE WAS ONE TO EVERY SQUARE INCH OF THE SKY. IT WAS REALLY ROUGH," JOHNSON SAID.

TA1124EW

BY THOBURN WIANT (410)

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, FRANCE, NOV 26-(AP)-GERMAN OFFICERS COMMANDING TROOPS UNSUCCESSFULLY OPPOSING IT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY NOW ARE SO DESPERATE THEY ARE THREATENING TO KILL THE MEMBERS OF FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS WHO SURRENDER, IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFV TODAY AFTE

WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TODAY AFTERROGAT

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TO KILL THE MEMBERS OF FAILIES OF SOLD

TO KILL THE MEMBERS OF FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS WHO SURRENDER , IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TODAY AFTER INTERROGATION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN NOV.12.

SOME GERMANS REFUSED TO FOLLOW DEMOLITION ORDERS AT ST.DIE, ONE OF THE MANY TOWNS GUTTED WITHOUT MILITARY REASON BY THE WITHDRAWING ENEMY. THE PRISONERS SAID THAT, AS A RESULT OF THIS REBELLION, A FEW SOLDIERS WERE SINGLED OUT AT RANDOM FROM EACH UNIT AND WERE SHOW.

QUESTIONING DISCLOSED THAT THE AVERAGE GERMAN SOLDIER DOES NOT KNOW WHAT IS HAPPENING OUTSIDE HIS IMMEDIATE SECTOR. MOST PRISONERS COMPLAINED ABOUT THEIR LACK OF TANKS AND ARTILLERY. A FEW WEEKS AGO, THEY WERE BITTER ABOUT A LACK OF PLANES BUT NOW THEY HAVE GIVEN UP HOPE FOR AIR SUPPORT. MANY, REALIZING THEY PROBABLY WERE STRANDED WEST OF THE RHINE, SAID THOUSANDS OF OTHERS WOULD BE WILLING TO SURRENDER IF THEY COULD DO SO "GRACEFULLY."

GERMAN DESERTIONS ARE INCREASING. DURING THE PAST THREE DAYS, WHOLE UNITS GAVE UP.

SOME OF THE PRISONERS WERE ONLY 12 YEARS OLD. THEY WERE THROWN INTO THE FRONT LINES WITH GUNS AND TOLD TO KEEP SHOOTING.

THE GERMANS HAD HOPED TO HOLD THE VOSGES LINE THIS WINTER SO AS TO EXTRACT AS MANY ASSETS AS POSSIBLE FROM THE RHINE PLAIN, INTO WHICH HUGE INVESTMENTS WERE POURED AFTER 1940. IT IS TOO EARLY TO SAY YET HOW MUCH THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO LEAVE AS A RESULT OF THE SWIFT AMERICAN-FRENCH JABS TO THE RHINE. BUT FIRST REPORTS INDICATE THE QUANTITIES ARE CONSIDERABLE.

THE ALLIED WESTERN FRONT OFFENSIVES HAVE MADE THE GERMANS ACT LIKE JACKRABBITS. WHEN THE U.S. THIRD ARMY ATTACKED NOV.8, SOME ENEMY UNITS WERE SHIFTED NORTHWARD FROM THE SEVENTH'S FRONT. WHEN THE SEVENTH ATTACKED NOV.12, OTHER UNITS WERE SHIFTED FROM NORTHERN AREAS TO THIS FRONT. THE SEVENTH'S RHINE DRIVE HAS LEFT THE GERMANS MORE JUMPY THAN EVER. THEY DO NOT KNOW WHEN OR WHETHER A RHINE CROSSING WILL BE ATTEMPTED.

A156

GENERAL PATCH ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY, PRAISING THE 44TH DIVISION, WHICH LIBERATED SARREBOURG AND REDUCED OTHER GERMAN DEFENSES AT THE WESTERN MOUTH OF THE SAVERNE GAP.

IN ANOTHER STATEMENT, PATCH COMMENDED MAJ. GEN. WADE H. HAISLIP'S 15TH ARMY CORPS, OF WHICH THE 44TH IS A PART.

30.24 — 20701

PATCH DECLARED THE 15TH'S ACHIEVEMENTS "CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE SUCCESSES OF ALLIED FORCES IN WESTERN EUROPE." HE ALSO PRAISED THE FRENCH SECOND ARMORED DIVISION--THE FIRST TO BREAK ONTO THE RHINE PLAIN IN THE NORTH AND THE FIRST TO ENTER STRASBOURG.

MK933PEW

WITH THE U.S. 102ND INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, NOV 26-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. FRANK A. KEATING'S 102ND INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH IN THE MIDST OF ITS PREPARATIONS TO EMBARK FOR FRANCE WAS CALLED TO PHILADELPHIA TO HELP SETTLE THE AUGUST TRANSIT STRIKE, WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TODAY AS ONE OF THE DIVISIONS THAT SUPPORTED OPENING OF THE NINTH ARMY'S DRIVE TO THE ROER RIVER.

ARRIVING IN FRANCE SEPT.4, THE SO-CALLED "OZARK DIVISION" TOPPED OFF ITS TRAINING THERE AND SLIPPED UP TO GERMANY A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE NOV.16 ATTACK TO GET ITS FIRST TASTE OF COMBAT AGAINST SOME OF GERMANY'S BEST TROOPS GUARDING THE GATEWAY TO THE VITAL RUHR INDUSTRIES.

UNITS OF THE 102ND WERE SANDWICHED BETWEEN BATTALIONS OF THE BATTLE-TESTED SECOND ARMORED AND 29TH AND 30TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS WHILE CUTTING THEIR COMBAT TEETH.

MK933PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (190)

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, NOV.26-(AP)-THE EIGHTIETH BLUE RIDGE DIVISION SLASHED THROUGH THE OLD MAGINOT LINE IN LESS THAN AN HOUR AND A HALF TODAY AND ADVANCED ELEMENTS WERE RIDING THROUGH THE FOREST OF LONGEVILLE FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THE SAAR FRONTIER OF GERMANY.

THEY WERE A MILE FROM ST.AVOLD, 23 MILES EAST OF METZ, ON THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTH, APPARENTLY DOOMING THIS GERMAN ROAD LINK.

IN THE DAY'S OPERATIONS, TEN FORTS OF THE MAGINOT LINE WERE CAPTURED WHILE AN ELEVENTH WAS OUTFLANKED AND NEUTRALIZED.

FORT QUATRE VENTS WAS DEFENDED BRIEFLY BUT FIERCELY BY HEAVY MORTAR FIRE, THEN IN SWIFT SUCCESSION FORT LAUDREFANG, FORT BAMBESCH AND FORT BAMBIDERSTROFF WERE TAKEN BY THE 318TH REGIMENT, WHICH COMPLETED THE BREACH AN HOUR AND 25 MINUTES AFTER THE ASSAULT BROKE.

THE 317TH INFANTRY CLEARED TETTING BARRACKS, AND OTHER UNITS OF THE 80TH DIVISION TOOK FORTS EINSELING, EINSELING NORD AND FORT EINSELING SUD IN AN ADVANCE TO LONGEVILLE TO THE WEST IN A GAIN OF A MILE AND A HALF.

PART OF THE 319TH STRUCK INTO THE FOREST OF LONGEVILLE A MILE NORTH OF ST.AVOLD.

OTHER ELEMENTS WERE MOVING UP LESS THAN A MILE AWAY ON THE WEST AND WITHIN A MILE OF ST.AVOLD ON THE SOUTH.

EV621PEW

ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT, ITALY, NOV. 26-(AP)- PVT. [illegible]

MCDUFF OF SHREVEPORT, LA., WANTS THE PEOPLE BACK HOME TO KNOW THAT THE

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ITALIAN CAMPAIGN IS NO PICNIC.

MCDUFF IS A MEMBER OF COMPANY [illegible] OF THE 361ST INFANTRY, WHICH PUSHED DOWN HIGHWAY 65 IN THE GRUELLING CAMPAIGN OVER THE APENNINES.

"THE LAST THREE MILES WE COVERED WAS THE TOUGHEST FIGHT THAT WE'VE HAD ANYWHERE," SAID MCDUFF. "IT WAS WORSE THAN THE GOTHIC LINE EVER THOUGHT OF BEING. THE PEOPLE BACK HOME OUGHT TO KNOW HOW TOUGH IT REALLY IS."

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ALB/ KINGS 0L615 APR 154PEW

MOSCOW, NOV. 26-(AP)-ONE FIFTH OF ALL THE GERMAN FORCES ON THE EASTERN FRONT ARE NOW TRAPPED AND ARE BEING EXTERMINATED IN POCKETS SCATTERED ALONG THE BALTIC COAST FROM MEMEL TO THE GULF OF RIGA, PRAVDA DECLARED TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE ENEMY COMMAND ORIGINALLY DEPLOYED 40 DIVISIONS AND TANK CORPS WITH 800 TO 1,000 TANKS IN THE BALTIC SECTORS BUT THAT THEIR STRENGTH HAS BEEN REDUCED CONSIDERABLY BY RECENT RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

MOSCOW, NOV 26-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, QUOTING STATISTICS OF SWISS ARMAMENT PRODUCTION FOR GERMANY, DECLARED TODAY THAT "THESE FACTS TEAR THE HYPOCRITICAL MASK OF 'NEUTRALITY' FROM 'DEMOCRATIC' SWITZERLAND WHICH HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE ASSISTANTS OF GERMAN FASCISM."

THE NEWSPAPER RECALLED TRADE FIGURES IN 1942 SHOWING THAT THOUSANDS OF SMALL CALIBER CANNON AND MILLIONS OF SHELLS WERE MANUFACTURED IN SWITZERLAND FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

DA1208PEW

STOCKHOLM, NOV 26-(AP)-HEAVY GUNFIRE, BOMB EXPLOSIONS AND THE SOUND OF PLANES WERE HEARD FOR 20 MINUTES OFF THE SWEDISH COAST NEAR LYSEKIL TONIGHT.

DY1125PEW

CHUNGKING, MONDAY, NOV 27-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN AIR BASE AT NANNING (YUNGNING) IN KWANGSI PROVINCE WAS BLOWN UP AND EVACUATED NOV.19.

--DASH--

THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED NOV. 20 THAT THE AMERICAN AIR BASE AT NANNING HAD BEEN ABANDONED. THE JAPANESE BROADCAST SAID IT WAS THE LAST AMERICAN AIR BASE IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

DY1101PEW

And Saipan B-29 crews [illegible] to them."

ONE OF THE RESCUED MEN DECLINED TO GIVE HIS NAME FOR PERSONAL REASONS. THE OTHERS ARE:

2ND/LTE.LAWRENCE NOVICK, 1085 EASTERN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN,

N.Y.; RUSSELL E.SCOTT, 518 HARRISON ST., FORT BRAGG, CALIF.; CHARLES H.DANIELS, 11759 PINEHURST, DETROIT; S/SGTS. RAYMOND E.KOHLER, 125 MAIN ST., GIRARDVILLE, PA.; ALFRED J.TITONE, 359 COMMONWEALTH, TRENTON, N.J.; T/SGT. WALTER S.DEAHL, 91 BELVEDERE ST., CRAFTON, PA.; SGTS. SIMON M.GUEVARA, 305 SANTA CLARA, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; CHARLES E.SEARS, 932 MORRIS ST., OGDENSBURG, N.Y.; AND CORP BILLY E.WEAVER, OSCEOLA, MO.

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QD302PPW NM

PHILIPPINES (280)

(ADVANCE) GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINS,NOV.26-(AP)-SOME 17,000 JAPANESE TROOPS HAVE PERISHED AT SEA IN THE SINKING OF 30 CONVOY SHIPS ATTEMPTING TO REINFORCE THE ENEMY'S DESPERATELY-FIGHTING GARRISON ON LEYTE ISLAND, KEY TO NIPPON'S DEFENSE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT DEADLY AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES SATURDAY DESTROYED A FOUR-TRANSPORT CONVOY CARRYING AN ESTIMATED 2,000 TROOPS--VIRTUALLY A REPEAT PERFORMANCE OF THE PREVIOUS DAY'S WORK.

ON FRIDAY A FOUR-SHI CONVOY WITH SOME 3,500 ABOARD WAS SUNK BY THE FIGHTERS STRAFING AT MAST HEIGHT.

MACARTHUR SAID IN A COMMUNIQUE THAT IN ALL 16 JAPANESE TRANSPORTS (AGGREGATING 65,000 TONS), CARRYING LEYTE REINFORCEMENTS PLUS 14 ESCORTING WARSHIPS HAD BEEN SUNK WITH A TOTAL OF 17,000 TROOPS ABOARD. ALL TROOPS AND SUPPLIES ABOARD WERE PRESUMED DESTROYED.

AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS WERE CUTTING SERIOUS HOLES IN THE ENEMY'S SHIPPING ELSEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES AND DESTROYING QUANTITIES OF NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT AGROUND AND IN THE PHILIPPINE SKIES.

IN THE STIFF LEYTE GROUND FIGHTING, THE AMERICAN SEVENTH DIVISION, PUSHING SLOWLY NORTHWARD ALONG THE WEST COASTAL ROAD TOWARD THE PORT OF ORMOC TO BRING UP THE LOWER JAW OF A NUTCRACKER SQUEEZE, TURNED BACK JAPANESE NIGHT ATTACKS AT PALANAS, 11 MILES SOUTH OF ORMOC.

ON THE NORTHERN END, 24TH DIVISION YANKS WIPED OUT ENEMY TROOPS WHO HAD INFILTRATED THE PINAMOPOAN AND COPOOCAN AREAS ON CARIGARA BAY IN EFFORTS TO HARASS THE AMERICAN REAR.

THE AMERICANS CLEARED THE JAPANESE FROM HEIGHTS EAST OF ORMOC ROAD, AND YANK ARTILLERY SEVERELY POUNDED ENEMY GUN POSITIONS. JAPANESE STRONGPOINTS IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR LIMON WERE BEING ASSAULTED BY AMERICANS WHO TOOK THAT BLSTED TOWN WEDNESDAY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, NOV. 27)

HW1103PPW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, NOV.26-(AP)-TWELVE ENLISTED MEMBERS AND FOUR OFFICERS OF THE U.S. WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS ARRIVED TODAY BY AIRPLANE FROM DUTCH NEW GUINEA IN TIME TO SEE TWO JAPANESE PLANES SHOT DOWN.

THE TRANSPORT PLANE CARRYING THE WACS WAS FORCED TO CIRCLE ALMOST AN HOUR WHILE "CONDITION RED" EXISTED. THE HUGE AIRPLANE SKIRTING THE EDGE OF THE FIELD HELD SOME VERY TENSE GIRLS WHO WERE SEEING THE WAR AT FIRST HAND.

FIRST LT.PAT GRIFFITH, SCHOOTSBURG, IND., PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, SAID THIS UNIT IS THE ADVANCED ECHELON FOR FUTURE ARRIVALS. THE GIRLS HAVE DOUBLE DUTIES--SECRETARIAL AND OFFICE WORK IN ADDITION TO DOING THEIR OWN COOKING AND POLICING OF LIVING QUARTERS.

AS THHE GIRLS LANDED THEY WERE RUSHED TO THE LIVING AREA IN ARMY TRUCKS UNDER CLOSE MILITARY POLICE GUARD.

CAPT.JUANITA STRYKER, OF STARKVILLE, MISS., IS COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE UNIT. OTHER OFFICERS ARE SECOND LT.ALICE EIBERG, CHICAGO; AND FIRST LT.LOUISE MOWAT WHO IS LIEUT.GEN.RICHARD K.SUTHERLAND'S SECRETARY.

ENLISTED WACS ARE T/SGT.DOCIE B.KAISER, ROBINETTE, W.VA.; S/SGT. ETHELYNN M.SMITH, BROKEN BOW, OKLA.; PVT.SEMI JOHNSON, ANDALUSIA, ALA.; CORP. JESSIE CASTRO, SAN FRANCISCO PVT.OLGA V.SANDTRUM, OAKLAND, CALIF.; SGT.MARTHA S.WHITE, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.; SGT. RUTH GUMBINSKY, MONTICELLO, IND.; PFC GERTRUDE ROSHOLT, DECORAH, IOWA; S/SGT. NELLIE ROSS, WINFIELD, KAS.; CORP. JANETTE HOVLAND, GLASGOW, MONT.;SGT.HELEN REAGAN, CLEMENTON,N.J.; AND SGT. MADELENE FLYNN, MT.KISCO, N.Y.

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EW937PCW

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH THE U.S.24TH DIVISION, LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES-(DELAYED) (AP)-FIVE MEMBERS OF THIS YANK DIVISION WHICH CONQUERED THE LEYTE VALLEY AND LATER SMASHED JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS IN THE BATTLE OF BREAKNECK RIDGE, WON WHAT MANY SOLDIERS CONSIDER THE TOP HONOR OF

WARFARE -- PROMOTION ON A BATTLEFIELD.

THREE ENLISTED MEN WERE AMONG THE HONORED. THEY INCLUDED CHARLES L. KING OF LAUREL, MISS., WHO WENT INTO A FIGHT AS A TECHNICAL SERGEANT AND EMERGED AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT.

HEROISM CAME IN JOB LOTS DURING THE 24TH'S DRIVE ACROSS LEYTE VALLEY AND IN THE BREAKNECK BATTLE.

SGT.CAMERON E. HALE, PORT HURON, MICH., DURING AN ACTION IN WHICH HIS PLATOON WAS PINNED DOWN BY JAPANESE PILLBOXES, WENT ON A ONE-MAN OUTFLANKING MOVEMENT WITH HIS AUTOMATIC RIFLE AND SO DISTRACTED THE ENEMY THE COMPANY WAS ABLE, AT MINOR LOSSES, TO STORM THE POSITIONS.

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PFC. LAWRENCE BARRON, OTTAWA, ILL., LEADING AN ADVANCE UNIT ONTO A HILL THAT FLANKED THE MAIN ROAD, GAINED THE NEEDED GROUND BUT WAS IMMEDIATELY COUNTERATTACKED BY A LARGE JAPANESE FORCE. HE RALLIED HIS UNIT AND HELD OFF THE NIPPONESE UNTIL OUR REINFORCEMENT OCCUPIED THE GROUND IN STRENGTH.

PFC. JOHN MOISAN, COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK, CLEANED OUT TWO ENEMY DUGOUTS UNDER INTENSE MACHINE GUN FIRE AND WITHOUT HAVING RECEIVED ORDERS TO DO SO.

PVT. PHILIP P. HALSEY, FORT YATES, NORTH DAKOTA, VOLUNTEERED TO SCOUT THE STRONGLY HELD TOWN OF ALANGALANG WITH THREE OTHER MEN AND DESPITE A WOUND PERFORMED THE MISSION AND RETURNED TO HIS BATTALI WITH INFORMATION WHICH GREATLY FACILITATED THE CAPTURE OF THE TOWN.

XZ1158PCW NM

PHILIPPINES SEPARATE

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, MONDAY, NOV.27 -(AP)-AMERICAN AIRMEN DESTROYED AN ALREADY BEACHED 6,000-TON FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT AND PROBABLY SANK OR DAMAGED FOUR SMALL FREIGHTERS AND THREE COASTAL VESSELS DURING STRIKES THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

ANOTHER 6,000 TON FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT WAS STRADDLED WITH BOMBS AND TWO OF THE SMALL FREIGHTERS WERE DAMAGED IN THE VISAYAN ISLANDS, NEAR LEYTE.

THE BEACHED FREIGHTER WAS CAUGHT AND DESTROYED IN THE TALAUD GROUP OF THE MOLUCCA ISLANDS. OTHER TARGETS RANGED FROM THE MATINA AIRDROME, NEAR DAVAO ON MINDANAO, TO INSTALLATIONS IN NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS.

THE AERIAL FORAYS WERE REPORTED IN GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S MID-MORNING ADDITIONAL COMMUNIQUE.

QD812PPW NM

NOV 27 1944

BY FRED HAMPSON

U.S.DIVISION COMMAND POST, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, NOV.26-(AP)- AFTER BEATING OFF REPEATED JAPANESE EFFORTS TO RECAPTURE LIMON VILLAGE AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE ORMOC CORRIDOR, DOUGHBOYS OF THE 32ND DIVISION LATE YESTERDAY, WITH THE AID OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, GEARED THEMSELVES TO RESUME THEIR DRIVE SOUTH TOWARD THE NIPPON REINFORCEMENT PORT OF ORMOC.

FIGHTING THROUGH KNEE-DEEP MUD AND DRENCHED BY TOTTENTIAL RAINS, THE TROOPS TOOK LIMON NOV.23 AND DROVE 1,000 YARDS BEYOND THE STRONGLY DEFENDED VILLAGE TO CAPTURE A BRIDGE SPANNING LEYTE RIVER.

THE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKED NOV.24 AND RECAPTURED THE BRIDGE. THEY GOT ONE TANK ACROSS THE SPAN AND TRIED FOR SEVERAL HOURS TO RETAKE LIMON BUT WERE BEATEN OFF WITH HEAVY LOSSES. THE DOUGHBOYS FORCED THEM BACK ACROSS THE BRIDGE. ARTILLERYMEN THEN DEMOLISHED THE STRUCTURE TO PREVENT FURTHER COUNTERATTACKS.

CAPT.PHILIP S.SMITH, OF COVERT, MICH., SAID THAT DURING THE 32ND'S DROVE ON AND BEYOND LIMON MANY JAPANESE WERE KILLED. BUT HE BELIEVED THE ENEMY STILL WAS MANAGING TO GET REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE AREA DESPITE TERRIFIC YANK ARTILLERZ BARRAGES.

ANOTHER STUBBORN JAPANESE DEFENSIVE STAND WAS EXPECTED IN THE HILLS THREE MILES SOUTH OF LIMON.

MEANWHILE SMALL NIPPON UNITS CONTINUE TO INFILTRATE THROUGH THE RUGGED COUNTRY TO HARASS AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS AS FAR BACK AS THE CARIGARA BAY NORTH COASTAL ROAD. THSE JAPANESE ARE USING BOTH MACHINE GUNS AND ARTILLERY. THE TROOPS AROUND LIMON, HOWEVER, WERE GETTING THEIR SUPPLIES BY AIR TRANSPORT.

AN INDICATION THAT THE JAPANESE MEAN TO CONTINUE HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE LIMON AREA WAS SEEN IN TANK MOVEMENTS ALONG ORMOC ROAD. YESTERDAY AN ARTILLERY SPOTTER PLANE SAW EIGHT TANKS MOVING NORTHWARD. THE TANKS WERE DISPERSED. LATER A CAVALARY ARTILLERY SPOTTER IN THE MOUNTAINS CAUGHT SIGHT OF THE TANKS. HE CALLED FOR A BARRAGE AND AT LEAST FIVE WERE DESTROYED.

MAJ.HOWARD READ, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., SAID JAPANESE TRAFFIC FARTHER SOUTH ON THE ORMOC ROAD WAS OBVIOUSLY LESSENING BUT 1ST/LT. RILEY E.FLETCHER, OF CORSICANA, TEX., INDICATED THE JIPPONESE STILL ARE RUNNING SOME SUPPLIES INTO ORMOC BY BARGE.

ONE UNIT OF THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION WHICH OUTFLANKED THE JAPANESE FROM THE EAST, IS FIGHTING SHARP DAILY ACTIONS BELOW LIMON. ANOTHER 24TH UNIT HAS WITHDRAWN FROM THE SAME ARE AFTER A FORTNIGHT ON THE BATTLE LINES DURING WHICH IT RECEIVED SUPPLIES BY PLANE-DROP AND NATIVE CARRIERS. IT MANAGED TO EXTRICATE ITSELF BY A GRUELLING TWO-DAY MARCH THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

QD1014APW NM

U.S.PACIFIC FLEETHEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, NOV.26-(AP)-NAVY NURSES IN THE PACIFIC AREA ARE VALUABLE MORALE BOOSTERS AS WELL AS WOUND DRESSERS, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID TODAY IN A PRESS RELEASE SUPPORTING A DRIVE TO ENLARGE THAT BRANCH OF THE SERVICE.

IN A "WELL DONE" MESSAGE TO THE NURSE CORPS, THE FLEET COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SAID:

"ALTHOUGH PRIMARILY CONCRNED WITH THE PROFESSIONAL CARE OF THEIR PATIENTS, RECOGNITION IS DUE OUR NURSES FOR THEIR WORK IN SUPERVISING AND TRAINING HOSPITAL CORPSMEN, FOR THEIR SERVICES AS COMPETENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS TO MEDICAL OFFICERS AND FOR THE INFLUENCE OF THEIR PRESENCE AND COUNSEL IN RSTORING THE MORALE OF PATIENTS UNDER THEIR CARE."

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HE DISCLOSED THAT ABOUT 1,200 OF THE NAVY'S 8,500 NURSES WERE STATIONED IN THE HAWAIIAN AREA AND IN THE SOUTH,SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL PACIFIC. HE SAID THIS NUMBER WOULD BE INSUFFICIENT FOR THE COMING MONTHS. THE OBJECT OF THE DRIVE IS TO INCREASE THE CORPS BY 2,000 BY DECEMBER 31.

A RECENT SURVEY AMONG NAVY NURSES SHOWED THAT THE ISLAND OG OAHU, ON WHICH HONOLUPU AND PEARL HARBOR ARE LOCATED, WS THEIR FAVORITE OVERSEAS DUTY STATION, BUT SOMEOF THEM WANT TO "FOLLOW THE FLEET ALL THE WAY TO TOKYO," NIMITZ SAID.

AS TYPICAL OF THE ESPRIT DE CORPS,HE CITED THESE COMMENTS AMONG INDIVIDUAL NURSES IN THE PACIFIC:

ENS.EVALYN KASNIIA, OF SOUTH BEND, IND.: "I DON'T WANT TO GO HOME UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR BECAUSE I FEEL I CAN BE OF MORE SERVICE TO OUR BATTLE-WOUNDED AND SICK OUT HERE."

ENS.LEILA R.GOUENMOUR (CQ) OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.:
"BEING A NURSE OUT HERE IS SIMILAR TO BEING A CHAPLAIN. PATIENTS FROM THE WAR ZONE TREAT US WITH RESPECT AND CONSIDERATION."

LT.ELEANOR HARRINGTON, OF LOWELL, MASS.: "WE HAVE THE THRILLING SATISFACTION OF BEING AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE NAVY. IT IS NEVER BORING."

LT. (JG) MILDRED WILLMAN, OF GRAND ISLAND, NEB.: "IT IS ALWAYS REFRESHING TO CARE FOR SOME ONE WHO HAS SEEN ACTION AND WHO IS GLAD TOBE ALIVE."

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END 32PCW

U.S. 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, SAIPAN, NOV.24DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CREW OF ONE B-29 SUPERFORTRESS ACCOMPLISHED THE SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE TODAY AND FLEW ITS GIANT PLANE HOME FROM TOKYO--1,500 MILES--ON TWO ENGINES.

BRIG.GEN.HAYWOOD HANSELL, JR., COMMANDER OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, COMPLIMENTED COL.SAMUEL R.HARRIS, WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., THE SUPERFORTRESS COMMANDER, AND LT.COL.GEORGE A.SHEALY, 902 WEST ONTARIO AVE., ATLANTA, GA., FORMER DELTA AIRLINES FLIER WHO DID THE ACTUAL PILOTING. HE PRAISED THEM AND THE OTHER CREWMEN FOR "A MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT."

COL.SHEALY SAID THE SHIP ENCOUNTERED NO FIGHTERS OR ANTI-AIRCRAFT TROUBLE, BUT ONLY OPERATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

"WE LOST TWO ENGINES OVER JAPAN," HE SAID. "ONE WENT OUT JUST BEFORE WE REACHED THE TARGET, AND WE MADE OUR BOMBING RUN WITH

THREE ENGINES. THE SECOND FAILED FIVE MINUTES LATER.

"IMMEDIATELY WE STARTED LOSING ALTITUDE AND PLANNED TO DITCH THE PLANE IN THE OCEAN ABOUT 50 MILES OFF JAPAN. THEN WE MANAGED TO START ONE ENGINE AGAIN, BUT IT USED SO MUCH OIL WE FIGURED IT MIGHT TAKE US ONLY 300 MILES.

"THEN WE CUT OIL CONSUMPTION DOWN ABOUT HALF, GIVING US ENOUGH FOR THREE HOURS LONGER. WE RAN THE LAST 10 MINUTES WITH NO OIL AT ALL. ACTUALLY THE ENGINE WASN'T PROVIDING ANY POWER, BUT MERELY ACTING AS A STABILIZER FOR THE TWO OUTBOARD ENGINES, WHICH FUNCTIONED PERFECTLY UNDER A LOAD THEY WERE NEVER DESIGNED FOR."

COL. HARRIS SAID THE ENLISTED MEN, ALTHOUGH KNOWING A WATER LANDING OFF JAPAN WOULD BE NO PICNIC, JOKED AND LAUGHED AS THEY STARTED CHOPPING OUT THE GIANT PLANE'S INTERIOR TO LIGHTEN IT. THEY STREWED PARTS ALL THE WAY HOME FROM TOKYO.

NOV 27 1944

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, NOV.7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-STRANDED CREWS OF TWO P-T BOATS FOUND A SHANGRI-LA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WHEN RESCUE BOATS ARRIVED IN THE DARKNESS AFTER THE 33 AMERICANS HAD SPENT TWO DAYS AND TWO NIGHTS IN THE FILIPINO VILLAGE, THE YANKS SAID THEY HATED TO LEAVE.

"WE WERE THE FIRST AMERICANS TO VISIT THE SOUTHWEST LEYTE COASTAL VILLAGE IN FOUR YEARS," EXPLAINED LT. (JG) ED F.WAKELIN, OF 1430 N. HAMPTON ST., HOLYOKE, MASS., SKIPPER OF ONE OF THE GROUNDED P-T'S. "THE RECEPTION WAS ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE. I CAN'T SAY ENOUGH FOR THOSE FILIPINOS. THEY MOVED OUT AND GAVE US THEIR HOMES, KILLED AND ROASTED THEIR CHICKENS, FEASTED US ON EGGS AND BANANAS AND PLANNED A ROAST PIG DINNER AND DANCE AT THE SCHOOLHOUSE THE NIGHT WE HAD TO LEAVE.

"THEY FEARED WE WERE JAPANESE WHEN OUR BOATS FIRST APPEARED, AND SCURRIED FOR COVER. BUT WHEN WE SHOUTED: 'AMERICANOS,' THEY RUSHED OUT TO AID US. WHAT THOSE FILIPINOS DID FOR US IMPRESSED ME MORE DEEPLY THAN ANYTHING IN HAVE SEEN IN A LONG TIME."

"ONE OF THE MOST FANTASTIC THINGS CAME AT 2 A.M. THE SECOND NIGHT," SAID ENS. HOWARD I.GREEN, OF (450 WEST END AVE.) NEW YORK CITY. "WE WERE BUSY RECAMOUFLAGING OUR BOATS WHEN A BLARE OF MUSIC SUDDENLY CAME FROM THE BEACH. THE FILIPINOS HAD AN ORCHESTRA OF TWO TRUMPETS, A SAXOPHONE, TROMBONE AND A BASS HORN. THEN THEY CRIED: 'YOU LIKE? YOU LIKE?' WE DID AND THEY GOT IN THEIR CANOES AND CAME OUT TO CONTINUE THE SERENADE ALONGSIDE OUR BOATS. THEY PLAYED SUCH PIECES AS STAR DUST, DOWN ARGENTINE WAY, OH JOHNNY AND THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. IT SEEMED FANTASTIC. THEY HAD LEARNED THE TUNES FROM MOVIES."

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DESPITE THEIR ISOLATION THE FILIPINOS WERE INTERESTED TREMENDOUSLY IN WORLD AFFAIRS AND THE AMERICAN ELECTION, AND THEY SPOKE IN ALMOST WORSHIPFUL TONE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE LIBERATING POWER THEY ALWAYS WERE SURE WOULD COME.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TWO STRANDED BOATS INCLUDED: ENS. W.B.MCDONALD, (206 ELM ST.), STRUTHERS, OHIO; ENS.ROBERT WERNER, ALLISON, IOWA; LT. (JG) A.B.LEESON, (30 COMMONWEALTH AVE.), BOSTON; TOM EAGAN, (6400 MAPLE AVE.), CHEVY CHASE, MD.; ROGER TWEEDY, (317 W.INDIANA AVE.) ELK HART, IND.; HERALD SMITH, (235 PATTERSON ST.) HARRISON, N.J.

LOUIS SCHOEPPNER, (RFD 1) WHEELING,W.VA.; MERTON BELL, (35 LINCOLN) SOMERSWORTH,N.H.; JOHN MILNE, (7 GROVE ST. CARBONDALE, PA.;GERARD KILLIAN, (341 GRIGGS AVE.) TEANACK,N.J.; DONALD DAWSON, QUTION, N.J.; ANTHONY SANTOS, (10 MISSION PLACE) LOWELL, MASS.; SPARTICO COBBI, (562 E. 2ND ST.) SOUTH BOSTON; FRANK DUVE, (338 WABASH AVE.) AKRON, OHIO; JOHN D.FEELEY (2107 KECOUGHTAN ROAD) HAMPTON, VA.

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MERLE THOMPSON, (ROUTE 2) RACINE,WIS.; RONALD ADAMS, (15 ANN ST.) CHARLESTON, S.C.; WILLARD LOFTUS, (123 S.11TH AVE.) MT.VERNON,N.Y.; LESTER CHALMERS JR., (625 E.FRANKLIN) RALEIGH,N.C.; JOHN HENNING, (1410 PARKCHESTER ROAD) BRONX,N.Y.; RICHARD HANNAN, (922 W.CENTER) DECTUR, ILL.

RAPHAEL LAENGLE, (136 W.SOUTHERN AVE.) SPRINGFIELD, OHIO; MAX MERRITT, (16 FASSETT ST.) CANTON, PA.; PAUL KLIMKEWICZ, (2808 MARION ST.) SAGINAW, MICH.;PAT AMICO, (2358 CROTONA AVE.) BRONX,N.Y.; JOHN DEVINE, (9 SLOCUM ROAD) LEXINGTON, MASS.; DOMINIC FARACLLI, (6522 LANSDOWNE AVE.) PHILADELPHIA.

EW450PCW

NS Ottawa Conscription x x x x x x abroad

THE KING LIBERAL GOVERNMENT HAS AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF 157 TO 77, EVEN AFTER FOUR LIBERAL MEMBERS LEFT THE GOVERNMENT BENCHES. WHAT ITS FAVORABLE VOTE MAY BE ON THIS PARTICULAR ISSUE, HOWEVER, IS UNCERTAIN, AS THE CONSCRIPTION QUESTION HAS SPLIT CANADA'S NORMAL PARTY LINES.

THE DEBATE PRIOR TO A VOTE ON THE CONFIDENCE MOTION MAY EXTEND OVER THREE OR FOUR DAYS.

THE TOTAL ANTI-CONSCRIPTION VOTE, INCLUDING THOSE LIBERALS WHO WILL BREAK WITH THEIR PARTY, IS NOT EXPECTED IN SOME QUARTERS TO EXCEED 40, HOWEVER, AS EVEN THE OPPOSITION IS SPLIT ON THE ISSUE.

IF ALL VOTE TOGETHER WHO OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION AND WHO FAVOR IT BUT FEEL THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT GONE FAR ENOUGH, THE TOTAL AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT POLICY STILL WOULD BE ONLY 95, INSUFFICIENT TO FORCE A RESIGNATION AND GENERAL ELECTION, SOURCES IN OTTAWA ASSERTED.

MEANWHILE, ALTHOUGH THE CENTER OF RESISTANCE TO CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE HAS BEEN IN FRENCH CANADA, NEW DEMONSTRATIONS BY HOME DEFENSE CONSCRIPTS WERE REPORTED FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THERE WERE DEMONSTRATIONS SATURDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT IN FIVE BRITISH COLUMBIA TOWNS BY ABOUT 3,000 SOLDIERS. TWO MILITARY POLICEMEN WERE INJURED.

THE PACIFIC COMMAND ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT "THE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE PROTESTING WHAT THEY TERMED A 'PHONEY CONSCRIPTION'."

RW 10PEW

OTTAWA--INSERT AFTER [redacted] GRAF CANADIAN X X X CONSIDER RESIGNING"

THREE UNION JACKS WERE BURNED DURING AN ANTI-CONSCRIPTION DEMONSTRATION TONIGHT IN RIMOUSKI, QUEBEC--ONE IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL, TWO MORE IN FRONT OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS CANTEEN.

THE DEMONSTRATION, LASTING ABOUT AN HOUR, WAS STAGED BY APPROXIMATELY 200 YOUTHS, MOSTLY UNDER 20. THE GROUP INCLUDED A FEW SOLDIERS FROM THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL AT RIMOUSKI.

RALSTON RESIGNED, ETC X X X [redacted] GRAF

DY122BAEW

CONSCRIPTION

VANCOUVER, NOV 26-(AP)-LT.-GEN.E.W.SANSOM LEFT FOR OTTAWA BY PLANE TODAY AFTER COMPLETING AN INVESTIGATION INTO RECENT STATEMENTS OF PACIFIC COAST OFFICERS ON RECRUITING.

SANSOM MADE NO COMMENT ON HIS INQUIRY. LOCAL ARMY OFFICIALS EMPHASIZED THAT HE CAME TO THE COAST IN A FACT-FINDING RATHER THAN JUDICIAL CAPACITY.

DY107AEW

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SAN FRANCISCO, NOV.26-(AP)-ANETA, NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED FROM HOLLANDIA, NEW GUINEA, TODAY THAT INDONESIAN AND DUTCH HUNTERS OF JAPANESE, MOPPING UP A LIBERATED ISLAND, KILLED 563 NIPPON SOLDIERS DURING OCTOBER. IT WAS THE HEAVIEST LIQUIDATION OF STRANDED JAPANESE FIGHTING MEN SINCE THE HUNTERS STARTED TO CLEAN UP AFTER THE ISLAND WAS LIBERATED BY ALLIED FORCES.

EW953PCW

30.24 — 20707

NEW YORK, NOV 26-(AP)-THE UNITED PRESS REPORTED TODAY THAT ONE OF ITS CORRESPONDENTS, ELEANOR PACKARD, HAD BEEN EXPELLED FROM BELGRADE ON THE GROUND THAT SHE HAD SENT DISPATCHES IN VIOLATION OF YUGOSLAV CENSORSHIP.

MRS.PACKARD WAS QUOTED AS SAYING IN ROME, WHERE SHE FLEW FROM BELGRADE, THAT SHE UNDERSTOOD YUGOSLAV PRESS AUTHORITIES "DIDN'T LIKE" A DISPATCH REPORTING THERE WERE MANY PICTURES OF MARSHALS STALIN AND TITO IN BELGRADE SHOP WINDOWS BUT NONE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

THE UNITED PRESS SAID MRS. PACKARD ALSO UNDERSTOOD THERE WAS OBJECTION TO HER DESCRIPTION OF YUGOSLAV CENSORSHIP AS "PROBABLY AMONG THE STRICTEST EVER IMPOSED." IT QUOTED HER AS SAYING ALL HER DISPATCHES HAD BEEN PASSED BY ALLIED CENSORS, REVIEWING THEM FOR MILITARY SECURITY REASONS, BUT NOT BY YUGOSLAV CENSORS.

MRS.PACKARD WENT TO YUGOSLAVIA A WEEK AGO WITH A GROUP OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS.

MK1005PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE-PLANES NOV 27 1944
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS ANNOUNCED LAST (SUN.) THAT ANOTHER NEW NIPPONESE COMBAT PLANE, THE TORYUU (DRAGON SLAYER), HAD "TAKEN OFF ITS MASK" AND WAS "PUTTING COLD FEAR IN THE ENEMY'S HEART."

ONLY LAST WEEK THE JAPANESE ANNOUNCED THEY HAD PUT A NEW NAVY ZERO FIGHTER, THE RAIDEN (LIGHTNING) INTO ACTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TOKYO RADIO, IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED THAT THE NEW AIRCRAFT, PILOTED BY "OUR DIVINE-WIND WILD EAGLES," WAS "MAINTAINING MASTERY OF THE AIR OVER LEYTE."

QD757PPW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, NOV 26--THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TODAY BROKE OUT OF HURTGEN FOREST AND WAS READY TO MOVE INTO THE OPEN ROER VALLEY, GORDON FRASER, BLUE NETWORK CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED IN A BROADCAST THIS MORNING.

"GENERAL HODGES MEN ARE NOW IN POSITION TO BY-PASS THE IMPORTANT GERMAN STRONGHOLD AT DUREN", FRASER ADDED.

DA945AEW NOV 27 1944

UNDATED JAPANESE RAID (FOLO WASHN)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS RUSHED TO THE MICROPHONES AT 2 P.M. TODAY (1 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME) TO ANNOUNCE THAT TOKYO WAS UNDER A NEW ATTACK.

IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST DIRECTED TO THE UNITED STATES AND PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, TOKYO RADIO DECLARED:

"SHORTLY PAST ONE O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON ENEMY PLANES INVADED THE TOKYO AREA.

"THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS ARE NOW ENGAGING IN AERIAL COMBAT WITH THE INVADING PLANES."

SF1034PPW NM

Nazi Defenders of Cologne Plain Fall Back to Bank of Roer River: Yanks Gain 6 Miles in Saar Drive

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PATTON'S FORCES ADVANCE TO WITHIN 16 MILES OF RHINE

NOV 28 1944

U. S. Armies Battle Bitterly in Effort to Seize Koslar, Kirchberg.

PUSH TOWARD JULICH

German Bridges Blown Up Tightening Noose on Troops Fleeing Vosges.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 27.—(AP) German defenders of the Cologne plain were driven back south of Julich tonight to the west bank of the Roer river—best natural barrier short of the Rhine—as the U. S. Ninth dealt hammer blows alongside the U. S. First in the fateful battle of the Reich.

NIGHT

The U. S. First army, pressing the enemy back a mile and a half with heavy losses, was deep inside two strongholds to the south within two and a half and four miles of the Roer. A staff officer declared that given a break from the weather, the river soon would be reached.

As the German high command threw in fresh troops to meet this mounting peril to its industrial Ruhr and Rhineland, the Saar basin—second only to the Ruhr as a source of the enemy's war might—was invaded anew by the resurgent U. S. Third army which nowhere along its 60-mile front was now more than 16 miles from the Reich after gains up to six miles.

For the fiirst time, the 7th Army received close support from American heavy bombers which hit railyards at Offenburg, ten miles southeast of Strasbourg.

First Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers knocked down a Rhine rail bridge at Breisach, southeast of Colmar, and a pontoon road bridge which also spanned the Rhine midway between Breisach and Strasbourg. Other 1st Tastical planes knocked out two tanks and strafed German troops north of Sarrebourg.

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Strafe Gun Positions

Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers blasted and strafed enemy troops and gun positions in the Duren, Julich and Linninch areas and hit factories and transport targets around Cologne. One 9th Air Force plane was lost out of the 190 which took to the air.

Nazi Bridges Destroyed

U. S. heavy bombers flew close support to the U. S. Seventh army for the first time, bombing railyards at Offenburg, 10 miles southeast of Strasbourg. First tactical air force fighter-bombers knocked out two Rhine pontoon bridges to the south, further squeezing the enemy fleeing the Vosges.

As elements of Lt. Gen. William

Gains Toward Saarbrucken And Cologne Scored

London, Nov. 27 (AP)—In hard and bloody fighting, United States 1st Army troops today stormed into the center of Langerwehe, 24½ miles from Cologne and the last big German road center west of the Roer river. At dusk the infantry was fighting house to house the Nazis there.

To the south, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army infantrymen drove through the road center of St. Avold. Their advance two miles east of St. Avold placed them within seventeen miles of Saarbrucken, one of Germany's great coal, steel and railroad

H. Simpson's Ninth army battled bitterly house-to-house in Koslar, two miles west of Julich, other forces fought half-way through Kirchberg on the west bank of the river a mile and a half south of Julich.

(Detailed maps show that Julich itself, in on the Inde, a tributary of the Roer, which it joins less than a half-mile north. Apparently it was in this sector to the north that the Germans fell back to the Roer.)

Smash Toward Julich

While this thrust against savage resistance represented a gain of only a half-mile to a mile east of Bourheim, it will give the Americans their first foothold on the Roer and enable them to drive on Julich from the south once they clean out the rest of Kirchberg.

Hammering at Julich along a 10-mile front, the Ninth on its north flank sent armored forces ahead some 500 yards and on the south advanced 500 yards northeast of Altdorf, three miles south of the town.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' Doughboys to the south fought into the center of Langerwehe, 14 miles inside Germany and the last major road center before the Roer, four miles east. Eight miles south they seized most of the forest anchor town of Hurtgen, two and a half miles from the river.

Five miles southwest of Duren they fought into Grosshau, which earlier was plastered by artillery. Like the Ninth, the First was fighting the bitterest kind of opposition over a battlefield turned into a quagmire by rain and snow.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces burst across the Saar's Western frontier at a new point along a three-mile front, and were driving on three Saar towns after gains of up to a mile.

They lengthened their lines inside Germany to 19 miles.

To the southwest, they slashed through the old Maginot line at a second point and gained six miles in an advance close to Merten, only one mile west of the Saar border.

Yanks Capture St. Avold

To the southeast, they captured the road center of St. Avold, where the Maginot line was breached yesterday, fought north to within two miles of the Saar frontier, and east two miles to within 13 miles of the Basin's industrial city of Saarbrucken.

(Far from underestimating this new and menacing assault, the Germans said the attacks were being made by "strong American tank forces.")

From north to south, the Winter offensive of General Eisenhower was forging ahead, meeting its greatest test of strength on the Cologne plain, which Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt apparently has chosen to defend at the expense of his southern front.

The British Second army scored a gain of a third of a mile in a line-straightening attack north of Geilenkirchen in Germany.

The German stand west of the Rhine on the southern end of the front was deteriorating rapidly, and their Siegfried Line positions east of the river were pounded by U. S. heavy bombers flying in close support of the U. S. Seventh army for the first time.

Seventh army forces widened the Saverne gap positions leading to Strasbourg and pushed on about four miles to a point 12 miles north of the city within sight of the Rhine.

Breaking through the Saales pass out on the Alsace plain, other forces of the Seventh seized the city of Molsheim, 11 miles southwest of Strasbourg, and were within eight miles of breaking clear through a second Vosges pass of Ste. Marie farther south.

At the extreme end of the front, the French First army cleared the Mulhouse area of the enemy with drives to the east and west, and cut the road from Belfor to Mulhouse thus sewing up any Germans still pocketed in the gap.

Clean Up Maas Salient

The British Second army in Eastern Holland cleaned up the enemy's once menacing salient west of the Maas river except for three or four pockets.

Once more the weather on the crucial front at the approaches to the Cologne plain was deteriorating, but fighter bombers gained destruction on enemy positions through thickening clouds.

Gathering new power, the First army pushed a mile northeast of newly-captured Weisweiler, seized Frenz, which was covered by entrenchments and strongly defended, and drove 400 yards beyond. The town, 25 miles west of Cologne, fell only after three successive attacks.

Meanwhile other units fought straight east of Weisweiler and penetrated into the heart of Langerwehe, less than five miles west of Duren, which stands on the Roer blocking the road to Cologne.

Heavy fighting continued for high ground in the northeastern edge of Hurtgen forest, where the Doughboys fought to within four and a half miles of Duren yesterday. Just to the south the fortified town of Grosshau was melting away in the fire of an American artillery barrage.

Seven miles southwest of Duren, the town of Hurtgen, which had withstood repeated assaults, appeared to be falling after many weeks of battle in its vicinity as the Doughboys fighting in from the west took the major part of it from the bitterly-resisting enemy. It was costly, yard-by-yard slugging.

The U. S. Ninth army on the First's north flank, at times wading knee deep through the flood waters of the Roer, was attacking the outer defenses of Julich. Lt. Gen. Simpson's boys knocked out five more enemy tanks and brought their 10-day total to 141.

Heavy fighting raged around Barmen, two and a half miles northwest of Julich, Koslar, two miles west, Kirchberg, one and a half miles due south, and Altdorf three miles south.

Floods Hamper Advance

While floods hampered the advance of Gen. Simpson's infantry, it also flushed the enemy from cellars which the Nazis had converted into strongpoints.

German artillery, backed to the east bank of the Roer, was firing on the American lines, at places with white phosphorus shells.

Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's Second British army forces fighting on the northwest ironed out a 500-yard dent in its lines near Tripsrath, two miles north of Geilenkirchen, where the British hold high ground overlooking the Wurm river, a Roer tributary.

Patton's new crossing into the Saar was between that basin's western cities of Merzig and Saarlautern. A front dispatch said the 90th infantry division was approaching the towns of Meidwilling, Furweiler and Hemmersdorf, all a half to a mile and a half inside the Reich.

Eight miles to the south, the 95th infantry division was moving up swiftly on the 90th's right flank and appeared likely to join it inside Germany momentarily.

centers. The Germans had fought stubbornly for St. Avold, but withdrew last night, allowing the infantry to enter unopposed.

The 3d Army widened its front in the German Saar Basin to nineteen miles.

Hurtgen Entered, Frenz Taken

The 1st Army finally burst into the forest battlefield town of Hurtgen also, and captured Frenz, twenty-five miles from Cologne. Langerwehe is fifteen miles east of the German border.

The bigger part of Hurtgen was in American hands.

Patrols also entered Kleinhau, a Hurtgen Forest town two miles to the northeast.

The 10th Armored Division of the United States 3d Army won high ground in an advance deeper into Germany west of Mitscholz, seven miles northeast of the road center of Merzig. The 90th Infantry drove ahead a mile and a half on a three-mile front between Merzig and Saarlautern. The 90th reached Meidwilling, Furweiler and Hemmersdorf.

Nazis Give Up Four Metz Forts

Four little forts in the ring around Metz were found abandoned by the Germans. These are between the larger-fort groups of Jean d'Arc and Driant. The 95th Infantry gained a mile and a half through outer pillboxes of the Maginot Line reaching Coume, Eblange, Velbring and Teterchen in an arc five miles southwest of Saarlautern. The 3d Army increased its prisoners by 708 in a day's span.

Despite low clouds over the Cologne plain, Thunderbolt fighter-bombers came sweeping in to support ground attacks and to batter German artillery beyond the Roer. Varying weapons of increasing numbers were used on that sector against the 9th Army. The Germans rolled up some railroad guns. One shell hit barracks for American Red Cross girls, but caused no casualties.

Frenz is fourteen miles inside Germany and north of the road leading through threatened Duren to Cologne. Troops were within four miles of Duren.

The 3d Army widened its front in the Saar basin to nineteen miles and poured tanks, guns and infantry through breaches aimed at Saarbrucken, already within seige-gun range. Ten forts in the Maginot Line were taken.

Men In Water Above Knees

Ninth Army infantry battling in the outer defenses of the Roer River fortress of Julich fought toward the stream, sometimes wading in water above their knees. The boggy ground limited the use of tanks.

Heavy infantry battles flamed around Barmen, two miles north of Julich; Koslar, a mile and a half west, and Kirchberg, two miles south. Flood waters of the Roer flowed through Barmen's streets, hampering the Americans but forcing the Germans out of cellars in the village. Hundreds of shells blasted the town. German artillery replied, shelling the 9th Army from high ground east of the Roer.

7th Army Gains

The United States 7th Army stabbed a spur twelve miles north from Strasbourg toward Karlsruhe in Germany.

The weather again turned poor for flying but the 9th Air Force got in close with attacks all along the Roer River line in the eighteen miles between Linnich, Julich and Duren. At one place the flyers dive-bombed Germans at one end of a tiny village while doughboys pushed in from the other side.

The British 2d Army, in the extreme north, moved up a quarter of a mile, ironing out a bow in its line near Tripsrath, northeast of Geilenkirchen. It probed the thick defenses of Venlo, on the Maas, in Holland.

Strasbourg Path Widened

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army fought through Maginot Line fortresses in a sector southeast of the new penetration of Germany, moving within four miles of the Saar border.

Seventh Army troops broadened the Strasbourg corridor to almost fifteen miles and spilled through the Saales Pass to open a new route to the French city at the Rhine. They were within eight miles of still another clean breakthrough the Vosges Mountains in the Ste. Marie Pass east of St. Die.

The 7th Army troops that pushed through the Saales Pass spread out on the Rhine plain ten miles southwest of Strasbourg. The pass was cleared yesterday in a swift advance between the upper and lower Vosges and this advance boxed off 150 square miles of the forests of Domaniale.

Two Nazi Generals Captured

In Strasbourg itself French units under Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch captured two enemy generals and squeezed the Nazis back to compact bridgeheads on the western ends of three great Rhine bridges, which at latest reports were still intact. Forts Ney, Petain, Kleber and the others in the ring around Strasbourg were captured.

Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Ullersperger, commander of the fort system, was caught trying to get back to Strasbourg from one of the forts south of the city. Maj. Gen. Franz Vaterbot, Strasbourg operations commander, and his chief of staff, Lieut. Col. Willing Kaiser, were also captured.

Five More Nazi Tanks Bagged

The 9th Army of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson destroyed five more tanks on the approaches to Julich. This raised its total for the offensive to 141; many of them had come straight from factories to the front. The 9th encountered heavy opposition, including dug-in tanks at Koslar, just west of Julich. The Germans fired white phosphorus shells on the 9th Army's left flank.

Patch's 7th Army fought within sight of the Rhine in the Strasbourg area from a point four miles south of Andover to one twelves miles north of Strasbourg. Since November 13 the 7th has killed or captured 37,000 Germans.

The Cologne Plain Fighting

Gains in the north of the Cologne plain were painful and bitterly contested, and the battle had not yet reached its climax. The fate of Germany perhaps was at stake, for on the arc before Cologne Marshal von Rundstedt had massed the bulk of his fighting power in the west, depending on the rough terrain of the Block Forest and the Saar to defend the southern end of his front.

The 1st and 9th armies pressed within four miles of Duren, which, like Julich, is a key bastion on the Roer River line. The Duren-Weisweiler road was cut six miles west of Duren and the Nazis were being shoved back steadily though slowly.

The 9th, fighting left of the 1st Army, fought house by house in the village of Koslar and contended with German delayed-action shells. The Nazis also made a feeble four-plane bombing and strafing attempt, but their major counterattack with tanks and infantry was smashed yesterday with the help of planes.

Leclerc's Forces Advance

In Strasbourg itself, the Germans were squeezed back to compact bridgeheads before three Rhine bridges. Patch's 79th Infantry from Pennsylvania pressed steadily toward Haguenau, last communications hub in northern Lorraine on the way to Karlruhe, 30 miles northeast. South of Strasbourg, Maj. Gen. Jacques Leclerc's French 2d Armored Division drove near Graffenstaden, where the Germans blew up a canal bridge in an effort to halt it.

The 44th Infantry and other forces of the United States 7th Army were winning back most of the ground lost over the week end to a German counterattack upon the Saverne Gap corridor. The threat to the lifeline was reported to have been smashed.

French farther south captured Ventron and Oderon Pass, 3,000 feet in the Vosges, and the town of Bussang in the pass of that name.

Along the upper valley of the Boller River, French infantry gouged out large wedges with the capture of Masebaux, Oberbruck and Wegscheid, roughly six miles southeast of Bussang. Heimsbrunn and Galfringue were taken in a steady expansion four miles southwest of Mulhouse. Southeast of Mulhouse, the Nazis clung to a strong position on the Rhine around Kembs.

St. Germain Reached

The French reached St. Germain and La Chapelle, threatening the last escape route for the Nazis holding out in pockets at Belfort. All the forest east of that Maginot Line city was cleared of Germans.

West Front Battle Team

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Nov. 27 (AP)—Following is the Allied battle team on the Western front as it has been disclosed by Supreme Headquarters up to the present time:

The 21st Army Group, commanded by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery. Includes 1st Canadian Army commanded by Gen. H. D. G. Crerar and 2d British Army commanded by Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey, and made up of following units:

2d Canadian Infantry Division.
3d Canadian Infantry Division.
4th Canadian Armored Division.
1st Polish Armored Division.
Belgian Brigade.
Czech Brigade.
Dutch Brigade.
British Guards Armored Division.
7th British Armored Division.
11th British Armored Division.
3d British Infantry Division.
15th British Infantry Division.
43d British Infantry Division.
49th British Infantry Division.
50th British Infantry Division.
51st British Infantry Division.
53d British Infantry Division.
59th British Infantry Division.

The 12th Army Group, commandeded by Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley. Includes Lieut. Gen. William Simpson's United States 9th Army, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' United States 1st Army and Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3rd Army.

The 9th Army units include:

2nd Armored Division, 29th, 30th and 102d Infantry Divisions, organized in the 19th Corps.

The 1st Army units include:

3rd and 5th Armored Divisions and 1st, 2d, 4th, 8th, 9th, 28th, 38th and 104th Infantry Divisions organized in 5th, 7th and 8th Corps.

The 3rd Army units include:

4th, 6th and 10th Armored Divisions, and 5th, 26th, 35th, 80th, 90th and 95th Infantry Divisions organized in the 12th and 20th Corps.

The 6th Army Group, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers. Includes Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's United States 7th Army and Maj. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's French 1st Army.

The 7th Army units include:

2nd French Armored Division and 3d, 36th, 44th, 45th, 79th, 100th and 103d United States Infantry Division, organized in 6th and 15th Corps.

The 1st French Army units include:

1st French Armored Division, 1st French Motorized Division, 2d Moroccan Infantry Division, 9th Colonial Infantry Division and 3d Algerian Infantry Division.

Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's 1st Allied Airborne Army includes:

82d and 101st United States Airborne Divisions, 1st and 6th British Airborne Divisions, Polish Airborne Brigade.

These American divisions have been announced as in action but have not been placed:

7th Armored Division.
94th Infantry Division.

Brooklyn Former Policeman Wins One-Man Fight With Five Tanks

By The Associated Press.

PUFFENDORF, Germany, Nov. 27—He is only a Brooklyn former patrolman, but to a battalion of German Tiger tanks on this front he was more trouble than a regiment of very angry Russians.

In a few brief hours he did these things:

Attacked five German Tiger tanks and accompanying German infantry alone with hand grenades;

Killed all five tank commanders with his rifle;

"Surrounded" and staged a one-man war on a German command post, killing three officers;

Played hide and seek alone with a whole German battalion in the town of Prummern.

It was the first time he ever had been in action.

He is Lieut. Carl C. Palm, 28 years old, former New York policeman whose home is at 724 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

Here is how it happened:

Having heard the town of Prummern had been taken, Lieutenant Palm rushed his anti-tank platoon into town and found that his battalion still was engaged in street fighting.

He selected a strategic corner and began setting up his three 57-mm. guns. One was fairly well set and another was almost ready when five new Royal Tiger 68-ton tanks rolled down the street.

The tanks were accompanied by considerable infantry. To give his platoon time to finish setting up the guns, Lieutenant Palm dashed to one side and began throwing hand grenades at the tanks and infantry to direct their fire toward himself.

The tanks kept coming, however, and knocked out the American guns, even though one gun knocked a tread off one tank.

The German infantry started after Lieutenant Palm, chasing him in and out of houses and throwing grenades at him. He eluded them and got onto a roof overlooking the street where the tanks were. The tank commanders all had raised their hatches and were sitting outside. Lieutenant Palm shot all five of them.

Picks Off Three Officers

Then the former policeman ran to another house and discovered he was directly opposite a German command post. It was getting dark, so he crept to a window and shot the first three German officers who tried to go in or out of the post. German foot traffic abruptly slacked off, while Lieutenant Palm continued to hang around and wait for another shot.

Meanwhile, his battalion withdrew from the town, leaving Lieutenant Palm and nine of his men who had been separated from their units.

Down the street Sergeant Ellsworth Dover of Minco, Okla., who headed a mine-laying squad, took a hand in Lieutenant Palm's one-man war by quietly laying a mine-field diagonally across the street corner near the German command post and in front of the tanks whose commanders Lieutenant Palm had killed. One tank tried to move and promptly knocked itself out on one of Sergeant Dover's mines.

Thus encouraged, Lieutenant Palm maintained his siege of the command post all night and well into the next day, when his battalion commander came up under fire, located Lieutenant Palm and his men and led them out of the town because the infantry was preparing a new assault.

Lieutenant Palm no sooner got back to his battalion command post than he asked for volunteers to go back into Prummern and help clean out the place. He quickly got together a squad and went back into the fight.

For all this Lieutenant Palm has been cited in his division's dispatches and also in British dispatches because his division was operating under British command at the time.

Polish Award Given to Biddle

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Col. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., chief of the European Allied contact section of Supreme Headquarters, and former Ambassador to Poland, has been awarded the Cross of Valor, high Polish decoration, by Lieut.-Gen. M. Kukiel, Polish Defense Minister.

The honor was bestowed for Col. Biddle's gallantry during bombardment and evacuation of Warsaw in 1939.

AMERICAN WOUNDED WIN NURSE'S PRAISE

WITH THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY in Germany, Nov. 27 (AP)—Americans wounded along the Ninth Army's front may have lost an arm or a leg, but not their spirit or their sense of humor.

Despite the seriousness of some of their wounds, the troops manage to be so funny that they have the evacuation hospital wards sounding like a minstrel show. The surgical wards are full of bandaged men and the odor of medicine, but the boys still laugh.

"Some of these boys are hurt so badly, I don't know how they ever will get well, but they are always thinking of something funny to say," said Lieut. Julia Blandford, a nurse, of Louisville. "Thanksgiving night they brought in a wounded boy who had been captured by the Germans while in a pillbox. All he had to eat for five days was a piece of black bread. He pretended to be mad because he missed a turkey dinner. He said he would write President Roosevelt about it.

"After watching German soldier patients, you realize what our boys have got," Lieutenant Blandford said. "The Germans may think they are a master race, but they sure change in hospitals. They whine when you touch them. They're perfect babies."

BELGIAN CABINET CONSIDERS CLASH

Brussels, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—The Cabinet of Premier Hubert Pierlot gathered for an emergency meeting today to consider a crisis arising from a bloody clash between anti-Government demonstrators and black-helmeted Belgian state police in front of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Premier, who rushed back to Brussels from his country home in Luxembourg, said in an interview yesterday that the demonstration on Saturday "was staged by a small minority, including communists who have the childish hope of seizing power."

"But we will not yield," he added.

The Premier said police would begin a house to house search for small arms hidden by members of resistance groups who failed to obey a Government order to turn them in. He said the latest figures showed forty-five civilians and about twelve gendarmes were wounded in Saturday's clash.

METZ CIVILIANS GET FOOD

U. S. 3RD ARMY, Nov. 27—(AP) The U. S. Third army released a large quantity of captured food to civilians of Metz today. The booty was the winter reserve of the German garrison and included 150 tons of frozen beef, 20 tons of frozen corn, 50 carloads of flour, another batch of 150 tons of flour, big stores of miscellaneous canned goods and quantities of cheese.

Technician Conducts Maastricht Symphony

Maastricht, Holland, Nov. 26 [AP—Delayed]—Giving its first concert since the Germans invaded Holland, the Maastricht Symphony Orchestra was revived today with Tech 5/g Henry S. Mazer, of Pittsburgh, as guest conductor.

Mazer planned to conduct only three numbers, leaving the remainder of the program to civilian conductors, but the Dutch audience of 1,000 liked him so well it forced him to remain on the podium. It was the first time an American had conducted the orchestra.

The 26-year-old musician formerly conducted the Duquesne University Bach Choir. He studied under Firtz Reiner, conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, and later founded his own symphonietta of twenty players. He now is a chaplain's assistant in a combat engineer group.

German Gang Fights Cited

With U. S. 9th Army in Germany, Nov. 27 (AP)—A 17-year-old German deserter asserted today that teen-age boys in German cities are forming gangs which engage in fighting Hitler Youth groups in the streets with knives and clubs at night.

Allied Parachutists Behind Siegfried Line?

Bern, Switzerland, Nov. 27 (AP)—A dispatch to the Basel newspaper *National Zeitung* from Schaffhausen today said Allied parachute troops had landed in the upper Wutach Valley of Germany behind the Siegfried Line with the aim of destroying the strategic rail line from Donaueschingen to Waldschut.

2 Topics For Debate By De Gaulle, Stalin

Paris, Nov. 27 (AP)—Germany's future and "collective security" are expected in informed French diplomatic circles to be the two chief topics of conversation between Gen. de Gaulle and Premier Stalin, toward whose Kremlin stronghold the French Liberation leader was speeding tonight.

A third prime topic may be a possible treaty between France and Russia, which some quarters believe might involve both economic agreements and military cooperation, as well as a guarantee, as in the Russo-Czechoslovak pact, of France's free choice of her form of government.

French Raise 65 Billion Francs

PARIS, Nov. 27 (AP).—The French government today reported that public subscription to a liberation loan bond issue designed to absorb loose cash and relieve inflation totaled 65,000,000,000 francs Saturday after three weeks' sale. The sale amounted to $1,300,000,000 at the legal rate of two cents a franc and about $300,000,000 on the free (black) market—the latter equivalent to about $8 for every person in France.

Reds Cross Carpathians In New Slovakian Drive

Push Ahead Six Miles in Sweep from Poland; Advance in Hungary.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 28—(AP) Russian troops in a new six-mile penetration of northern Slovakia yesterday crossed the 2,700-ft. Carpathian mountains along the Polish frontier as other units in the south struck to within 11 miles of the big north Hungarian rail center of Satoraljaujhely, a Moscow communique announced last night.

Sweeping through 50 more hamlets in the Axis puppet state, Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army widened its front to 75 miles from a point west of the Dukla pass in the north down to the Hungarian frontier.

Nazi Strongholds Threatened

The fresh strike from the north further imperilled the enemy strongholds of Presov and Kassa (Kosice), already threatened by central columns only 25 miles to the east.

A midnight bulletin said 470 Germans were captured in one area near the center of the front, and all the equipment and transport of the 52d Hungarian anti-aircraft artillery group seized in an attack at the Latorica River, in southern Slovakia.

Moscow did not announce any gains on the Hungarian front, and Berlin said fighting had slackened around Budapest, where the Paris radio reported grave disorders had broken out, with workers fighting the Germans inside a capital deprived of gas, electricity and water.

The Berlin radio said that Russian troops, who had crossed to the west bank of the Danube at Batina and Apatin, 107 and 120 miles south of Budapest in northern Yugosla-

via, had forced the Germans back a mile or more. The Germans see this Russian operation, not yet confirmed by Moscow, as part of a Soviet plan to invade western Hungary and take Budapest from the rear.

In northern Slovakia the Russians hammered out gains on a 12-mile front on either side of the Dukla pass and last night were only three miles northeast of Svidnik junction with the capture of the village of Ladomirova.

Six miles southwest of Dukla pass a Soviet group took Dolhona, two miles inside Slovakia. At the other end of the 12-mile northern front the Russians captured Male and Velke Staskovce, seven miles northeast of Stropkov junction.

Following Sunday's seizure of Humenne and Michalovce, in the middle sector of the Sanok-Satoraljaujhely railroad running across Czechoslovakia, the Russians succeeded in clearing considerable sections of that important artery.

North of Humenne they captured Radvan and Koskovce stations, cleaning up a nine-mile section of the road and leaving only a five-mile stretch in enemy hands just north of Humenne. When that section is cleared Petrov's troops will have through communications to their bases in southern Poland.

Seven miles south of Humenne another column took Nacina Ves on the highway to Michalovce, and were close to cutting the nearby railway between those two strongholds.

Soviet spearheads thrusting beyond Humenne were within 27 miles of Presov, and also were attacking across the mountains west of the Sanok-Humenne railway, having captured Nizna Olka, three miles west of the railway and nine miles southeast of Stropkov.

Cross Trunk Highway

Pushing southwest of fallen Michalovce another central column took Laskovce, 25 miles east of Kassa, and had crossed the trunk railway which leads to Satoraljaujhely.

South of Michalovce the villages of Hatalov and Dubrovka were captured, clearing a western section of the railway from Ungvar at a point just before its junction with the main trans-Carpathian line.

To the south the Russians took Oborn, on the Laborec river 13 miles northeast of Satoraljaujhely, and also Szentes and the rail station of Velky Gires, 13 miles west of Csap and only 11 miles from the important Hungarian rail center.

With the capture of Velky Gires the Russian units under Petrov were only 29 miles northeast of Marshal Rodin Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army units holding Tokaj in northeastern Hungary.

The Slovakian campaign, despite heavy rains and mud, appeared to be gaining impetus as the Russians steadily ironed out the huge Axis bulge which sticks eastward between Poland and Hungary.

In Yugoslavia Bulgarian troops captured Raska, on the Ibar river 105 miles south of Belgrade, and were fighting for the auxiliary highway junction of Novi-Pazar, 11 miles to the southwest, a Bulgarian communique said.

REDS EXTEND BUDAPEST ARC

Swing Toward Danube North of Hungarian Capital.

Moscow, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Russian armored units lashed out from captured Hatvan toward the Danube north of Budapest today while directly downstream from the Hungarian capital another Red formation was reported to have seized a foothold on Csepel Island.

Hatvan, twenty-five miles northeast of Budapest, fell yesterday after a ten-day struggle. With its capture Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky was able to maneuver his Second Ukrainian Army for doublesided attacks to outflank Budapest.

[Berlin said Red Army units fought their way into the northern tip of Csepel Island in the Danube River five miles south of the capital's municipal boundary but had been repulsed in an attempt to cross into western Hungary "to take Budapest from the rear."]

Slovak Defense Line Broken.

Meanwhile troops of Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army shattered a main sixty-mile defense line across eastern Slovakia by capturing the key rail and road hubs of Michalovce and Humenne, in a twelve-mile advance northwest of Ungvar. This thrust brought the Russians within twenty-eight miles of the two Slovakian strongholds of Kossa (Kosice) and Presov.

The battle for Hatvan cost both the Russians and Germans heavily in tanks and men. The German command fed reserves almost recklessly into the struggle before giving up. The midnight Soviet bulletin said that in one day of fighting 1,000 Germans were killed and 750 Germans and Hungarians were captured.

A key to northern Hungary communications, Hatvan sits astride a north and south railway leading to central Slovakia and the vital Budapest-Miskolc line. The main north route from Hatvan leads through the Matra Mountains to the Czecho-Slovakian border stronghold of Lucenec key to invasion routes into the Reich.

Drive to Island Worries Foe.

The main western routes lead to points on the east bank of the Danube, including Vac, about nineteen miles upstream from Budapest on the great bend where the river turns westward toward Vienna, the Austrian capital.

Moves to drive across the Danube downstream from Budapest, with the island that splits the river for thirty miles south of the capital as a supporting span, admittedly were causing the Germans grave concern.

The Soviet communique did not confirm German announcements that Soviet troops had broken into the important communication towns of Eger and Miskolc, sixty and eighty-five miles northeast of Budapest. Both guard Matra mountain passes.

Pravda reported the Russians had sealed off along the Baltic one-fifth of all German divisions on the eastern front.

Swiss Official Replies to Russia

London, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Dr. Karl Kobelt, Switzerland's Minister of War, replying to Russian press charges that Switzerland is aiding Germany, said in a broadcast speech yesterday that his country wanted friendly relations with Russia but would not accept dictation.

U. S. FIGHTERS BAG 98 NAZI PLANES

IN BIG AIR BATTLE

Americans Lose 13 Warplanes, One Bomber in 24-Hour Assault.

NAZI LOSSES HIT 239

Allied Aircraft Hammer Supply Line Feeding West Front Armies.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—(AP) In the greatest all-fighter aerial battle in history, 500 Mustangs downed at least 98 German interceptors today, boosting American fighter kills in the past 24 hours to a record-smashing 212.

This raised the total U. S. Eighth air force score for the same period to 239 German fighters downed.

Thirteen American fighters and one bomber were reported missing as a result of today's operations.

Four Planes Strafed

The unofficial number of enemy planes destroyed today was lifted to 102 with the announcement that at least four more German planes were riddled by concentrated Mustang machinegun fire as they attempted to leave the ground.

The American fighter pilots engaged more than 400 Focke-Wulfs and Meeserschmitts while strafing airports and military transport centers in northwest Germany. It was the greatest test of fighter against fighter and pilot against pilot of the war. The German area was filled with planes darting at each other in running dogfights which covered several hundred miles.

The top scoring Mustang group with 30 kills—eight short of matching a group record — was led by Major Joseph E. Broadhead, Rupert, Idaho. Capt. Leonard K. Carson, Denver, Colo., a member of the group, became the day's ace by destroying five planes. Lt. Charles E. Yeager, Hamlin, W. Va., and Capt. John B. England, Carruthersville, Mo., shot down four apiece.

"I saw more German planes than I'd ever seen before," said England, who now has a total of 18 planes to his credit. "We just mowed them down methodically."

Yeager, who previously destroyed five Nazi ships in one day, said "they were all FW190's we encountered. It was hit, fly, and hit again."

Blast Supply Lines

Switching from oil targets for a concentrated blow against supply lines feeding Germany's West front armies, upwards of 2,000 Allied war planes roamed over the entire Western front and nearly to Berlin, plastering packed railway centers and other targets.

Assaults on Nazi supplies have mounted steadily in the last 24 hours with an estimated 6,500 planes pounding targets in direct support of the six Allied armies grinding toward the Rhine.

An Eighth Airforce spokesman said that the furious air battles which involved the 500 Mustangs developed in the Magdeburg, Munster and Brunswick areas and marked the first time the Luftwaffe had attempted to interfere with ground strafing on such an ambitious scale. One Mustang group shot down 30 Focke-Wulfs and Messerschmitts out of a formation of 200 engaged over Magdeburg, 70 miles east of Berlin.

The Nazis usually save their craft for defense of oil targets and sacrificed 130 to American fighters and ter of Misburg.

Official figures on that battle disclosed that Mustangs and Thunderbolts knocked down 114 Nazi planes in combat, while losing six of their own planes. Seven fighters previously reported missing landed in friendly territory leaving six unaccounted for.

Reconnaissance showed that the heavy bombers were able to score numerous hits on the Misburg plant, largest natural oil refinery still active in Germany.

Five hundred Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 250 Mustangs, spilled nearly 2,000 tons of bombs today on the vital railway yards at Offenbarg, 10 miles east of Strasbourg, and Bingen, 15 miles west of Mainz on the Rhine.

Both rail hubs lie directly behind the German battle lines under attack by the U. S. Seventh army and the French First army.

Meanwhile some 500 RAF Lancasters, shepherded by Spitfires, planted 3,000 tons of explosives on bombers yesterday at the oil centrict of Cologne, on the east bank of the Rhine.

94 NAZI PLANES BAGGED BY YANKS IN AIR BATTLES

Luftwaffe Battles Raiders Second Day—Bombers Blast Rail Yards.

London, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—At least ninety-four German fighters were shot down today, the second consecutive day of big air battles over the Reich, as American war planes swept almost to Berlin, and heavy bombers got in licks in the frontline battle.

Five hundred American fighters, part of a 1,300-plane force which bombed and strafed Nazi rail, road and air targets, met an almost equal number of German Focke-Wulfs and Messerschmitts on a sweep within seventy miles of Berlin.

Furious air battles developed in the Magdeburg, Munster and Brunswick areas as the low-flying raiders swooped on targets all over northwestern Germany. The ninety-four enemy planes brought down raised the total in two days to 226.

Forts Smash Rail Yards.

An Eighth Air Force spokesman said it was the first time the German Air Force had been ordered into the air to do battle in such strength against a purely fighter force.

"They must have mistaken the fighters for a bomber escort," he said.

Five hundred Fortresses and Liberators, meanwhile, were smashing at rail targets at Offenburg, ten miles southeast of Strasbourg, and Bingen, fifteen miles west of Mainz, without meeting opposition.

They followed an R. A. F. predawn attack by 270 Lancasters on Munich in which six-ton blockbusters were scattered in a German industrial city for the first time.

Both Rhine valley rail centers are vital to German forces battling the American Third and Seventh and the French First armies on the southern sector of the western front.

More than 250 Mustangs escorted the bombers, and 500 other Mustangs and Thunderbolts ranged over the Ruhr with machine guns blazing.

R. A. F. Blasts Munich.

The American attacks followed a predawn assault by R. A. F. Lancasters on Munich, and a big air battle yesterday in which approximately 450 German fighters rose to fight off 1,800 American bombers and fighters assaulting the Nazi natural oil refinery at Misburg in a campaign which has showered nearly 7,000 tons of bombs on German oil facilities in forty-eight hours.

Latest reports today said 132 of the enemy planes were shot down including sixteen by bomber gunners. Thirty-six bombers and six American fighters were lost in the Sunday fight. First reports said fifty were lost, but one bomber and seven fighters later turned up safe at friendly bases.

New Jersey flyers who scored victories in yesterday's raid were Capt. Michael Yannell, 112 Orcard street, Summit, two planes; Capt. Donald J. Strait, 25 Derwent avenue, Verona, one and one-half, and Capt. James E. Duffy Jr., 22 Park street, Montclair, one.

The Air Ministry said the fifteen-minute attack on Munch this morning resulted in fires over a wide area. One of the British bombers was lost.

More than 6,000 Anglo-American fighters and bombers roved the Reich during the week-end, 2,000 fighters working exclusively on front-line targets yesterday.

Ninth Attack on Misburg.

The attack yesterday was the ninth on the Misburg refinery, which has a yearly production of 220,000 tons. It followed up Saturday's raid by 2,000 American planes on the Leuna works at Merseburg, one of Germany's largest synthetic oil plants. A delayed communique disclosed that the Saturday attacks had cost twelve bombers and five fighters.

Other targets hammered yesterday were a four-lane rail via-

duct at Bielefeld and railyards at Hamm, fifteen miles farther northeast. The viaduct, a link between the Ruhr and central Germany, was attacked November 2, but reconnaissance had shown traffic still moving over it.

Over the week end nearly 4,300 Allied planes blasted Nazi supply lines destroying or severely damaging at least fifty-six locomotives, 248 oil cars and forty motor vehicles.

R. A. F. "pinpoint" bombers blasted two V-2 rocket launching sites in the Netherlands.

NAZI CANALS BLOCKED BY BRITISH BOMBERS

LONDON, Nov. 27. — (AP) The British Air Ministry announced tonight two of Germany's principal canals were blocked by RAF Lancasters attacking the night of Nov. 21.

For the third time in two months, the ministry said, the bombers breached the Dortmund-Ems canal and drained it over a distance of 16 miles. They also hit the Mittelland canal and dried it up for about 15 miles.

The twin blows crippled seriously Germany's system of military communications to the Western front. A number of barges were observed stranded in the canals.

V-2 INSTEAD OF GUNS

London, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Berlin declared today that the number of V-2 rocket bombs aimed at London and other targets near the front has increased almost every day. The problems of production and of speeding up the launchings have been solved, the communique said, and added that areas of London, Antwerp and Liege were targets of long-range fire.

The Germans expect to employ rocket bombs on the east and west fronts as long-range artillery, it was further stated.

"The advantage of the V-2," Berlin said, "is that it cannot be attacked from the ground nor from the air. The visible part of the trail is only in the beginning and very short."

POLES BELIEVE CRISIS ENDED

Socialists Think Cabinet Solution Is Reached

London, Nov. 27 (AP)—Leaders of the Polish Socialist party said tonight they believed they had reached a solution to the crisis in the exiled London Government caused by the Peasant party's secession from the coalition.

Party leaders, at the conclusion of a caucus following a day-long series of conferences of Polish and British leaders, issued this statement:

"We believe we have attained a solution to end the crisis tomorrow."

Mikolajczyk Return Hinted

The statement did not say whether the Socialists has succeeded in bringing the resigned premier, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, back into the Government or whether Jan Kwapinski, premier designate, had succeeded in forming a cabinet of his own.

The inference was that Mikolajczyk may rejoin the Government. If he did, it probably would mark a victory for him in his stand to end the Russian-Polish dispute by agreement to Moscow demands to settle frontier problems now.

Both the Peasant and Socialist parties held meetings earlier in the day. President Wladyslaw Rackiewicz talked to leaders of all parties and Mikolajczyk and Tadeusz Romer, who was his Foreign Minister, conferred with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

Called Screen For Enemies

The Moscow radio tonight broadcast a statement by the chairman of the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation denouncing both the resigned Premier and the Premier designate of the London Polish Government as "screens behind which Poland's enemies hide."

The radio reported a speech by Edward Osubka-Morawski before a Polish workers' meeting in Lublin Saturday in which he accused the London Government of "betraying Poland."

"We are often asked whether we would agree to unity with Mikolajczyk," the radio quoted Osuba-Morawski. "To this we answer: Unity is possible, but only on our platform."

Pole May Set Up New Cabinet

London, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Polish Socialist party led by Premier-designate Jan Kwapinski was reported ready today to proceed with an effort to form a new Polish Cabinet despite a crisis caused by the Peasant party's secession from the coalition government.

Kwapinski, it was said unofficially, will attempt to organize the new group around leaders of his own party and those of the Christian and National Democrats. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who stepped out as Prime Minister on Friday in an argument over settlement of the Polish-Soviet territorial dispute, was expected to outline the Peasant party's position within a few days.

Accord Hopes Reduced

The *Times* said that Mikolajczyk's resignation "reduces almost to the vanishing point the hopes of a settlement of the Polish question" along the lines proposed when he was in Moscow.

Saying that "certain Poles" appeared to have demanded a British and American guarantee independently of Russia's guarantee of independence, the *Times* commented:

"Apart from traditional American objections to specific guarantees of European frontiers, such a demand was wholly impracticable . . . unity in action of the great powers is a major premise of any durable peace settlement."

There was the possibility that Mikolajczyk may return to Poland and work with the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Liberation Committee. Such a move was advocated by the London *Sunday Express* as "Poland's chance."

MRS. LUCE VISITS CAMPS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Nov. 27 — (AP) Under cover of army-imposed security silence the 17 touring members of the House Military Affairs committee tonight were visiting American airfields and army camps "somewhere in England."

And though they were out of London, the memory of them lingered—especially of Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.), the party's eloquent glamor girl. Whatever the truth of reports that she had been gagged—or, at least muffled—by the army or her male colleagues, the rationed London press had space for pictures of the blonde Clare.

She was photographed in the Mayfair apartment of a friend, which she had occupied while the committee men stayed at a hotel, and on a tour of London's bombed areas.

The junketers also planned to visit British defense installations and war plants before heading for continental battlefields. Afterwards, they probably will go to Rome and Algiers.

House Mission's Itinerary Kept Secret

London, Nov. 27 (AP)—The whereabouts of the battle-front-bound House Military Committee was covered by secrecy today. The Army figuratively crossed its fingers in the hope all would go well during the first official Congressional inspection of the European war scene.

The sixteen men of the House and Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) were hustled off during the night under Army leadership—presumably bound for an inspection of Britain's defense installations, air bases and camps.

Before they left there were hints that Mrs. Luce's personality and her penchant for turning a neat phrase were attracting as much attention as the mission itself.

Ban Of Silence Denied

"Not," confided one member, "that we object to a freshman (Mrs. Luce is serving her first term, though she has been elected to a second) drawing the limelight, but some of us think that a day-by-day account of what we find out should be sent back to the American people. The Army should permit a representative of the press to go along with us."

Army spokesmen denied they had imposed a ban of silence on Mrs. Luce or anyone else in the party just so long as any statements they might make remained within the bounds of military security.

Decision Changed

Mrs. Luce was absent from the committee's first press conference yesterday, but Acting Chairman Merritt (D., N. Y.) called "ridiculous" a suggestion that the Army was holding her incommunicado. Merritt at first announced "a gentleman's agreement among the committee to let all statements emerge through an official spokesman." A contingent of women reporters from the British press helped him change that decision. They said—in no uncertain terms—that they wanted to talk with Mrs. Luce.

Merritt threw up his hands, protesting: "I'm not the keeper for members of the committee. See any of them you want. Ask 'em what you want. Tell 'em Matt Merritt said it was all right."

To Probe Shortages

It is probable the committee's first stop will be a big airbase from which American bombers roared out in force today.

The committee plans a number of investigations abroad, among them the reported shell and cigarette shortage, morale of the soldiers, value of compulsory military training, and hospitalization for the wounded.

Hitler Is Reported 'Worn Out, Broken Man'

London, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Swedish newspaper *Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten* of Malmo reports that Adolf Hitler is neither dead nor in Japan but a "worn-out, broken man" suffering from a grave illness known only to a few people. A Swedish source, just returned from Berlin after a considerable time, was quoted by the newspaper as authority.

The informant said Hitler's doctors had ordered complete calm and rest for him.

Hermann Goering, the story continued, has been deposed as Hitler's deputy and replaced by Himmler, but Goering has not been eliminated completely, still acting as head of the Council of Ministers and as Minister for Air.

CLARK PROMOTED

London, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Elevation of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark from command of the United States Fifth Army to commander in chief of the Allied Fifteenth Army Group in Italy was announced here last night as part of a general shift of the Allied leadership in the Mediterranean.

In other changes, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, who has been Allied commander in Italy, becomes supreme commander in the Mediterranean, succeeding Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, who in turn takes the place of the late Field Marshal Sir John Dill as chief of the British joint staff mission in Washington.

The announcement from Prime Minister Churchill's office, 10 Downing street, said the appointments "are the result of agreement between the Prime Minister and the President of the United States."

Who is to replace Gen. Clark as Fifth Army commander was not immediately disclosed.

Nazi Cruiser Prinz Eugen Is Reported Damaged

London, Nov. 27 (AP)—The German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen has been damaged and taken to a German Baltic port, the Paris radio said today, quoting Swedish reports.

The Russians recently reported damaging a German cruiser attempting to evacuate the Nazi garrison from Sworbe Peninsula, and the Paris broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, suggested this was possibly the 10,000-ton Prinz Eugen.

Blast In England Kills 20, Hurts 11

Burton-on-Trent, England, Nov 27 (AP)—An explosion in an underground munitions storage depot today killed 20 persons, injured 11, trapped 30 and *blitzed* a countryside.

Five bodies had been recovered tonight by rescue workers hampered by craters, from bombs tossed up through the earth's surface, which devastated a village and surrounding farmlands.

Five counties were shaken, and windows broken for 32 miles away. Stunned villagers told of seeing buildings, boulders, trees, telegraph poles and live stock flung high in the air.

As debris rained over the area, bombs from the depot also fell and new explosions thundered.

One farmer was blown to bits and the body of another was found in a field.

"It was staggering," said an eyewitness. "Nothing like it was ever seen on a battlefield. Roads are turned up, part of a village is gone, the rest is rubble. It looks as though every house had a direct bomb hit. Everywhere there are craters. Hundreds of cows were killed."

A cement factory was destroyed. Buildings at the depot simply disappeared. A woman two miles from the blast scene escaped injury though hundreds of pounds of wreckage smashed her house.

ENGLISH MUNITIONS BLAST KILLS SCORE

Burton-on-Trent, England, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—An explosion at a munitions dump near here killed at least twenty people today. Several more more injured, and forty others were still unaccounted for several hours after the blast.

Buildings as far away as Coventry, thirty miles distant, were shaken by the explosion.

Beveridge Sees New Ideas Of Sovereignty

Oxford, England, Nov. 27 (AP)—Present conceptions of individual liberty and national sovereignty must change with the return of peace, Sir William Beveridge, Britain's foremost social planner, said today.

Sovereignty in its old sense, whereby every nation asserted the absolute right to make war or peace or to prepare for war, must give way to "sovereign equality of peace-loving nations," he declared in an address prepared for a meeting of the Oxford University Liberal Club.

"Sovereign equality in an ordered world must mean sovereignty under law, as freedom of citizens in an ordered community means sovereignty under law," Sir William maintained.

This will mean complete independence of each nation in its internal affairs, but the "impartial determination of all disputes between nations enforced with certainty," he stated, explaining that nations, like civilians, cannot be allowed to take the law into their own hands.

U. S. 'Chutist, British Dancer Held For Trial In Murder

Feltham, Middlesex, England Nov. 27 (AP)—Private Karl Gustav Hulten, of Cambridge, Mass., an American paratrooper, and Elizabeth Marina Jones, English strip tease dancer, were ordered held for trial on a charge of murder in the robbery-slaying of George Heath, a taxicab driver, after a hearing today before four magistrates here.

Both pleaded not guilty to the murder charge and reserved their defense. They were remanded until Wednesday, December 6, when they will be committed for trial to the Old Bailey.

The 18-year-old blond dancer sat by Hulten in the dock during the hearing as the prosecution presented its case and demanded that the couple be charged with murder. Conviction on a murder charge would automatically carry the death penalty.

Prosecutor H. A. K. Morgan declared the killing was "a deliberate cold-blooded act by Hulten."

"Even if Jones did not know that Hulten intended to kill Heath," he added, "she certainly knew that Hulten was armed and that he intended to use violence if necessary to attain their joint purpose, which was robbery."

"Murder By Both"

The prosecutor declared that under British law, "the killing was murder by both people who started out to commit the felony."

It was the first trial of an American soldier in British courts. The prosecutor said that Hulten, under the Visiting Forces Act, would have been tried by an American court martial but that the American authorities had turned the 22-year-old soldier over to British courts because he was charged jointly with a British citizen.

Memorial Where GI Wed

Leicester, England, Nov. 27 (AP). A memorial service was conducted last night in the Church of St. Margaret for Sergt. Michael Sungail, of Kenosha, Wis., who was killed in action with the 82d Airborne Division. Sungail was married in the Thirteenth Century church a month before his death and left his bride to rejoin his unit seven hours after his marriage.

Gunfire Heard Off Swedish Coast

Stockholm, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Heavy gunfire, bomb explosions and the sound of planes were heard for twenty minutes off the Swedish coast near Lysekil last night.

ROBOTS PASS OVER SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 27—(AP) Several flying bombs passed over the southernmost part of Sweden this afternoon, the Swedish defense staff announced tonight.

BRITISH DRAW ARC ON FAENZA

Press Upon Po Valley Junction From Three Sides

Rome, Nov. 27 (AP)—Eighth Army forces were closing a pincers tonight on the Po Valley highway junction of Faenza, 30 miles southeast of Bologna, which the Nazis apparently were preparing to defend house by house.

British troops edging in from the east were only the width of the Lamone River from the outskirts of the town. This was a considerable obstacle, however, as the enemy had destroyed both bridges over the stream.

Break Carries Flank Threat

To the south British forces broke out of their bridgehead over the Marzena River, captured the village of Belvedere and drove up to the Lamone River just three miles southwest of Faenza, threatening to flank the town.

A few miles northeast of Faenza still other British troops occupied Scaldino and reached Albereto, between the Lamone and Montone rivers, after crossing the Montone against strong Nazi resistance.

On the American 5th Army front there again were patrol clashes only, with the Germans probing constantly at the Yank line with forces varying in size.

Enemy Thrust Repulsed

One such enemy thrust near Monteramici, twelve miles south of Bologna, was preceded by a heavy curtain of artillery fire, but was repulsed.

The Americans were largely concerned with consolidating their mountain positions and combating the threat to their communications presented by deep mud, swollen streams and slippery roads.

Thick clouds seriously impeded air operations, with only fighters and fighter-bombers slashing at targets in the battle areas. Nine Nazi planes were destroyed against eleven Allied craft missing.

British Flank Faenza, Reach Lamone River

Rome, Nov. 27 (AP) — British troops, outflanking the Po Valley town of Faenza, have reached the Lamone River at a point three miles southwest of that Bologna-Rimini highway stronghold and are pressing against a new main German delaying position, Allied headquarters announced today.

The village of Belvedere was taken.

The Germans appeared to be preparing to fight another house-to-house battle.

Scaldino Occupied

Northeast of the town still other British units moving northwest from Eda occupied Scaldino and reached Albereto, between the Routine and Lamone rivers.

Farther southwest Polish troops gained a foothold on the ridge between the Marenzo and Lamone rivers.

On the 5th Army front south of Bologna American and British forces repulsed several German counterattacks.

ITALIAN PARTIES CONFER ON CRISIS

ROME, Nov. 27 — (AP) Leaders of six Italian political parties making up the committtee of national liberation held two more meetings today without finding a solution to the Italian government crisis caused by yesterday's resignation of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi and his cabinet.

There appeared no prospect that a settlement would be reached for several days.

At the end of today's first meeting, the parties were understood to have sent a delegation to inform Bonomi that they considered him unable to resolve the crisis as premier of a new cabinet unless the ministry of foreign affairs were given to Count Carlo Sforza.

Bonomi held this ministry as well as the ministry of the interior in the former cabinet.

The party leaders were understood to have reached no agreement on the ministries of the interior, war and treasury. The latter ministry has been under attack by the Communists and Socialists on the ground that the purge of Fascists had proceeded too slowly there.

Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, continued to confer with party leaders. One of those he interviewed today was Alcide de Gasperi, Christian Democrat minister without portfolio. Umberto has reserved decision on the resignations, and Bonomi's cabinet has reported conducting normal business pending the outcome of the conferences.

BONOMI CABINET RESIGNS IN ITALY

Rome, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's government has offered its resignation as a result of two weeks of crisis over a program for war-torn and hungry Italy, but his Cabinet was reported still conducting normal business last night.

A brief communique yesterday said that Premier Bonomi had decided to resign when representatives of the six parties forming his coalition government failed to agree on a program for governing the country, but it was said later that Crown Prince Umberto, Lieutenant-General of the Realm, had reserved decision on the resignation.

[A Rome broadcast heard by the United States Federal Communications Commission said that Premier Bonomi had accepted a request by the Italian Committee of National Liberation to continue in office, but this was not substantiated by direct dispatches.]

Higher leaders of the six parties conferred until almost midnight without reaching a decision and then adjourned until this morning. Count Carlo Sforza, widely mentioned as a possible choice for Premier, was invited to preside at today's session.

Premier Bonomi, who is 71 years old, took the helm in succession to Marshal Pietro Badoglio after the fall of Rome last June.

Politics In Zone Linked To Alexander Move

By Noland Norgaard

Rome, Nov. 27 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander is a patient professional soldier who dislikes politics. His elevation to the supreme Allied command in the Mediterranean may mean an increased tendency to separate the military and political spheres of the theater, both in Italy and the Balkans.

Soldiers who worked with Alexander through the African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns find it hard to imagine his becoming the "swivel-chair" commander that administration of the intricate Mediterranean project has come to demand.

Russians In Balkans

Integration of Allied activities in the Balkans with the Russian campaign in that area, for example, is becoming increasingly a matter of delicate negotiations. The Allies are doing some fighting in the Balkans and have a big air force ready and willing to help trap and destroy the German armies left in Yugoslavia.

But the job of co-ordinating air support from Italian bases, with the ground action of Marshal Tito's Yugoslavs and the Russians, goes into the higher realm of international relations, and no longer is a mere tactical matter for military men.

Neither Tito nor the Russians seem to want the Yugoslavs and their neighbors to get the idea that American and British help is needed to kick the enemy out.

Want Planes To Carry Red Star

They have even made it known that they prefer that American-made transport planes bear the red star when helping the Yugoslav Partisans.

In Italy, too, Allied headquarters has to deal with tender diplomatic questions. Headquarters had to tell the Russians that Allied ideas on censorship did not encompass suppression of an Italian pamphlet, "Life of Lenin," which the Russians did not consider complimentary to the Soviet Union.

The same question arose when the Russians complained about a caricature of Stalin appearing in the Italian press. Americans and British, accustomed to seeing their political leaders lampooned, found it hard to take the matter seriously.

DE GAULLE IN CAIRO

Cairo, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, en route to Moscow, had an audience lasting more than an hour with King Farouk of Egypt. They probably discussed mid-eastern political problems, especially the French position respecting Lebanon and Syria.

In Gen. de Gaulle's party going to Moscow were Alexander Bogomolov, Soviet Ambassador to Paris; Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister; Gaston Palewski, long-time chief of De Gaulle's secretariat, and Gen. Alphonse Juin, chief of the French General Staff.

DE GAULLE IN TEHERAN

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—(AP) Gen. Charles deGaulle has arrived in Teheran from Cairo on his way to Moscow, the London radio said tonight. DeGaulle, accompanied by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and Gen. Alphonse Juin, chief of the French general staff, was received by the Shah of Iran.

Browning New Chief Of Mountbatten Staff

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Frederick A. M. Browning, deputy commander of the Allied 1st Airborne Army, has been appointed chief of staff to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in the Southeast Asia theater, is was announced today.

Browning succeeds Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, who is retiring because of ill-health.

Maj. Gen. Horace H. Fuller of the United States Army has been named deputy chief of staff, succeeding Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, now commander of United States forces in China. Fuller, 58, a West Point graduate, has commanded the United States 41st Division since 1942.

Browning is the husband of Novelist Daphne du Maurier, who wrote "Rebecca."

ALL U.S. NATIONALS ORDERED TO LEAVE KWEICHOW, HUNAN

CHUNGKING, Tuesday, Nov. 28—(AP) All American and British nationals in Kweichow province and the unoccupied portions of Hunan province were ordered to leave as two Japanese forces surged today toward Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow.

A Chinese communique said the Japanese westward drive from Liuchow had toppled Hochih and that the invaders were less than 140 miles southeast of Kweiyang. Another enemy column was headed toward Kweichow from Paoching in Hunan province.

Given Time to Escape

Missionaries, Red Cross workers and representatives of various civilian agencies were affected by the notification which gave them ample time to escape.

Most Americans were reported to have succeeded in escaping from eastern China, now cut off by the linking of Japanese forces which invaded Kwangsi province from Hunan and Kwantung.

Generally it was felt in Chungking that the next few months would be the most critical for China since the war began in 1937.

Fall of Kweiyang would place the invaders in position to strike toward Chungking, 200 miles to the northwest.

Another Japanese force moving through south China toward French Indo-China forced the abandonment and destruction of the last forward American air base in south China at Nanning—the seventh to fall before the current Japanese offensive designed, apparently, to knock out U. S. air strength in the Chinese hinterland.

No Word on Nanning

The High command was silent concerning Nanning, which the Japanese claim to have captured. But it was generally accepted here that the city, less than 100 miles from the French Indo-China border, had been taken by the enemy, thus [illegible] all practical purposes, splitting China in [illegible]. The Japa-

nese now have an all-land communications route from Manchuria to French Indo-China.

The Chinese High command said Japanese forces moving westward from fallen Liuchow in Kwangsi province by-passed Hwaiyuanchen, a railroad town 43 miles to the west, to reach Hochin, only 20 miles from the Kwangsi-Kweichow border.

A U. S. 14th air force announcement said Nanning was abandoned Nov. 19 after all installations and runways had been destroyed. Big India-based transports carried out most of the personnel and thousands of tons of precious equipment.

As with the four major bases already lost at Hengyang, Lingling, Kweilin and Liuchow and the smaller fields at Paoking, and Tanchuk, American operations were maintained at Nanning until the field could not be defended by its own fighters and was vulnerable to surprise ground attacks.

NANNING AIR BASE IS EVACUATED BY AMERICAN FORCES

ARNSWARTH

KUMMING, China, Nov. 19—(Delayed)—(AP) The Nanning fighter base, the seventh air field to be lost by the U. S. 14th Air force as a result of the defeat of China's southeastern armies, was evacuated and blown up today.

Nanning's position had been precarious since Japanese advances forced the abandonment of Liuchow on Nov. 8, but Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chenault held his P-51's there until bad weather raised the possibility the Japanese might be able to sneak up undetected and attack the base. The evacuation was completed without loss except for one P-51 Mustang which delayed too long to take off and was grounded by the weather. It was destroyed before the Americans left.

Open to Jap Attack

As with the four major bases at Hengyang, Lingling, Kweilin and Liuchow and the lesser fields at Poaking and Tanchuk the 14th sustained operations at Nanning until the air raid warning net was so constricted the field could not be properly defended by its own fighters, and the base lay vulnerable to roving Japanese cavalry or infiltrating plainclothesmen.

Nanning thus had been scratched as a tactical asset long before the buildings were burned and the 1,000-pound bombs buried in the runways and taxiways blown up.

As evacuations go, Nanning was a smalltime job. Twelve transports from the India-China air transport command sufficed to bring out somewhat more than 100 persons and 75,000 pounds of cargo. So rugged was the weather some of the transports failed to reach Nanning.

Radio and other signal equipment, aircraft parts and even jeeps which are so precious in China were hauled away by air. Lt. Melvin M. Resnick, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., formerly operations officer at Kweilin and Liuchow, was in charge of the final loading operations.

The last transport took off at 4:47 p. m. today with the last movable materials with technical aboard. The fighters had taken off earlier.

Twelve men were left aground to complete destruction of the base. These were headed by Capt. Earl D. Gibbens, Dewey, Okla. They had eight jeeps and three trucks to make their getaway in.

Have Difficult Trail

It was not likely that the demolition party would be able to make the entire retreat on wheels since a difficult trail lay between them and the highway leading into Western China.

They carried picks and shovels and enough TNT to tear down a small mountain and probably would travel by motor as far as they could make a road, then blowup the vehicles and continue afoot or by pony if they can find the ponies. It will be days before they are heard from.

The destruction of the Nanning base completed a full turn of the wheel. More than two years ago the Japanese who had shoved in from South China abandoned Nanning for no apparent reason. They left intact the field they had helped develop together with a fine set of buildings and barracks which included cement-seated latrines and excellent shower baths.

The Americans, withdrawing, took delight in destroying the old Japanese installations along with their own newer buildings. They lacked the authority, however, to destroy one hotel which the Chinese had built.

Another U. S. Air Base In China Abandoned

Chungking, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Chinese high command tonight announced the fall of Hochih, 95 miles west of Liuchow, in Kwangsi province, southern China, in the Japanese sweep toward Kweichow province.

Hochih is but twenty miles from the Kweichow border and 120 miles southeast of Kweiyang, Burma Road town in Kweichow, whence the invaders would be in position to strike at Chungking.

Loss of Hochih was announced shortly after it was disclosed that the last forward American air base in South China, a fighter field at Nanning, had been abandoned and destroyed by the 14th United States Air Force.

Nanning Fall Hinted

There was general acceptance of the Japanese claim to the capture of Nanning, although the high command still made no mention of the enemy drive southward toward Indo-China.

It seemed possible that the Chinese were handing out bad news in small bits in order to avert panic. General uneasiness heightened despite this, however.

The communique said the Japanese bypassed Hawaiyuanchen, a railroad town 43 miles west of Liuchow, to reach Hochih, and attacked Chinese positions five miles west of Hochih.

Seventh Base To Fall

Nanning was the seventh American air base lost in the twin Japanese thrusts which for all practical purposes had split China in two.

Persons arriving in Chungking from Kweichow said all British nationals in the province had been advised by British authorities to leave.

The Nanning base was abandoned November 19.

As with the four major bases already lost at Hengyang, Lingling, Kweilin and Liuchow and the lesser fields at Poaking and Tanchuk, the United States 14th Air Force maintained operations at Nanning until the field could not be defended.

The fall of Nanning leaves the Japanese only 110 miles to go to establish a final link between Manchuria and French Indo-China. Abandonment of the airstrip indicated that this may already have been virtually accomplished.

Meanwhile, Chinese troops in Yunnan province clearing the China end of a supply route from India have driven the last enemy forces from the mountain passes between the Mangshih.

Attacking Airfield

On the Burma side Chinese troops operating between Bhamo and the Chinese border made slight advances yesterday and captured a Japanese strongpoint at the southern end of the Bhamo airstrip.

In the railway corridor further to the west of Bhamo British troops made slight gains in the direction of Pinwe, an Allied communique reported.

The evacuation of Nanning was relatively a minor operation.

Twelve transports from the India-China division of the Air Transport Command sufficed to bring out somewhat more than 100 persons and 75,000 pounds of cargo.

Even Jeeps Hauled Away

Radio and signal equipment and even jeeps—a precious item in China—were hauled away by air. Lieut. Melvin M. Resnick, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., formerly operations chief of Kweilin and Liuchow was in charge of the operation.

The last transport took off at 4.47 P. M. on November 19. Resnick was aboard.

All the P-51 fighter planes had taken off earlier.

Twelve men were left aground to complete the destruction of the base. They were headed by Capt. Earl D. Gibbens, Dewey, Okla., and had eight jeeps and three trucks for a getaway.

Another Cruiser Sunk.

Chungking, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Two Japanese light cruisers were damaged when a Fourteenth United States Air Force Liberator attacked an enemy convoy in the South China Sea on Saturday night, Major-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters announced today. The action took place northeast of Tourane, on the French Indo-China coast, the communique said. One of the cruisers suffered two direct hits.

Another B-24 sank an enemy submarine chaser in a separate action in the same area. The communique said that P-51s yesterday bombed the Japanese-held airfields at Hengyang, Lingling, Kweilin and Liuchow.

NELSON OUTLINES HIS GOAL IN CHINA

Chungking, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Donald M. Nelson said today his goal was to double China's war production within the next six months. The former chairman of the United States War Production Board, who arrived here November 16, said that he had not struck a single snag so far.

Five steel men and an alcohol expert who came here with Mr. Nelson returned to Chungking today after an initial survey in which they found that Chinese steel plants are working only one shift six days a week. They declared production could be increased substantially.

The alcohol expert, Eugene Stallings, former WPB distilling consultant at Louisville, Ky., said that he saw one plant where most of the distilling equipment was made from gasoline drums and milk cans.

The steel men—Herbert W. Graham, director of metallurgy and research for Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburgh; Harry A. Strain, United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; Carl Bell, United Engineering and Foundry Company, New Castle, Pa.; Henrik Ovesen, Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa., and Edward Waldschmidt—formerly in the WPB's steel division said inflation, transportation problems and lack of demand had badly hit China's small steel industry.

SUPERFORTS BLAST TOKYO, BANGKOK IN MIGHTY ASSAULT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—(AP) The first coordinated Superfortress strike from east and west today clamped down a giant aerial pincers on the Japanese.

A "sizeable force" from the new 21st bomber command's base on Saipan island in the Marianas beat at Tokyo for an hour and a half in the second such thrust in days.

Hammer Bangkok Base

A flight of "substantial force" from India bases of the 20th bomber command, was hurled across the Bay of Bengal and blasted with results called "good" at the vital Japanese-dominated rail center of Bangkok in Thailand.

Not one of the great B-29s was lost to enemy action in either strike, a communique from the 20th air force reported several hours afterward.

Opposition by either fighters or antiaircraft over Tokyo was reported "virtually nil." Fire from the ground at the Thailand capital was called "meager" and the huge bombers downed six, probably destroyed three more and damaged two of the opposing fighters.

The communique described targets in both strikes as "strategic industrial objectives." In the case of the Bangkok thrust by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May's bombers from India, it was specified that these targets were railroad marshaling yards and repair facilities.

The "industrial waterfront" was the specific target of the Tokyo raiders, unquestionably with special attention to great airplane manufacturing plants in that area.

Both were daylight strikes, and the bombing at Bangkok was visual precision work from cloudless skies. At Tokyo the big planes encountered a heavy cloud cover and aimed their explosives by means of precision instruments. Results were not observed.

"Reports from returning crews confirm direct hits upon the heart of the target," the afternoon communique said of the Bangkok thrust, "and the aggregate bombing results of all participating planes was described as good. Preliminary strike photographs confirm the eyewitness appraisal of bomb damage."

The Tokyo run was only the second operation for Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell's new 21st command. The existence of the force was announced only last Friday in the roar of its bombs smashing into Tokyo.

A dispatch from Saipan by Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, described the operation as an amazing display of sustained power, with few of the men who took part in the initial raid going back over the 3,000-mile round trip today.

Mission Led by Sweeney

Today's mission was led by Col. Walter C. Sweeney, Jr., 35, of Wheeling, W. Va., son of Maj. Gen. Sweeney of San Francisco. He rode a plane commanded by Maj. Robert Sewell, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell of Jamaica, N. Y., leader of the Friday mission, remained on Saipan. Two planes were lost on the first mission, but the entire crew of one of them was rescued, adrift on rafts.

Today's Tokyo raiders set out, Haugland reported, expecting heavier opposition than the fighter force of up to 100 planes that met the earlier Tokyo strike. The light opposition actually met was evidently a surprise.

From the 20th's base in India, Associated Press Correspondent John Grover reported that the Bangkok raiders encountered perfect weather and laid heavy loads of demolition bombs squarely on rail repair shops, warehouses, and the maze of switchyard trackage. Returning fliers called it one of the most successful and easiest missions they ever flew.

The target is the center of Japanese rail transport in southeast Asia, a bottleneck for munitions headed to the fronts and foodstuffs and raw materials on the way to the Japanese home islands.

Tokyo radio, estimating the size of each striking force at 40 Superfortresses, asserted "blind bombing" was necessary at both Tokyo and Bangkok, and claimed little damage was done. The broadcast said one of the B-29s was downed over the Thailand capital but laid no claim even to damaging any Tokyo raiders, although it did assert that Japanese fighters were attacking them.

Bombs started to fall on the Japanese capital at about 1 p.m. (last midnight, Eastern War Time). Twentieth Air force headquarters here announced the raid only a few minutes later. Announcement of the Bangkok thrust came more than an hour later, but the afternoon communique giving details called the strikes simultaneous.

B-29's Strike Tokyo Again; None Lost

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Not one Superfortress was lost to the enemy as the twin commands of the newly extended B-29 armada smashed at the Tokyo industrial waterfront and vital railroad yards in Bangkok in Japanese-occupied Thailand.

A War Department announcement said the second attack in four days on the Japanese capital was conducted in "sizable force," but results were not observed because the bombing was accomplished through a heavy undercast with precision instruments.

(Tokyo radio placed the size of both the Tokyo and Bangkok raiding groups at about 40 planes.)

Opposition Light

Opposition in both raids was light, a 20th Air Force communique said. The force hitting railroad marshaling and repair yards at Bangkok with results described as good destroyed six enemy fighter planes, probably destroyed three others and damaged two. It met only "meager" anti-aircraft opposition. The attack was made by the 20th Bomber Command coming across the Bay of Bengal from bases in India.

The attack on the heart of the Japanese homeland—the second mission for the newly announced 2st Bomber Command—hopped off from its bases on Saipan, in the Marianas Islands, and encountered virtually no anti-aircraft or fighter opposition.

Daylight Missions

Both missions were carried out in daylight against what the communique termed "strategic industrial objectives."

(A Domei broadcast from Tokyo recorded by the FCC said 16 India-based United States Superforts, escorted by several fighters, bombed Hanoi, capital of Japanese-occupied Indo-China, late today. The broadcast said the attack was aimed at the suburbs and "none of the important industrial or military targets was hit.")

Operated From Saipan

The War Department first reported the Tokyo mission under the leadership of Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell from bases on Saipan in the Marianas—the same spot the B-29s operated from Friday to pound the Japanese capital. Of today's raid, the War Department said:

"General Hansell's 21st Bomber Command returned to Tokyo again today, November 27, for another daylight bombing attack upon strategic industrial targets.

"The mission was mounted from bases on Saipan, in the Marianas. The announcement was made at the War Department by Gen. H. H. Arnold in his capacity as commanding general of the 20th Air Force."

Banghok Area Hit

Then, about an hour later, it told of this attack under Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay from bases in India:

"A substantial force of B-29 aircraft from General Lemay's 20th Bomber Command today (November 27, Tokyo time) conducted a daylight bombing mission against strategic targets in the Bangkok area of Japanese-occupied Thailand, Gen. H. H. Arnold, in his capacity as commanding general of the 20th Air Force, announced at the War Department.

"This operation from India bases is a separate attack from the Marianas base strike against the Tokyo area, which took place simultaneously."

This was the second time Superfortresses attacked Bangkok. The giant bombers visited the Thailand port on the first bombing flight in Asia early last June. That attack, however, was not reported until after the initial strike of B-29's against targets on Japan's Kyushu Island on June 16.

No Estimate Of Number

These jointly timed attacks demonstrated forcefully the growing power of the B-29s. And it's a lot of weight they can throw around—these world's biggest bombers can carry as much as ten tons of explosives each.

In the original announcement, there was no estimate of the number of Superfortresses returning to Tokyo today. Last Friday's contingent was described as a "large task force."

Two of the bombers were lost in the Friday raid—the first on the enemy capital since Jimmy Doolittle's little squad of medium bombers hit there on April 18, 1942, flying from a carrier.

B-29 Crew Rescued

Yesterday came the welcome word from Saipan that the entire crew of one of these two B-29s had been rescued from two rafts. An American destroyer picked them up after they had drifted for almost 24 hours.

The plane's skipper, Capt. Guice Tudor, of Beckley, W. Va., said two of his engines quit on the return trip and he came down from 8,000 feet on instruments in pitch dark. A swell broke off the plane's nose in the landing. All reached life rafts eventually and none was injured seriously.

Another Superfortress managed to get back on two engines. The crew threw out almost everything removable to lighten the plane, and it made the 1,500-mile flight miraculously.

The one Superfortress lost from an attacking force which Tokyo claimed numbered 70 planes went down off Japan after an exploding enemy fighter tore off its tail.

Gen. Millard F. Harmon, deputy commander of the 20th Air Force, said:

"We must and will sustain and intensify our attacks."

SUPERFORTS BOMB TOKYO, BANGKOK

No Planes Lost In Raid On Japan; One Over Thailand

Superfortress Base, Saipan, Marianas Islands, Nov. 27 (AP)—A sizable force of Superfortresses bombed Tokyo's crowded industrial area through a thick overcast by precision instruments for more than an hour, starting at 1.07 P.M. today, while India-based Superfortresses hit Bangkok, Thailand's capital.

Col. Walter C. Sweeney, Jr., of San Francisco, leader of this second Superfortress mission against the Japanese capital within four days said upon his return to Saipan that clouds prevented the observation of results, but "there's no reason there shouldn't be lots of fires in the industrial areas of the city tonight."

None of the Superforts encountered anti-aircraft fire. Sweeney's ship was one of a few which sighted Japanese fighters, but the enemy planes did not attack.

Not A Plane Lost

Not a plane was lost on this "quiet, uneventful raid," as Sweeney called it.

The flight leader said the Superforts flew in good formation all the way to Tokyo, where they found a thick cloud layer. They had a 90 to 100 mile an hour tailwind over the target.

India-based Superforts dealt the other part of a two-day blow at Japan by striking strategic targets in Bangkok, capital of Thailand.

[Tokyo radio said 40 Superforts participated in each of the Tokyo and Bangkok raids. This meant the first coordinated action of the 20th and 21st Bomber Commands.

Japanese radio propagandists insisted no important damage was done, and claimed one Superfortress was shot down over Bangkok.

Hanoi Reported Hit

[A Domei broadcast from Tokyo said 16 China-based American Liberator bombers, with a fighter escort, attacked Hanoi, capital of Japanese-occupied Indo-China, late today, but again the enemy disclaimed that any damage was caused.]

Most of the bomb tonnage unloaded in the first Superfortress raid on Tokyo last Friday (Japan time) was concentrated on the Nakajima Aircraft Company's Musashina factory in northwestern Tokyo. Many fires were started and damage was observed to be extensive. One Superfortress was lost in that attack.

Heart Of Big Jap Rail System Hit

By John Grover

A B-29 Base Somewhere in India, Nov. 27 (AP)—Superbombers roared across the Bay of Bengal early this morning to smash Bansue, Bangkok, Thailand, which is the heart of the enemy rail system radiating to Singapore, Burma and Indo-China.

The substantial force took advantage of perfect weather to lay heavy loads of demolition bombs squarely on rail repair shops at the north end of the yards, warehouses at the south end of the yards and intricate trackage between. Officially, the results of the bombings were called excellent.

Planes Return Safely

Returning crews said only a half dozen interceptors were seen, and these refused to press their attacks. Anti-aircraft fire was meager and ineffective.

All planes returned safely. Crews described the mission as one of the most successful and easiest ever flown by the 20th Bomber Command. Major Don Humphrey, of Postville, Iowa, said "It was a picnic—just a picnic." Capt. Frank Martin Decatur, Alabama, said "It was just a long ride, that's all."

Rail Transport Hub

Intelligence officers estimated fifteen locomotives were in the repair shops which were squarely hit. The Bansue yards and shops are the hub of Japanese rail transport in southeast Asia. It is the greatest transshipping center in the whole area.

Most of the munitions from the Jap homeland and large quantities of rice and other foodstuffs destined for Japan funneled through the yards.

As Big As Previous One

Superfortress Base, Saipan, Marianas Islands, Nov. 27 (AP) [Via Navy Radio]—B-29s pounded the Tokyo industrial area for the second time in four days today, matching the initial sizable raiding task of Superforts almost plane for plane.

In an amazing display of sustained power, the great silvered planes stood in line along taxiways and roared down the mile-and-a-half-long paved runways at one-minute intervals with even greater clockwork precision than on last Friday's initial raid.

B-29s In Reserve

Two Tokyo raids within four days by Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansell's 21st Bomber Command were a striking demonstration of the slight amount of damage done by Tokyo's defenders and of the impressive resources in still unused B-29s and men.

Comparatively few flyers in today's raid took part in last Friday's strike.

The second Superfortress mission to Tokyo was led by Col. Walter C. Sweeney, Jr., 35, of Wheeling, W. Va., son of Major General Sweeney, of San Francisco.

Colonel Sweeney rode in a B-29 commanded by Major Robert Sewell, Jr., of San Antonio, Texas.

Brig. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, Jamaica, N. Y., who led the Friday attack, remained at the base today. Major Robert K. Morgan, of Asheville, N. C., who piloted the first Superfort bombing Tokyo over the target, returned to the attack on this mission, leading one of the component formations.

The Superforts were scheduled to start hitting Tokyo about noon. (Tokyo radio said they began dropping bombs at 1 P. M.) There were enough bombers to keep pressing the attack for two hours.

Members of today's mission, who had the benefit of the experience gained by flyers last Friday, expected less difficulty in maneuvering the 1,500 miles to Tokyo and pin-pointing their targets.

Expected Stiffer Resistance

But they anticipated stronger Japanese fighter and anti-aircraft resistance.

Most of Friday's raiders concentrated their bombs on the Nakajima Aircraft Company's Musashina factory in northwestern Tokyo, while others hit the harbor area eleven miles to the east. The bomb tonnage was "substantial," despite Tokyo propaganda claims that it was "light." Musashina is one of three Nakajima plants participating in production of three quarters of Japan's fighter planes, plus some bomber output.

Reconnaissance photographs disclosed that many fires were started and considerable damage inflicted. The Japanese acknowledged the loss of seven fighters in combat.

One B-29 was lost Friday near Tokyo, another landed in the ocean, but the entire crew of twelve from one plane was rescued.

Sweeney arrived in Saipan too late to participate in the first Tokyo raid. He served with the 5th and 11th Bombardment groups in Hawaii from 1939 to 1942, leading B-17s from Hickam Field in the battle of Midway in June, 1942.

Tokyo Damage Slight, Japs Claim

San Francisco, Nov. 27 (AP)—Tokyo radio reported today that two formations of about 40 Superfortresses struck simultaneously at the Tokyo area and Bangkok in Thailand.

The Superforts "conducted blind bombing" over both targets, the broadcasts, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, reported. As usual, they claimed little damage was inflicted.

Plane Bagged, Japs Say

Tokyo said one plane was shot down over Bangkok, but an imperial communique made no reference even to damaging Superforts over Tokyo.

The B-29's were over Tokyo and other industrial sections of central Honshu for more than an hour and a half Monday afternoon (Tokyo time), the communique said.

Simultaneously, Domei news agency reported that long range Japanese planes counterattacked the B-29 base on Saipan island, setting fire to several of the giant bombers on the ground.

The imperial communique reported that Superforts attacking the main island of Japan carried out "blind bombings from above thick clouds over the Kanto, Tokaido and the southern part of the Kinki districts."

Rain Reported

The areas roughly covered the major part of Honshu. Kanto includes Tokyo and the neighboring eastern section, Kinki the central and Tokaido the southern coastal sector of central Honshu.

The raids started about 1 P. M. Unofficial reports said the B-29's came over Tokyo in several formations at extremely high altitude, where they were attacked by Japanese interceptors. They reported a drizzling rain and low-hanging clouds over the capital.

Cebu, Negros Airdromes Hit With 235 Tons Of U. S. Bombs

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, *Tuesday*, Nov. 28 (AP)—American Leyte-based planes dropped 235 tons of bombs on Japanese airdromes on Cebu and Negros and at Davao Friday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said today.

Thirty Japanese planes rose to intercept the American flight and eight were shot down.

Terrific rains brought ground fighting to a standstill in the Ormoc corridor. No American advances were reported.

Weather Grounds Planes

The weather also curtailed aerial activity over Leyte Sunday. Four attacking Japanese planes were shot down, in addition to the eight

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pagged in American assaults against other Philippine targets.

Lieut. Chatham Gupton, of Durham, N. C., got one of the Japanese planes destroyed over Leyte, bringing his total to five and making him an ace. Lieutenants Oliver Atchison, of Birmingham, Ala., and Cecil Archer, of Akron, Ohio, each got a plane, for their first kills.

Liberators, escorted by Lightning fighters, pounded the Japanese airdromes on Cebu, Negros and Mindanao. Aircraft facilities, bivouacs and supply areas were hit.

6 Barges Destroyed

Six enemy barges were destroyed in other strikes at Palawan, Celebes and Halmahera Island.

Japanese planes again raided American-held Morotai Island at night. Night fighters and anti-aircraft guns shot down four attackers.

American successes in the air, at sea and on the ground today emphasized the desperate but losing fight Japan is putting up on Leyte Island to retain her hold on the Philippines.

Attrition Noticeable

The steady attrition suffered by all branches of Nippon's forces was becoming noticeable. Japanese continued to fight doggedly for the Ormoc corridor on northwestern Leyte but their resistance was decreasing steadily, said Monday's communique.

For three consecutive days Japanese efforts to reinforce and supply the Leyte garrison have been thwarted by American warplanes based on the island. Inbound convoys were [illegible] and sunk. It was estimated that at least [illegible]000 enemy troops had been lost in the reinforcement attempts since Leyte was invaded. Nineteen convoy vessels and fourteen escorting warships have been sunk.

1,085 Jap Planes Lost

[Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported Sunday that fourteen enemy ships, including a heavy cruiser and a destroyer, were sunk and 72 Japanese planes destroyed by American carrier aircraft in a sweep over the Manila area last Friday. Four additional cargo ships and an oiler were damaged. The results still were incomplete.

[Japan has lost 1,085 planes already this month in defense of the Philippines, a tabulation of official reports shows. Of these, 505 were shot down in aerial combat and 580 wiped out on the ground. American losses so far reported total 41.]

Painfully Slow Advance

The American advance down the Ormoc corridor was painfully slow, hampered by stubborn resistance and sodden terrain. A field dispatch said an enemy stand was expected in the hills three miles south of Limon, the mountain village which American forces captured November 23 after weeks of bitter fighting.

One unit of the United States 24th Infantry Division clung to a hill near the Ormoc road more than two miles below Limon. Heavy opposition failed to dislodge it.

Japs Weaken North of Ormoc

Yanks Repel Counter-blow and Advance—Flyers Smash Reinforcing Convoy.

Headquarters, Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Infantrymen of the American 32d Division continued their southward push on Leyte Island today, as a communique noted that Jap resistance is "steadily decreasing" in vital Ormoc corridor.

Though incessant rains, quagmire roads and stubborn Jap resistance prevented any considerable American advance in the Limon sector, an element of the Thirty-second Division was attempting to cross hills to the left of the Ormoc Road, Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson reported. Their purpose was to close an area through which Japs have been infiltrating across the mountains to harass the coastal road.

Around Limon the American troops continued to dig in and make preparations to resume their drive south against the enemy forces in the Ormoc corridor. Forward elements of contesting forces were on either side of the Leyte River, a thousand yards south of the village.

One element of the Twenty-fourth Division held a hill near the road two miles farther south in the face of heavy opposition. Artillerymen of the Thirty-second Division knocked out a Jap 75-mm. gun—the eighth enemy artillery piece put out of action in that region.

Japs Harass Coastal Road.

Jap artillery continued to harass the coastal road and command posts, but air observers reported lessening in attempts to reinforce the Jap force trapped below Limon.

Alert American pilots sank three small troop-laden freighter-transports off Cebu Saturday night in smashing another Jap attempt to reinforce their Leyte forces.

The Thirty-second threw back a light counter-attack and continued to press southward from Limon, captured northern anchor of the Yamashita line. The communique did not mention the extent of the gain. Units of the Seventh Division, meanwhile, repulsed a second night attack at Palanas, eleven miles south of Ormoc.

In the Jap attempt to get badly needed reinforcements ashore, at least 17,000 Nipponese have been lost at sea and nineteen convoy vessels and fourteen escorting warships have been sunk.

Planes Smash Convoy.

After destroying four transports off Cebu Saturday, repeating of a similar performance the previous day, American pilots found another convoy of the three freighter-transports in the evening. Apparently they were planning to sneak into Ormoc under cover of night, but they had hardly left port when Warhawks and Thunderbolts swept in mast-height strafing and bombing attacks, to sink all three.

Although steady American pressure in the Ormoc corridor has caused decreased Jap resistance, Associated Press War Correspondent Fred Hampson reported from the field that Thirty-second Division officers were expecting the Japs to make another stand in the hills three miles south of Limon. Units of the Thirty-second seized Limon November 23, then beat off several Jap attempts to retake the strategic town.

Jap air activity, aided by improved weather, showed no signs of slowing yesterday. Bombers hit the Tacloban area under a bright moon, causing some dam-

age and casualtie[illegible] fire brought dow[illegible] planes. Americ[illegible] harassed enemy [illegible] in the Ormoc corr[illegible]

More Ships D[illegible]d.

Gen. MacArthur[illegible]eadquarters, Philippines, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—American airmen destroyed an already beached 6,000-ton freighter-transport and probably sank or damaged four small freighters and three coastal vessels during strikes throughout the southwest Pacific area, headquarters reported today.

Another 6,000-ton freighter-transport was straddled with bombs and two of the small freighters were damaged in the Visayan Islands, near Leyte.

The beached freighter was caught and destroyed in the Talaud group of the Molucca Islands. Other targets ranged from the Matina airdrome, near Davao on Mindanao, to installations in New Guinea and the Solomons.

Men In Pacific Get Smokes

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 27 (AP)—GI Joe, fighting the Japanese in the Philippines, may not see cities like Paris and have pretty girls swarm over his jeep, but he is assured of cigarettes while his buddies in Europe face a shortage.

Battleline fatigue and nervousness under fire make cigarettes almost a necessity for soldiers.

Supply Officer Major Robert O. Russell, Champaign, Ill., said that so far in this campaign cigarettes are available for all at the rate of a pack per man per day.

"We figure cigarettes in with rations the same as sugar, salt, or meat," he said. "Officers and enlisted men get the same allowance and no partiality is shown as to favorite brands."

2 DESTROYERS SWELL TOTAL KNOCKED OUT

23 Added To Number

23 Vessels Added To Number Damaged; 87

U. S., British Nationals evacuated from Kweichow in path of Jap drive ..... Page 4

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 27 (AP)—An upward revision of destruction inflicted on Japanese shipping in the Manila area Friday showed today that United States 3d Fleet carrier planes sank a heavy cruiser, three destroyers, a destroyer escort, thirteen other ships and two luggers.

At least 87 aircraft were knocked down in air combat and by anti-aircraft fire.

A communique by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz added two old destroyers to the list of enemy ships sunk and identified one ship previously reported wiped out as a destroyer escort.

The score of ships damaged was raised to 28—a sharp increase of 23 over the original count. These included "two destroyers or small transports" bombed, and nine luggers.

Grand Total Is 48

This made a grand total of 48 ships sunk or damaged in the devastating attack.

The total number of Japanese ships sunk or damaged during November in steady pounding of the enemy's supply center for the Philippines thus is increased to 151.

Hellcat fighters and anti-aircraft fire from the American surface ships downed 58 Japanese planes. Twenty-nine more were destroyed on the ground and an additional thirty-two probably were damaged on the ground.

Avengers and Helldivers ranged over most of Luzon and adjacent islands, carrying out one of the heaviest attrition blows in weeks on the Nipponese supply line to American-invaded Leyte Island in the central Philippines.

Revised Summary

The communique's revised summary:

Sunk—One heavy cruiser at Santa Cruz, on the west coast of Luzon; one destroyer at Santa Cruz, two old destroyers at Marinduque Island, about 100 miles southeast of Manila; one destroyer escort ten miles west of Santa Cruz, three medium landing ships ten miles west of Santa Cruz, one cargo ship north of San Fernando, a port 150 miles north of Manila; one small freighter off Subic Bay, 50 miles north of Manila; four oilers near Lubang Island, about 75 miles southeast of Manila; four small coastal cargo ships at Banton Island, 137 miles south of Manila; two luggers west of Bataan.

Damaged—Two cargo ships, hit on previous raids near San Fernando, torpedoed, beached and wrecked; one cargo ship, previously damaged, bombed and set ablaze 30 miles south of San Fernando; three landing craft beached near Santa Cruz; two medium cargo ships bombed and believed sunk off Hermana Mayor Island, 112 miles north of Manila; one small oiler bombed and wrecked near Del Monte, northwest of Mindoro Island; two destroyers or small transports bombed at Marinduque; one oiler, three large cargo ships, two medium cargo ships, one small coastal cargo ship and one small cargo ship hit in Manila harbor; three luggers hit near the south shore entrance to Manila Bay. Six luggers hit on the west coast of Bataan.

Japs Try Saipan Raid

The communique disclosed that the Japanese apparently attempted a fighter sweep yesterday over Saipan, Superfortress base for the Tokyo raids. Six Japanese fighters were downed by interceptors. Anti-aircraft fire destroyed seven more.

No explanation was forthcoming as to from what base the short-ranged Nipponese fighters flew but it was likely they took off from the Bonin Islands and tried to refuel at Pagan, where some of them were caught in an attempt to balk a newly inaugurated Superfortress bombing campaign against Tokyo.

Liberators hitting the Bonins on the route from the Marianas to Tokyo on Friday hit Chichi Jima's radio station and airfield and bombed Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands. Mitchells again hit Chichi Jima harbor shipping Saturday.

Marine Corsairs set fire to an ammunition dump at Babelthuap in a series of strikes against the Palaus, which are partly in American hands.

Flyers Sink Jap Heavy Cruiser

Destroyer and 14 Other Ships Also Down

and 72 Planes Destroyed in Luzon Raid.

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—A Japanese heavy cruiser, a destroyer, fourteen other ships and seventy-two airplanes were sunk as American carrier aircraft swooped upon the Manila area and its vicinity last Friday. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced yesterday the results of this the fifth raid of the month on Luzon Island.

Two luggers were also sunk and four cargo ships and one oiler were damaged, the Admiral declared.

The toll exacted raised to more than 250 the total number of enemy ships immobilized around Luzon alone in eleven raids carried out since September 20 by carrier planes of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third United States Fleet. This does not include the fifty-nine warships sunk or damaged in the recent Philippines sea battles.

Twenty-nine Japanese aircraft were shot down by the attacking force, eight more were knocked out of the sky by anti-aircraft guns of the surface ships and thirty-five were destroyed on the ground. The raid extended from Santa Cruz, about seventy-five miles northwest of Manila, to Tayabas Bay at the southern end of Luzon. In the Manila Bay area the planes strafed seven tank cars near Nichols Field and left them ablaze. They broke up a convoy of 150 trucks south of Manila.

The ships sunk included a heavy cruiser of the Kumano class which had previously been reported damaged, one destroyer, nine cargo ships, four transports and a small oiler.

MACKENZIE KING SEEKS SUPPORT OF OVERSEAS DRAFT

MONTGOMERY

Ottawa, Nov. 27 (AP)—Active-service troops, sailors and civilians broke up an anti-conscription parade of about 100 drafted home-defense troops tonight before the demonstrators could reach Parliament Hill, where the House of Commons is debating the issue.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, seeking a vote of confidence for his Government, which has decided on limited use of drafted men overseas, moved in the House tonight for a secret session tomorrow.

Demonstrators Challenged

During debate today he told a grave House that if it did not "unite in a reasonable measure" on conscription, Canada faced the possibility of "anarchy."

Tonight's marchers were challenged by two sailors and a active-service soldier who scuffled with them when the paraders declined invitations to "step out and fight." The crowd broke up when city police, military police and the naval shore patrol arrived on the scene.

During the night there were renewed anti-conscription demonstrations by drafted home-defense troops in ritish Columbia and by youths in Montreal.

Decision To Be Made Today

In the course of the debate on a motion for a vote of confidence, M. J. Coldwell, leader of the Left-wing Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, said he would like information on reinforcements for Canadian troops abroad and Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, defense Minister, had said he could not give such data in open session.

King told the House that the secret session, if held, was not likely to be a long one. Decision will be made tomorrow.

Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative House leader, said his party was opposed to a secret session.

Faced with a possibly sweeping defection from his Liberal party by French-speaking members from Quebec who normally provide a substantial part of his support, the Prime Minister called for a vote of confidence and declared that unless he received a good majority he would resign.

Quebec Leader's Warning

The possibility of such a course was heightened during the day when the Liberal party leader in Quebec, Adelard Godbout, former provincial Premier, declared that if the Government persisted in its new policy of partial conscription for overseas service, "it will have to count on the opposition of the Liberals of Quebec, of which I am the head."

King, in a vigorous and often fiery address which lasted nearly three hours, made it plain that he intended to hew to his present course and stake the life of his nine-year-old regime on the issue. He moved as a question of confidence that the House support his Government "in its policy of maintaining a vigorous war."

A vote is expected later in the week.

Special Session Of Parliament

Throughout the address, delivered before a Parliament gathered in special session under one of the most serious crises in Canada's modern history, King emphasized his view that the conscription issue has so divided the country that Canadian unity and strength have been endangered perhaps "for generations to come."

The Prime Minister charged that his opponents on the conscription issue had "organized" a "measure of unrest" in Canada, "the like of which never before has been seen," and declared that this development, erupting in recent weeks, was a factor along with changing conditions abroad which had led his Government in an eleventh-hour decision last week to abandon its historic voluntary policy and institute partial conscription for service overseas.

First Prime Minister Quoted

Drawing boldly the historic differences which have existed between French-speaking and English-speaking Canada since the country was first settled, the Prime Minister quoted Sir John A. Macdonald, the first Premier under confederation, as saying in 1865 that the differences between Upper Canada and Lower Canada—the modern Ontario and Quebec—were so great that anarchy impended.

The House was hushed as King added that the same remarks were applicable today.

"I say," King continued firmly, "that unless the House of Commons can unite in a reasonable measure to support an administration that can carry on at this time of war, we have to face the possibility of anarchy in Canada while our men are fighting overseas, giving their lives that we may maintain our free institutions and that we may have a continuation in peace and accord through the years to come."

Cabinet Division Disclosed

King declared that the conscription issue had so divided his Cabinet in recent weeks that the question had arisen whether the Government could carry on at all.

He said that early this month when J. L. Ralston, Defense Minister, resigned because he could not then persuade the Government to abandon the voluntary system it had followed throughout the war, Ralston was asked whether he would take the responsibility of heading a Government advocating conscription for overseas. Ralston replied that he could not, the Prime Minister added.

"Most Serious" Question

"Here I may say," King went on, "that from the outset I have been conscious that what has been a source of division in the Cabinet was but a reflection of what was certain to be a source of division in this House of Commons, and that, again, this House of Commons would be reflecting a source of division in all parts of the country.

"That is what has made and still makes the present question the most serious one with which this Parliament, I believe, has been faced at any time."

Hostile Amendment Offered

Graydon tonight proposed an amendment to the Government's motion of confidence, declaring the Government had failed to obtain reinforcements by making all conscripted personnel available for overseas service and failed to secure equality of service and sacrifice.

[Adoption of this amendment would nullify the vote of confidence which the Government has asked.]

M. J. Coldwell, leader of the Left-wing group of Commons, proposed removal of all distinction between drafted and volunteer personnel in the Canadian Army and total conscription of all resources, financial and material as well as human.

CANADA'S PREMIER GAINS SUPPORT

MONTGOMERY

Ottawa, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Support for Prime Minister Mackenzie King's regime appeared among Parliament members for Quebec today as the House of Commons gathered to take a vote of confidence on King's new policy of partial conscription for overseas service.

A spokesman for the members from Quebec—center of opposition to conscription—said they likely would vote for Prime Minister King if their votes were necessary to uphold the administration. He explained the members felt that if the Government were defeated it would be succeeded by a regime favoring all-out conscription rather than the limited application Mr. King's regime has installed.

Measures to insure order were taken in draftee camps as the House met to discuss the most explosive political issue in Canada's modern history.

In some areas of the French-speaking Province of Quebec, traditionally opposed to conscription for service abroad, troops of all categories were told to keep off the streets in certain cities to lessen the possibility of violent outbreaks such as marked the week end in various parts of the Dominion.

West Coast Precautions

Similar precautions were taken in the West Coast province of British Columbia, where more than 25,000 Home Defense soldiers are stationed, approximately 3,000 of them French-speaking, and where demonstrations occurred in at least five places over the week end.

The Home Defense troops are draftees from among whom the Government is conscripting 16,000 for immediate reinforcement of depleted infantry ranks fighting on the Western front.

Tension ran high on Parliament Hill as the House of Commons convened to hear Prime Minister King defend this policy. His confidence motion asks the House "to aid this Government in its policy of maintaining a vigorous war."

Compromise Solution

The wording—not mentioning conscription—is calculated to win as many votes as possible from various groups of his own supporters whose desires range all the way from total conscription to none at all. The partial conscription policy itself is a compromise between these opposite views.

Debate on the Prime Minister's motion was expected to run through several days, with opposition motions being offered and voted upon in the meantime.

Much was expected to depend on the stand of former Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, who resigned his Cabinet post early this month because he could not win the Government to his view of digging into the Home Defense army for urgently needed reinforcements abroad.

Margin Of Victory

If Rolston votes with the Government, the Government should win easily, since its normal majority is overwhelming. If Col. Ralston votes against the Government, the Prime Minister may be defeated or win by a majority so slim that he would be compelled to dissolve Parliament and call for a general election.

The Quebec newspaper *Le Soleil*, a leading supporter of King's Liberal Party in Quebec, said that French-speaking members of the House of Commons, "with only a few exceptions," would vote against King's confidence motion, a defection which would cut deeply into the Government's strength.

Meanwhile, the Dominion was restive, and sporadic outbreaks continued.

At Rimouski, Quebec, three Union Jacks were burned last night in an anti-conscription demonstration by about 200 civilians headed by a few soldiers from the vocational training school, most of the participants being under 20. Emotions ran high elsewhere in the province.

In British Columbia two military police were injured and another flag was torn down in anti-conscription parades involving a total of about 2,900 Home Defense soldiers in five different towns of the province over the week end.

The Pacific Army Command said that the demonstrators in all cases were "protesting what they termed a 'phony conscription" and expressing their disapproval of a form of compulsion which they considered discriminatory."

P. J. A. Cardin, former Public Works Minister who left the King Cabire' in 1940 on the conscription issue, told a rally in Montreal last night that "conscription for overseas service is not necessary" and that "if our commitments are too great, they should be reduced to smaller proportions, in conformity with our capacity."

Canada And India Sign Pact

Ottawa, Nov. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced tonight that a mutual aid agreement has been reached between Canada and India. The agreement was signed by Sir Girja Bajpai Indian agent general in the United States, King and C. D. Howe, Canadian munitions minister.

race village, where draftees of three regiments are staging a "sit-down" strike while they await a reply from Army headquarters at Ottawa to a demand that they be returned to their homes in Quebec.

The report of the demonstration came from the Prince Rupert daily news correspondent at Terrace. He said no violence or damage had been reported, however.

Military officials during the day had announced that "dissatisfaction still exists in a French-Canadian unit stationed at Terrace," and said that inquiries would be made into disturbances at various points in British Columbia during the week-end.

About 500 home defense troops at Prince George paraded through the snowy streets for an hour today, carrying anti-conscription placards and shouting slogans. They were orderly and later returned to their barracks in army trucks.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, seeking a vote of confidence for his government, which has decided on limited use of drafted men overseas, moved in the House tonight for a secret session tomorrow.

During debate today he told a grave House that if it did not unite in a reasonable measure" on

(Continued on Page Ten)

conscription, Canada faced the possibility of anarchy."

Tonight's marchers were challenged by two sailors and an active-service soldier who scuffled with them when the paraders declined invitations to step out and fight." The crowd broke up when city police, military police and the naval shore patrol arrived on the scene.

Meanwhile in Montreal about 700 young men paraded tonight and congregated silently for 15 minutes "unite in a reasonable measure" on the city, as a token of their opposition to conscription. They carried a number of anti-conscription banners in French.

3 Canadian Regiments Protest Draft, Stage 'Sitdown Strike'

VANCOUVER, Nov. 27—(AP) A dispatch reaching Vancouver tonight from Prince Rupert, northern British Columbia coast town, said that soldiers carrying rifles were demonstrating south of Ter-

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

Western Front—301 miles (from near Duren).
Eastern Front—304 miles (from north of Warsaw).
Hungarian Front—420 miles (from Budapest).
Italian Front—557 miles (from near Ravenna).

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

Nov. 27, 1940.—Sixty-four former officials of the Romanian Government of exiled King Carol are shot to death by members of the Iron Guard. British naval forces torpedo Italian battleship, three cruisers and destroyer in a naval battle off Sardinia.

Stettinius Named Secretary of State

FDR Sends Nomination to Senate After Announcing Hull's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—(AP) With "inexpressible disappointment" that he can not finish his task of organizing world peace, weary and work-worn Cordell Hull today yielded the position of secretary of state to his dynamic young lieutenant, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

President Roosevelt submitted the promotion of the 44-year-old undersecretary to the Senate about three hours after announcing the resignation of Hull, whom he praised as the "father of the United Nations." Senate leaders predicted prompt confirmation of the appointment.

Resigns Due to Health

In his letter of resignation, tendered last Tuesday, Hull told the President "it is a supreme tragedy to me personally" to be unable to continue the work of post-war world organization. But his health, he said, forces him to step aside.

He was 73 years old Oct. 2 and that day was his last at the State department. He has been ill of a throat ailment, followed by exhaustion, ever since and for the last five weeks has been under treatment at Bethesda, Md., Naval hospital.

On the day he received Hull's letter, the President replied that the resignation "has hit me between wind and water"—a nautical term for a grievous blow. The letters were made public by the White House.

"When the organization of the United Nations is set up," the President wrote, "I shall continue to pray that you as the father of the United Nations may preside over its first session.

"That has nothing to do with whether you are secretary of state or not at the time, but should go to you as the one person in all the world who has done the most to make this great plan for peace an effective fact."

Saying that it would give me "great satisfaction if we should round out the three terms together, the President urged Hull to let him accept the resignation as of January 20th. But in the week between the writing of the letter and today's swift actions, Hull and his doctors decided that his recovery depended on his breaking completely with the responsibilities of the office he has held since 1933.

Two Cabinet Members Left

The resignation leaves in the cabinet only two of those who joined it at the outset of the Roosevelt administration. They are Secretaries Perkins of Labor and Ickes of Interior. At the same time the promotion of Stettinius opens the way for a new appointment to the position of undersecretary of state.

The keynote of Hull's whole letter was the disappointment he feels at having to leave his great task of world peace unfinished. And he concluded by offering his services to the President "when I recover my strength."

At his news conference Mr. Roosevelt said that as soon as he was able the Tennessean would become his adviser on foreign policy—a sort of elder statesman in world affairs.

Selection of Stettinius, former chairman of U. S. Steel corporation, placed a relative newcomer to diplomacy in control of this government's foreign affairs machinery on the eve of one of history's most critical periods. Together with the fourth-term President he will be responsible for maintaining American leadership in the move to bring a peaceful and prosperous world out of the suffering and devastation of this war.

Senatorial Approval Expected

Prompt Senatorial approval of the appointment was freely predicted although many ranking members had favored their old colleague and long-time associate, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes for the top cabinet spot. Vice President Henry A. Wallace had also been mentioned, reportedly with strong labor backing.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee led off the forecasts of Senatorial approval. He announced his committee would take up the appointment Wednesday. Stettinius, he said, "is a man of good capacity and will prove to be an industrious and zealous Secretary of State and active in the promotion of international peace and security."

Hull's illness cut short his career at its peak. He had set his heart on seeing through to creation the Dumbarton Oaks plan for World Security organization. Stettinius had been his and President Roosevelt's lieutenant in bringing that plan into being in the Anglo-American-Soviet-Chinese conference here last Summer.

Associates have found Stettinius devoted to both men. He has expressed to this reporter many times his devotion to the policies of Secretary Hull. He has seen eye-to-eye with Hull on tariff reduction to promote freer world trade and on ways to organize peace and security around the wartime coalition of the United States, Britain and Russia and the other United Nations.

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Unlike the relationship he had with Sumner Welles, whose resignation he finally forced more than a year ago, Hull liked and worked well with Stettinius, from the time the latter joined the department as under secretary in September, 1943.

His rise to the high position he now takes has been a phenomenon of wartime Washington. In 1939 he became chairman of the War Resources board and also headed what eventually became the War Production board.

Took Over Lend-Lease

Subsequently in January, 1941, he took over the Lend-Lease program. His work on this program was considered so satisfactory that when Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull were looking around for a new under secretary of state, Stettinius was the one man whom Hull wanted.

At that time he had won the admiration of the Russians for his handling of Lend-Lease. This strengthened his White House ties, since Mr. Roosevelt has felt all along that the main objective of American postwar foreign policy must be to make sure that Russia takes a key position in world co-operation.

His associates expect him to adapt to State department organization the methods he used in Lend-Lease administration. He built a top team of expert advisers on whose counsel and judgment he relied heavily at all times. This will necessitate some reorganization of the State department.

In fact, Stettinius had started a mild reorganization of the department, ironing out mostly little kinks, when the burden of world organization planning and later the illnesses of the Secretary compelled him to put aside administrative tasks, which he likes, in favor of more pressing policy problems.

Roosevelt And Hull Letters

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—The White House made public late today the following texts of the letters, both dated November 21, exchanged by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, incident to the latter's resignation.

From Mr. Hull:

My Dear Mr. President: It is with inexpressible disappointment that I find it necessary for considerations of health, to retire from public service.

I, therefore, with utmost regret tender herewith my resignation as Secretary of State.

It is a matter of special satisfaction to me that throughout my almost twelve years at the Department of State our personal relations have been uniformly and invariably agreeable and that, by our joint efforts, many difficult tasks growing out of the foreign relations of this country before and during this war have been brought to partial or full completion; many great questions have been faced successfully and many forward movements of surpassing importance to friendly relations among nations have been instituted.

Problems Ahead

As the war draws to a close there remains a vast area of complex and difficult conditions and problems which must be dealt with in the months and years immediately ahead.

It is a supreme tragedy to me personally that I am unable to continue making my full contribution to such great international undertakings as the creation of the postwar peace organization, the solution of the many other problems involved in the promotion of international co-operation and the final development of a full and complete structure of a world order under law.

When I recover my strength, I shall individually be always at your service in every possible way.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL.

The President's Reply

Mr. Roosevelt replied:

My Dear Cordell—Your letter of this afternoon has hit me between wind and water. It has been very sad for me even to contemplate the ending of our close relationship during all these twelve years.

It is not merely that our personal relations have been so uniformly and invariably agreeable, or that our joint work has borne true success in so many fields, as it is the personal feeling of not being able to lean on you for aid and intimate interchange of thought.

This is especially true because we have come so far along the road of friendly relations among nations that I have counted so much on your help in carrying this work through the final stage of complex and difficult conditions which still face us.

Your health is honestly my first thought, and I am really confident that you will be on your feet again in a relatively short time, even though you are limited to special tasks and avoid the daily routine of department work. As of today, therefore, you must devote all your thought to getting back on your feet and on this all your friends will join in helping.

"End Of Our Third Term"

I will, of course, accept your resignation as Secretary of State if you want me to do so. But I wish you would, as an alternative, allow me to accept it as of January 20, which is the end of our third term. Perhaps sentiment enters into this suggestion a little bit, but it would give me great satisfaction if we should round out the three terms. That means two months more, and during that time I could see you from time to time and get your advice on some of the things that will come before us.

Incidentally, when the organization of the United Nations is set up, I shall continue to pray that you as the father of the United Nations may preside over its first session. That has nothing to do with whether you are Secretary of State or not at the time, but should go to you as the one person in all the world who has done the most to make this great plan for peace an effective fact. In so many different ways you have contributed to friendly relations among nations that even though you may not remain in a position of executive administration, you will continue to help the world with your moral guidance.

With my affectionate regards, as ever yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Stettinius Learned Diplomacy As Top-Notch Business Man

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(AP) Today isn't the first time that Edward Reilly Stettinius, Jr. has earned the monicker of white-haired boy.

Stettinius, who at 43 had been Undersecretary of State just over a year, has received President Roosevelt's nomination to take the place of Cordell Hull, as secretary, and it seems virtually certain that the Senate will agree with the White House that he can do the job.

Held High Business Posts

Husky and energetic, Stettinius got the white-haired tag for his amazing leaps across the upper peaks of business and government rather than for his prematurely silvery crown.

In his year at the State department, the grinning, hustling executive has reorganized administration, dashed to London and back on a diplomatic mission, and headed negotiations with other governments on organizing the world for peace.

The Dumbarton Oaks security plan is his prime interest now and it has top priority on the State department list of jobs to be done.

"Stet", as his colleagues call him, came to the State department from lend lease, which he organized and got rolling as administrator.

Since the beginning of the Roosevelt administration he has been in and out of Washington constantly.

First it was the NRA, then preparations to mobilize American industry, then the Office of Production Management—the War Production Board's predecessor.

Between times, he reached one of America's top industrial posts — chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corp. and that when he was 38.

Stet considers himself primarily a business man, and that's the way he has worked in the State department.

But he has never forgotten his feeling that he has a social mission. Before he ever went into the world of Wall street, he wanted to be a preacher.

Attended Virginia University

When young Stet was at the University of Virginia he used to go out in the back woods to bring enlightment to hillbillys. Another way he thought up to carry out his social urge was to found a one-man employment agency for his fellow students.

Scooting about Charlottesville in his rattle-trap car (his parents drove to see him in a Rolls-Royce), he made such a success of the venture that it came to the attention of John Lee Pratt, then a vice president of General Motors and now a special consultant at the State department.

Pratt talked him out of the ministry and into a job as stock room attendant at the Hyatt Roller Bearing Works. The pay was 44 cents an hour.

Three years later Stettinius stepped up to a white collar job as Pratt's assistant and not long afterwards became vice president of General Motors.

On one of his trips back to his mother's birthplace at Richmond, Va., Stettinius married Virginia Wallace, a slim blue eyed girl whose hair is now almost as prematurely white as his own. They have three children, 16-year-old Teddy and the twins, Wallace and Joey, 11 and a half.

Big business was not new in Stettinius's family—his father was a partner in the J. P. Morgan Co. but Stettinius senior refused to raise his sons in the Long Island-Connecticut-Harvard-Wall street pattern.

Born on Staten Island

Stet was born on Staten Island, went to school nearby and then to the University of Virginia, where he never graduated because he de-

cided he could learn more by going off on a trip to Europe and seeing things for himself.

He still works on that theory, although his colleagues say he has a genius for picking competent people and giving them freedom to do their work.

When he had the comparatively tranquil job of running the United States Steel corporation, Stettinius used to relax by riding horseback and swimming on his large farm at Rapida, Va.

Now, he has little time for rest or hobbies, but he steals away to the farm whenever he can spare a little time. Since he has been in the State department, there have always been carpenters somewhere cleaning up the place, painters tinting the walls pale green, rug men laying green plush carpets, and furniture men bringing in new and comfortable desks and chairs. The outside of the grubby, ornate building remains unchanged.

Stettinius' experience in diplomacy dates from his arrival at the State department a year ago but he has often been on Capitol Hill, where he is popular.

An example of the regard in which he is held in Congress came while he was still at Lend-Lease, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs committee. The only comment one Republican congressman wanted to add after Stet's testimony was "lets vote a resolution to have him run for vice president."

"No," said a Democrat, "not unless you let him run on both tickets."

Stettinius, clinging to his Virginia background, is a Democrat, but he describes himself as a conservative.

Nazi Agency Calls Hull 'Warmonger'

New York, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Nazi DNB agency, quick to comment on the resignation of Cordell Hull as Secretary of State, today termed him "the most furious of warmongers," but declared his resignation "does not signify any change in American policy."

The broadcast, reported by the FCC, said "this inveterate warmonger has striven for what in his opinion the United States of America missed in the first World War, i.e., intervention in all European and Far Eastern questions."

ARGENTINA SILENT ON HULL RESIGNATION

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 27—(AP) Argentine officialdom maintained strict silence on the resignation of Secretary of State Cordell Hull today, but it was generally understood that the Argentine government was not hailed at the retirement of one of its severest critics.

Hull is regarded here as the chief architect of the United States' refusal to recognize the regime of President Farrell.

HALIFAX PRAISES HULL

Des Moines, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Lauding Secretary of State Cordell Hull for his character, integrity and grasp of great issues, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, today expressed his regret that illness might compel him to resign.

"I have seen him (Hull) in all moments, in all stages of the war—black days and gray days and good days—and I've never once seen his determination or courage or his resolution flag for one moment," the Ambassador told a news conference.

He described Secretary Hull as a "great public servant to his country and a great example to the statesmen of any country—universally respected, known and trusted."

Lord Halifax, accompanied by Lady Halifax and their son, Lieut. Richard Wood, was in Iowa for a one-day visit scheduled to include conferences with the State's labor leaders and visits to three Iowa farms. They will return to Chicago tonight and spend the rest of the week in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Cabinet Appointments By Roosevelt Reach 23

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—With his naming today of Edward R. Stettinius Jr. as Secretary of State, President Roosevelt has made twenty-three Cabinet appointments.

He has had four Secretaries of the Navy and four Attorneys General.

Secretary Hull, Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Secretary of Labor Perkins were original 1933 choices.

Mr. Stettinius, 44, will be the youngest Cabinet member. Secretary of War Stimson, 77, is the oldest.

GEN. HURLEY GETS AMBASSADOR POST

Nominated by President to Succeed Gauss in China.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(AP) Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, trouble shooter, was nominated by President Roosevelt today for one of the nation's toughest diplomatic assignments, ambassador to China.

Hurley is taking over the post Clarence Gauss gave up at the time Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell was pulled out of the China-Burma command after a clash with the Chinese leader, Chiang Kai-Shek.

Resignations Not Connected

The President has said, however, that there was no connection between Gauss' resignation and Stilwell's removal as Chiang's chief of staff.

Hurley, a jack of all trades who has handled many secret assignments for the President since the war began, already is in Chungking with Donald M. Nelson, former War Production board chief, trying to speed up China's war efforts.

The 61-year-old soldier's chief task, once the Senate formally approves his nomination as ambassador, will be to key the dynamic American strategy with the crippled Chinese war machine—without ruffling Chinese feelings.

Stilwell and Chiang squabbled vigorously over China's effectiveness in the war, it was reported, before Chiang—in a face saving move—finally asked for Stilwell's ouster.

Hurley, whose colorful career spans services as a soldier, statesman and diplomat, has had a lot of experience with tough and touchy problems.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt picked him to run international errands. His first job took him to Australia with a bag of gold to buy ships and crews to run supplies to beleaguered Bataan.

Minister to New Zealand

Then he took on the assignment as the First American minister to New Zealand. Five months later, he bobbed up again in Washington and then set out for Moscow on another secret job. Stalin liked him and told President Roosevelt so.

After that he trekked to the Middle East as the President's personal envoy, then to China and to the Cairo and Teheran conferences.

Six foot two, handsome, and affable, Hurley gained most of his fame in the army, but he's also made his mark in law, banking and the oil business.

He entered World War I as a captain and emerged with a lieutenant colonelcy, the Distinguished Service medal and the Silver Star for exceptional gallantry. Oil made him rich in the 20's. When President Hoover was elected he joined the administration as assistant secretary of war. Later, he became secretary.

Although Hurley, a Republican, has been a salty critic of President Roosevelt's domestic policies, the two men obviously get along well on foreign policy.

Nearly 59 when America entered the Second World war, Hurley once complained he was "missing all the excitement."

FDR's Handy Man

So he became what Roosevelt described as the President's own handy man. He barely missed death on at least two occasions while carrying out presidential missions.

Once he was flying out of beleaguered Java in a bomber which was set upon by Japanese fighter planes. Later at Darwin, he was slightly wounded in a Japanese bombing.

On his mission to Russia, Hurley endeared himself to the Russian guards division by teaching them the Choctaw Indian warwhoop during a tour of the front.

He resigned as minister to New Zealand in March, 1943, to undertake the new mission for President Roosevelt in the Near and Middle East.

A few days after the historic Teheran conference, on December 8, 1943, Hurley was promoted to major general.

The Hurleys maintain a residence at Santa Fe, N. M.

Nazi 'Persecutions' Stir Congressmen

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Congress erupted today with demands for relentless punishment of Germans guilty of what a Cabinet committee calls the systematic murder of millions of innocent European civilians.

There was no angry talk of retaliation in kind, of eye-for-an-eye retribution.

But in both Senate and House arose a measured call for peace terms severe enough to keep the Nazis from ever again committing crimes of atrocity and for the death penalty for those found guilty of them in this war.

Chairman Bloom (D., N. Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Senator Johnson (D., Col.) declared that Germany should not be allowed to keep a single gun. And they said the peace machinery should include the means of meting out punishment to Nazis responsible for war murders.

Responsible for the Congressional clamor was a 25,000-word report released yesterday by the War Refugee Board. Named by President Roosevelt to try to arrange the rescue of victims of enemy persecution, its members are Secretary of State Hull, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Secretary of War Stimson.

"It is a fact beyond denial," they said, "that the Germans have deliberately and systmaetically murdered millions of innocent civilians, Jews and Christians alike, all over Europe.

"This campaign of terror and brutality, which is unpredecented in all history and which even now continues unabated, is part of the German plan to subjugate the free people of the world."

VOICE ON TREATIES SOUGHT BY HOUSE

Committee Approves Proposal But Obstacles Lie Ahead

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—The House bid against heavy odds today for a share in the writing of a future peace.

A Judiciary subcommittee unanimously approved a proposed Constitutional amendment which, if adopted, would end for all time the Senate's traditional and exclusive voice in ratifying treaties. But to become effective, the Senate has to agree to the change.

The resolution provides that future treaties be ratified by a simple majority vote by both branches of Congress. The Senate now has sole powers, by two-thirds vote, to ratify international agreements.

Many Obstacles Ahead

The committee action was only the first step on a legislative path filled with so many obstacles many members say privately that the amendment doesn't have a chance this session.

Even should the House pass the resolution many members are confident it will be trapped in the Senate and die with the end of the 78th Congress next month.

House backers want to get it through the short session of Congress so it can be submitted to State Legislatures in January and win possible approval in time to give the House a voice in the treaties which will come with the end of the war.

Constitutional amendments need ratification by three fourths of the States. Forty State Legislatures meet in January and approval of 36 would be necessary.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,089 casualties in the European area. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

2,000-Plane Blows At Japs From Carriers Foreseen

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Navy's carrier fleet will be able to launch 1,500 to 2,000 planes on single blows at the Japanese on a "not very" distant day, Rear Admiral John H. Cassady said today.

Cassady, deputy chief of naval operations for air and recently a carrier commander, spoke at a meeting of the Wings Club.

"Haymaker In Store"

He recalled that Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of Army Air Forces, had described Thursday's B-29 attack on Tokyo as only the beginning. Then the admiral added:

"So, too, can you rest assured that the full punch of our carrier-based aircraft is yet to be felt by the Jap. He has felt our short jabs, but the haymaker is still in store for him.

"Just slightly over a year ago the carrier task group of which my ship was a part made the first naval air raid on Rabaul. We were mighty proud of the fact that we were able to send 105 planes in on that attack. Today 1,000-plane attacks from our carriers are not uncommon, and that is not the end."

2,346 Planes Bagged

He thereupon predicted the advent of the 2,000-plane blow. Within a period of about two months of naval air action in the Philippine-Formosa area, Cassady said, naval carrier aircraft hit and rehit some 200 Japanese airfields and destroyed 2,346 enemy aircraft.

"That doesn't leave very many aircraft available in the Philippines to oppose our occupation of those islands," he said. "However, the immediate job of our carrier force, ably assisted by army and marine shore-based aircraft, is to see that the Japs do not move replacement aircraft into the Philippines."

GERMANY NOW DIPPING INTO VITAL RESERVES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — (AP) With outside sources virtually cut off, Germany is now dipping into her reserves of vital ferro-alloys.

And once that the supply is exhaused, the Foreign Economic Administration reported today, "Germany cannot continue to produce many of the most important munitions she needs."

Ferro-alloys such as menganese, chrome and nickel, are essential to the manufacture of steel for machine tools, projectile cores and other vital war supplies.

WAR POWERS ACT APPROVED

Renewal, With Court Review Provision, Is Favored

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee approved a one-year extension of the Administration's sweeping War Powers Act today but pinned to it a provision for a court review of war agency rulings.

The War Powers Act is the Congressional basis for the War Production Board, War Foods Administration, Office of Defense Transportation, parts of the Office of Price Administration and many other emergency agencies set up to gear the nation's industry to wartime production.

Today's bill, which will be reported to the House probably tomorrow, extends for one year the life of the act, which otherwise

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would expire with the close of this year.

With its approval, however, the committee adopted an amendment providing for a court review of WPB and OPA suspension orders by which the use of priority materials can be withdrawn from individual manufacturers or dealers.

The present act provides no appeal from agency orders. Under the amendment individuals can go into court and get a stop order against a WPB suspension order anytime within ten days after the order is issued.

Sponsored By Hobbs

The amendment, sponsored by Representative Hobbs (D., Ala.), gives Federal District Courts jurisdiction to pass on suspension orders, priority allocations or an agency's refusal to pass on an application to stay a suspension.

Under the present arrangement the WPB, ODT or other war agencies can suspend an allocation of critical materials after once granting it and the person affected cannot go into court. The withdrawal of a "B" gasoline ration, for example, amounts to a suspension order.

Through the Hobbs amendment a manufacturer who loses a supply of critical materials through a WPB suspension order could go into Federal District Court in his home district and ask for an injunction against the suspension. No suspension order could take effect within five days of its issuance.

Opposed By Administration

The Administration opposed the amendment from the outset, contending its adoption might glut the court with war-priority litigation and slow up the allocation of critical materials needed for war manufacturing.

Appeals from WPB or war agency orders now go up through the agency itself and are passed upon finally by the office of James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Marshall Continuance Voted

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Legislation permitting Gen. George C. Marshall to remain on the active-officer list after he becomes 64 years old next month was passed today by the House and sent to the Senate.

FILIPINOS BECOME CITIZENS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—(AP) The House Immigration committee approved today a bill to make Filipinos who are residents of this country eligible for citizenship.

VOTE ON GENERALS WAITS

Senator Gurney Speaks for Officers Kept on Home Duty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—An angry protest by Senator Gurney, South Dakota Republican, against committee delay on promotions for Army officers serving at home delayed confirmation today for sixty-one generals overseas.

Senator Johnson of Colorado, a ranking member of the Military Affairs Committee, described the home front officers involved as "so-called arm chair generals," but

Senator Gurney said: "Every officer is a member of the team, whether he is serving in the United States or overseas. Those here would give their right arms to be sent overseas. I don't think it is fair to differentiate."

After the protest the Senate postponed until Friday action on the nominations of nine major generals and fifty-two brigadier generals in combat areas.

Senator Gurney asserted that the nominations of the overseas generals never were considered by the military committee and were ordered reported to the full Senate at a time when a quorum of the committee was not present.

Says Seaway Must Be in Treaty Form

Washington, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Dr. Edwin Borchard, veteran professor of international and constitutional law, said today that the St. Lawrence seaway, if authorized by executive agreement, would be unconstitutional. Testifying before a Senate commerce sub-committee attempting to decide if legislation should take the form of an agreement or a treaty, Dr. Borchard said that if it were enacted as an agreement, it would "violate the treaty-making power" of the Senate.

"I don't think you could get much protection from the Supreme Court," he added.

Green Quits Congress For Post In U. S. Navy

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Representative Green (D., Fla.) today resigned from the House to become a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

Dean of the Florida delegation in Congress, Green was chairman of the Committee on Territories and had served on seven other committees.

He was elected to Congress in 1924 and served continuously since.

Last spring he did not seek renomination in the Florida primary.

Editors Discuss Problems Of World News Freedom

Find Various Nations Receptive to Free Interchange

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—How world freedom of information may be fostered and perhaps achieved through international agreements was considered today by the board of directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Paul Miller, assistant general manager of The Associated Press and Washington bureau chief, and Hugh Baillie, president of The United Press, discussed some of the problems involved—Mr. Baillie reporting on reaction he found abroad on a recent trip and Mr. Miller outlining the present situation in so far as the United States government is concerned.

Telling of contacts with the heads of various governments abroad, Mr. Baillie said he found them receptive to the idea that there should be free and unhindered interchange of news among all nations after the war. Mr. Baillie alluded also to the action of the De Gaulle government of France in relaxing previous censorship restrictions imposed at Algiers.

"The next step by this government" Mr. Miller said, "probably will come within the next several months. Under Secretary of State Stettinius has stated that this government will undertake discussions with other governments soon. It is possible that the subject of world freedom of information may be on the agenda of the United Nations meeting which may be held during the winter. If not, this government plans to take it up on an explanatory basis with other governments individually."

The board voted to begin at its April, 1945, meeting the awarding of scrolls and medals to the families and the newspapers of the twenty or more newspaper correspondents who have been killed in line of duty during the war.

Ship-Airlines Plan Backed

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP) — The fight of American steamship lines for the right to operate postwar airlines overseas won a forward boost from the House Merchant Marine Committee today.

It unanimously approved a bill which would give steamship lines authority to operate in air traffic and, in passing, criticizing the Civil Aeronautics Board for failing to grant shipping companies earlier operating certificates.

Declaring shipping companies face the loss of business on their own lines unless they can operate ship-air service, the committee said:

"Pan American and our domestic airlines plan to blanket the world with transport aircraft and to take from the steamship companies the passenger, express and mail business previously developed and enjoyed by them."

"Should the Civil Aeronautics Board grant (operating) certificates to the airline applicants and refuse certificates to the steamship companies," the committee report said, "the inevitable loss of passenger, mail and express revenues will seriously damage and impair the future of the merchant marine."

BILL WOULD ALLOW MARINE AIR LINES

Washington, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—The House Merchant Marine Committee unanimously recommended to Congress today that American steamship companies be given the right to participate in overseas air traffic. It reported to the House a bill which would give shipping companies the right to establish air-line service in foreign commerce and said the Civil Aeronautics Board has "ample authority" to grant such rights.

The committee report said these steamship lines have applied for air service certificates: Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, Inc.; American President Lines, Ltd.; Grace Lines, Inc.; Matson Navigation Company, Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.; Seas Shipping Company, United Fruit Company and Waterman Steamship Corporation.

The committee's recommendation followed a lengthy investigation of foreign air traffic possibilities and concluded that "the American Merchant Marine should not be handicapped by denying it the right to use aviation service.

"All the other great maritime powers have already cleared the way for combined ship-air operations by their merchant fleets," the committee said. The Civil Aeronautics Board, said the committee report, has withheld full operational air certificates from the steamship companies, contending that the law gives them the right to air traffic "incidental" to regular shipping lines.

Pearl Harbor Action Extension

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Senate approved by voice vote today a resolution extending six months from December 7 the deadline for court-martial proceedings growing out of the Pearl Harbor attack. The proposal now goes to the House.

Individual Sales In War Loan Drive

Washington, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Officially reported individual sales in the Sixth War Loan through Saturday amounted to $810,000,000, against a quota of $5,000,000,000. The Treasury, announcing this today, said that E bond sales totaled $498,000,000, compared with a goal of $2,500,000,000.

available there any more, either, she said, and people visiting there bring along their own—if they can get them.

The vending machine in the White House today was just as empty as the one in the corner confectionery.

"Facts" To Be Announced

There is a prospect that the White House, along with the country, may get some news tomorrow on what's happened to the cigarette supply.

At least, Chairman Flannagan (D., Va.) of the House Agriculture Committee promised the committee will find out the "facts" on the shortage. He said there is "untrue propaganda" that a shortage of leaf tobacco is responsible for the scarcity.

Military Gets About One Third

Meantime, Army authorities said, cigarettes are pouring in and out of domestic military depots in numbers sufficient to furnish a normal amount to Uncle Sam's armed forces everywhere.

The military is taking virtually a third of the nation's output this year. The Army alone is getting 4,070,000,000 packs, one source said, with 2,190,000,000 of them ticketed for overseas.

Shortages current in the European theater, where in France and England post exchanges have limited sharply sales behind the combat zone, have been blamed principally on local supply problems.

Calamia told the Kansas City tobacco roundtable there was no one explanation for the shortage; but asserted he believed it started when the raising of a tobacco crop was classified as an essential industry by the Government while the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is considered nonessential. Tobacco men now are suggesting a plan of prorating the available cigarette supply to aid in better distribution, he added.

Enough 'Fags' For All Troops Promised

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Shortages current in the European theater, where in France and England post exchanges have limited sales behind the combat zone, have been blamed principally on local supply problems. Enough cigarettes have been shipped from this country, it was stated.

President Smokes Less, Lack Of Cigarettes Felt By Staff

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt, like many another cigarette smoker, is lighting up less often these days.

But the cigarette shortage isn't primarily to blame even though it's hit the White House, too.

The Chief Executive told his news conference today that he's been cutting down since he had trouble with a bronchial ailment last spring. He's now smoking less than a pack a day instead of two packs.

Supply Apparently Ample

Apparently, he has an ample supply to take care of his needs.

Other folks at the Executive Mansion, however, aren't so fortunate, Mrs. Roosevelt disclosed earlier.

Cartons of cigarettes aren't

Favor Men In Combat

Officials here had no information on the progress made toward easing the deficiency, which Secretary of War Stimson said last week would be done as soon as possible. Men in the combat zone are to be favored in the process.

The Army supply system has aimed at delivering a pack and a half a day for each man in all the armed services.

Worse Cigarette Shortage Seen

Kansas City, Nov. 27 (AP)—An even more severe cigarette shortage in the next three months than in the last two was predicted today by Eric Calamia, president of the National Retail Tobacco Merchants' Association.

INAUGURAL SPEECH MAY BE VERY BRIEF

Washington, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt is considering holding his fourth inaugural address to four or five minutes.

Senator Byrd (D.-Va.), chairman of the committee in charge of inauguration plans, reported today that the whole ceremony will be short. After conferring with the President, he said Mr. Roosevelt told him he would speak no more than five minutes.

Furthermore, the crowd which will hear him personally will be limited to four or five thousand persons, most of whom will stand on the lawn beneath the south portico of the White House.

Invitations will be issued by the inaugural committee, but the list will be supplied by the White House at the committee's request, Senator Byrd said.

David Lynn, Capitol architect, who accompanied Senator Byrd to the White House along with Senate Secretary Edwin H. Halsey, said there isn't enough lumber available to erect spectators' seats.

ROOSEVELT PLANS TO TAKE VACATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—(AP) President Roosevelt prepared tonight to take a vacation. It was expected to be entirely off the record, as long as it lasts.

The President himself told reporters he might go to almost any point—north, east, south or west. He said his plans were somewhat in a state of flux and added cryptically that he might surprise everybody.

What that surprise might be, he did not indicate. But there was no intimation that a holiday might blend at the latter end into another Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference on plans for war and peace.

The Chief Executive has said several times that the Big Three hoped to get together again as soon as possible.

With a fresh haircut and dressed in a neat grey suit, Mr. Roosevelt looked fit today when he called reporters in for an informal news conference to tell them he had accepted the resignation of Secretary of State Hull. Later he nominated Under Secretary Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., for the cabinet position.

The President has had no vacation since Spring.

Roosevelt Plurality In Virginia Is 97,033

Richmond, Nov. 27 (AP)—Complete and official returns in the November 7 general election in Virginia announced today by the Board of Canvassers showed President Roosevelt received a plurality of 97,033 over Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican candidate.

Roosevelt received 242,276 and Dewey 145,243 votes.

The official returns for other presidential candidates were 459 for Claude A. Watson, Prohibition; 360 for Norman Thomas, Socialist, and 90 for Edward E. Teichert, Socialist-Labor.

Post-War Roads, Airports Provided in 12 Billion Bill

Snyder Asks 9 Superhighways and 18 Fields 4 Miles Square

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—Legislation to authorize appropriation of $12,000,000,000 for a system of post-war superhighways and airports was proposed today by Representative J. Buell Snyder, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.

Three transcontinental highways and six north-south roadways would be constructed. A four-mile square airport would be constructed at each of eighteen intersections.

The highways would include:

From Boston to Salem, Ore., by way of Albany, Cleveland, Chicago, Rapid City, S. D., and Yellowstone National Park.

From Buffalo to Pensacola, Fla., by way of Pittsburgh, Uniontown, Pa., Charleston W. Va., Jonesboro, Tenn., and Atlanta.

Mr. Snyder introduced a similar measure in May, 1943. He included one change in today's bill—a clause to give veterans first preference in jobs on the projects and men between fifty-two and sixty-five second chance.

Cotton Ed's Successor Sworn In

Washington, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—South Carolina's Senator Wilton E. Hall was sworn in today as successor to the late Ellison (Cotton Ed) Smith. He said that he would not talk much, but was "more concerned about winning the war and carrying Woodrow Wilson's ideas into winning the peace." Senator Hall, 43 years old, publisher of the Anderson Independent and Daily Mail, also operates radio station WAIM.

Heads Polio Fund Appeal Group.

Russell Maguire, president of Maguire Industries and an officer of industrial firms here and in South America, will head the Commerce and Industry Division of the annual fund-raising appeal of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, it was announced today at the foundation's headquarters, 120 Broadway. The appeal gets under way on December 5.

TEXTILE LABOR PAY DEMANDS STUDIED

WLB Considers Complaints Of Substandard Wage

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Textile workers are next in line before the War Labor Board with pay increase demands outside the scope of the Little Steel formula.

WLB began consideration today of the substandard pay complaints posed in a case between 50,000 CIO textile workers and 54 textile and rayon mills in the South, New England, New York and Pennsylvania.

Would Not Infringe

CIO demands in this case, like those involved in WLB's decision handing an average 5-cents-an-hour wage increase to 400,000 CIO steel workers, could be granted without infringing on the formula.

The formula rule limits living-cost-compensating pay increases to 15 per cent beyond levels in effect January 1, 1941, but the Administration's stabilization policy permits some increases to correct hardships.

WLB made its steel pay adjustments contingent, however, upon a finding by the Office of Price Administration that they would not result in any advanced prices for steel, or if OPA found a steel price would result, upon approval of Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director.

Panels Process Cases

Fact-finding panels have finished processing the textile wage cases for WLB. The principal issue involved is the textile worker demand for an industry-wide minimum wage of 60 cents an hour. This compares with the 50-cent minimum WLB has been granting right along and the 65-cent minimum Senator Pepper (D., Fla.), is seeking to have established through Congressional resolution.

"After textiles, the board has put down for consideration, in this order, the demands of workers involved in meat packing, General Motors, glass, aluminum, General Electric and Westinghouse cases. As in steel, WLB will not consider any base wage increases until the White House speaks in regard to general pay boosts.

REPORT FCC TOLD 'FORGET' CHARGES ON SALE OF WMCA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—(AP) The White House advised the Federal Communications commission to "forget" accusations that radio station WMCA, New York, had been sold under "duress", a former FCC commissioner testified today.

The witness, George Henry Payne, said the accusations came from William Weismann, an attorney for Donald Flamm, former owner of the station, who sold it to Edward J. Noble, chairman of the board of the Blue Network and former under-Secretary of Commerce.

Payne, before a House committee investigating the FCC, quoted Weismann as saying, in substance, that there had been "persecutions, injustices etc.," attending the sale. That was after the FCC had approved the transfer, Payne said.

Members of the Commission, he testified, felt it best to notify the White House of the charges to "see if it were interested."

Through an executive clerk of the White House, the late Rudolph Forster, Payne added, the Commission was advised "to forget all about it."

David H. Deivler, an FCC attorney who preceded Payne as a witness, said he knew of no "specific example" of pressure on the Commission to approve the transfer of the station.

In response to a question Deivler said, however, that "very few" applications for transfer had been approved as quickly as that of WMCA.

Donald S. Shaw, former general manager of the station, who denied participation in a "scare campaign" to induce Flamm to sell, declared he had been "delighted" by Noble's purchase of the station.

Shaw has been named by Leslie Evan Roberts, former public relations counsel for WMCA, as one of the participants in what the latter termed a "conspiracy" to force Flamm into selling the station. Roberts has testified he himself had a part in the "scare Flamm" campaign.

Later, in a statement, Shaw declared Roberts' charges "utterly false and completely untrue."

At one point during the hearing, Rep. Hart (D-N.J.) a member of the committee, interrupted to ask committee counsel, John J. Sirica, "What has this got to do with the FCC?"

Sirica replied the questioning was all part of a picture "to show that if Noble was guilty of being a part of the conspiracy to force Flamm to sell, then the Commission was derelict in granting him (Noble) a license."

"We will prove," he said, "that Fly (former FCC chairman James L. Fly) shut his eyes to this conspiracy—that he refused to listen to evidence regarding Noble's fitness to operate."

Farm Equipment Already Aiding Liberated Areas

New York, Nov. 27 (AP)—Farm machinery distributed in liberated areas in France and Belgium already has started to produce a portion of their food needs, Serge G. Troubetzkoy, of the United States Foreign Economic Administration, said today.

Troubetzkoy, who arrived by plane after five months in London, said the speedy retreat of the Germans from France prevented their destruction of harvesting machinery.

"The problem of supplying farm machinery to the liberated areas was not as bad as we thought at first," he said. "There is a great need for repair parts for machinery which had been imported, particularly tractors."

AFL RESOLUTION CALLS FOR 30-HOUR

Princeton Skipper Lost a Foot

NOV 28 1944

Capt. Hoskins, in Philadelphia Hospital, Tells of Battle Off Philippines.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Capt. John M. Hoskins, U. S. N., 46-year-old skipper of the light carrier Princeton, lost his right foot when his ship was sunk in the second battle of the Philippines.

Capt. Hoskins, patient in the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, related:

Bridgeporter on 51 Missions, Says Nobody in Crew Ever Hurt

NOV 28 1944

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 27—(AP) "God was flying with us," said Staff Sergeant Joseph T. Iovino, 22, Bridgeport, Conn., in telling of his 51 missions in Italy as ball turret gunner on a Liberator bomber, "and nobody in our crew was ever hurt."

Iovino flew on a ship named "Hard to Get" and it certainly was.

"On a raid to Munich," the sergeant declared, "all four of our engines were hit by flak over the target. One was knocked out completely and we could only pull full power on two during the trip back.

"We fell behind our formation and were so long in reaching our base that everybody thought we were missing. But even though we had been riddled from one end of the ship to the other and didn't have all our controls working, we made a normal landing.

"It took two months to get all the flak out of the bomber," Iovino said.

The sergeant, son of Mr. and Mrs. Iovino, 26 Taft avenue, Bridgeport, is now at the AAF redistribution station in Atlantic City. After a medical checkup and an interview with personnel specialists, he will be reassigned to one of the air force commands in the U. S. where his overseas experience will be most valuable.

Iovino graduated from Bridgeport Central High school in 1940 and entered the Army in September, 1942. Going overseas last March, he won the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with 3 clusters.

"When the bomb storage art exploded I was thrown flat on the deck and felt a burning sensation. Then I looked down and saw a bare foot on the deck. It was my own right foot, completely severed but for a tendon."

He grabbed a line, made a tourniquet about his thigh, and waited until a Navy doctor came to him with an abandon-ship knife, which is something like an ordinary hunting knife, and severed the tendon.

"The tendon was tough and the knife was dull," the Brookeville, Md., officer recalled with a grimace.

"I was sure lucky, though," he added. "It could have been my head instead of my foot."

He was taken off the carrier about an hour before she was scuttled. Three days later he was transferred to a hospital ship, and later he was evacuated by air to Alameda, Cal. After ten days in a hospital at Mare Island, he was flown here last Friday.

Capt. Hoskins, a 1921 graduate of Annapolis, formerly was chief of staff to the command of air fleet at Quonset Point, R. I.

He hopes for active duty again, as chief of staff to the commander of another carrier.

WEEK AFTER WAR

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27—(AP) A resolution urging Congress to establish a 30-hour week after the war to spread employment and to relieve production "tensions" was adopted by the American Federation of Labor convention today.

The committee report said that "technical advances in industry and the accelerating rate of production have developed tensions which cause workers to burn out at early age." It added this was "justifiable in time of war."

AFL President William Green rejected anew a suggestion from the British trades union delegate that the AFL attend an international labor conference in London, but he urged all labor groups to join in a worldwide movement to preserve peace after the war.

Green replied in what he called a "friendly way" to a speech by Arthur Horner, the fraternal delegate from the British trades union Congress, who had pledged earlier for international labor unity as a foundation for enduring peace.

Horner, a member of the central committee of the British Communist party, referred again to the forthcoming international labor conference in February, which was called by the British Congress.

Green said he objected to the

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invitation being extended also to "dissident forces in our country" in the labor field. The CIO has accepted an invitation to the London conference.

Green said the conference should have been called "by our own" International Federation of Trades Unions, in which the AFL is represented and in which the British Trades Union Congress also is represented.

"For some reason or other this agency (IFTU) did not participate in the call," the AFL head said.

Horner, who Green declared was "being extended a warm and cordial welcome" by the convention, said of trade union unity in the postwar world:

"I do not believe that we will allow the unity that has been built up in the furnace of war to be thrown aside in the days of peace.

"If this does take place, then we must face what it means—a hectic short-lived trade boom, followed by unemployment, depression on a scale greater than 1931, intensified rivalries between the nations of the world, and especially between Britain and America, leading to further economic crises and World War No. 3."

BRETTON PLAN UNDER FIRE

Head Of I. B. A. Attacks Monetary Proposals

Chicago, Nov. 27 (AP)—The monetary proposals adopted at Bretton Woods last July were criticized today by J. Clifford Folger, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, as "spreading low-cost money throughout the world, with Uncle Sam putting up the lion's share of the money, either through the front door or the back door."

Folger, head of a Washington investment firm, spoke on the Bretton Woods proposals for a currency stabilization fund and a world reconstruction bank, in his address at the opening session of the I.B.A.'s 33d annual meeting.

"Credits Concealed"

Asserting that "with one or two exceptions, bankers were conspicuously absent" at Bretton Woods, Folger said:

"Those in our country with the widest practical experience feel that credits to other countries were concealed by the gentle word stabilization. They question whether the stabilization fund needs as much capital as suggested. They point out that probably no other nation in the world situated as we are would do what is suggested for us. . . ."

Under the proposals formulated at Bretton Woods, the United States' share of the monetary fund and world bank would be approximately $6.000,000,000 in dollars, gold or loan guarantees. The plans must be approved by Congress before this nation can participate in them.

Cites No. 1 Job

Folger said the No. 1 job of the postwar period was getting idle capital back to work.

"The best encouragement for venture capital will come with tax relief," he asserted. "Based on present tax laws, no banker can conscientiously put his clients in anything but more or less riskless investments. Security offerings in the last ten years tell the story. Ninety-five per cent are of senior securities, mostly bonds. . . .

"Some things can be done tax-wise to help business. Averaging losses and gains backward and forward over a period, say of five years, would be most beneficial.

Will Take Chances

"The capital gains tax should be lowered or eliminated. No satisfactory basis for its collection has been evolved. Wealthy people are facing the probability that the days of very large income are over. They will, however, take chances in the hope of increasing capital.

"Give the large investor his chance at capital gains, avoid soaking corporations confiscating taxes before the money ever gets to the stockholders, help new and little business tax-wise and we'll do more than anything else to get venture capital out into the open."

U. S. AIR PLAN WINS SUPPORT

'Fifth Freedom' Formula Favored Over British Scheme

Chicago, Nov. 27 (AP)—Support of a post-war airline formula acceptable to the United States developed rapidly today as the International Civil Aviation Conference tried to break an Anglo-American deadlock.

Expressions by 24 nations in the first day of debate on the "Fifth Freedom" of the air, a program submitted by the United States, showed nineteen countries either in favor of the American plan or Canada's compromise offer, which this nation will accept.

This recapitulation from an authoritative source placed France in support of the United Kingdom proposal, with Australia and New Zealand uncertain but inclined in the same direction, and Belgium possibly leaning toward the British.

The Lineup

Officials who heard the day's discussion offered this lineup of the American support:

China, Mexico, Netherlands, Cuba, Venezuela, Philippines, Ecuador, Panama, Liberia, Dominican Republic, Peru, Nicaragua and Uruguay for the United States plan announced last week; Sweden and Denmark willing to accept the plan and definitely against the British proposal; Brazil favorable to the United States but making further study; Greece leaning toward the United States plan.

The issue turns on the application of so-called "Fifth Freedom" traffic or intermediate business in calculating the amount of carrying capacity which will be allotted on long airline routes under the plan. This "freedom" was developed by the United States delegation after the British insisted on "capacity" quotas based on the amount of terminal traffic carried by an airline.

Answer To Britain

The United States delegation looked at the debate as an answer to British claims that the American proposal would mean an invasion of potential airline business for small countries.

The United States contends that the British proposal, which would fix capacity quotas on a terminal basis, without considering intermediate business, would restrict the development of long routes.

Both Lord Swinton, British Air Minister, and Adolf A. Berle, assistant Secretary of State, restated their stout opposition to acceptance of the other's proposal without considerable change.

Canada had sought to provide a middle course by writing a draft which called for concessions by both sides. While Berle was understood to have stated that the plan was operable and, therefore, presumably acceptable, the British gave no indication of going along.

CANADA OFFERS COMPROMISE ON FREEDOM OF AIR

Its Proposal to Dissipate Deadlock Retains Much Detail of U. S. Plan.

54 NATIONS DEBATE PROBLEM

Anglo-British Stalemate Is Over Intermediate Traffic on Long Air Line Operations.

Chicago, Nov. 27 (A. P.).—The Canadian delegation attempted today to break the Anglo-American deadlock on a fifth freedom of the air with a compromise proposal which retains much of the detail outlined in the United States plan. The Canadian draft was submitted at a joint subcommittee meeting called to work on the stalemate in free debate, by the fifty-four countries represented at the International Civil Aviation Conference.

The key item in the Canadian version of the application of the so-called fifth freedom privilege —the carrying of traffic of two intermediate countries by a third country operating an air line through their territories — appeared to be a limitation by which carrying capacity allotted in areas beyond the one nearest the home State could never be more than 50 per cent of the total for the nearest sector. This presumably was written as a safeguard against fears expressed by the British that a long line operator might cut heavily into the regional services offered by intermediate countries.

Stronger Safeguard Proposed.

A further and more clearcut safeguard appeared in the Canadian proposal that each State be granted the right to contract out of the fifth freedom—that is, decide that its traffic could not be carried by the air line of another country. At the same time, such State could exchange rights for such traffic with another country, so long as the agreement was not on an exclusive basis.

This provision goes considerably beyond the United States safeguard, which merely would permit two States to say that traffic carried between them by a third country could not be considered in the escalator formula by which traffic carrying capacity could be increased.

The Canadian plan appeared to be a frank effort to adjust the differences between the Americans and British, with some concession to both sides. The major concession to the United States would be acceptance of its idea that capacity allotments for long lines should be determined on a divisional basis rather than on a terminal basis.

To put it simply, on a New York-Karachi route, the Americans would allot capacity on the basis of business carried between, for example, New York and London, London and Cairo, Cairo and Karachi, while the British would allot it simply on the basis of business originating in New York and destined for Karachi, without consideration of the in-between traffic. Certain other concessions relating to the technicalities of air line operations were put into the Canadian compromise draft.

Issuance of the compromise after a busy week end of conferences among the Americans-British-Canadian delegations was taken as a hopeful sign that some break in the deadlock might be accomplished today or tomorrow.

Later the Canadians introduced another proposal which would have the effect of putting the formula outlined into the annexes to the treaty, with merely a general statement of the right in the treaty itself.

Thomas Labels Striker As "Guilty Of Scabbing"

Chicago, Nov. 27 (AP) — R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, declared today in an interview "the worker who strikes while the war is on is guilty of scabbing."

"My organization will enforce the most stringent policy to punish the offenders," Thomas said in an interview with the Chicago *Herald American*, and added:

"Anyone who strikes today while our sons and brothers are shedding their blood on the battle fronts is a 100 per cent scab. He is scabbing on his union because any strike today hurts the union; and he is also scabbing on his country because any interruption to production, no matter how slight, causes delay in our ultimate victory in the war."

Discussing unauthorized strikes Thomas said the policy of his union was "perfectly clear" on the subject. "We will enforce now more than ever the policy adopted by our union on February 26, 1944, which aims to prevent such unauthorized strikes."

MARSHAL GETS FISH

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery reports that his six goldfish have arrived, "in terrific heart."

The goldfish were shipped by the Missouri Voiture of the 40 & 8. This organization decided that Marshal Montgomery was surrounded with noisy pets. How about some nice, quiet ones for a change?

Replied Montgomery:

"Thank you very much indeed for your interesting and amusing present of six Missouri goldfish. They arrived yesterday via Paris, only seven days en route, and were in terrific heart. I should say that in the goldfish world this is probably one of the longest journeys ever made."

G.I.'s Bait Fish With Hash, Kill Them With Grenades

Disregard Bones on Saipan, Look for Shrapnel

LOGAN, Utah, Nov. 27 (AP).—Here's how G. I.s fish on Saipan, writes Technician Third Class Grant Robbins:

"The fishing party loads up with several cans of 'C' ration hash and a few grenades, catches a ride on the nearest landing barge and heads for open water. The hash is tossed in, and in a few moments the fish hit the hash.

"When there is practically a solid mass of fish you yank out the pin, toss the grenade and a slight underwater explosion provides hundreds of dead fish."

Main problem: "Don't worry about small bones as you eat them, but look out for shrapnel."

Robert Montgomery Wins Bronze Star

Wilmington, Cal., Nov. 27 (A. P.).—The Bronze Star has been awarded to Lieut.-Commander Robert Montgomery for meritorious achievement as operations officer of a destroyer squadron during the D-day Normandy landings.

Several hundred officers and enlisted men attended ceremonies Saturday during which the film actor received the award from Commodore Schuyler F. Heim, commander of the naval operating base, Terminal Island. Mr. Montgomery recently went on inactive duty.

ADD LONDON XXX BIG CLOSED

IT ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ALEXANDER HAD BEEN MADE A FIELD MARSHAL, EFFECTIVE JUNE 4, 1944, THE DATE OF THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

ALEXANDER, 53 ON DEC.10, THUS BECOMES BRITAIN'S YOUNGEST FIELD MARSHAL. THE DATE OF HIS ELEVATION IN RANK MAKES HIM SENIOR TO FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, WHOSE APPOINTMENT WAS EFFECTIVE SEPT.1.

NOV 28 1944

MK647AEW

DASH MATTER FOLLOW LONDON CONGRESSIONAL XXX ~~SHELL SHORTAGE~~ WOUNDED.

-DASH-

THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE IN A DISPATCH FROM LONDON SAID MRS.LUCE TOLD REPORTERS FIVE HOURS AFTER THE PRESS CONFERENCE THAT SHE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO KEEP QUIET BY AN ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM BASE.

"WHEN INFORMED THERE HAD BEEN NO AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS REQUEST," THE HERALD-TRIBUNE STORY SAID, MRS.LUCE "ALSO DISCUSSED THE CIGARETTE SHORTAGE."

THE ACCOUNT QUOTED HER AS SAYING "EVERY CIVILIAN OUGHT TO GIVE UP SMOKING IF IT IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO LET THE GI'S HAVE CIGARETTES, AND THE WOMEN OUGHT TO BE THE FIRST TO DO IT. AND I AM A HEAVY SMOKER MYSELF."

SECOND NIGHT LEAD BLAST

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENGLAND, NOV. 27-(AP)-IN ONE OF BRITAIN'S WORST EXPLOSIONS OF THE WAR, AN UNDERGROUND RAF BOMB DUMP BLEW UP TODAY, TAKING A HEAVY DEATH TOLL AND TURNING THIS MIDLANDS DISTRICT INTO DESOLATION RESEMBLING A BATTLEFIELD.

THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID 200 WERE KILLED. AT LEAST 20 PERSONS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED OUTRIGHT. SCORES WERE TRAPPED IN WRECKAGE.

THE VILLAGE VANISHED AS THE BLAST SHOOK THE WHOLE COUNTRYSIDE LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE, BREAKING WINDOWS 32 MILES AWAY.

RESCUERS BROUGHT OUT SAFELY AT LEAST 40 PERSONS BURIED IN A MUNITIONS WORKS NEAR THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION.

THE BLAST THREW BOMBS HIGH INTO THE SKY WHICH RAINED DOWN LIKE A LARGE-SCALE ENEMY AIR BOMBARDMENT.#

NOV 28 1944

ADD LONDON -(CHAMBERLAIN) XXX RHINE

THE YARD, SCARCELY MORE THAN 20 MILES FROM THE FRONT AT JULICH AND BUREN, NORMALLY HANDLES 4,500 RAIL CARS A DAY. THE RAF FORCE MET HEAVY FLAK BUT FOUND NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

EARLIER TODAY NEARLY 300 LANCASTERS DUMPED NEW SIX-TON "BLAST BOMBS" ON THE INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF MUNICH IN A 15-MINUTE RAID CARRIED OUT IN CLEAR WEATHER. SITE OF LARGE AIRCRAFT AND ENGINEERING FACTORIES, MUNICH ALSO IS AN IMPORTANT RAIL HUB, WITH DIRECT LINES TO FRANCE THROUGH STRASBOURG.

TACTICAL FIGHTERS SUPPORTING THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN THE VENLO SECTOR, HAD THEIR BIGGEST DAY IN THREE WEEKS, FLYING MORE THAN 1,100 SORTIES AGAINST NAZI RAIL TARGETS AND TROOPS. THEY DESTROYED SIX LOCOMOTIVES, DAMAGED 10 AND CUT 34 RAIL LINES.

EJ413PEW

NOV 28 1944

LONDON,NOV.27-(AP)-U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS HAD A FIELD DAY TODAY OVER GERMANY, SHOOTING DOWN 98 NAZI PLANES AND DESTROYING FOUR MORE ON THE GROUND IN A RECORD BATTLE.

AMONG THOSE WITH DOUBLE KILLS WAS CAPT.WILLIAM N. WHISNER, JR., 312 ALBANY ST., SHREVEPORT, LA., WHO SET THE PACE IN ANOTHER BIG BATTLE A WEEK AGO BY SHOOTING DOWN SIX GERMAN PLANES.

SINGLE KILLS:

LT.HERMAN H.DELADER, 47 WILLIAM ST., ROCHELLE PARK, N.J.; LT. WILLIAM T.GILBERT, WOODBRIDGE,CONN.;

LT.RICHARD H.DANIELS, SOUTH TICONDEROGA,N.Y.;

LT.COL.JOHN C.MEYER, 71ST AVE., FOREST HILLS, N.Y.;

LT.EDWARD WILSEY, SAUQUOIT, N.Y.

ONE IN THE AIR AND THREE ON THE GROUND:

LT.WILLIAM SYKES, 204 NORTH MONTPELIER ST., ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

NOV 28 1944

KV91sPEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV.28-(AP)-UPWARDS OF 1,000 BRITISH LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES BATTERED GERMANY DURING THE NIGHT WITH TWO NAZI SUPPLY BASES ON THE WESTERN FRONT AS THE MAIN TARGETS.

MOSQUITOS HIT BERLIN.

JP216AEW

LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS HAD A FIELD DAY TODAY OVER GERMANY, SHOOTING DOWN 95 NAZI PLANES AND DESTROYING FOUR MORE ON THE GROUND IN A RECORD BATTLE.

AMONG THOSE WITH DOUBLE KILLS WAS CAPT.WILLIAM N.WHISNER, JR., 312 ALBANY ST., SHREVEPORT, LA., WHO SET THE PACE IN ANOTHER BIG BATTLE A WEEK AGO BY SHOOTING DOWN SIX GERMAN PLANES.

THREE AIR KILLS WERE CREDITED TO--CAPT.CLARENCE ANDERSON, BOX 176, NEWCASTLE, CALIF.; LT.JOHN S.SUBLEE, ALPINE, TEX., AND CAPT.RAY S. WITMORE, KERMAN, CALIF.

OTHERS WITH TWO IN THE AIR--CAPT.ALVA C.MURPHY, CHEROAN DRIVE, KNOXVILLE, TENN., LT.CHARLES E.WEAVER, 2427 ATKINSON AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; LT.THOMAS R.BRYBROUGH, 5760 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST., INDIANAPOLIS IND.; CAPT.WALKER L.BOONE, BOX 31, WYANDOTTE, OKLA., MAJ.NIVEN K.

30.24 — 20723

CANFILL, 804 MT.VERNON AVE., SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.; LT.DONALD GINSMILLER, 633 RIDGE ST., SLATER, MO., CAPT.RALPH W.HAMILTON, 3312 CORNELL ST., DES MOINES, IOWA; LT.RUSSELL FREDRICKSON, 7409 SHERIDAN RD., KENOSHA, WIS.

SINGLE KILLS:-LT.HERMAN H.DELADER, 47 WILLIAM ST., ROCHELLE PARK, N.J.; LT.JOHN H.NICKLEUR, JR., 4349 ORANGE RD., PORT ARTHUR, TEX.; LT.ROBERT W.ABERNATHY, ROUTE 6, PULASKI, TENN.; LT.ROBERT K. HIEMK, 7316 FAIR PARK AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO; LT.RAY ZOOLF, 929 N. FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; LT.ROBERT SCHINANSKI, 133 NINA AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.;

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CAPT.JOSEPH KNOBLE, JR., ROUTE 2, AMHERST, OHIO; CAPT.GORDON B. COMPTON, 1033 NORTH WINNETKA AVE., DALLAS, TEX.; LT.JOHN E.JESSUP, 416 ZELLAN AVE., LINDSAY, CALIF.; LT.GENE MARKHAM, 3643 PARK AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; LT.FRANK H.BOULDIN, JR., 720 N. FIRST ST., TEMPLE, TEX.; LT.FRANK R.MARSHALL, BURLINGTON, KANS.; CAPT.RAYMOND WITHERS, CYNTHIANA, KY.;

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MAJ.EARL DUNCAN, CHETOPA, KANS.; LT.SANFORD K.MOTS, 5525 HODSON RD., MISSION, KANS.; LT.KARL K.BITTNER, 1121 SOUTH DONALD ST., EL RENO, OKLA.; LT.ALDEN RIGBY, FAIRVIEW, UTAH; LT.ARTHUR HUDSON, NASHVILLE, KANS.; LT.RAYMOND H.LITTGE, ALTENBURG, MONT.; LT. CHARLES CESKY, 3102 LOCK RAVEN RD., BALTIMORE, MD.; LT.ELMO DUBAY, 2307 W.BROADWAY, NORTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LT.ROBERT E.CARR, 2210 LOOMIS ST., LA CROSSE, WIS.; LT.ROBERT WARD, 112 N. 6TH.ST., MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA; LT.STEPHEN POPPY, 13822 TRUMBULL AVE., HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.; LT.LEWIS PETTERSON, 911 E.

COMMONWEALTH AVE., FULLERTON, CALIF.; LT.HANS GRASSNOFF, [illegible] ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; LT.JAMES LISTER, ROUTE 2, SAVANNA, ILL.

ONE IN AIR AND THREE ON THE GROUND:--LT.WILLIAM SYKES, 204 NORTH MONTPELIER AVE., ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

ONE ON THE GROUND:--CAPT.HAROLD BARNABY, 1521 MORROW AVE., WACO, TEX.

(END) EJ925PEW

(ADVANCE). LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-BRITAIN'S STOUT WOMEN ARE GOING TO GET A BREAK, BUT THE GOVERNMENT ISN'T STRETCHING A POINT TO GRANT IT.

THE BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE ENDING ON DEC. 7 OF ALL RESTRICTIONS ON CORSET STYLES--WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THAT LIMITING THE USE OF RUBBER. THIS MEANS THE LID'S OFF ON THE USE OF METAL, CLOTH, LACE AND TRIMMINGS.

THE CONCESSIONS WERE MADE POSSIBLE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, BY IMPROVEMENT IN STEEL STOCKS AND INCREASED CAPACITY IN THE CORSET ACCESSORY INDUSTRY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EWT. TODAY, MONDAY, NOV. 27)

NOV 28 1944

EB502PEW

LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-A MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID TODAY THAT A NEW IRANIAN CABINET UNDER THE PREMIERSHIP OF BAIAT SAKUN-ES-YAUTANE HAD BEEN FORMED TO REPLACE THAT OF MOHAMMED SAED, WHICH RESIGNED OVER THE REJECTION OF RUSSIA'S REQUEST FOR OIL CONCESSIONS IN NORTHERN IRAN.

GH849AEW

LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-THE LONDON PRESS, SPECULATING ON A SUCCESSOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL, HAD THE NAME OF SUMNER WELLES, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY, HIGH ON ITS LIST OF PROBABLES.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THAT OFFICIAL COMMENT, IF ANY, ON HULL'S RESIGNATION WOULD COME FROM FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME TOO LATE FOR EDITORIAL COMMENT IN THE AFTERNOON PRESS.

NOV 28 1944

FD&JS259PEW

LONDON, NOV. 24-(AP)-GERMAN FLYING BOMBS INFLICTED NEW CASUALTIES ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND BEFORE DAWN TODAY BUT SEVERAL WERE DESTROYED BEFORE THEY COULD CROSS THE COAST.

JR5AEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV. 28-(AP)-THE YORKSHIRE POST SAID TODAY THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL WOULD CAUSE "SHARP REGRET IN BRITAIN AS WELL AS IN THE UNITED STATES" BUT THAT THE APPOINTMENT OF UNDER-SECRETARY EDWARD STETTINIUS AS HIS SUCCESSOR WAS A "REASSURING AND AUSPICIOUS CHOICE."

THE PAPER SAID MR.HULL HAD "WON WORLD-WIDE RESPECT FOR HIS COURAGEOUS CHAMPIONSHIP OF RESISTANCE TO AGGRESSION."

THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH OBSERVED THAT MR.STETTINIUS--AS INDUSTRIALIST, ADMINISTRATOR OF LEND-LEASE AND UNDER-SECRETARY--HAD "PROVED HIMSELF TO HAVE THE WEIGHT TO TAKE HIS PLACE IN AN ILLUSTRIOUS SUCCESSION."

OF MR.HULL THE TELEGRAPH SAID, "IN EVERY ALLIED COUNTRY THE RETIREMENT OF SO WISE AND RESOLUTE A CHAMPION OF FREEDOM AND OF THE UNITY OF PEACE-LOVING NATIONS WILL BE MUCH REGRETTED."

NOV 28 1944

LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-THE SECRET OF THE "MICKEY," A RADAR DEVICE WHICH PERMITS BOMBING THROUGH DENSE CLOUDS AND SMOKE SCREENS WAS

DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE DEVICE WAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS A TRIUMPH OF BRITISH-AMERICAN TEAMWORK.

CALLED THE "GEN BOX" BY THE BRITISH, THE INSTRUMENT TRANSMITS RADIO WAVES WHICH STRIKE SURFACE OBJECTS AND REBOUND TO A RECEIVER ON THE BOMBER, GIVING HIM AN OUTLINE OF CITIES, COASTLINES, SHIPS, RAILROAD YARDS AND OTHER TARGETS. INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS CAN BE BROUGHT INTO FOCUS.

BRITISH INVENTORS DEVELOPED THE FIRST SUCH INSTRUMENT WHEN THE GERMANS BEGAN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN IN 1940.

POST-WAR USE OF THE INSTRUMENT IS EXPECTED TO BE EXTENSIVE. WITH IT AIRLINERS COULD OPERATE OVER TREACHEROUS TERRITORY, REMOVING THE "BLIND" FROM BLIND FLYING.

NOV 28 1944

WE1018PEW

LONDON, NOV. 27-(AP)-LORD STRABOLGI, PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINION PALESTINE LEAGUE, SAID TONIGHT PROPONENTS OF A JEWISH HAVEN IN THE MIDDLE EAST HOPED TO SHAPE AN INDEPENDENT STATE WHICH WOULD SEEK VOLUNTARY MEMBERSHIP IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

ADDRESSING A GROUP OF JEWISH AND BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS, LORD STRABOLGI EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT PROPOSALS FOR EVENTUAL DOMONION STATUS FOR PALESTINE WOULD HAVE THE SUPPORT OF "LAW-ABIDING ARAB CITIZENS."

EXPANDING HIS CONTENTION LATER IN AN INTERVIEW, STRABOLGI SAID UNRESTRICTED JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE WAS NOT OPPOSED BY ARABS GENERALLY, BUT ONLY BY WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "AGITATORS AND AXIS AGENTS."

WE1151PEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV. 28-(AP)-SHARP PROTESTS AGAINST FRENCH INTERNMENT OF P.G.WODEHOUSE WITHOUT TRIAL WERE VOICED EDITORIALLY THIS MORNING BY TWO LONDON NEWSPAPERS, THE DAILY EXPRESS AND DAILY MAIL.

THEY SAID THE 63AYEAR-OLD ENGLISH NOVELIST SHOULD BE EITHER TRIED ON CHARGES OR FREED--AND THAT IT WAS A MATTER FOR THE BRITISH NOT THE FRENCH TO HANDLE.

WODEHOUSE MADE FIVE TALKS ON THE BERLIN RADIO IN 1941 WHILE BEING HELD BY THE GERMANS, BUT HE HAS DENIED INTENT TO DISSEMINATE GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

WE12 NOV 28 1944

ADD SHAEF (SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY

TEN MILES FARTHER SOUTH, THE ROAD CENTER OF ST.AVOLD FELL WITHOUT A SHOT TO THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING ON THREE SIDES OF THE TOWN YESTERDAY.

THE GERMANS WITHDREW OVERNIGHT AND THE DOUGHBOYS, MOVING OUT TWO MILES EAST ON THE ROAD TO SAARBRUCKEN, STILL WERE UNABLE TO CONTACT THE RETREATING ENEMY.

RANGING THROUGH THE FORESTS ON THE NORTH, THE 80TH HAD ADVANCED ELEMENTS NO MORE THAN TWO MILES SOUTH OF THE SAAR BASIN, AND WAS APPROACHING THE FRENCH BORDER TOWN OF FORBACH.

SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF MERZIG, THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION PUSHED A MILE DEEPER INTO GERMANY WEST OF ORSCHOLZ AND TOOK HIGH GROUND WITHIN A MILE OF A LOOP IN THE SAAR RIVER, FOUR MILES INSIDE THE REICH.

NOV 28 1944

NUMEROUS LORRAINE TOWNS WERE SEIZED AS THE THIRD SWUNG ITS LINES INTO OR TOWARD THE ROUGH TERRAIN OF THE SAAR, AND ON ITS SOUTHERN FLANK WAS MOVING UP BOTH THE EAST AND WEST BANKS OF THE SAAR RIVER TO POINTS 16 MILES SOUTH OF THE FRENCH BORDER CITY OF SARREGUEMINES.

ON THE EAST BANK THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION BROADENED ITS BRIDGEHEAD TO NEARLY FOUR MILES AND SWUNG A MILE NORTH OF EYWILLER, 16 MILES FROM SARREGUEMINES. ON THE WEST BANK TANKS CONSOLIDATED

THEIR HOLD ON DRULINGEN, THE SAME DISTANCE AWAY.

FOUR MORE SMALL FORTS AROUND METZ WERE FOUND ABANDONED, BUT TWO OTHERS, INCLUDING FORMIDABLE FORT DRIANT, STILL HELD OUT.

UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES FROM THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP SET THE TOTAL OF PRISONERS AT 30,000--MORE THAN A THIRD OF THE 75,000 WITH WHICH THE GERMANS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE MANNED THE VOSGES MOUNTAIN LINE--SINCE THE OPENING OF THE U.S. SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMY OFFENSIVE.

THE U.S. SEVENTH OPENED A NEW ROAD TO STRASBOURG WITH ITS BREAK THROUGH THE SAALES PASS, AND GERMAN ATTACKS MENACING THE SAVERNE GAP TO THE NORTH WERE SMASHED BY THE 44TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

THE FRENCH TIGHTENED THEIR GRIP ON STRASBOURG WITH THE CAPTURE OF A DOZEN OUTLYING FORTS WHILE THE U.S. 79TH INFANTRY WAS PRESSING MORE THAN 12 MILES NORTH OF THE CITY TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF HAGENAU, LAST COMMUNICATION CENTER IN NORTHEASTERN LORRAINE.

FROM HAGENAU, THE AMERICANS COULD VEER EASTWARD TO THE RHINE BRIDGES LEADING TO KARLSRUHE, ON THE PLAINS EAST OF THE RIVER.

FRENCH ARMOR WAS APPROACHING GRAFFENSTADEN, THREE MILES SOUTH OF STRASBOURG.

BUSSANG, IN THE PASS OF THE SAME NAME 16 MILES NORTH OF BELFORT, WAS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH ALONG WITH THREE OTHER TOWNS SIX MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY ON THE SOUTHERN RHINE PLAIN TOOK HEIMSBRUNN AND GALFRINGUE, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF MULHOUSE, AND EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST OF MULHOUSE WERE ENGAGING THE GERMANS DUG IN STRONGLY AROUND KEMPS, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE.

THE FRENCH IN THE BELFORT GAP TOOK ST.GERMAIN AND LA CHAPELLE, SIX AND 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF BELFORT.

JS419PEW

AFD LONDON -CARYL) XX NAZIS

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID "STRONG AMERICAN TANK FORCES" SCORED NEW GAINS TOWARD THE SAAR BASIN ON THE LEFT WING OF THE THIRD ARMY FRONT NORTHEAST OF METZ. GEN. EISENHOWER'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED OBERESCH REACHED.

NOV 4 1944

BETWEEN MERZIG AND SAARLAUTERN, TWO REGIMENTS OF THE 90TH DIVISION MOVED A HALF MILE INTO GERMANY. THE DIVISION BEAT DOWN A COUNTERATTACK IN THE WOODS THREE AND A HALF MILES NORTHWEST OF ST. AVOLD AND MOVED WITHIN A MILE OF THAT IMPORTANT ROAD CENTER ON THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTH. RICRANGE FELL. ZIMMINGEN, NORTHWEST OF ST. AVOLD, WAS PENETRATED.

THE GERMANS OPPOSING THE THIRD ARMY FOUGHT STUBBORN REARGUARD ACTIONS. THE SAAR IS SECOND ONLY TO THE RUHR AS A GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CENTER IN THE WEST; ITS LOSS WOULD GREATLY HAMPER ENEMY SUPPLY.

ON THE BLOODY BATTLEGROUND BEYOND AACHEN THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY CAPTURED WEISWEILER ON THE ROAD TO COLOGNE AND ALMOST REACHED THE EDGE OF THE HURTGEN FOREST. THE FIGHTING CARRIED TO WITHIN 4 1/2 MILES OF THE GERMANS' ROER RIVER STRONGHOLD OF DUREN.

GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S SIX ALLIED ARMIES DEPLOYED ALONG THE 400-MILE WESTERN FRONT SCORED THESE GAINS YESTERDAY:

NOV 28 1944

BRITISH SECOND ARMY--ON THE SOUTHEASTERN HOLLAND FRONT THE BRITISH ELIMINATED ALL THE GERMANS WEST OF THE MAAS RIVER WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE IN A SMALL BRIDGEHEAD WEST OF THE DUTCH BORDER CITY OF VENLO, A GATEWAY TO GERMANY'S RUHR. A RETREAT OF THE GERMANS FROM THE WESTERN SUBURBS OF VENLO WAS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE THE BRIDGES AT THEIR BACKS HAD BEEN BLOWN.

LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S FORCES REACHED THE MAAS

AT A POINT ABOUT THREE MILES NORTH OF VENLO, AT BROEKHUIZENVORST, NINE MILES NORTH, AND BLITTERSWIJK, 11 MILES NORTH.

ON THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE AACHEN FRONT THE BRITISH CLUNG TO POSITIONS WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE ROER RIVER IN HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND WURM AND BEECK, THREE MILES NORTHEAST OF GEILENKIRCHEN.

NOV 28 1944

AMERICAN NINTH ARMY--FIGHTING IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LINE ON THE AACHEN FRONT THE NINTH ARMY, WHICH IS ALMOST IN SIGHT OF THE ROER RIVER AT JULICH, PUSHED INTO KOSLAR, TWO MILES WEST OF JULICH.

TEAMING WITH NINTH AIRFORCE FIGHTERBOMBERS LT.GEN.WILLIAM H. SIMPSON'S MEN REPULSED A TANK-SUPPORTED GERMAN COUNTERTHRUST LAUNCHED FROM KIRCHBERG AND AIMED AT BOURHEIM, TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF JULICH. YANKEE FLIERS DESTROYED 11 ENEMY TANKS AND DAMAGED EIGHT OTHERS.

AMERICAN FIRST ARMY--GAINS OF UP TO A HALF MILE WERE SCORED AGAINST STUBBORNLY-HELD ENEMY POSITIONS. WEISWEILER, 13 MILES INSIDE GERMANY AND THE FIRST IMPORTANT POINT ON THE ESCHWEILER DUREN LEG OF THE HIGHWAY TO COLOGNE, WAS TAKEN AFTER THE AMERICANS FOUGHT IN THE STREETS FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS.

ADVANCING 500 YARDS IN THE HURTGEN FOREST THE DOUGHBOYS APPROACHING DUREN DROVE THE GERMANS FROM AN IMPORTANT HEIGHT JUST NORTH OF GROSSHAU. IN THIS ADVANCE THE AMERICANS FOUGHT ACROSS TERRAIN WHERE THE ENEMY HAD CONSTRUCTED TRENCHES WHICH WERE IMPROVED VERSIONS OF THOSE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY--IN BURSTING THROUGH THE OLD MAGINOT LINE, THE AMERICANS SWEPT FORWARD AS MUCH AS 4 1/2 MILES AND WERE WITHIN A MILE OF ST.AVOLD, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THE SAAR BORDER AND 14 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S MEN ALSO MADE A NEW CROSSING INTO GERMANY WEST OF THE SAAR BASIN, REACHING TETTINGEN, FOUR MILES INSIDE THE REICH. SOUTHEAST OF TETTINGEN, THIRD ARMY UNITS TOOK THE SAAR TOWNS OF BIRINGEN AND OBERESCH, BOTH ABOUT A MILE INSIDE THE INDUSTRIAL BASIN.

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AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY--THE GERMANS THREATENING THE SAVERNE-STRASBOURG CORRIDOR DROVE WITHIN FIVE MILES OF SARREBOURG BEFORE LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S MEN COUNTERATTACKED AND DROVE THEM BACK. THE SEVENTH ARMY NOW HAS PUSHED APPROXIMATELY 11 MILES NORTH OF STRASBOURG BY ENTERING WEITBRUCH AND GRIES.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY--THE FRENCH REACHED ST.GERMAIN AND LA CHAPELLE, SIX AND EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF BELFORT, RESPECTIVELY, CREATING A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE ENEMY'S REAR IN THAT AREA. THE GERMANS ABANDONED ALL FRONT LINE FORTS EAST OF BELFORT BUT SOME STILL ARE RESISTING IN BELFORT ITSELF.

DN538AEW

BY JAMES M.LONG

NOV

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, NOV. 27-(AP)-WAR IS NOT FOOTBALL AND THE YARDS GAINED DO NOT NECESSARILY SHOW WHO IS WINNING.

IN WAR THE OBJECTIVE IS NOT JUST TO COVER TERRITORY BUT TO DESTROY THE OPPONENT.

THAT IS WHAT IS HEPPNING IN THE TANK AND SHELL CHURNED MUDFIELDS OF THE AACHEN GAP.

IN A BATTLE FIERCER THAN THE STAND AT CAEN, THE GERMAN ARMY IS BEING DRAWN INTO A VORTEX FROM WHICH ALLIED OFFICERS CONFIDENTLY BELIEVE IT NEVER CAN ESCAPE IN CONDITION TO FIGHT ANOTHER MAJOR BATTLE.

THE ALLIES' COLDLY CALCULATED PLAN IS TO DESTROY THE ENEMY'S FIGHTING STRENGTH ON THE LINE OF BATTLE, AND THEN DO THE GROUND GAINING.

SUCH STRATEGY WORKED ON THE NORMANDY LINE, AND ALMOST ALL OF FRANCE FELL LIKE THE RIPE FRUIT OF THAT VICTORY. NOV -3 1944

THE VERY SLOWNESS OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE NOW--WHICH AT ITS HIGH POINT HAS WON ONLY SOME SEVEN MILES IN A WEEK AND A HALK--MAY BE A HARBINGER OF ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF THOSE TACTICS A SECOND TIME.

GERMANY IS BEING FORCED TO COMMIT HER STRENGTH TO THE TEST, AND THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT THE ALLIES WANT.

FOR THE ALLIES HAVE THE POWER TO BREAK THAT STAND, HOWEVER FIRM IT MAY BE, AND IF THEY HAVE TO BREAK IT, THEY WOULD PREFER TO CRUSH IT FINALLY AND FOR ALL RATHER THAN MEET IT A BIT AT A TIME ON LINES ALL THE WAY ACROSS GERMANY.

THE ALLIED WINTER OFFENSIVE HAS FORCED THE WEHRMACHT TO THIS TEST ON THE COLOGNE PLAIN AND LORRAINE FIELDS---BATTLEGROUNDS TOO FAR APART TO BE MUTUALLY SELF-SUPPORTING, AS ONE HIGH ALLIED OFFICER PUT IT.

THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE RHINE--WHICH MAKES WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES ONCE COMMITTED VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE ON ANY REAL SCALE.

VIRTUALLY ALL GERMAN LOCAL RESERVES ALREADY HAVE BEEN POURED INTO THE BATTLE WEST OF COLOGNE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD REPORTED A STAFF OFFICER AT FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS AS SAYING THE GERMANS STILL HAD RESERVES WEST OF THE RHINE. BUT THESE ARE NOT LOCAL RESERVES--THEY WERE DRAINED FROM THE THIN, MOBILE STRATEGIC RESERVES, AND SOME OF THEM WERE EVEN VOLKS MILITIA DIVISIONS.

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S POLICY OF POURING NOV THE POWER IS EXPECTED TO FORCE EVEN THESE INTO THE FIGHT. NOV 28 1944

MO 3S PEW

ADD WITH AM-7TH (CANNED) XX BABIES

LT. BLANDFORD SAID ANOTHER BOY WHO LOST BOTH LEGS NEVER COMPLAINED A BIT.

ALL HE SAID WAS "WELL, I GOT FIVE GERMANS BEFORE THEY HIT ME."

"I ASKED ONE BOY IF HE HIT A MINE," THE NURSE CONTINUED. "HE REPLIED 'NO, THE MINE HIT ME.'

"I PULLED A SHEET UP TO TREAT A SOLDIER WHO HAD HIS WHOLE BACK RIPPED OFF.

"'DON'T PULL THAT SHEET OVER ME. I'M NOT DEAD YET,' HE SAID."

HIS FACE CHALKY FROM SHRAPNEL WOUNDS OF THE LEGS, ABDOMEN AND CHEST, ANOTHER SOLDIER WAS ABLE TO LAUGH OVER THE FACT "THEY ALMOST HAVE TO TURN ME UPSIDE DOWN TO USE THE BEDPAN." NOV 28 1944

NINTH ARMY FRONT, GERMANY, NOV. 27-(AP)-CAPT.JAMES RAYE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AERIAL ARTILLERY OBSERVER ABOVE THE ROER RIVER, SAID TODAY "THE WATER IS MAKING IT ROUGH GOING."

"WE COULD SEE OUR TROOPS JUMPING OFF THIS MORNING AND MOVING FORWARD" HE SAID, "THOSE GERMANS ARE BRINGING UP MORE ARTILLERY EVERY DAY AND PLASTERING WHOLE AREAS. THE DOUGHBOYS HAD TO MOVE ACROSS LOW GROUND ALONG THE RIVER VALLEY AND IN PLAIN SIGHT OF THE GERMANS ON THE EAST BANK OF THE ROER, BUT THEY KEPT GOING."

30. 24— 2079

THE CB PLANE IN WHICH RAYE R

THE CUB PLANE IN WHICH RAYE RODE WAS PILOTED BY LT.ROBERT
EARFLOSS, SYRACUSE, IND.

NOV 28 1944

JS135PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH U.S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV. 27-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS SMASHED INTO THE CENTER OF LANGERWEHE, LAST MAJOR GERMAN-HELD ROAD CENTER WEST OF THE ROER RIVER, TODAY AND WERE SLUGGING IT OUT HOUSE TO HOUSE WITH THE GERMANS AT DUSK.

LANGERWEHE, 24 1/2 MILES FROM COLOGNE AND FIVE MILES FROM DUREN, WAS ENTERED ONLY AFTER SOME OF THE HARDEST FIGHTING.

JUST ABOVE THIS AREA, OTHER AMERICAN INFANTRY FOUGHT FORWARD 400 YARDS BEYOND CAPTURED FRENZ TOWARD THE TOWN OF LAMMERSDORF IN THE FACE OF SOME OF THE MOST PUNISHING MORTAR FIRE OF THE EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN.

AT THE SAME TIME THE AMERICANS WRESTED AWAY FROM THE NAZIS THE BIGGER PART OF THE TOWN OF HURTGEN, SEVEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF DUREN, AND SENT PATROLS INTO KLEINHAU, TWO MILES TO THE NORTHEAST.

THE GERMANS ARE RESISTING DESPERATELY ALL ALONG THE LINE FROM UNDREDS OF YARDS OF INTERLOCKING TRENCHES AND CELLARS TURNED INTO TRONGLY FORTIFIED PILLBOXES.

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THEY ARE TRYING TO BUY TIME AT THE APPROACHES TO THE ROER BUT A ENIOR AMERICAN STAFF OFFICER DECLARED TONIGHT THAT WITH LUCK IN THE EATHER THAT BARRIER SHOULD BE REACHED SOON.

FRESH AND ELITE GERMAN TROOPS, PARTICULARLY PARACHUTE SOLDIERS AVE BEEN BROUGHT UP TO THE LINE. THEIR FIRE WAS HEAVY ALL DAY, SPECIALLY IN THE OPEN AREA BETWEEN WEISWEILER AND FRENZ, WHERE THEY ERE TRYING TO BREAK UP AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS.

WHERE GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE WAS EXTRAORDINARILY HEAVY, THE MERICANS' WAS NOTHING SHORT OF HELLISH FOR THE ENEMY. IN GROSSHAU, ORTHEAST OF KLEINHAU, WHOLE HOUSES WERE LIFTED OFF THE GROUND AND EEN TO DISINTEGRATE IN THE AIR WHEN HIT BY OUR SHELLS.

IN HURTGEN, TOO, THE FIGHTING WAS A CASE OF GAINS YARD BY YARD.

FOR HOURS TODAY--UNTIL THE ONSET OF POOR WEATHER LATE IN THE FTERNOON--AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS CLOSELY SUPPORTED THE STRUGGLING NFANTRYMEN AND SEVERAL ENEMY TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS WERE OCKED OUT BY THE AIRMEN.

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FRENZ IS A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF THE NATURE OF THE GERMAN DEFENSES THIS SIDE OF THE ROER. THREE ATTACKS WERE REQUIRED TO CAPTURE AT VILLAGE, DEFENDED BY TRENCHES 350 YARDS LONG RUNNING IN JAGGED ERS TO A DEPTH ALSO OF 350 YARDS.

THE HOUSES BEHIND THE TRENCHES, IN WHICH THE GERMANS TOOK ELTER DURING OUR ARTILLERY BARRAGES, WERE EQUIPPED WITH ELABORATE RTRESS-LIKE CELLARS.

THIS IS FIGHTING WITHOUT SPECTACULAR GAINS--NASTY AND PUNISHING-' AS A SENIOR AMERICAN OFFICER OBSERVED GRIMLY, "WE ARE KILLING A OF THE BOCHE."

JS330PEW

NOV 28 1944

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

ALDHOVEN, GERMANY, NOV. 27-(AP)-WHEN W MEDIUM SHERMAN TANK RUNS INTO A HEAVY GERMAN TIGER TANK TWICE ITS SIZE, THE PROSPECTS USUALLY ARE NOT TOO BRIGHT FOR THE YANKS, BUT THE CREW OF SGT.HERMAN BEAVER, 111 WEST BRIGHT STREET, KINGSTON, N.C., PROVED THAT A SHERMAN CAN KNOCK OUT A TIGER JUST AS QUICKLY AS IT CAN A MARK IV OR MARK V.

WITH ITS THICKER ARMOR AND GREATER FIREPOWER, THE NEW GERMAN TANK IS MORE OF A JOB FOR ARTILLERY OR THE AIR FORCE TO TACKLE, BUT THIS PLUCKY QUINTET, ELECTING TO SLUG IT OUT, BLEW UP THE TIGER AND OPENED

UP A LANE FOR NINTH ARMY INFANTRY TO CAPTURE A GERMAN TOWN.

"IT WAS DAMN GOOD WORK," SAID MAJ.ELVIN SEBASTA OF BRENHAM, TEXAS, TANK BATTALION OPERATIONS OFFICER. "IT'S PRETTY HARD FOR A MAN TO STAY OUT THERE WHEN HE KNOWS THAT IF THE TIGER HITS HIM IT'S THE END."

THE CREW KNEW THAT ONLY TOO WELL--THEIR TANK, "ANNABELLA," WAS THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF FIVE WHICH HAD ATTACKED TWO TIGERS AND SOME SELF-PROPELLED GUNS.

NOV 28 1944

"WHEN I SAW WE WERE THE ONLY ONES LEFT, I GOT NERVOUS, BUT SERGEANT BEAVER GOT MAD," SAID T/5 CHARLES (SLATS) HOMERKAMP, 433 LINDENWOOD AVENUE, ST.CHARLES, MO., THE DRIVER.

"HE YELLED 'I'LL GET THAT --- -- - ------ TIGER' AND HE OPENED UP WITH OUR 75.

"WE WERE SHOOTING AT 2,200 YARDS, WHICH IS A PRETTY GOOD DISTANCE FOR OUR 75, WHILE THE TIGER'S 88 COULD HANDLE IT EASILY.

"THE TIGER PUT A COUPLE OF SHELLS RIGHT NEXT TO US, BUT WE GOT HITS ALL OVER IT WITH ROUNDS OF ANTI-PERSONNEL AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES. I THINK ONE ROUND PENETRATED THE TIGER'S TURRET BECAUSE IT NEVER MOVED AFTER THAT. IT BLEW UP AND STARTED TO SMOKE. I NEVER SAW THE CREW GET OUT."

NOV 28 1944

THE DAVID-AND-GOLIATH BATTLE WAS THE LAST FOR THE HEROIC "ANNABELLA." THE NEXT DAY WHILE SHE LED AN ATTACK ON ANOTHER TOWN GERMAN GUNNERS ZEROED HER IN AND DESTROYED HER.

"I NEVER SAW WHAT HIT US," SAID HOMERKAMP. "I JUST HEARD A RACKET AND THE CANNONEER HOLLERED 'GET OUT. WE'RE HIT.' WE ALL RUSHED OUT WITHOUT A SCRATCH."

PFC.LLOYD MCCORMICK, 18 WATER STREET, ALBERT LEA, MINN., WAS ASSISTANT DRIVER. THE OTHER CREWMEN WERE CPL.DAVID STEIN, 1055 ELLMORE STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., A GUNNER WHO NOW HAS DESTROYED THREE GERMAN TANKS AND BEEN KNOCKED OUT OF FOUR SHERMANS, AND PVT. JOHN HEMPEN, JR., CARLISLE, ILL., CANNONEER.

NOV 28 1944

EJ PEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

A U.S.REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST NEAR SAVERNE, FRANCE, NOV. 27-(AP)- A HAIR-RAISING EXPERIENCE BEFELL MAJ.EDWARD BUSCHKAMPER, WHO WAS TRAPPED TWO DAYS BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES DURING THE GERMAN ARMORED ATTACK WHICH ATTEMPTED TO CUT THE ALLIES' SAVERNE CORRIDOR TO THE RHINE.

BUSCHKAMPER, A 28-YEAR-OLD BATTALION COMMANDER, WAS RESCUED YESTERDAY WHEN TROOPS OF THE 44TH DIVISION RECAPTURED RAUWILLER TO HALT THE NAZI ATTACK FIVE MILES SHORT OF SARREBOURG. HE IS A FORMER NEW YORK MAIL CARRIER WHOSE ROUTE WAS IN HARLEM. HIS WIFE LIVES AT 37 THOMPSON AVE., WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

THE GERMANS OVERRAN HIS COMMAND POST, WHICH WAS A HOUSE IN RAUWILLER EARLY LAST FRIDAY MORNING, KILLING, WOUNDING OR TAKING PRISONER HIS SIX OFFICERS AND 20 MEN AFTER ATTACKING THE HOUSE WITH MACHINEGUNS AND TANKS. FOR THE NEXT 48 HOURS HE HID IN THE ATTIC OF THE HOUSE AFTER THE GERMANS OCCUPIED IT. TO ESCAPE HE HAD TO DASH THROUGH FLAMES WHEN THE GERMANS EVENTUALLY SET THE STRUCTURE AFIRE.

ONCE OUT OF THE BURNING HOUSE HE HAD TO PASS THROUGH AN ADJACENT BARN WHERE THE AMMUNITION THE GERMANS CAPTURED FROM THE AMERICANS WAS EXPLODING IN THE FIRE, THEN CRAWL TWO HOURS ON HIS STOMACH THROUGH THE MUD TOWARD HIS OWN LINES.

HE HAD ONLY A THIRD OF A DAY'S RATIONS AND ONE AND A HALF HOURS SLEEP IN TWO DAYS. HE HADN'T SLEPT MUCH IN THE ATTIC BECAUSE OF THE GERMANS' NOISY SNORING ON THE FLOOR BELOW HIM.

THE MAJOR AND HIS MEN MOVED INTO RANVILLER AT 2 A.M. LAST FRIDAY. AT ABOUT 6 A.M. HE GLANCED OUT THE WINDOW AND "THERE SMACK IN FRONT OF US WERE THREE TIGER TANKS. I WENT UP THE STAIRS AND LOOKED OUT THE BACK WINDOW AND THERE WERE 40 GERMANS LOOTING OUR TRUCKS.

"I LOOKED OUT THE WINDOW WHERE THE TANKS WERE AND 75 MORE GERMANS WERE COMING DOWN THE ROAD. THEN I HEARD A RIFLE SHOT DOWNSTAIRS. ONE OF OUR MEN MUST HAVE FIRED. ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE. THE GERMANS OPENED UP WITH MACHINEGUNS AND BACKED THE TIGERS UP 15 YARDS AND THEN LET GO WITH THEIR TANK GUNS. I DIDN'T LIKE THE SOUNDS I HEARD THEN AMONG OUR MEN DOWNSTAIRS."

AT THIS POINT IN THE STORY CAPT. JOHN ROGERS OF BLOOMFIELD, N.J., BROKE IN: "BACK HERE AT REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS WE GOT A RADIO MESSAGE FROM ONE OF ED'S MEN THAT TANKS WERE SETTING OUTSIDE THEIR WINDOWS. IT SO HAPPENED THAT A BATTALION WAS GOING UP THAT ROAD OUT THERE, SO WE MESSAGED THAT HELP WAS COMING."

"YEAH, UP THERE IN THE ATTIC I HEARD TWO ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST THE TOWN AND KNEW HELP WAS COMING," BUSCHKAMPER SAID.

"WE WERE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN MAKING ONE OF THOSE ATTACKS AND WE ALMOST GOT CUT OFF, TOO," SAID PVT. ALTON HORNSBY OF HALLETTVILLE, TEX.

AMONG THOSE IN THE ANTI-TANK COMPANY MAKING THIS ATTACK, WHICH WAS SUBJECTED TO A GERMAN COUNTERTHRUST OF FLAME-THROWERS, WERE SGT. ALFRED HIDENCE OF ELMHURST, N.Y.; CORP. STANLEY MEDORS OF COLUMBUS, OHIO; AND PVTS. ROBERT HITCHCOCK OF CLOVERDALE, OHIO; GERTLE PERRY OF

30. 24— 20731

CARMORE, OKLA.; JOSEPH ZUCOWSKI OF JERICHO, N.Y.; WILBURN PORTER OF ANDERSON, IND.; AND FREDERICK KURY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BY NED NORDNESS

WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN GEISTEREN, HOLLAND,

NOV 27-(AP)-REMOTE FROM THE TREMENDOUS BATTLE BEING WAGED ALONG THE GERMAN-DUTCH FRONTIER TO THE SOUTH, A MINOR BUT SAVAGE SCRAP PITTING MEDIEAVAL MASONRY AND MOATS AGAINST MODERN MACHINERY OF WAR IS BEING FOUGHT AROUND AN OLD FORTRESS CASTLE HERE.

THUS FAR, MEDIEAVAL MASONRY IS HOLDING ITS OWN.

THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED 40 FANATICAL PARATROOPS AND OFFICER CADETS IN THIS CASTLE--ALL SWORN TO DIE FOR HITLER. THE BRITISH DEPLOYED AROUND THE ANCIENT MOATED PLACE ARE PREPARED FULLY TO HELP THEM CARRY OUT THEIR OATH.

THE ENEMY TROOPS--PUSHED AND BADGERED ACROSS THE FLOODED DUTCH WASTELANDS IN THIS SALIENT WEST OF THE MAAS RIVER--SLOSHED INTO THE CASTLE LAST FRIDAY. THEY PREPARED TO MAKE A DO-OR-DIE STAND THERE.

WITH THE REAR OF THE CASTLE ALMOST ON THE BANK OF THE TWISTING MAAS, THIS SUICIDAL BAND OF GERMAN SOLDIERS WAS RECEIVING ARTILLERY SUPPORT FROM ACROSS THE RIVER BUT THEY HAVE HAD TO TAKE PLENTY.

THE BRITISH HAVE HURLED MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE CASTLE. SHARPSHOOTERS AND MACHINEGUNNERS HAVE SPRAYED THE PLACE CONTINUALLY AND, TO TOP THIS HOLOCAUST OF FLYING DYNAMITE, TYPHOONS HAVE ROCKET-BOMBED THE PLACE. YET THE GERMANS AND THE SOLID WALLS OF THE CASTLE STILL HOLD.

THE FORTRESS IS OWNED BY BARON WEICH DE WENNE.

WHEN THE GERMANS FLED TO THE CASTLE, THEY GAVE THE BARON THE CHOICE OF GOING TO GERMANY OR GOING THROUGH TO ALLIED LINES, SAYING, "WE ARE STANDING HERE AND ARE NOT COMING OUT ALIVE."

THE BARON, HIS WIFE AND THEIR FOUR PRETTY DAUGHTERS WENT BACK TO THE ALLIED LINES.

KA1002PEW

NOV 28 1944

by lewis hawkins

with the u.s. third army, nov. 27-(ap)-troubles are what sgt leo a. blakeslee has had trying "for revenge and to see that we don't make the same mistake twice."

blakeslee acquired a permanent distaste for germans when he was over here in 1918 with the 90th division and stopped a piece of shrapnel at metz and lost his brother and several good friends.

through 26 years that dislike remained and on aug. 12, 1941 he showed up at the recruiting office in san antonio after making a qu run from his home at cuero, texas, demanding readmission to the army a a spot in the 90th division.

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his troubles started then and there. he was 52 years old, h had only 14 teeth against the required 16 and he had piles.

"but i fixed some of that quick by having all my teeth pull a fine new set put in and i had an operation to fix the other trouble."

in the face of such determination and a physical condition erwise sound, blakeslee was in, but he was sorely disappointed when he nd that his old outfit wasn't even activated NOV 28

but he agreed to go into another outfit on a temporary basis soon all five feet, five inches of his white-thatched frame was in hting trim at 138 pounds. "if i go a pound over that i get sluggish," said.

so when the 90th was activated, he pleaded, agitated and ued until he got transferred to the texas-oklahoma outfit. another troub se when he was told he was too old to go overseas, but he shouted that down, too.

over here he was made sergeant of the guard, which job norma ps a fellow around headquarters, but he solved that by ~~xinx~~ slipping on patrols and solid trouble came again when he was hit by ~~xxipxxxx~~ a

.per's bullet that struck his left wrist, set off two clips of rifle

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unition and lodged in his groin.

of this come-uppance he solemnly said, "it was both a luc

nd an unlucky ~~xxxxxx~~ day." the unlucky part was obvious, but when he

as questioned about why it also was lucky, the texas avenger shouted:

"dammit, i didn't get killed, did i!"

so now he has recovered and is back at his old job and

is biggest trouble is that his colonel is watching clo ser to see that

e doesn't slip off on those combat jobs.

apr/2245/mp-940pew

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, NOV. 27--(AP)--LT SE

WILLIAM GUNDERBURK OF CHARLOTTE, .C., A THUNDERBOLT PILOT, PACKE

MORE EXCITEMENT INTO A FEW HOURS ON ONE FLIGHT THAN IN ALLHIS PREV

FOURCOMBAT MISSIONS.

TWO DAYS AGO HE RAN SHORT OF GASOLINE OVER GERMANY, GOT LOST,

LANDED AT A FIELD NEAR STRASBOURG FROM WHICH THE GERMANS HAD JUST BE

UNDERWENT A BUZZING BUZZING

CHASED, WAS BUZZED BY A FLIGHT OF MESSERSCHMITTS, BORROWED S ME

AUTOMOBILE GASOLINE FROM A FRENCH TANK CREW, TOOK OFF AND RETURNED

TO BASE BEFORE DARK.

APR WIANTS 01645 CCC 330P

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, NOV 27-(AP)-AFTER 20 DAYS OF THE CURRENT OPERATIONS, THE U.S. THIRD ARMY HAS OVERRUN MORE THAN 1,300 SQUARE MILES OF FRANCE AND NO MORE THAN 350 SQUARE MILES REMAIN IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF ITS ADVANCING DIVISIONS.

LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES NOW OCCUPY ABOUT 40 SQUARE MILES OF GERMAN SOIL AND THEIR LINES RUN FOR 19 MILES THROUGH THE REICH FROM THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER INTO THE WESTERN SAAR BASIN.

AT NO POINT ALONG THE FRONT, RUNNING FROM THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER SOUTHEASTWARD FOR 60 MILES, ARE THE THIRD'S BATTLE LINES MORE THAN 16 MILES FROM GERMANY, AND AT TWO POINTS THEY ARE NO MORE THAN ONE AND TWO MILES AWAY.

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ADVANCED FORCES ARE TWO, SIX AND A HALF AND 13 MILES FROM THE THREE SAAR RIVER SIEGFRIED LINE CITIES OF MERZIG, SAARLAUTERN AND SAARBRUCKEN, RESPECTIVELY.

KA755PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

ST.AVOLD, FRANCE, NOV. 27-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY CUT SWIFTLY THROUGH THIS IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER TODAY AND PUSHED ON NORTHEASTWARD BEHIND THE FLEEING GERMANS.

I WATCHED FORWARD ELEMENTS MOVING ALONG THE ROAD TWO MILES EAST OF TOWN LATE THIS AFTERNOON AND LATER UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID VANGUARDS HAD REACHED THE EDGE OF HOMBOURG-HAUT A MILE FARTHER ON

AND BUT 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

UNITS OF THE U.S. 80TH DIVISION, WHICH ENTERED THE TOWN TODAY AFTER BREACHING THE MAGINOT LINE YESTERDAY, ALSO CLEARED THE WOODED HEIGHTS TO THE NORTH AND WERE WITHIN A COUPLE OF MILES OF GERMANY.

TEN MILES NORTH OF HERE, UNITS OF THE U.S. 95TH INFANTRY DIVISION MENACED THE SAAR FROM A NEW QUARTER WITH A SIX-MILE SWEEP WHICH CARRIED IT NEAR MERTEN, UNDER A MILE FROM THE BORDER AND LITTLE MORE THAN FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.

THE 378TH REGIMENT OF THE 95TH EARLIER HAD BREACHED THE MAGINOT LINE DEFENSES FOR THE SECOND TIME IN TWO DAYS FARTHER BACK.

THE 379TH REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY COL.ORION L.DAVIDSON, TERRELL, TEX., WAS GIVEN THE JOB YESTERDAY OF ASSAULTING ST.AVOLD, WHICH WAS LEFT EXPOSED BY THE STORMING OF THE MAGINOT LINE AND NEARBY DOMINATING HIGH GROUND.

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THE THIRD BATTALION, UNDER LT.COL.ELLIOTT D.RHESTON, 53 COLLEGE AVE., ANNAPOLIS, MD., AND THE SECOND UNDER MAJOR PAUL BANDY, HILLSBOROUGH, TEX., QUICKLY FOUND THE GERMANS WERE NOT YET READY TO GIVE UP THE CITY.

THE THIRD, APPROACHING ACROSS THE HILLS FROM THE SOUTHWEST, FOUND ITSELF CAUGHT IN A STORM OF FIRE ON THE EXPOSED SLOPE.

"THEY REALLY THREW EVERYTHING IN THE BOOK AT US, FROM 88'S TO MORTARS AND MACHINE GUNS," SAID MAJOR ARTHUR CLARK, 10 BIDWELL PARKWAY, BUFFALO, N.Y., BATTALION EXECUTIVE. "BUT OUR MEN DUGGED IN AND PUSHED ON."

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PVT.GARLAND ACKELSON, PERU, IOWA, ONE OF THE HEAVY MORTAR CREWMEN WHO RODE OUT THE STORM, SAID "WE WERE THROWING EVERYTHING AT THEM, TOO, AND HITTING THEM."

THE SECOND WAS GIVEN THE JOB OF MOVING IN FROM THE WEST AND FOUND ITS FRONT NARROWED FROM ABOUT 800 YARDS TO 200 YARDS BY FLOODS. THE GERMANS HAD BLOWN TWO SMALL DAMS NORTHWEST OF THE CITY.

"THE GERMANS HAD ALL KINDS OF GUNS ZEROED IN ON THAT NARROW AREA," SAID CAPT.SAM L.WILLIAMS, 804 MERRIMAN AVE., ASHEVILLE, N.C., BATTALION EXECUTIVE. "BUT WE MANAGED TO PRESS ON SLOWLY AND WE TOOK 79 PRISONERS."

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INFANTRY KEPT THE PRESSURE ON UNTIL DARK AND DURING THE NIGHT ARTILLERY BEAT HEAVILY ON THE GARRISON SO THAT ABOUT 4 A.M. IT STARTED PULLING OUT, AND WHEN THE FIRST BATTALION UNDER LT.COL.HIRAM D.IVES, AMBASSADOR APTS., BALTIMORE, MD., CAME IN FROM THE SOUTH AFTER A FLANKING MOVE NO OPPOSITION WAS MET.

MOVING WITH THE TROOPS OUT FORBACH ROAD TO THE EAST THE ADVANCE WAS FOUND TO BE GOING SMOOTHLY WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION.

MEDICS AND MINESWEEPERS WERE MOVING RIGHT ALONG WITH THE RIFLEMEN, AND ONE ENGINEER OF THE SWEEPERS, SGT.THOMAS CLERK, 3045 NO. BAILEY ST., PHILADELPHIA, SAID:

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"I DON'T KNOW WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE KRAUTS. WE'VE ONLY FOUND A FEW MINES BUT THERE'S PLENTY OF DYNAMITE UNDER CULVERTS WHERE THEY FAILED TO BLOW IT."

"THEY'RE STILL MEAN THOUGH," SAID HIS ASSISTANT, PVT.LAWRENCE DICOLA, 1309 MARKET ST., CANTON, OHIO. "MOST OF THE MINES WE FIND WE HAVE TO BLOW UP WITH TNT CHARGES BECAUSE THEY FIX THEM SO THEY BLOW WHEN YOU TRY TO MOVE THEM."

LT.ROBERT HOOSE OF VIRGIL, N.Y., AND SGT.JAMES H.MCCURRY, HIGH POINT, N.C., WERE GOING DOWN THE ROAD TO CHECK A BRIDGE WHICH WAS REPORTED TO HAVE A LOAD OF DYNAMITE UNDER IT.

EJ1003PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, FRANCE, NOV. 27-(AP)-PILOTS HELPING SUPPORT THE BIG PUSH OF THE SEVENTH ARMY--THE GROUP COMMANDED BY 24-YEAR-OLD LT.COL.GEORGE WALKER OF LANCASTER, WIS.--HAVE NOTICED HEAVY RAIL TRAFFIC BETWEEN KARLSRUHE AND FREIBURG ON THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE RHINE SINCE THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN FORCES HIT THE FRENCH BANK.

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MAJ.JACK FLOWERS OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK., WHO RECEIVES THE REPORTS OF THE PILOTS, SAID TODAY, "MARSHALLING YARDS AT OFFENBURG, ABOUT TEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE KEHL BRIDGES, HAVE BEEN ESPECIALLY BUSY FOR THE PAST FEW DAYS."

THE GERMANS STILL HOLD A SEMI-CIRCULAR BRIDGEHEAD AROUND THE FRENCH END OF THE HEAVILY MINED KEHL BRIDGES, OVER WHICH NO TRAFFIC HAS MOVED SINCE FRENCH ARMOR ROARED INTO STRASBOURG NOV. 23.

FLOWERS SAID THE GERMAN TRAINS APPARENTLY RAN ON CLOSE SCHEDULES AND CONSISTED OF ABOUT 20 CARS EACH.

ON THE OTHER HAND PILOTS OBSERVED VERY LITTLE MOTOR TRANSPORT BETWEEN KARLSRUHE AND FREIBURG. THIS WAS TAKEN AS ANOTHER INDICATION OF THE GERMANS' GASOLINE SHORTAGE.

LT.PERRY REAVIS, ANGIER, N.C., A PILOT WHO SHOT DOWN THE FIRST ENEMY PLANE HE EVER SAW TWO DAYS AGO, SAID NUMEROUS BARGES AND BOATS WERE TIED UP ALONG BOTH SIDES OF THE RHINE.

IN FLIGHTS OVER GERMANY HE COULD SEE MILES OF ANTI-TANK DITCHES, BLOCKHOUSES AND PILLBOXES, HE SAID, ADDING, "IT LOOKED LIKE A PRETTY TOUGH DEAL DOWN THERE."

REAVIS AND ANOTHER PILOT WERE JUMPED BY FOUR ME109S NORTHEAST STRASBOURG WITH AT LEAST 16 OTHER JERRIES IN THE AREA AT THE TIME.

"THAT WAS TOO MUCH COMPETITION FOR US, BUT I GOT ON THE TAIL OF E AND PUT BURSTS INTO THE COCKPIT AND ENGINE," REAVIS SAID. "HE UNGED DOWN OUT OF CONTROL."

CAPT.JAMES MCCORMICK OF CANTON, N.Y., WHO HAS TWO JERRIES TO CREDIT, SAID, "THEY ARE NO FOOLS. THEY HAVE BEEN OUT OF OOL A LONG TIME."

ED OSPEN NOV 28 1944

PARIS, NOV. 27-(AP)-WHILE THE PARIS COLLABORATION COURT REMAINED SHUT DOWN DURING AN EXPANSION OF JUDICIAL MACHINERY, THE PURGE ROLLED AHEAD TODAY.

THE PARIS BAR FORMALLY STRUCK THE NAME OF FUGITIVE PIERRE LAVAL FROM ITS ROLLS. NOV 28 1944

THE FIRING SQUAD PREPARED FOR ITS SECOND AND THIRD VICTIMS--TWO YOUNG HOODLUM MEMBERS OF THE VICHY MILITIA INVOLVED IN THE MURDER LAST JULY FOR FORMER MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR GEORGES MANDEL. LIKE COLLABORATIONIST EDITOR GEORGES SUAREZ, THEY WILL MEET THEIR DEATHS AT DAWN AT SUBURBAN FORT MONT ROUGE.

UNDERGROUND DETECTIVE WORK BY RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION MEMBERS DURING THE OCCUPATION HAS RESULTED IN THE ARREST OF 229 INDIVIDUALS

INVOLVED IN ~~XXNX~~ 456 CASES OF ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS, INVOLVING $160,000,000 WORTH OF BUSINESS AND $40,000,000 ~~ZNXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ IN ILLICIT PROFITS, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY. FIFTY-THREE BUSINESS FIRMS HAVE BEEN CLOSED.

THE DEFENDANTS INCLUDE TWO BROTHERS ACCUSED OF SELLING THE GERMANS $2,000,000 WORTH OF CAMOUFLAGE NETTING, A MAN ACCUSED OF MAKING A PROFIT OF $5,000,000 BY SELLING TEXTILES TO THE ~~XXXX~~ TODT LABOR ORGANIZATION AND ANOTHER MAN ACCUSED OF MAKING $1,000,000 AS A PURCHASING AGENTS FOR THE GERMANS. PW/2130/MP-525PEW

MOSCOW, NOV 27-(AP)-FRENCH CIRCLES IN MOSCOW SAID TODAY THEY EXPECTED GEN.DE GAULLE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

BZ617AEW

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 27-(AP)-SWEDISH PASSENGER SHIPS OPERATING BETWEEN STOCKHOLM AND SCOTLAND AGAIN ARE BEING ESCORTED BY THE SWEDISH NAVY AS THE RESULT OF THE SINKING OF THE UNESCORTED STEAMER HANSA FRIDAY WITH THE LOSS OF NEARLY 100 LIVES.

NAVAAL AUTHORITIES SAID THAT HENCEFORTH PASSENGER SHIPS WILL OPERATE ONLY IN THE DAYTIME.

STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPERS QUOTED TESTIMONY THAT THE HANSA HAD BEEN SWEPT BY A SEARCHLIGHT AND SPECULATED ON THE POSSIBILITY IT HAD BEEN TORPEDOED BY GERMANS OR RUSSIANS.

GH851AEW

DD BERN ~~XX~~ WALDSCHUT

THE DISPATCH SAID THE ALLIED AIRBORNE FORCES WERE BEING FOUGHT TROOPS OF THE GERMAN VOLKSSTURM (CIVILIAN ARMY).

(THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION).

ED80APTW

NOV 28 1944

George

BY [redacted] BRIA

NOT USED

ROME, NOV. 27-(AP)-ELEANOR PACKARD, UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDE WHO VISITED BELGRADE WITH THE FIRST PARTY OF AMERICAN, ~~XX~~ BRITISH AND CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS TO SEE THE ~~XXX~~ CITY SINCE ITS LIBERATION FROM THE GERMANS, RETURNED TO ROME YESTERDAY, OUSTED, SHE SAID, BY YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES BECAUSE OF CENSORSHIP DIFFICULTIES.

REYNOLDS PACKARD, ROME BUREAU CHIEF FOR UNITED PRESS, DECLINE TO DISCUSS THE REASONS FOR THE OUSTER WITHOUT AUTHORITY FROM HIS HOME OFFICE. CBS CORRESPONDENT FARNSWORTH FOWLE AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE CORRESPONDENT RITA HUME, WHO ALSO MADE THE TRIP, SAID, HOWEVER, THAT MRS. PACKARD WAS TOLD TO TAKE THE FIRST PLANE OUT OF BELGRADE BECAUSE OF EVASION OF CENSORSHIP.

MISS HUME QUOTED MRS. PACKARD AS SAYING SHE SENT CARBON COPIES OF STORIES WHICH HAD NOT BEEN PASSED BY THE YUGOSLAV CENSOR TO ROME

WITH A ~~BRX~~ BRITISH CORRESPONDENT IN ORDER TO INFORM HER OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP DIFFICULTIES AND THAT THESE STORIES WERE FILED FROM ITALY. THE YUGOSLAV CENSOR, INFORMED THAT THEY HAD BEEN PRINTED, OUSTED MRS. PACKARD, MISS HUME SAID.

I ALSO MADE THE TRIP TO BELGRADE, LEAVING THE CAPITAL WITH A BRITISH CORRESPONDENT SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THE OTHER CORRESPONDENTS, BECAUSE OF CENSORSHIP DIFFICULTIES AND SLOW COMMUNICATIONS. THE ONLY WAY OF GETTING COPY OUT OF BELGRADE WAS BY COURIER PLANES WHICH DEPENDED ON THE WEATHER. THE FIRST BATCH OF ~~XXX~~ COPY TO LEAVE BELGRADE CAME ON THE SAME PLANE THAT I TOOK TO RETURN TO ITALY. THIS WAS FIVE DAYS AFTER WE ARRIVED IN BELGRADE

~~XXXXXX~~ I FILED MY STORIES FROM ITALY. THESE INCLUDED A STORY ON YUGOSLAV CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS WHICH THE YUGOSLAV CENSORS HAD KILLED IN BELGRADE. THEY WANTED ME TO QUOTE THE COMPLET REGULATIONS OF MILITARY CENSORSHIP, INCLUDING THE BAN ON~~E~~ WRITING ANYTHING ABOUT "MILITARY SECRETS." THE STORY I FILED FROM ITALY WAS CONFINED TO WHAT I CONSIDERED THE NEWSWORTHY POINTS OF THE BAN ON DISPATCHES ~~B~~ BELITTLING THE "ACHIEVEMENTS" OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE.

I FOUND YUGOSLAV CENSORSHIP INEXPERIENCED, SLOW AND JUMPY~~X~~ IN ONE STORY I WROTE IN BELGRADE, THE YUGOSLAV CENSOR KILLED A SECTION IN WHICH I SA~~I~~ SIXTEEN WOMEN APPROACHED ME AND TWO COLLEAGUES IN THE STREET AND TOLD US THEY WERE UNABLE TO FIND ANYONE WHO WOULD TELL THEM HOW THEY COULD VISIT RELATIVES WHO HAD BEEN IMPRISONED SINCE THE CAPITAL HAD BEEN LIBERATED.

ALL COPY SUBMITTED TO THE YUGOSLAV CENSOR HAD TO BE TRANSLATED BY HIS TAFF BEFORE IT WAS PASSED UPON. THIS CAUSED DELAYS OF TWO AND EVEN THREE DAYS. THE YUGOSLAVS APPEARED TO BE UNPREPARED TO HANDLE THE COPY OF ~~X~~ WHOLE PARTY OF CORRESPONDENTS WHICH DESCENDED ON THEM. APPARENTLY NO DETAILED ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE TO RECEIVE US, ALTHOUGH WE HAD TO BE APPROVED BEFORE LEAVING ITALY.

RC/BRIAS 5TH 1730/MP-520PEW

NOV 28 1944
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NOV 28 1944

NEW YORK, NOV. 27-(AP)-ELEANOR PACKARD, UNITED
PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, HAS BEEN EXPELLED FROM BELGRADE ON THE
ROUND SHE HAD VIOLATED YUGOSLAV CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS, THE
NITED PRESS SAID YESTERDAY.

MRS. PACKARD, WHO WITH HER HUSBAND, REYNOLDS PACKARD, HAS
EEN COVERING THE EUROPEAN BATTLE GROUNDS, WAS QUOTED FROM ROME
S SAYING THAT YUGOSLAV PRESS AUTHORITIES DID NOT LIKE A
ISPATCH COMMENTING UPON THE MANY PICTURES OF MARSHAL STALIN
ID MARSHAL TITO IN BELGRADE SHOP WINDOWS AND THE DEARTH OF
ICTURES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

THE UNITED PRESS SAID THAT SHE WAS FLOWN TO ROME AFTER
RAVELING TO THE YUGOSLAV CAPITAL A WEEK AGO WITH AMERICAN AND
. SHE WAS QUOTED FURTHER AS SAYING THAT
LTHOUGH HER DISPATCHES HAD BEEN PASSED BY ALLIED CENSORS,
EVIEWING THEM FOR MILITARY SECURITY REASONS, THEY HAD NOT
EEN PASSED BY YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES WHO OPERATED UNDER CENSORSHIP
EGULATIONS WHICH WERE "PROBABLY AMONG THE STRICTEST EVER IMPOSED."

THE NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED PRESS SAID IT HAD
O COMMENT NOW.

NOV 28 1944

E,NOV.27 (AP)—LIGHTNINGS O HE U.S.15TH A. ORCE AT CKING COM
CATIONSIN HUNGARY YESTERDAY CAUGHT A FLIGHT OF GERMAN PLANESPREPARING
LAND AT SEREGELYES AIR FIELD,35 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST AND DEST
NINE OF THEM.

LIGHTNING PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES WERE CAPT. WILLIAM K.
TEA OF HASTINGS,MINN.; LT. VICTOR ZUZECK,1755 BROOKLYN AVE.,NEW YORK.;
LT. MARVEL M.TAYLOR,JR.,1425 72ND AVE.,OAKLAND,CALIF.; LT. STANLEY W.

WALTERS,ROUTE ONE,LAWRENCEVILLE,ILL.;LT. RENE A. THERRIAULT,70 CHARLES S
SPRINGFIELD,MASS.; LT. ARTHUR E.MOENKHAUS OF URBANA,ILL.;LT. CHARLES
HUGHES,EMMETTSBURG,IOWA;LT. DONALD C.UTERMAHLEN,UNIONBRIDGE,MD.,AND LT.
JOHN F.MCGOWAN,5311 LYDIA AVE.,KANSAS CITY.

NOV 28 1944

APRA0154AM1135AM

ANKARA, TURKEY, NOV 27-(AP)-WITH $135,000,000 FIGURATIVELY JINGLING
IN THEIR POCKETS TWO TURKISH PURCHASING COMMISSIONS ARE HEADED TOWARD
THE UNITED STATES TODAY HOPING TO BUY MORE AMERICAN GOODS THAN TURKEY
VER BEFORE BOUGHT THERE AT ONE TIME.

ONE COMMISSION IS LOOKING FOR RAILROAD EQUIPMENT. THE OTHER
EPRESENTS THREE BANKS THAT RUN TURKEY'S STATE MONOPOLIZED INDUSTRIES.
OLLAR CREDITS THEY POSSESS WERE BUILT UP DURING THE WAR BY AMERICAN
URCHASES OF TURKISH CHROME, TOBACCO, DRIED FRUITS, NUTS AND COTTON,
AINLY TO KEEP THE GERMANS FROM GETTING THE PRODUCTS.

TURKEY, ONE OF THE FIRST NATIONS TO OPEN UP NORMAL TRADE IN THE
AKE OF THE RECEDING WAR FRONTS, WANTS TO GET IN EARLY ON REPORTED
MERICAN SURPLUSES OF READY MANUFACTURED INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND
AILROAD EQUIPMENT.

KK423AEW

ADD SUPERFORTRESS BASE, SAIPAN -(HAVG LAND) XX ATTACK

NOV 28 1944

IN TODAY'S ATTACK COLONEL SWEENEY RODE IN A PLANE COMMANDED BY
MAJ.ROBERT SEWELL JR., OF JENKINTOWN, PA., WITH THIS CREW:
LT.EDWARD P.DONNELL, 1525 SIXTH AVE., WEST, SEATTLE, WASH.;
SECOND LTS.RAYMOND F.STETTNER, 639 SHERMAN AVE., ELGIN, ILL.,
BERNIE R.FORBES, ELYRIA, O.; SGTS.WILLIAM H.FIELDING, 59
CLINTON ST., BLOOMFIELD, N.J., C.B.ROBINSON, CENTRAL

CITY, IOWA, HENRY M.ALLEN, 502 SOUTH DENVER ST., BLOOMINGTON,
ILL.; AND CORPS. HOWARD BARBEE, 110 ARLINGTON AVE., LAWTON,
OKLA., CLINTON ROGERS, 62 FORBES LANE, VENTURA, CALIF., AND
OBERT J.KEELER, 1703 EAST NINE MILE, FERNDALE, MICH.

IT WAS THE FIRST TRIP OVER TOKYO FOR THE CREW. DONNELLY CALLED IT A LONG TIRESOME TRIP, DISAPPOINTING BECAUSE THE OVERCAST PREVENTED THE HOPED-FOR GLIMPSE OF TOKYO.

MM529PPW

NOV 28 1944

ADD SUPERFORTRESS BASE SAIPAN - (AP) XX 1942

THE FIRST FORMATION ENCOUNTERED LIGHT FLAK AND FEEBLE FIGHTER INTERCEPTION, BUT LATER PLANES BRAVED HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, AND ELUDED UP TO 100 FIGHTERS, SOME OF THEM QUITE AGGRESSIVE.

SUBSEQUENTLY HE WAS IN THE OPERATIONS DIVISION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF IN WASHINGTON UNTIL LAST FEBRUARY, WHEN HE JOINED HANSELL'S ORGANIZATION.

HE ATTENDED THE WESTERN COLLEGE, WASHINGTON,D.C., FOR TWO YEARS, AND GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1930. HE WAS AN INFANTRY OFFICER UNTIL 1934, WHEN HE TOOK UP FLYING AT RANDOLPH FIELD AND KELLY FIELD, SAN ANTONIO,TEXAS.

HE HAS TWO CHILDREN, AGED SEVEN AND FOUR.

(EDS: AT START OF FOURTH GRAPH MAKE READ "TWO TOKYO RAIDS WITHIN FOUR DAYS" IN PLACE OF "THREE DAYS").

NOV 28 1944

HW142APW

IRST LEAD B29S (ADD)
Y VERN HAUGLAND

SUPERFORTRESS BASE,SAIPAN,MARIANAS ISLANDS,NOV.27-(AP)-A SIZEABLE FORCE OF B29S BOMBED THE TOKYO INDUSTRIAL AREA FOR THE ECOND TIME IN FOUR DAYS TODAY WHILE CHINA-BASED SUPERFORTS HAMMERED T STRATEGIC TARGETS IN BANGKOK, CAPITAL OF THAILAND.

INDIA

(TOKYO RADIO REPORTED 40 SUPERFORTS PARTICIPATED IN EACH RAID, HE FIRST COORDINATED-ACTION OF THE 20TH AND 21ST BOMBER COMMANDS AND THEIR MIGHTY AIR FLEETS.

(JAPANESE BROADCASTS SAID CLOUDS FORCED BOMBARDIERS TO RELEASE THEIR XPLOSIVE CARGOES BLINDLY, AND INSISTED LITTLE DAMAGE WAS DONE. OPAGANDISTS CLAIMED ONE B29 WAS SHOT DOWN OVER BANGKOK, BUT MADE SUCH CLAIM ABOUT THE TOKYO THE TOKYO RAIDERS.

(AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY TOKYO RADIO AND RECORDED BY E FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THE BIG BOMBERS RANGED OVER KYO AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS OF CENTRAL HONSHU ISLAND FOR MORE AN AN HOUR AND A HALF. THE B29S, FLYING AT AN EXTREMELY HIGH TITUDE, BURST OUT OF A DRIZZLY OVERCAST AT 1 P.M. TOKYO TIME, OADCASTERS SAID, "BUT THERE WAS NO DAMAGE INFLICTED ON OUR IPORTANT FACILITIES.")

NOV 28 1944

(A DOMEI BROADCAST FROM TOKYO, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID 16 CHINA-BASED U.S. LIBERATORS ESCORTED BY SEVERAL FIGHTERS BOMBED HANOI, CAPITAL OF JAPANESE-OCCUPIED INDO-CHINA LATE TODAY. THE BROADCAST SAID THE ATTACK WAS AIMED AT THE SUBURBS AND "NONE OF THE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL OR MILITARY TARGETS WERE HIT.")

IN AN AMAZING XXX PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

KA1142AEW

TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND, SAIPAN, NOV.24-(DELAYED) (VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-UNABLE TO REACH TOKYO IN YESTERDAY'S INITIAL B-29 RAID, CAPT. DALE W. PETERSON OF PORTLAND, ORE., AND HIS CREW WENT SHIP-HUNTING.

PETERSON, COMMANDER OF ONE OF THE BIG PLANES, RAN INTO HEAVY CLOUD COVER, WHICH PREVENTED HIS SUPERFORT FROM HITTING THE JAPANESE CAPITAL.

IN SURUGA BAY, 60 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO, THE PLANE'S CREW

DUND FOUR OR FIVE MEDIUM-SIZED FREIGHTERS, "LIKE OUR VICTORY
HIPS," ANCHORED AND TWO MORE ENTERING THE BAY.

BOMBARDIER SECOND LT. JOSEPH R. ZEDCK OF READING, PENN.,
2412 CUMBERLAND AVE.) SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON ONE SHIP, SETTING
F AFIRE, IN AN UNUSUAL DISPLAY OF PRECISION BOMBING FROM AN EXTREMELY
GH ALTITUDE. HE DROPPED ANOTHER SO CLOSE TO THE LARGEST SHIP
AT IT WAS COVERED WITH WATER AND PROBABLY DAMAGED.

NAVIGATOR SECOND LT. FRANK L. ZYLLA OF ST.CLOUD, MINN. (731
ELFTH AVE., SOUTH) AND FLIGHT ENGINEER SECOND LT. DONALD B.
EXANDER OF SALEM, MD., SAID THE SHIPS OFFERED NO ANTIAIRCRAFT
RE.

THEY SAID THAT CREWMEN ABOARD THE SHIPS PROBABLY NEVER
W THE HIGH-FLYING BOMBER.

NOV 28 1944

XZ347ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

AT A B-29 BASE, SAIPAN,NOV.24-(AP)-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY
RADIO)-THE OXYGEN SUPPLY MAY HAVE FAILED, AND THE CREW MEMBERS
OF THE FIRST B-29 LOST IN COMBAT OVER TOKYO MAY HAVE BEEN UNCONSCIOUS
WHEN A JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE SHEARED OFF THE TAIL OF THE SUPERFORT-
RESS, CAUSING THE GIANT BOMBER TO SPIN INTO THE OCEAN EAST OF JAPAN.

THAT WAS THE THEORY ADVANCED BY AIRMEN RETURNING FROM TODAY'S
IRST SUPERFORT ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE CAPITAL. THEY SAID THEY
ELIEVED THE PLANE TOOK ALL 11 CREW MEMBERS TO A TRAGIC DEATH.

(TWO B-29S WERE LOST IN THAT ASSAULT, ONLY ONE OF THEM IN COMBAT.
HE CREW OF THE SECOND PLANE WAS RESCUED SATURDAY, AFTER MAKING A
ORCED LANDING AT SEA ON THE RETURN TO BASE.)

THE BEST QUALIFIED WITNESS WAS LT.COL.ROBERT "PAPPY" HAYNES
HERMOSA BEACH,CALIF. HE IS A VETERAN OF MORE THAN 70 COMBAT
IGHTS IN AFRICA AND EUROPE AND LED THE FORMATION FROM WHICH THE
ANE WAS LOST.

NOV 28 1944

A JAPANESE TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTER OF A NEW DESIGN, HE SAID, RIDDLED
E HAPLESS B-29 WITH BULLETS. HORRIFIED WATCHERS FROM OTHER
PERFORTS SAW THAT THE BOMBER FAILED TO RETURN A SINGLE SHOT. THAT
WHY THEY BELIEVE THE OXYGEN SUPPLY MAY HAVE FAILED.

AS THE JAPANESE FIGHTER TURNED AWAY, ANOTHER CAME IN. IT WAS
ING TORN TO SHREDS BY CROSSFIRE FROM OTHER B-29S. IT EXPLODED AS
HIT THE TAIL OF THE BIG BOMBER.

HAYNES ROSE FROM HIS SEAT AND WATCHED THROUGH THE NOSE OF HIS
OBER AS THE HELPLESS SUPERFORT STREAKED DOWNWARD, SPIRALED, THEN
VELED OFF AT 20,000 FEET. IT SPIRALED AGAIN AND SPLASHED INTO
SEA, SINKING IMMEDIATELY.

NONE OF THE CREW WAS SEEN TO PARACHUTE.

FJ358ACW

ADD MACARTHURS HQ -(SCHEDLER) KXBRANDS

IT WOULD GIVE A TIP-OFF TO THE ENEMY IF THE NUMBER OF CIGARETS
SMOKED SINCE D DAY WERE MADE PUBLIC, BUT IT RUNS INTO MILLIONS.

SO IF YOUR FAVORITE BRAND IS MISSING FROM DEALERS' SHELVES, YOU
HAVE THIS COMFORT:

SOME RAIN-SOAKED, WEARY SOLDIER MAY BE HUDDLING IN A FOXHOLE
WITH YOUR PACKAGE.

NOV 28 1944

FJ552ACW

WITH THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION, LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,NOV.10-(DELAYED)
-(AP)-FOR THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS FIRST LT.ERNEST O.ANDERSON
CAMPED SMACK IN THE MIDDLE OF A JAPANESE BIVOUAC.

IT WAS DURING THE HOTTEST FIGHTING ON LEYTE'S PINAMOPOAN RIDGE.

30.24 — 20741

ANDERSON, TRYING TO REACH HIS BATTALION, WAS CUT OFF BY THE JAPANESE. HE WAS SHOT IN ONE FOOT, BUT MANAGED TO ROLL INTO HEAVY GRASS. THERE HE STAYED FOR THREE DAYS, WITHIN 15 FEET OF THE NEAREST JAPANESE FOXHOLE, UNTIL HE FINALLY ESCAPED JUST BEFORE A SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN ATTACK WAS OPENED ON THE POSITION.

DURING THE THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS ANDERSON SAW MANY JAPANESE FALL AS THE AMERICANS MADE REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO TAKE THE POSITION, SAW AN AMERICAN COMRADE WHO WAS WOUNDED TAKEN CAPTIVE BY THE ENEMY, AND LOOKED ON AS AN ENEMY OFFICER SHOT ONE OF HIS OWN MEN, APPARENTLY FOR SOME INFRACTION OF DISCIPLINE.

"I NEVER SAW SUCH A STRONGLY HELD PLACE," HE SAID, "AND ME, RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF IT. SOME OF THEM DAMNED NEAR STEPPED ON ME A FEW TIMES."

NOV 28 1944

FJ557ACW

BY RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ 110

A U.S.AIRBASE, LEYTE, NOV.26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FIRST LT. CHETHAM GUPTON OF DURHAM,N.C., (1413 JAMES ST.) BECAME AN ACE TODAY, IN FULL VIEW OF MOST OF HIS FLYING MATES.

HE BAGGED VICTIM NO.5 IN A BRIEF ENCOUNTER WITH ATTACKING JAPANESE DIRECTLY OVER TACLOBAN.

THE JAPANESE FIGHTER BURST INTO FLAMES AND TRAILED PLUMES OF SMOKE AND FIRE ACROSS THE SKY, WITH THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF EYES WATCHING.

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UNTIL NOW GUPTON HAS BEEN STRICTLY A TWO-PLANE OR NOTHING PILOT. HE GOT HIS FIRST PAIR IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ABOVE TACLOBAN NOV. 4. THE FLIER BAGGED ANOTHER PAIR NOV.16 SEVERAL MILES SOUTH OF THE PROVISIONAL PHILIPPINE CAPITAL.

OTHER LIGHTNING FIGHTER PILOTS WHO SCORED TODAY WERE:

FIRST LT.CECIL G.ARCHER OF AKRON,OHIO (874 LOVERS LANE) AND 2ND LT.OLIVER ATCHINSON, SOUTH BIRMINGHAM,ALA., (912 81ST ST.) IT WAS THE FIRST KILL FOR BOTH.

DV1002PCW

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION ON THE PINAMAPOAN FRONT, PHILIPPINES (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE BAG OF TRICKS IS BOTTOMLESS, AVOW PVT.HARRY FENDER, EVANSTON,ILL., AND PVT.STEPHEN J.YEAGER, STAMFORD,CONN.

1944

DURING AN ADVANCE UP THE PINAMAPOAN RIDGE THEIR UNIT STRODE BY A CLUSTER OF JAPANESE DEAD. BESIDE THE ROAD LAY A STILL FORM UNDER AN AMERICAN BLANKET.

EVERYONE ASSUMED IT WAS AN AMERICAN DEAD. SOMEBODY GOT CURIOUS AND PEEPED. A NIPPONESE WAS PLAYING 'POSSUM WITH TWO GRENADES IN READINESS, BUT A TOMMY GUN FINISHED HIM OFF.

WHERE HE GOT THE BLANKET NOBODY KNOWS. BUT HIS MASQUERADE WAS SO GOOD ONE WHOLE BATTALION HAD WALKED PAST HIM.

DV1030PCW

ADD PEARL HARBOR KILLER

NOV 28 1944

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL STRIKE AT LUZON TO DATE WAS THE SEPT. 20-21 ASSAULT WHICH SANK 40 SHIPS, PROBABLY SENT 11 OTHERS TO THE BOTTOM AND DAMAGED 35. TWENTY-TWO WERE SUNK AND 43 DAMAGED IN A QUICK FOLLOW-UP TWO DAYS LATER.

RESCUE OF THE B-29 CREW WAS EFFECTED BY A DESTROYER ON SATURDAY AFTER THE AIRMEN HAD DRIFTED ALMOST 24 HOURS IN TWO LIFE RAFTS.

THE PLANE'S SKIPPER, CAPT.GUICE TUDOR OF BECKLEY,W.VA., SAID TWO OF HIS ENGINES QUIT ON THE RETURN TRIP AND HE CAME DOWN FROM 8,000 FEET ON INSTRUMENTS IN PITCH DARK. A SWELL BROKE OFF THE PLANE'S NOSE IN THE LANDING. ALL REACHED LIFE RAFTS EVENTUALLY

AND NONE WAS INJURED SERIOUSLY.

ANOTHER SUPERFORTRESS MANAGED TO GET BACK ON TWO ENGINES. THE CREW THREW OUT ALMOST EVERYTHING REMOVABLE TO LIGHTEN THE PLANE, AND IT MADE THE 1,500-MILE FLIGHT MIRACULOUSLY.

THE ONE SUPERFORTRESS LOST FROM AN ATTACKING FORCE WHICH TOKYO CLAIMED NUMBERED 70 PLANES WENT DOWN OFF JAPAN AFTER AN EXPLODING ENEMY FIGHTER TORE OFF ITS TAIL.

HW1245APW NM

NOV 28 1944

BY LEIF ERICKSON

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, NOV.27-(AP)-THE VALIANT BUT FUTILE FIGHT TO SAVE THE USS PRINCETON AFTER SHE WAS SET AFIRE BY A JAPANESE BOMB WAS RELATED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY BY CAPT.WILLIAM H.BURACKER, SKIPPER OF THE LIGHT CARRIER WHICH CRAMMED A BRILLIANT ACTION RECORD INTO HER SHORT LIFE OF 21 MONTHS.

THE PRINCETON WAS HIT AT 9:30 A.M. OCT.24 ABOUT 150 MILES EAST OF MANILA BY A BOMB DROPPED BY A JAPANESE PLANE MAKING A SNEAK ATTACK OUT OF A SQUALL CLOUD. NEARLY EIGHT AND A HALF HOURS LATER, CRIPPLED BY BLASTS OF HER OWN TORPEDOES AND A MAGAZINE EXPLOSION, THE PRINCETON WAS SUNK BY TORPEDOES FIRED BY AMERICAN DESTROYERS THAT HAD BEEN TRYING TO SAVE HER.

CAPTAIN BURBACKER, WHOSE WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS LIVE AT (94 CHURCH ST.) WINCHESTER,MASS., SAID THAT AT FIRST HE DIDN'T BELIEVE THE DAMAGE WAS SERIOUS, BUT THAT HALF AN HOUR AFTER THE BOMB HIT TORPEDOES STARTED EXPLODING IN THE PRINCETON'S HANGAR. THE FIRE BUILT UP QUICKLY AMONG THE GAS-LOADED PLANES.

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BY 10:30 A.M. ENGINE ROOM SPACES HAD TO BE SECURED BECAUSE SMOKE WAS TOO THICK FOR ENGINEERING PERSONNEL TO STAY BELOW. WITH THIS THE PRINCETON LOST ALL WATER PRESSURE FOR FIGHTING THE FIRE WITH HER OWN HOSE LINES.

THE CRUISER, BIRMINGHAM, AND THE DESTROYER MORRISON CAME ALONGSIDE WITH THEIR HOSE LINES, THE FIRE WAS DRIVEN DOWN AND CONFINED ON AN AFTER SECTION OF THE HANGAR DECK, BURBACKER SAID.

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"WE HAD THE FIRE ALMOST OUT AND I WAS SURE I WAS GOING TO BRING THE SHIP HOME," BURBACKER SAID. THEN ABOUT 1:30 P.M. CAME A WARNING THAT ENEMY PLANES WERE APPROACHING AND JAPANESE SUBMARINE HAD BEEN DETECTED. THE BIRMINGHAM AND THE MORRISON HAD TO CAST LOOSE SO THEY WOULDN'T BE CAUGHT DEAD IN THE WATER BY AN AIR ATTACK.

THIS AIR ATTACK DOOMED THE PRINCETON, ALTHOUGH NONE OF THE PLANES GOT THROUGH TO THE CARRIER. THE FIRE BUILT UP AGAIN.

WHEN THE AIR ALERT WAS OVER, BURBACKER AGAIN ASKED THE BIRMINGMAM AND THE MORRISON TO RETURN ALONGSIDE WITH THEIR HOSE LINES. HE STILL WAS CERTAIN HE COULD SAVE HIS SHIP.

BUT AS THE BIRMINGHAM CLOSED ON THE PRINCETON, AN AUXILIARY BOMB MAGAZINE AFT ON THE MAIN DECK BLEW UP.

"IT WAS A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION, THE MOST VIOLENT OF THE DAY," BURACKER SAID. "IT WAS JUST AS SURPRISING AS IT WAS TERRIFYING.

BURACKER (CQT) GAVE ORDERS TO ABANDON SHIP AND PROCEEDED TO THE CRUISER RENO AND AT 5:50 P.M. THE TASK GROUP COMMANDER ORDERED THE PRINCETON SUNK.

WITH BURACKER AMIDSHIPS WHEN THE MAGAZINE WENT UP WAS CAPT.JOHN HOSKINS, BETHESDA, MD., WHO SOON WAS TO RELIEVE BURACKER AS THE PRINCETON'S SKIPPER. AND CMDR.ROLAND O.SALA, 1907 FIFTH AVE., ROCK ISLAND ILL., THE SHIP'S MEDICAL OFFICER.

BURACKER HEARD A CALL, "STAND BY FOR CAPTAIN HOSKINS. HE'S BADLY HURT."

BURACKER TURNED AND SAW HOSKIN'S RIGHT LEG "WAS HANGING BY A THREAD." HE YELLED FOR THE DOCTOR. COMMANDER SALA, HURT HIMSELF, HAD REACHED THE FORECASTLE WITHOUT KNOWING HOW HE GOT THERE. WHEN HE REACHED HOSKINS, THE CAPTAIN HIMSELF HAD FOUND A LINE AND TIGHTENED A TOURNIQUET AROUND HIS LEG.

WITH A SHEATH KNIFE, DR.SALA FINISHED A ROUGH AMPUTATION OF HOSKIN'S LEG AND GAVE HIM SULFA AND MORPHONE.

AMAZINGLY, WHEN CAPTAIN BURACHER AT 4:40 P.M. GAVE THEORDER TO ABANDON SHIP, CAPTAIN HOSKINS WAS THE ONLY STRETCHER CASE WHO HAD TO BE LOWERED OVER THE SIDE. MANY HAD BEEN HURT, BUT NOT MANY SERIOUSLY. TEN OFFICERS AND 98 MEN WERE LOST.

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BURACKER SAID HE LATER SAW CAPTAIN HOSKINS IN A NAVY HOSPITAL, AND SAID HE WAS MAKING A FINE RECOVERY.

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BY COINCIDENCE THE VESSEL HAD TWO SKIPPERS AT THE TIME SHE WAS SUNK. CAPT. JOHN M. HOSKINS, 46, WAS ABOARD TO TAKE OVER COMMAND OF THE SHIP, BUT HAD NOT YET DONE SO WHEN THE CARRIER MADE HER LAST FIGHT. CAPT. HOSKINS LOST HIS RIGHT FOOT IN THE BATTLE AND IS NOW IN THE PHILADELPHIA NAVAL HOSPITAL.

THE NAVY IN WASHINGTON SAID THAT CAPT. BURACKER WAS THE SHIP'S COMMANDER DURING THE BATTLE.

MN1033APEW NM

HEADQUARTERS,ALASKAN DEPARTMENT,NOV.27-(AP)-HARDENED ARMY AND CIVILIAN MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS, WHO REACHED THE POINT WHERE A C-47 AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANE CRASHED NEAR THE TOP OF AN UNNAMED 12,160-FOOT MOUNTAIN PEAK TWO MONTHS AGO, FOUND NO TRACES OF THE BODIES OF 19 PERSONS ABOARD, AND SAID THEY WERE UNDOUBTEDLY BURIED DEEP IN THE SNOW.

THE BIG SHIP HAD BROKEN APART AND ROLLED AND TUMBLED APPROXIMATELY 1,500 FEET DOWN THE PRECIPITOUS ICY SLOPES, ARMY OFFICERS DISCLOSED TODAY. MOST OF THOSE ABOARD WERE SERVICEMEN ON THEIR WAY TO THE STATES.

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WORK OF THE 44-MAN EXPEDITION IN CLIMBING THE MOUNTAIN UNDER MID-WINTER CONDITIONS COMPARED WITH SOME OF THE MOST HAZARDOUS MOUNTAIN CLIMBING ATTEMPTS IN ALASKA HISTORY, LEADERS SAID.

DV1032PCW

BUENOS AIRES, NOV. 27-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A DECREE TODAY FORBIDDING THE OPENING OF NEW RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS WITHOUT STATE AUTHORIZATION.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE MOVE WAS DESIGNED TO SAFEGUARD THE INTERESTS OF CURRENTLY OPERATING RETAILERS, THEIR EMPLOYES AND THEIR CUSTOMERS, AS WELL AS TO ASSURE "RATIONAL DEVELOPMENT" OF THE RETAIL BUSINESS. CHAIN STORES ALSO WERE FORBIDDEN TO EXTEND THEIR SYSTEMS WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION.

WE1159PEW

OTTAWA--FIRST ADD 2ND NIGHT LEAD CANADIAN (TOP AYE)

X X X [redacted]." HUMAN (MONTGOMERY)

AFTER A WEEK-END OF DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST CONSCRIPTION STAGED IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC WHERE THE FRENCH-SPEAKING POPULATION HAS AN HISTORIC TRADITION OF OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION FOR FIGHTING ABROAD, AND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, WHERE 25,000 HOME SERVICE DRAFTEES ARE STATIONED, THE DOMINION WAS RELATIVELY QUIET TODAY.

IT IS FROM AMONG THESE HOME SERVICE DRAFTEES THAT THE GOVERNMENT

IN ITS NEW POLICY IS TO DISPATCH AN INITIAL 16,000 INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS TO BOLSTER CANADA'S LINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

KING REVIEWED THE ENTIRE COURSE OF THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR FIVE YEARS AGO. HE SAID THAT AT FIRST ALL PARTIES WERE AGREED THERE SHOULD BE NO CONSCRIPTION FOR SERVICE ABROAD; THAT CONDITIONS CHANGED WITH THE FALL OF FRANCE; THAT THE GOVERNMENT WON THE RIGHT TO INVOKE CONSCRIPTION FOR SERVICE ABROAD IF NECESSARY IN THE PLEBISCITE OF 1942; AND THAT IN THE PAST FEW DAYS SWIFT-MOVING EVENTS HAD MADE IT NECESSARY AND ADVISABLE TO ADOPT ITS "LIBERAL MEASURE OF CONSCRIPTION."

THE PLEBISCITE, THE PRIME MINISTER STRESSED, WAS NOT A "MANDATE" TO INVOKE CONSCRIPTION. THE QUESTION UPON WHICH THE PEOPLE VOTED WAS WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE FREED FROM "ANY PAST COMMITMENTS RESTRICTING THE METHODS OF RAISING MEN FOR MILITARY SERVICE." THE VOTE WAS NEARLY 3,000,000 "YES," APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 "NO," THE OUTCOME SHARPLY DIVIDED ALONG RACIAL LINES.

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QUEBEC, WHICH VOTED MORE THAN 70 PER CENT "NO" -- INCLUDING A LARGE "YES" VOTE IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING SECTIONS OF MONTREAL-- HAS ALWAYS MAINTAINED THAT IT HAS NEVER RELEASED THE GOVERNMENT FROM ITS EARLY COMMITMENTS AGAINST CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS.

KING DECLARED THAT AS A RESULT OF THE "ORGANIZED" UNREST CREATED OVER THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE, A "VERY SERIOUS CONDITION" HAD ARISEN, AND HE ADDED THAT THE "METHODS" OF THE UNREST FOMENTERS WOULD BE "EXPOSED" LATER.

THE PRIME MINISTER DECLARED THAT A GENERAL ELECTION AT THIS STAGE OF THE WAR ON A CONSCRIPTION ISSUE, WOULD BE A GREAT AND "CRUEL" BLOW TO CANADIAN UNITY, AND THAT HE WOULD SEEK TO AVOID IT, BUT HE ALSO DECLARED THAT IF HIS RESIGNATION WERE FORCED BY A LACK OF CONFIDENCE, DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT AND THE NECESSARY ELECTIONS WOULD FOLLOW.

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MAJ.C.J.POWER, SPEAKING ON HIS RESIGNATION AS AIR MINISTER IN PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW POLICY OF CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS DUTY, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT ALTHOUGH GENERAL EISENHOWER'S STRATEGY REQUIRED REPLACEMENT OF CASUALTIES WITHIN 24 HOURS, "NEITHER ULTIMATE VICTORY NOR NATIONAL HONOR REQUIRE THAT CANADIAN TROOPS SHOULD BE IN ACTION EVERY HOUR OR EVERY DAY."

HE ASSERTED THAT THE NEW POLICY "MIGHT VERY EASILY MAKE FOR MORE" CASUALTIES BECAUSE "NO COMMANDER WILL TAKE HIS EXPERIENCED MEN OUT OF THE UNIT AND UNDERTAKE AN ENGAGEMENT WITH ONLY THE NEWLY-ARRIVED, HOWEVER WELL TRAINED THEY MAY BE."

POWER SPOKE AFTER KING HAD ANNOUNCED ACCEPTANCE OF HIS RESIGNATION.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF KING'S THREE-HOUR SPEECH, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE AND THE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION PARTIES ADVOCATED TOTAL CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE.

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GORDON GRAYDON, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE HOUSE LEADER, ALSO URGED THAT KING'S REFERENCE TO "ANARCHY" BE EXPUNGED FROM THE RECORD AS IT WAS LIKELY TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD.

GRAYDON MOVED AN AMENDMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT CONFIDENCE MOTION, ASKING THAT THE HOUSE DECLARE THE GOVERNMENT HAD FAILED TO OBTAIN REINFORCEMENTS IN SUFFICIENT NUMBER BY NOT

REINFORCEMENTS IN SUFFICIENT NUMBER BY NOT MAKING ALL THE 60,000 DRAFTEE EFFECTIVES AVAILABLE FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE AND HAD FAILED TO SECURE EQUALITY OF SERVICE AND SACRIFICE.

M.J.COLDWELL, C.C.F.LEADER, MOVED A FURTHER AMENDMENT, [illegible] 1944 ASKING THAT ALL DISTINCTION BETWEEN DRAFTED AND VOLUNTEER PERSONNEL IN THE ARMY BE REMOVED AND THAT THERE BE TOTAL CONSCRIPTION OF RESOURCES, FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL AS WELL AS HUMAN.

AFTER GEN.ANDREW G.L.MCNAUGHTON TOOK OVER AS DEFENSE MINISTER NOV. 2 HE BEGAN TO APPEAL TO HOME DEFENSE TROOPS TO GO OVERSEAS, HE SAID BUT THE APPEAL DID NOT RECEIVE THE SUPPORT IT SHOULD HAVE RECEIVED.

AGREEMENT FINALLY WAS REACHED, KING SAID, ON AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL TO SEE THAT THE MEN OVERSEAS WERE GUARANTEED REINFORCEMENTS OF TRAINED MEN, MAKING POSSIBLE THE SENDING OVERSEAS OF 16,000 MEN FROM THE HOME DEFENSE ARMY OF 65,000.

KING SAID HE WOULD NOT SEEK TO CARRY ON "ONE MOMENT" IF THE GOVERNMENT HAD NOT THE CONFIDENCE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DECIDING WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT CARRIED ON NOW RESTED ON THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

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"FURTHERMORE," SAID MR.KING, "I AM NOT GOING TO ATTEMPT TO CARRY ON ALONE WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE GROUPS OPPOSITE. IF I DON'T HAVE A SUFFICIENT GROUP OF MY OWN PARTY ON WHICH I CAN RELY I WILL NOT CARRY ON."

ADD VANCOUVER [illegible] FRENCH

IT IS KNOWN THAT AT LEAST THREE REGIMENTS ARE STATIONED AT TERRACE. TWO ARE ENGLISH SPEAKING UNITS FROM SASKATCHEWAN AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. THE THIRD IS A FRENCH CANADIAN UNIT FROM QUEBEC. THERE WAS NO DEFINITE REPORT THAT ANY BUT THE QUEBEC UNIT TOOK PART IN THE DEMONSTRATION.

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV. 27--(AP)--PVT. JOSEPH CELESTIN GOULET WHOSE WIFE, MRS. LOUISE GOULET LIVES AT 97 FULTON ST., NEW BRITAIN, CONN., HAS BEEN LISTED AS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST. HE IS A MEMBER OF THE REGIMENT DE QUEBEC

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M. TONIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 27)

OTTAWA, NOV.27-(AP)-FLT. SGT.CLARENCE WILLIAM ARTHUR BRITTON, SON OF C.A.R.BRITTON OF 902 E.JEFFERSON AVE., DETROIT, HAS BEEN KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE, THE R.C.A.F.ANNOUNCED

-RPS CP

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV.27-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO MADE NO COMMENT IN REPORTING TONIGHT THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL AND SELECTION OF EDWARD R.STETTINIUS JR., AS HIS SUCCESSOR. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY BLUE NETWORK HERE.

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SAN FRANCISCO,NOV.27-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN NAVY MINISTER N.J.O. MAKIN WAS QUOTED BY THE BRITISH RADIO TONIGHT AS ANNOUNCING THAT APPROXIMATELY 350 SHIPS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY ARE ON DUTY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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MAKIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CANBERRA THAT AUSTRALIAN SHIPS HAD SUNK OR PROBABLY SUNK 27 SUBMARINES. THE NAVY, HE SAID, HAS SUFFERED 2,600 CASUALTIES. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

DV1035PCWNM

FIRST LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE RAID

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"SEVERAL FORMATIONS" OF AMERICAN B29 SUPERFORTRESSES DROPPED BOMBS AND INCENDIARIES ON TOKYO TODAY BUT CAUSED ONLY "SLIGHT DAMAGE TO NON-MILITARY FACILITIES", THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST TODAY.

THE DOMEI DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE RAIDERS BEGAN COMING OVER TOKYO AND SURROUNDING AREAS SHORTLY AFTER 1 P.M. (LAST MIDNIGHT, EASTERN WAR TIME) AND AT "EXTREMELY HIGH ALTITUDES."

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DOMEI SAID A DRIZZLING RAIN AND LOW-HANGING CLOUDS PREVENTED "ACCURATE BOMBING OF IMPORTANT TARGETS."

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS RUSHED TO THE MICROPHONES AT 2 P.M. TODAY (1 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME) TO ANNOUNCE THAT TOKYO WAS UNDER A NEW ATTACK.

IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST DIRECTED TO THE UNITED STATES AND PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, TOKYO RADIO DECLARED:

"SHORTLY PAST ONE O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON ENEMY PLANES INVADED THE TOKYO AREA.

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"THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS ARE NOW ENGAGING IN AERIAL COMBAT WITH THE INVADING PLANES."

SF1034PPW NM

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: PROBED VENLO'S DEFENSES, VIRTUALLY ELIMINATED GERMAN POCKET WEST OF MAAS; GAINED 500 YARDS BEYOND GEILENKIRCHEN.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: FOUGHT ON TOWARD JULICH; REPULSED COUNTERATTACKS.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: CAPTURED FRENZ, DROVE INTO TOWN OF HURTGEN.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: EXTENDED FRONT IN GERMANY TO 19 MILES; TOPPLED MAGINOT FORTRESSES.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: SPREAD OUT ON RHINE PLAIN SOUTHEAST OF STRASBOURG.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: CAPTURED STRASBOURG FORTS, TWO GERMAN GENERALS.

-DASH-

U.S. DIVISIONS: NOV 28 1944

FIRST INFANTRY (MAJ.-GEN. CLARENCE H.HUEBNER), FIGHTING IN HURTGEN FOREST.

SECOND ARMORED (MAJ.-GEN. E.N.HARMON) FIGHTING ON 9TH ARMY FRONT. IT TOOK IMMENDORF AND FLOVERICH EARLIER.

THIRD INFANTRY (MAJ.-GEN. JOHN W.O'DANIEL) FOUGHT THROUGH TO ALSACE PLAIN.

FOURTH ARMORED (MAJ.-GEN. JOHN S.WOOD) PUSHED MILE FARTHER ALONG BANK OF SAAR RIVER.

FOURTH INFANTRY (MAJ.-GEN. RAYMOND O.BARTON) FIGHTING IN HURTGEN FOREST.

SIXTH ARMORED (MAJ. GEN. ROBERT W.GROW) REACHED HOLVING NEAR SARREGUEMINES.

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NINTH INFANTRY, REACHED WITHIN NINE MILES SAAR FRONTIER.

TENTH ARMORED, NEARING SAARBUG AND MERZIG.

26TH INFANTRY (MAJ.-GEN. WILLARD PAUL) NEARED ATWILLER BELOW SARREGUEMINES.

29TH INFANTRY (MAJ.-GEN. CHARLES K.GERHARDT) FIGHTING

30. 24 — 20747

ON 9TH ARMY FRONT.

30TH INFANTRY, FIGHTING ON 9TH ARMY FRONT (TOOK EUCHEN AND MARIADORF.)

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44TH INFANTRY (MAJ.-GEN. ROBERT L.SPRAGINS) WIDENING SAVERNE GAP CORRIDOR.

79TH INFANTRY, (MAJ.-GEN. IRA T.WYCHE), ENTERED WEITBRUCH AND GRIES NORTH OF STRASBOURG.

80TH INFANTRY (MAJ.-GEN. HORACE MCBRIDE) TOOK 10 MAGINOT LINE FORTS, CLOSED ON ST. AVOLD.

90TH INFANTRY, STRUCK DEEPER IN GERMANY BETWEEN MERZIG AND SAARLAUTERN.

100TH INFANTRY (MAJ. -GEN. WITHERS A.BURRESS) FOUGHT ONTO ALSACE PLAIN.

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102ND INFANTRY (BRIG. GEN. FRANK A.KEATING), FIGHTING IN 9TH ARMY DRIVE.

104TH INFANTRY (MAJ.-GEN. TERRY ALLEN) FIRST TO ENTER SCHWEILER.

GH:

AMERICAN TROOPS CLOSING ON JULICH FROM THREE SIDES

Patton's Forces Prepare for Full-Scale Assault on Siegfried Line.

DEAL NEAR

DUREN THREATENED

Ninth Army Seizes Three Towns on West Bank of Roer River.

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Nov. 28.—(AP) The U. S. Third army broke into the rich Saar basin along a new seven-mile front today and a full-scale battle at the Siegfried Line appeared near as three main fortress cities of Saarbrucken, Saarlautern and Merzig were brought within American artillery range.

To the north the U. S. Ninth army seized three towns on the west banks of the flooded Roer and Inde rivers, closing in on the stronghold of Julich from three directions, while the U. S. First army squeezed closer to Duren, another barrier to the Cologne plain.

Fighters Support Troops

As the hard-working U. S. First and Ninth army battle teams fought deeper into the enemy's tough Roer river line, hundreds of fighter-bombers roared out in close support of the ground forces.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army, in gains totaling seven miles, lengthened its holding inside Germany to a front of 26 miles.

The newest gains placed Third army troops within three and a half miles of Saarlautern and within eight and a half miles of Saarbrucken. They previously were reported within two miles of Merzig.

A front dispatch from Lewis Hawkins, Associated Press correspondent, said some prisoners reported non-essential civilians already had been evacuated from the three cities, as well as from the French border cities of Sarreguemines and Forbach.

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It was the fast-rolling 95th Division which lunged across the German frontier as far as Duren, ten miles south of Merzig, and Berus, three miles farther southeast. Both are a mile inside the border.

At the same time, the 90th Division moved up to the Saar border at a new quarter—beyond Guerstling, eight miles southwest of Merzig.

Nazis Stiffen in South

German resistance stiffened along the northern edge of the Allies' Saverne-Strasbourg corridor, but the 15th corps on the Seventh army's left flank pushed northward two miles and captured Weinburg and Weitersweiler, ten miles northwest of Saverne.

Seventh army patrols probing the area of Kreigsheim and Weitbruch, about three miles south of Hagenau and 13 miles north of Strasbourg, found strong enemy defense.

In the Bonhomme pass, Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers' troops advanced to within 11 miles of Colmar, by generous use of artillery and

fields in the high passes of the southern Vosges indicated the enemy intends to defend that area to the last in order to get as many troops as possible out of the Vosges pocket and across the Rhine.

From north to south, the continuing heavy offensive against the Reich brought these developments:

The Ninth army completed capture of Kirchberg on the west bank of the flooded Roer less than a mile from Julich, and Altdorf on the south. Koslar and Merzenhausen were being cleaned out despite fierce German tank counter-attacks.

The Doughboys in Kirchberg and Barmen had to wade through knee-deep water from the flooded Roer. They captured an entire German battalion and its headquarters in the outskirts of Merzenhausen. American artillery virtually wiped out another entire German battalion which tried to counter-attack in the early morning moonlight.

The fighting was along and on both sides of one of Hitler's superhighways leading almost due east to Cologne, 24 airline miles distant.

Yanks Enter Jungersdorf

A half-dozen miles south, the U. S. First Army doughboys pushed east astride another of the Nazis' prized motor routes, fighting their way into Jungersdorf, only four miles from Duren, in three-pronged assault that carried another mile and a quarter into the Roer river defenses where the Germans are making an all-out stand.

First Army troops also slugged into Inden on the Inde river three miles from the Roer and midway between Duren and Julich. They were closing in on Lamersdorf, on the Inde between Inden and newly-captured Frenz.

All these stern battles were not to be measured in terms of miles or yards gained, and Gen. Eisenhower's aim was to destroy the German army, which has elected to fight it out west of the Rhine river.

The Third army, however, continued to score notable advances. Its 95th Division plunged over the German border from the vicinity of Villing in a two-mile advance that carried a mile inside Germany and three and one-half miles from Saarlautern.

This penetration, south of the previous Third Army invasions of German soil, gave Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's men a 26-mile front inside the Reich and control of something more than 40 square miles of German territory.

Still farther down the front, the Fourth Armored division extended its bridgehead across the Saar river another two miles northward and sent reconnaissance units into Sarrewerden, one and one-half miles south of the city of Sarre union. In that same sector on the Third army's southern flank the 26th infantry division had virtually cleared the Bois de Fontaine and enveloped Wolfskirchen.

Nazis Retreat in Saar

A military commentator on the Berlin radio announced that the Germans were in retreat near Saar union and towards the Rhine southeast of Hagenau.

"German rear guards are safe-

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Yank Troops Rip into Saar Basin On 7-Mile Line Near Saarlautern; Jap Bombers Attack U.S. Warships

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guarding the withdrawal of the German troops against the right wing of the Third army and the left wing of the Seventh American army," he said, but contended the new German positions still would be some distance below the Reich frontier in those areas.

In the Sixth army group sector action flared along a 40-mile front from north of Sarrebourg to north of Strasbourg. Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American Seventh army there took several unidentified villages in a push eastward while the French First army to the south beat back German counter-attacks.

Troops of that army group were patrolling a four-mile stretch along the Rhine north of Fort Hoche.

Supreme headquarters in Paris denied reports emanating from Switzerland that American parachutists had landed in Germany on that front and attacked a German feeder railway between Lake Constance and Loerrach.

Both Supreme headquarters and the French war ministry expressed surprise over other reports that French forces had crossed the Rhine three miles north of Strasbourg. The French war ministry denied the reports categorically.

BREAK INTO REICH AT NEW POINT OF LINE

FRYE

American Ninth Army Reaches the Roer—German Forces Retreat in France—Enemy Is Using Reserves.

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London, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Infantry units of the Third United States Army today thrust within eight and a half miles of Saarbrucken, arsenal capital of the Saar, while their comrades to the north reached the River Roer and punched deeper into the German defenses guarding Cologne.

Simultaneously with the advance on Saarbrucken, other Third Army units cut into Germany at a new point along a seven-mile front, thrusting to within three and a half miles of Saarlautern. This fresh invasion gave Lieut.-Gen. Patton's men a twenty-six-mile front inside the Reich, and control of more than forty square miles of Germany.

The Ninth Army reached the Roer at Kirchberg, twenty-three miles from Cologne and less than a mile across the Roer from Julich.

Fairly clear skies allowed planes to attack tanks and artillery positions all along the critical eighteen-mile front before Cologne between Linnich and Duren. They struck farther back on the Cologne Plain, shooting up trains and fortified houses. The town of Pier was set afire.

The battle aim of Gen. Eisenhower was the destruction of the German Army, and his counter-part, Marshal von Rundstedt, was forced to commit new reserves in the last twenty-four hours. Probably eight or nine tank divisions are bracing the enemy lines in the Cologne Plain sector.

Meanwhile, Nazi forces were reported by the Berlin radio to be in retreat tonight in areas both north and south of Strasbourg, on the southern end of the line.

Between the Ninth and Third armies, First Army infantry of Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges fought into the streets of Inden and Jungersdorf and close to Lamersdorf. Other First Army troops won two-thirds of Langerwehe, last important enemy communications point west of the Roer. German defenses in that village five miles from Duren appeared to be breaking up. Planes attacked the eastern exits while infantry fought through. Other men of the First Army fought in the streets of Grosshau and for the last third of the forest town of Hurtgen.

Third Army Advances.

The Third Army advanced closest to Saarbrucken at captured Seingbousse to the southwest. Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's men gained two to four miles, broadening their battle positions close to the German frontier.

The German radio said that both the Third and Seventh armies were pushing forces into the Saar from a French triangle along the Rhine southeast of Hagenau and north of Strasbourg.

Nazis Retreat in Saar Sector.

Germans between the Saar coal canal near Saar Union and the Rhine, southeast of Hagenau, are retreating, the German military commentator Ludwig Sertorius said.

"German rearguards are safeguarding the withdrawal of the German troops against the right wing of the Third Army and the left wing of the Seventh American Army," the enemy commentator said. "The Germans are withdrawing to newly prepared positions which should be a good way south of the frontier."

A French broadcast asserting that French units of the American Seventh Army had crossed the Rhine north of Strasbourg had no confirmation.

Below Strasbourg, the Seventh and French First armies were consolidating and cleaning out the Vosges Mountains and Alsace Plain. The German radio announced wholesale retreats both north and south of the city.

28 Rhine Bridges Still Intact.

"Relentless enemy pressure south of the Rhine-Rhone Canal has led to a planned withdrawal to shorten our lines," Berlin said of the flight from the pocket south of Strasbourg.

Major-Gen. Ralph Royce, commander of the American First Tactical Air Force, said twenty-eight Rhine bridges were available to the Germans between Strasbourg and Switzerland, and that at least ten were pontoons which could be replaced in twenty-four hours. This refuted recent Army inelligence reports that only three permanent bridges were available at Strasbourg along with three more pontoons between there and Basle.

Bulk of Nazis Before Cologne.

British on the north cleared a pocket north of Venlo and again felt out the maze of defenses before that Dutch road center.

Germany had the bulk of her forces and her precious mobile reserves deployed on the Cologne Plain. Advances accordingly were slow, for the fight there was a great battle of attrition, and Gen. Eisenhower's maximum objective was to destroy the German Army.

The massing of German strength on an eighteen-mile sector beyond Aachen weakened the enemy before the Saar, rich in coal and steel, and it was here that Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton threw his Third Army at this gateway into Germany. The Seventh Army in part joined the Third in this offensive north of Saarebourg.

The 80th Infantry of Major-Gen. Horace L. McBride advanced three and a half miles, capturing seingbousse, ten miles southwest of Saarbrucken, city of 135,000. the 95th Division of Major-Gen. Harry L. Twaddle moved within five miles of Saarlautern on the frontier.

Seventh Pursues Nazis.

The Third Army moved well beyond the captured road town of St. Avold and swept toward the German border along the entire Lorraine front, while exerting steady pressure on the nineteen-mile sector inside the Reich beyond Luxembourg.

The Seventh Army of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch, its flanks secured by a breakthrough to the Rhine, sent tanks chasing withdrawing Germans above Saarebourg. The Germans were under terrible pressure as they retreated toward the refuge of the Siegfried Line.

German concern for safety of the Saar was reflected in a Berlin broadcast which assessed this front second only to that beyond Aachen. The Saar, after the Ruhr and Silesia, is Germany's third largest producer of coal and steel.

At places, the Third Army was at the outer works of the Siegfried Line. At many points, the Americans were under the guns of those enemy positions. And at many others, they were through the old French Maginot Line, many of whose forts were built on eastern slopes of hills making reversal of guns impossible.

The Third passed Hombourg, eleven miles southwest of Saarbrucken and seven miles southwest of the French frontier town of Forbach. Hagenau, where railroads lead from the extreme east of France to Karlsruhe and Neustadt, was threatened.

The Ninth Army fighting for the ruins of Julich cleared Kirchberg "rather easily," an official report said. Fighting progressed in nearby Koslar. The Germans were tossed from Merzenhausen again, and two counter-attacks were repelled.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army advanced a mile and reached Inden. Another attack was directed toward Lamersdorf, just south of Inden. Still another force pushed into Jungersdorf, half a mile south of Langerwehe.

The 7th Army widened the corridor to Strasbourg through the Saverne Gap to about twenty miles and overran about 300 square miles of forest from which the Germans had withdrawn. The juncture between the 7th and 3d armies was effected by the capture of Mutzig and Molsheim, ten miles west of Strasbourg.

The French 1st Army improved its positions north of Belfort. It captured Rimback and numerous other villages, and took 1,000 prisoners. Two bridges across the Rhine near Colmar were reported to have been destroyed yesterday.

3d-Army Front 60 Miles

A front-line dispatch said that along a 60-mile front running southeastward from the Luxembourg border the United States 3d Army is either inside Germany or not more than 16 miles from the border. In twenty days the 3d Army has liberated more than 1,300 square miles of France. No more than 350 square miles of French territory remain in front of its advancing divisions.

American heavy bombers, giving United States 7th Army troops close support for the first time, hit the railyards at Offenburg, ten miles southeast of Strasbourg, yesterday.

'Chutist Move Reported

A Swiss dispatch said Allied parachute troops had landed in the upper Wutach Valley of Germany behind the Siegfried Line with the aim of destroying the strategic railroad from Donaueschingen to Waldshut.

A force of 1,000 RAF heavy bombers last night hammered Freiburg and Neuss. Freiburg, east of Colmar, is a railroad center and advance supply base for German troops battling the French 1st Army at the extreme southern end of the front. Neuss, west of Dusseldorf, is a German supply point for the northern end of the front.

U. S. UNITS, CUT OFF, HELD TILL RESCUED

DANNER

NOV 29 1944

Drank Rain Water and Treated Wounded With Blood Dropped to Them by Cub Planes

ENGELSDORF, Germany, Nov. 28 (AP)—Drinking rain water and treating their wounds with blood plasma dropped to them from Cub planes, two Ninth Army infantry companies, cut off from their battalion for two days and nights, held out heroically against superior German forces until another battalion fought its way to nearby Koslar and rescued them last night.

In the absence of medical air men, the GI's, suffering from painful trenchfoot, bandaged each other's wounds with first-aid kits and administered plasma themselves.

"One boy was pretty badly off and plasma pulled him through," said Capt. Daniel Keyes of Concord, Mass., commander of one of the companies.

Lieut. Col. Sidney Bingham of Dallas, Tex., battalion commander, said the companies attacked Koslar, fifteen miles northeast of Aachen, early Saturday even though there were tremendous odds against them from the start.

"They had trenchfoot from walking through water a foot deep for a whole week," he said. "They were covered with mud and few of their weapons fired properly.

"They got into the town by sheer main strength, barreling in like a football team and hurdling trenches on the outskirts.

"There were just too many Nazis in the town for them, but no one knew this in advance."

The big factor in enabling the besieged companies to avoid capture or annihilation was the excellent artillery support directed by Lieut. Emmett House of Atlanta, Ga., by radio, the only means of communication they had with their own lines.

"He put our men in cellars and brought down artillery fire all around us, keeping the Jerries back," said Captain Keyes. "Even while observing, he shot a Jerry with his pistol."

The radio started to weaken, but the Cubs dropped radio batteries and ammunition in addition to the plasma.

"We were running low on ammunition and had to count our shots for a while," Captain Keyes said.

Typical of the way they made every bullet count was the feat of Pvt. Robert Sanderson of Hillside, N. J., who, sniping from an attic, got three Germans with three shots.

They also shot up a couple of companies of Nazis preparing to make a counter-attack on their own battalion.

They had some nervous moments when a monst[illegible] Tiger tank and German infa[illegible]ttacked them.

83D DI[illegible]N IN ACTION

Gen. R. C. [illegible]con Heads Force Operating With U. S. 1st Army

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY, Nov. 28 (AP)—The United States Eighty-third Division is fighting with the First Army, it was disclosed today. It is commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon of Washington, D. C.

The First Army took 517 prisoners yesterday, making its total to date 206,866. It also has killed 15,016 Germans. Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army troops have seized almost one-third of the total prisoners taken by Americans on the western front.

Can[illegible]old Bit of Germany

WITH THE CANADIANS IN THE NIJMEGEN SALIENT, Holland, Nov. 2 (Delayed) (AP).—In the regrouping of Allied armies for the current offensive, Canadian troops took up positions several weeks ago in this salient at the left end of the Allied line, and some units have been holding a narrow strip of Germany itself.

Eisenhower in Belgium Talks With Montgomery

General and Marshal Map Final Defeat of Germany

AT A RENDEZVOUS IN BELGIUM, Nov. 28 (AP).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgom-

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ery met tonight and planned measures for the final defeat of Germany.

Harriman Tours Front With General Patton

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia, toured the Western front yesterday and inspected 3d Army installations with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, it was announced today.

Wearing a tank driver's overalls, a mud-caked infantry helmet and overshoes borrowed from General Eisenhower, Harriman rumbled through Alsace Lorraine in the turret of Patton's armored car.

Postman Escapes From Blazing Trap After Hiding Under Noses of Germans Who Captured His Command Post.

An American Regimental Command Post, Near Saverne, France, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—A hair-raising experience befell Major Edward Buschkamper, who was trapped for two days behind the enemy lines during the German armored attack which attempted to cut the Allies' Saverne corridor to the Rhine.

Major Buschkamper, a 28-year-old battalion commander, was rescued yesterday when troops of the 44th Division recaptured Rauwiller to halt the Nazi attack five miles short of Sarrebourg. He is a former New York letter carrier whose route was in Harlem. His wife lives at 37 Thompson avenue, White Plains.

The Germans overran his command post, which was a house in Rauwiller, early last Friday morning, killing, wounding or taking prisoner his six officers and twenty men after attacking the house with machine-guns and tanks. For the next forty-eight hours he hid in the attic of the house after the Germans had occupied it. To escape he had to dash through flames when the Germans eventually set the structure afire.

Looked Out at Tanks.

Once out of the burning house he had to pass through an adjacent barn where the ammunition the Germans captured from the Americans was exploding in the fire, then crawl for two hours on his stomach through the mud toward his own lines.

He had only a third of a day's rations and one and a half hours of sleep in two days. He hadn't slept much in the attic because of the Germans' noisy snoring on the floor below him.

The major and his men moved into Rauwiller at 2 A. M. last Friday. At about 6 A. M. he glanced out the window, and, he continued: "There smack in front of us were three Tiger tanks. I went up the stairs and looked out the back window and there were forty Germans looting our trucks.

"I looked out the window where the tanks were and seventy-five more Germans were coming down the road. Then I he[illegible] a rifle shot downstairs. On[illegible] our men must have fired. All bro[illegible] loose. The Germans opened up with machine guns and backed the Tigers up fifteen yards and then let go with their tank guns. I didn't like the sounds I heard then among our men downstairs."

At this point in the story Capt. John Rogers of Bloomfield, N. J., broke in with: "Back here at Regimental Headquarters we got a radio message from one of Ed's men that tanks were setting outside their windows. It so happened that a battalion was going up that road out there, so we notified them that help was coming."

"Yeah, up there in the attic I heard two attacks launched against the town and knew help was coming," Major Buschkamper said.

"We were on the outskirts of the town making one of those attacks and we almost got cut off, too," said Pvt. Alton Hornshu of Halletville, Tex.

Among those in the anti-tank company making this attack, which was subjected to a German counter-thrust of flame-throwers, was Sergt. Alfred Midence of Elmhurst, Queens.

Still reconnoitering, Major Buschkamper went up to the attic of the house and then heard the Germans entering and taking his men prisoner.

"There was a little stone smokehouse in the attic with meat inside," the major said. "It had stone walls five or six inches thick, but I didn't want to get in there, for I figured if the Germans came up the first thing they would do would be to open the door and I would be caught like a rat."

So he climbed to the top of the smokehouse and wedged himself in among some debris, which was "the ordinary kind of junk you throw in an attic."

"And half an hour later three Germans came up to the attic," he said. "The first thing they did was open the door and look into

Whole Town Ablaze.

This was about 6 A. M. on Friday. The Germans made the house their headquarters, so all that day and night and all the next day Major Buschkamper lay cramped in his hideout, with the Germans on the floor below him and battles raging on the village's outskirts.

"I must have dozed off," he said, "for I woke up on Saturday night and found the attic full of smoke."

He got down to the second floor all right, but the staircase to the first floor was burning. So he wet a handkerchief from his canteen, tied it over his face and dashed down through the flames. He saw that the whole town was ablaze, then made his way through the back door leading into the barn.

He had to run a gantlet of exploding ammunition to the outside and then, even though the barn was ablaze, he hugged its shadows.

"I knew I'd have to pass through their lines to get out, so I started crawling. The fires made it bright as daylight. I would crawl five minutes and then stop, listen and pray."

After two hours he saw two figures dash by fifty yards away. Then he saw them coming back, he took a chance and shouted. They answered "Friend," so he knew he was finally among Americans again and safe.

Ordered To Leave Luxurious Dugout

With the AEF on the Western Front, Nov. 24 [AP—Delayed]—There's a rumor in the 216th Field Artillery that its commander, Lieut. Col. K. H. Reed, of Horton, Kan., has a sense of humor which sometimes is not entirely shared by some of his men.

Not long ago he was inspecting a bivouac only a few hundred yards from the German lines, and discovered that a group of his artillerymen showed an amazing amount of ingenuity in improvising the comforts of home.

He found one dugout heated with an old stove. Electricity was obtained by tapping the command post generator, and desks and shelves had been built in. Entertainment was provided by a telephone wire hookup to the CP radio. There also was a slightly primitive but completely hygienic plumbing system. Proudly the men put on the finishing touches to their front-line home under the hill while the colonel watched with parental approval.

"Boys," he said, "I want to compliment you on your skill, ambition and ingenuity. I also want to tell you that we have received orders to move within an hour."

This First Sergeant Gives No Sharp Orders

On the Western Front, Nov. 24 [AP—Delayed]—First Sergeant Donald L. Delaney, of Salina, Kan., is known as a kindhearted leader among the men of Headquarters Battery, 216th Field Artillery.

He is soft-spoken, uses requests instead of sharp orders. He is five feet tall.

BELGIAN-PROTEST CLASH REPORTED

GREENE

Tension Mounts On Eve Of General Strike Set For Today

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British Ambassador Lord Acheson is reported to veto appointment of Count Sforza as Italian Premier or Foreign Minister..... Page 2

Brussels, Nov. 28 (AP)—Tension mounted hourly tonight on the eve of the "National Day of Protest" as marching columns of demonstrators from all parts of the country approached the capital.

Inside the city the crisis seemed to have eased as a scheduled demonstration in the vicinity of the Chamber of Deputies failed to materialize after Premier Hubert Pierlot told Parliament in one of his strongest speches that it should be banned.

The first clashes between the police and the demonstrators marching toward the capital from the provinces were reported to have flared on the road from Ath to Brussels this morning. Eyewitnesses told of hearing gunfire, but said they raced by without stopping to get details.

General Strike Set For Today

A general strike is scheduled to take place tomorrow, with Communists, who are roughly 40,000 strong in the resistance movement, insisting on complete paralyzation of the nation's industrial and economic life until the Pierlot regime falls. Other resistance factions, estimated at 70,000 members, however, have called for the strike to last one day and no more.

As a general alert went into effect, the city appeared calm late tonight. Great crowds lined up at streetcar stops waiting for transportation home, but, although today's tram strike had petered out, there were few cars running.

Chamber Votes Confidence

The Chamber of Deputies gave Pierlot a vote of confidence today while British tanks stood guard outside the building.

Repeatedly interrupted by cheers, Pierlot told the Chamber his Government would not step down in the face of demonstrations.

A short time later the deputies approved by a vote of 116 to 12 the Pierlot measure granting the premier extraordinary powers in this time of crisis.

As the chamber assembled, street car workers struck, demanding the resignation of the Pierlot government, but the communications ministry announced the walkout had ended after communications throughout Brussels were paralyzed during the morning.

"The strike was more in the nature of a demonstration to call attention to dissatisfaction with food and coal shortages than a strike," a communications official said.

Despite the easing of tension in the capital, columns of marchers were reported moving on Brussels for a "national day of protest" tomorrow against Pierlot's regime.

Steel-helmeted British troops moved out of the Capital intent on disarming one column of 600 marchers coming up north from Mons and first reports said 200 persons yielded their arms without a struggle.

The morning street car strike put Brussels afoot. Motormen, conductors, trackmen and repairmen quit. Since taxis were reserved for official use and private automobiles have no gasoline, the lucky ones were those who had hidden their bicycles from the Germans.

Pierlot declared in the Chamber that a demonstration set for tonight by the Communist newspaper, Le Drapeau Rouge, would be prohibited.

Steps also will be taken against the newspaper, he said, unless it desists from provocative activities.

The crisis in the Pierlot government arose after a bloody street clash last Saturday between anti-government demonstrators and state police. Pierlot charged the demonstration was organized by a small minority, including Communists, who had "the childish ppe of seizing power."

IERLOT WINS; BRITISH TANKS GO TO BRUSSELS

Chamber Votes Confidence in Belgian Cabinet by Great Majority.

STRIKE IS ABRUPTLY ENDED

Premier Bars Demonstration Set for Tonight and Threatens to Punish Red Newspaper.

Brussels, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—British tanks and steel-helmeted troops guarded the Belgian Parliament today as the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in Premier Hubert Pierlot. The Chamber approved by 116 votes to 12 M. Pierlot's bill vesting him with extraordinary powers.

Just before the vote was announced M. Pierlot told the Chamber that his government would not resign in the face of demonstrations. He declared that a demonstration scheduled for tonight by Le Drapeau Rouge, the Communist newspaper, would be banned and that unless it refrained from provocative activities steps would be taken against the newspaper itself. Cheers several times interrupted his speech and afterward many members stood and applauded.

Street-car workers had struck several hours earlier, demanding the resignation of the Pierlot Government, and columns of marchers were reported converging on the tense capital to join in a "national day of protest" tomorrow against M. Pierlot's regime. British troops set out to disarm one column of 600 marchers from Mons, and first reports said that 200 persons of the Mons delegation had surrendered their arms without a struggle.

Meanwhile Brussels had only foot transportation because of the street car strike.

The Belgian State police reinforced the British Tommies on guard at the main approaches to a "neutral zone" around the Government buildings on the Rue de la Loi, scene of last Saturday's bloody clash between anti-Government demonstrators and the State troopers. Barbed-wire barricades were established, and the British troops set up machine guns at strategic points along the street.

Two Vichy Militia Members Executed

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Paris, Nov. 28 (AP)—Two young members of the Vichy militia died before a Fort Montrouge firing squad today for the assassination last July of Georges Mandel, Interior Minister in the Deladier Cabinet before the fall of France.

These were the second and third death sentences carried out in the purge trials.

A third defendant in the Mandel slaying was given twenty years in prison. He pleaded he was not a member of the militia but acted only as a civilian chauffeur.

2 Executed In Mandel Death

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Paris radio said two members of the former Vichy Militia were executed at dawn today for the assassination last July of Georges Mandel, Interior Minister in the Daladier Cabinet before the fall of France.

onnet Is French Envoy to U.S.

PARIS, Nov. 29 (Wednesday) (AP).—Henri Bonnet was appointed Ambassador to the United States by the French Council of Ministers in a night session which lasted past midnight. Bonnet, formerly Minister of Information in the Algiers regime of General Charles de Gaulle, has served in the same post in the provisional government in liberated France.

Report French Interned Wodehouse Is Denied

Paris, Nov. 28 (AP)—Both French officials and the British Embassy today denied a report attributed to the British Broadcasting Corpora-

tion that P. G. Wodehouse was being put in a French concentration camp.

The Police Judiciaire, which took the 63-year-old English novelist into custody last week on charges of pro-German activities, asserted that Wodehouse still is in a suburban clinic, where he is expected to stay until he and his wife find a new residence. He was released on condition that he live under surveillance outside Paris.

Wodehouse made five talks on the Berlin radio in 1941 while being held by the Germans, but he has denied any intent to disseminate German propaganda.

Thorez Back From Moscow

Paris, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Communist Leader Maurice Thorez arrived from Moscow today and scheduled a speech Thursday night. The Government recently granted him amnesty on charges of desertion dating from 1939, when he fled his army post to avoid arrest in a Communist roundup.

Occupied France Liked U. S. Book

Paris, Nov. 28 (AP)—Passed from hand to hand until the covers were torn and the pages dog-eared, sold "under the counter" for three and four times its original price, an American romantic novel of the Civil War was the most sought after book during the German occupation of France.

Worth 65 francs before the war, you were lucky to pick up a copy of "Gone With the Wind" for 500 francs. The story of Scarlett O'Hara became not only a best seller but a symbol of freedom. Germans were everywhere.

Privacy Only In Home

Only at home by his empty, cold fireside could a Frenchman be sure of privacy and escape from the Boche, lost in the escapist world of romance, in the story of somebody else's struggle for freedom.

Restrictions on paper, bans by the Germans on "undesirable" authors and the virtual cessation of cheap book publishing turned the book trade into the black market. Anything by Sinclair Lewis, Winston Churchill and Emil Ludwig reached peak prices, but anything by an American or British auther would sell.

Fabulous Paper Prices

During the occupation paper could be bought in the black market for fabulous prices. In order to exist, however, publishers had to print expensive, limited and luxury editions as the only way to make any money.

The French people, more used to cheap paper bindings than Americans or British, became ardent collectors of rare books.

YANK DESTROYERS SHELL ORMOC IN DARING ASSAULT

SPENCER

Unspecified Damage Acknowledged in Heavy Blow by Enemy Raiders.

13 PLANES DOWNED

Rains Stall American Drive Leyte, Jap Attacks Hurled Back.

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GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Wednesday, Nov. 29—(AP) Japanese torpedo and dive bombers swarmed down on American warships and transports at Leyte gulf Monday in the heaviest such raid since reinvasion of the Philippines and U. S. destroyers the same night negotiated treacherous waters to shell Ormoc in their first penetration of the Philippines inland sea.

The actions, on opposite sides of an island where storms stalemated the ground action, were announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Attack U. S. Battleships

The enemy planes, boring through intense ack ack from the warships, attacked units which included a battleship and unspecified damage was acknowledged.

The swift American destroyers, to get over to the west side of Leyte, had to pass through straits washing islands in the hands of the Japanese.

Dean Schedler, Associated Press war correspondent, who was aboard one of the destroyers, said the small force boldly shelled Ormoc from close range for three hours. They blasted enemy installations both in and around the vital town.

He reported the ships went through mined waters to carry out the dangerous assignment and got away without a scratch. Rain clouds acted as a shield.

The Nipponese raiders of Leyte gulf had to contend with stormy weather as well as anti-aircraft fire and interceptors. The raid cost the enemy 13 planes destroyed by ack-ack—a fine example of accurate fire by gun crews—and two by fighters. That amounted to half the attacking force.

Japanese planes also attacked targets throughout Leyte the same day.

The destroyer attack on Ormoc, the port into which the Japanese have been feeding reinforcements for the bitter draw out fight for west Leyte, was a daring enterprise.

(It probably entailed movement through the selfsame waters which Japanese fleet units found so perilous when they tried to slip into Leyte gulf by way of Surigao strait in one of three actions last October.)

American patrol torpedo boats have been operating in the Camotes sea off Ormoc but this was the first appearance of the destroyers.

Rains Stall Yanks

Incessant rains stalled Yanks forces operating north and south of Ormoc. The 32nd Infantry division which has pushed south from Carigara bay below Limon, more than 15 miles from Ormoc, sloshed around their mudholes, maintaining pressure on the enemy.

Along the single north-south road connecting Ormoc and Carigara bay, the Japanese counter attacked three times Monday night but were hurled back.

Today's communique reported the sinking of a 1,000 ton enemy frighter, destruction of a coastal vessel and damage of a second off Mindanao by aerial action. Another coastal vessel was damaged south of Luzon island.

In waters south of the Philippines, another enemy freighter probably was destroyed off Timor and a vessel of undesignated type was damaged off Borneo.

Blast Bases in Visayas

Army Liberators dropped 169 tons of bombs on two enemy air bases in the Visayas, which are islands near Leyte ringing the Visayan sea.

Enemy planes made a night raid on American-held Morotai 300 miles south of Mindanao, Southern Philippines, causing slight damage.

A field dispatch from Spencer Davis, AP War Correspondent with the U. S. 7th Infantry Division, said the Nipponese were constructing defenses along the Palanas river, 13 airline miles south of Ormoc, and reinforcing the front. The 7th has been advancing northward along the coast toward Ormoc and indications were that the enemy intended to make a stand on the Palanas river line.

The Palanas is one of numerous streams that run out of the coastal hills into Ormoc bay. Once the 7th cracks the Palanas line, it will have two more rivers to cross in the next four miles before reaching the narrow coastal plain leading northward to Ormoc.

Davis reported that troops of the Japanese 26th Division were skirting the foothills to the east in an effort to outflank the 7th Division's advanced position.

Jap Ship Losses About Manila Growing

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 28 (AP)—The toll of Japanese ships sunk or damaged this month in American carrier-plane raids on the Manila area stood at 151 today, with upward revision of figures on Friday's strike, which bagged 48 ships and 87 airplanes.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a communique added two ships sunk and 23 damaged to the earlier score.

Cebu And Negros Bombed

The fight for Leyte Island slithered to a virtual standstill in the Ormoc corridor's mud as terrific rains fell, but United States planes based on the island dropped 235 tons of bombs on Japanese air installations on Cebu and Negros and at Davao Friday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique reported.

In the Friday strikes on the Manila area, Hellcat fighters and anti-aircraft batteries on American surface ships have downed 58 Japanese planes, in addition to 29 more destroyed and 32 probably damaged on the ground.

Vessels Listed

Admiral Nimitz's communique listed the following vessels sunk in the attacks:

A heavy cruiser at Santa Cruz, on the west coast of Luzon.

One destroyer at Santa Cruz.

Two old destroyers at Marinduque Island, about 100 miles southeast of Manila.

One destroyer escort.

Three medium landing ships ten miles west of Santa Cruz.

One cargo vessel north of San Fernando, a port 150 miles north of Manila.

One small freighter off Subic Bay, 50 miles north of Manila.

Four oilers near Lubang Island, about 75 miles southeast of Manila.

Four small coastal freighters at Banton Island, 137 miles south of Manila.

Two luggers west of Bataan.

Air Operations Retarded

In the Leyte battle no American advances were reported by MacArthur, who said that the storm also had retarded air operations Sunday. Four Japanese planes were shot down, in addition to eight bagged on American attacks on other Philippines targets.

In attacks on Cebu, Negros and Mindanao, Liberators escorted by Lightning fighters, bombed Japanese air bases, supply areas and bivouacs.

Nipponese planes raided Morotai Island. Four were downed by United States night fighters and anti-aircraft guns.

Japs Claim Hits On 2 Warships, Transports

San Francisco, Nov. 28 (AP)—A Japanese imperial communique today claimed Nipponese flyers damaged three transports and two warships in attacks on Allied ships in Leyte Gulf of the Philippines last Friday night.

The unconfirmed claims were contained in a broadcast recorded here.

The communique asserted 24 fires were started in Japanese raids on Leyte and Morotai Island, 300 miles south of the Philippines, and airfields on both islands were bombed and strafed.

"In the Gulf of Leyte," the broadcast continued, "three transports were set ablaze and two warships of unidentified type were damaged.

"Six Japanese planes failed to return."

1 Bomb Nets 2 Jap Subs

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 28 (AP)—American fighter plane pilots seldom bag submarines.

But an exceptional exception to the usual order of things is Ensign Raymond B. Baldwin, of Devon, Conn. He bagged two Japanese subersibles with one bomb.

The young ensign went out with a carrier flight for a bit of hunting in the Ryukyu Islands, 200 miles south of the main Japanese positions on the south side of the Palanas River, seventeen airline miles above Baybay, but they were repulsed without budging the battle-seasoned veterans of Attu and Kwajalein.

A small group of the enemy occupied a hill on hte right flank. The hill dominates the surrounding terrain.

Other enemy troops identified as elements of the 26th Division are now skirting the foothills in an effort to swing around the 7th Division's advanced positions.

The enemy's flanking move has brought elements of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's men to a point through which they must pass a number of trails leading to the east, over rough mountain passes to Burauen and American airfields in the immediate vicinity.

Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Division may meet tough resistance from these enemy forces defending the back door to Ormoc, but the mud is still a more formidable antagonist than the Japs.

Defenses Of Ormoc Strengthened By Japs

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By Spencer Davis

With the 7th Division, Leyte, Nov. 28 (AP)—Japanese defenders of Ormoc are hastening the construction of ground defenses and are piling an increasing number of troops along the Palunas River front, thirteen airline miles below the provincial support port, to meet the threat of a pus hto the north by elements of the 7th Division.

While American artillery is pounding the Ormoc area from the south the enemy has been making a strong effort to locate and silence them.

Jap Attack Repulsed

The night of November 25-26 (Saturday) an enemy party filtered through the American lines and tossed a bundle of dynamite into a howitzer position, knocking it out temporarily, killing one man and wounding three.

Enemy artillery has also been probing for our big guns, not without minor success.

One night approximately 500 Japs made a frontal attack on American

By Spencer Davis

With 7th Division, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 28 (AP)—An American patrol, caught at dusk by enemy machine-gun fire directly ahead and from the rear, moved to the sidelines and, from a grassy knoll, watched two parties of Japanese battle each other through the night.

Japs Wave At Him

Second Lieutenant Daniel A. Blue, of Laurinburg, N. C., led a platoon of C Company of a 7th Division infantry regiment over the rugged mountain trails skirting Mount Catmon on a five-day reconnaissance. His party saw 30 Japanese encamped across a river bed.

The enemy also spotted Blue, but instead of firing, waved to him. Blue, who is short, stocky, deeply-tanned with a curly beard and mustache, figured he had been mistaken for a Japanese. He waved back, and beckoned the Japanese across the stream in hope of capturing some prisoners.

Fired On Again

When the enemy patrol was in midstream some of Blue's men opened fire prematurely. In the resulting e[illegible]e 25 Nipponese were kille[illegible] caped.

It was p[illegible]t when Blue's platoon examined the bodies and dragged them to cover. As they did so heavy machine-gun fire opened up on them. The spatter of a Japanese Woodpecker sounded from the rear and Blue found himself being fired on from both the front and rear. He decided to withdraw.

The Americans swiftly filed upstream and out of danger on a hillside. But the Japanese machine-gun fire continued at a furious rate.

Obviously each enemy party thought the other was an American patrol. At daylight the firing stopped abruptly and the Japanese melted away into the jungle after burying their dead.

At one point there were 35 fresh shallow graves.

No Room To Notch All Japs He's Killed

On Leyte, Nov. 28 (AP)—Pfc. Johnny Freeman, of Springdale, Ark., can't carve a notch in his automatic rifle for every Japanese he has killed. There isn't room.

Lieut. Robert E. Rector, of Bluffton, Ind., says Freeman has killed 23 Japanese.

"I got my biggest bag when fif-

homeland chain. The flyers spotted four Sydney-type subs in a sheltered anchorage, tied together in pairs.

Scores On Second Run

Baldwin's leader, Lieut. Rudy Gmitro, of Minneapolis, ordered a bombing run. The Hellcats roared in as the Japanese manned their deck guns. On his second run Baldwin put a bomb between two of the undersea craft, blowing out their sides. They sank almost immediately. Other flyers sank another sub and damaged the fourth.

In prewar days Baldwin was a toolmaker for the Remington Arms Company at Bridgeport, Conn. Four times he has brought ack-ack-riddled Hellcats back to the carrier. He has shot down three Japanese planes, one a twin-engine bomber, over Manila.

Yanks Get Out Of Way, Japs Battle Each Other

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teen came toward our positions," Freeman recalled. "I sort of warmed them up.

"One of the easiest was a foolish Jap. He took a bath in a stream only a hundred yards away."

SPOTTER PLANES AID U. S. GUNNERS

Carigara, Leyte, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Artillery spotter planes—flimsy Cub ships which probably wouldn't weather a "45" hit—have been responsible for knocking out several Japanese guns in the Ormoc Corridor through which the Yanks have been trying to drive to erase the last nip resistance and end the Leyte campaign.

Among those doing the dangerous "spotter" work with telling effect are Lieuts. John G. Drachnik of Staten Island, N. Y., L. G. Dalton of Perth Amboy, N. J., and Second Lieut. Leon Abair of Burlington, Vt., who remained a half an hour behind the enemy lines despite a Zero attack to spot for our artillery until it destroyed a Japanese command post and a munitions dump.

A Leyte Doctor Tells A Lie

By Fred Hampson

A Division Command Post on Leyte, Nov. 28 (AP)—A doctor told a lie up in the jungle about which he will be happy to his dying day.

There was this boy with a patrol of the 24th Division, which had fought far behind the Japanese lines below Limon in the Ormoc corridor, who got a peppering of fragments from a mortar shell in his face.

His face wounds were superficial but both eyeballs were punctured.

The doctor bandaged both of his eyes and, knowing that the lad could not be evacuated for a long time, told him he'd regain his sight in one eye.

That assurance was enough to keep the boy cheerful for ten isolated days while he was living on half and sometimes quarter rations.

Then, when the patrol pulled out over the mountains of Leyte to rejoin the regiment, the sightless boy insisted on walking and he was led by his buddies.

At one point in their advance, a Jap machine gun surprised them. The column melted into the jungle for cover. The blind youth was shot through the heart—without ever knowing that he would never see again.

Guam's OPA Holds Line

Guam, Nov. 11 [AP—Delayed]—Guam's OPA is holding down the cost of living for the 23,000 natives.

Ceiling prices decreed by the military government for laundry include shirts, 5 cents each; trousers, 8 cents; undershirts, 2 cents.

Top price for haircuts is 25 cents; shave, 15 cents; shampoo, 35 cents.

It's against the law for a tailor to charge more than $1.25 for men's trousers.

Samples of food ceiling prices: Hamburger, 18 cents; T-bone steak, 25 cents; pork chops, 20 cents per pound; fresh bacon, 15 cents; lobster, 15 cents per pound; eggs, 40 to 60 cents a dozen; broiler chickens, 30 cents per pound; fryers, 25 cents.

American Warbirds

4 Japs A Day, 3 Times

Aboard U. S. Carrier Flagship, Western Pacific, Nov. 27 [AP—Delayed]—Lieut. Cecil E. Harris, ex-farm boy from South Dakota, for the third time has shot down four Japanese planes in one day.

It gave the Navy's leading active ace a total of 24 Japanese planes. It placed him within ten of the Navy's record of 34, held by Commander David McCampbell, who recently completed his tour of duty.

Bagged Over Manila

The 27-year-old Harris made his latest quadruple kill two days ago. He picked off three fighters in a morning sweep over Manila and destroyed another fighter over the United States task force during a Japanese daylight attack.

The Hellcat pilot shot down four planes over Negros Island in the central Philippines September 12 and again October 12 in a strike at Formosa. Seventeen of his 24 total were fighters.

Came To Area In 1943

Harris first came out to the Pacific in January, 1943, aboard an escort carrier after helping Allied landings at Casa Blanca in November, 1942. For a while he operated from Guadalcanal.

He got his first pair of Zekes over the Russell Islands in the South Pacific in April, 1943, and the other 22 planes in the last few months since the Philippines air war began.

Harris's home is on a big farm at Cresbard, S. D. He has two non-flying brothers in the Army—Captain Gerard, 24, and Corporal Calvin, 28.

Destroyers In Mined Waters Unscathed In Ormoc Shelling

NOV 29 1944

By DEAN SCHEDLER

Aboard an American Destroyer in Ormoc Bay, Nov. 28 (AP)—For three hours last night a small force of American warships swept boldly along the coast of Ormoc Bay bombarding Japanese shore installations in and around the vital town of Ormoc. Entrance was made via the Camotes Sea.

Although P-T boats have operated in this bay and Navy for the first time risked heavier ships to pound the Japanese west of the Pacific Ocean. The United States craft operated in waters completely controlled and mined by the enemy, but the force early today was well on its way out of the danger area without suffering a scratch.

Under Cover Of Clouds

Under cover of low-hanging, thick black rain clouds, this task force, commanded by Capt. Robert Hall Smith, Macon, Ga., made the hazardous venture. Captain Smith said the main objective was to shell Japanese concentrations along the bay coast, and engage and attack any enemy surface craft sighted.

We made circles around the harbor, slowed to low speed, and fired salvo after salvo of star and high-explosive shells, but did not receive any return fire nor have we made contact with any surface craft.

Although enemy planes have been reported over our area, we were fortunate in escaping attack, probably due to the heavy weather.

A great pall of cordite smoke hung over the topside bridge, choking us and burning our throats as guns barked with methodical precision.

Hunted Supply Ships

After more than an hour of heavy fire we sped due west in the direction of Cebu across the Camotes Sea in search of night supply ships, but failed even to sight a barge.

The destroyers were tense, busy and seemed almost human as the shelling reached its peak. Radio loud-speakers blared out short clipped phrases in the dark, making the black night a little more friendly as American voices exchanged battle plans on the ship's talker system.

Our echelon of fast warships under Captain Smith's command had an able skipper aboard in Commander Harry L. T. Thompson, Jr., of Reading, Pa.

Superfortress Saipan Base Is Raided Twice

Saipan, Marianas Islands, Nov. 27 [AP — Delayed] — America's big base from which Superfortresses have struck at Tokyo was raided twice today by Japanese planes.

At a cost of thirteen planes, the enemy bombed and strafed the area, causing unspecified damage.

Two or three low-flying planes made a brief raid shortly after midnight, sending Yanks on the ground to rarely used shelters. At noon, more than a dozen enemy planes swung in as low as 300 feet. Seven raiders fell before anti-aircraft gunners. Six others were downed by American fighters which pursued survivors almost to the Volcano Islands.

13 JAP PLANES SHOT OUT OF AIR IN SAIPAN RAID

HAUGLAND

No Americans Are Killed in Low-flying Attack on Superfortress Base.

Saipan, Marianas Islands, Nov. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—In an obvious attempt to retaliate for the first superfortress raid on Tokyo, Japanese fighter planes twice bombed and strafed the Saipan superfortress base today at a cost of at least thirteen Japanese aircraft. There was no announcement of American damage.

Brig.-Gen. Haywood Hansell Jr., commander of the Twenty-first United States Bomber Command, said he had no comment because the defense of the island was not his responsibility, but at a press conference before the first Tokyo raid last Friday he warned that the Japanese would react instantly and strongly to an attack on their mainland, inevitably inflicting some damage on this base, but at a high cost.

The first attack was by two or three low-flying airplanes which bombed and strafed Saipan shortly after midnight today. This raid lasted only a couple of minutes. At noon more than a dozen fighters boldly struck, dropping a few bombs and strafing from as low as 300 feet. Anti-aircraft gunners brought down at least seven. P-38s and P-47s tackled the Japanese planes as soon as they left the anti-aircraft range and brought down six more in running battles extending over several hundred miles to the north, almost to Iwo Island in the Volcano group.

No One Is Killed.

The early-morning attack sent every one running to rarely used shelters. Half a dozen men neglected to put on their shoes and had to be treated later for coral bruises. No one was killed.

The noon raid, with Japanese planes darting about close overhead, was much more exciting. One Japanese plane broke into flames about 100 feet above the ground and skimmed the beach so low that its heat painfully burned some men in foxholes. The plane crashed into the ocean.

Just before another plane struck an unoccupied open area, its pilot bailed out. He drew a gun as soon as he landed and started shooting. A Negro marine killed him with a carbine.

Another enemy pilot bailed out over Tinian as his riddled plane went into a spin. One Japanese plane thundered to earth within a mile of this camp. The pilot's body was intact in the plane, except for the right arm which lay 200 feet away. All of his clothes were burned off and the pilot slowly roasted in the fiercely burning plane in full view of scores of Americans. About half a mile beyond that another enemy plane hurtled to earth without injuring any Americans and almost disintegrated.

Ex-Skipper of Memphis Belle Tells How He Bombed Tokyo

B-29 Base, Saipan, Marianas Islands, Nov. 27 (Delayed) (Via Navy Radio) (A. P.).—Major Robert K. Morgan, whose B- Dauntless Dotty was the first to bomb Tokyo, had big ws to tell the folks back home.

But there are no telephone or telegraph facilities here, and air mail might take a week or more. So the Associated Press is transmitting this letter to his wife, Dorothy, of Weaverville Road, Asheville, N. C.

Major Morgan, who won fame piloting the Flying Fortress Memphis Belle in the European theater, wrote it in pencil on a ruled paper pad as he was returning from his second trip to Tokyo this afternoon and handed to the Associated Press on his arrival at this base. Here it is:

Nov. 27, 1944,
After leaving Tokyo.

My Dearest Darling:

I am writing this after having just left the coastline of Japan behind. The target again today was Tokyo. Only seventy-two hours ago I was over the same coastline. (Dauntless Dotty has done a wonderful job. Your namesake is living up to her name.)

Friday I led the whole flight, a thrill that comes once in a lifetime. You remember that was my one ambition, to lead the first B-29 raid on Tokyo.

Today I led just one element, but even so it was nearly as big a thrill as before. John (Major John A. Carroll of Fredericktown, Pa.), flew as my deputy leader in the first raid. Capt. Cox (Leonard Cox of Tulsa, Okla.), flew as my deputy today. I had Major Joe Baird of Tempe, Ariz., with me in the plane today and, as you know, Gen. O'Donnell (Brig. - Gen. Emmett O'Donnell of Jamaica, L. I.), was with me on the first one.

First Raid for His Wife.

The first raid was for you, darling. Today's was for our two-week-old daughter, Sandra Lea. All those raids to come will be for you both and the things you stand for.

You know all about my trips over Germany and so the best way to describe today's mission is to compare it with those raids over Germany.

The trip to the target is a long one—twice as long as some complete missions to Germany. As we approached Japan about noon Mount Fuji stuck out above the clouds like a traffic light directing us to the target.

As we turned toward the target the gunners kept their eyes searching the sky for fighters, but all we saw was B-29s leaving the target after having dropped their bombs. Since we were the high flight today, all the other planes were below us as they left the target.

Bomb Doors Are Opened.

We turned onto our bombing run and opened the bomb doors and began the bomb run, less than a minute later the bombs fell forth from all the planes in my squadron, downward they fell toward Tokyo. The sight of all those bombs dropping on the Tokyo war machine does my heart good. Even more satisfaction is gained than was in dropping bombs on Germany. I have waited a long time to drop those bombs. Now my wishes are coming true and this is only the beginning.

Fighter opposition on both raids has been very light. The flak also has been extremely light and inaccurate. Therefore it goes without much debate that both of these raids were much easier than any I had over Germany. I can add that I am surprised as are John and Leonard who were with me over there.

We have left Tokyo behind with many fires burning in the industrial area and soon we will be back at our base.

I might add that my boys (all crews) have done a swell job and I am proud of them. We have only begun the bombing of Tokyo and there is much ahead. I know our fighting outfit will be on top. We take a second best to no one.

I must close now and get the plane ready for landing. Give my love to our daughter; goodnight to you, my darling, with all the love in my heart,

Your Bob.

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Wife Pleased by News.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The telephone rang and Mrs. Dorothy Morgan heard: "This is the Associated Press and we have a letter for you, from your husband on Saipan, by cable."

"Oh, no!" She cried, astonished.

She listened as Major Robert K. Morgan's letter was read.

"Wonderful" she said.

Sandra Lea, their two-weeks-old daughter, was fine and growing every day, Mrs. Morgan said.

The Marriages of Morgan.

There is an understandable amount of confusion concerning the identity of Major Morgan's wife, Dorothy, since the last the public heard of the Major's romantic side he was engaged to Patricia Jane Huckins of San Antonio, Tex. This was after the engagement, if one actually existed, between the flyer and Margaret Polk of Memphis, Tenn., for whom his Flying Fortress, "Memphis Belle," was named. The Major later said that he and Miss Polk had not been engaged but that she had been present when the fortress was christened.

The present Mrs. Morgan is the former Dorothy Johnson, of Asheville, N. C., also the home of the flyer, and their marriage made the fourth for the youthful pilot. When Major Morgan was only 15 years of age he eloped with 13-year-old Doris Newman while both were pupils at the Asheville Public School. They were wed on June 6, 1931, and divorced on June 15.

The second Mrs. Morgan was Alice Rutherford Lane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lane of Asheville. Morgan was 21 years of age at the time in 1940, and the marriage didn't last out the year. The third marriage took place shortly after Morgan had received his wings and a lieutenant's commission at Barksdale Field, La. This wife was Martha L. Stone of Mount Lebanan, Pa. It was a fast courtship and a rapid divorce like the others.

RUSSIANS SWEEP ACROSS SLOVAKIA; GAIN IN HUNGARY

HESCHER

NOV 29 1944

Soviet Forces Advance in Driving Rain to Reach Magyar Border.

NAZIS REPORT NEW DRIVE

Claim Reds Launch Offensive West of Danube by Seizing Mohacs.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 29—(AP) The Red army thrust westward in the rain across wildly flooding streams along the full breadth of Czechoslovakia and cleared the Germans from the right bank of the Tisza river in northern Hungary yesterday in advances up to 14 miles on two closely-linked fronts totalling more than 110 miles, Moscow disclosed.

Combat engineers got a major share of the credit for the gains, the Moscow radio reporting early today that they worked constantly for more than 24 hours, quaffing hot chocolate and strong vodka to ward off the cold as they bridged the torrents pouring down from the Carpathians.

Drive on Bohemian Plateau

Seldom have engineers ever been called upon for such tasks as Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian army men are performing in the thrust westward towards the Bohemian plateau, Moscow said.

More than 60 communities were captured in Czechoslovakia and 14 in upper Hungary, the Russian communique said. Four hundred Germans were slain and 150 captured in fighting for the Slovak town of Vysni Svidnik alone, a supplemental communique said, and another 600 of the enemy were captured at a highway junction on the Hungarian border.

Moscow was officially silent concerning a German announcement that Soviet troops had begun a new offensive west of the Danube by seizing Mohacs, 98 miles south of Budapest, and driving on the coal-mining city of Pecs. News dispatches from Moscow today, however, described the whole front at Budapest and in Southern Hungary as a morass because of a sudden thaw that followed one of the worst sleet storms in years, implying that operations were stalled.

The Paris radio said the Red army also was approaching Lake Balaton, 55 miles northwest of Pecs, but on this, too, the Russians were silent.

The Russians never have confirmed any operations west of the Danube, about which the Germans have been broadcasting for more than a week.

Rain Hampers Operations

Although Moscow dispatches said heavy rainfall hampered operations during the day, the Soviet communique disclosed steady advances on a right-angled front across Slovakia and in northern Hungary.

Crossings of the Tisza river put the Red army within 35-mile stretch of that stream. Russian hands from Tokaj (Tokay) northeastward. The lower reaches of the river below Tokaj already were Russian-held.

In Slovakia one of the important centers taken was Vysni Svidnik, in the southern approach to Dukla pass and 10 miles southwest of the Polish border. The advance was general right on down to the Hungarian border due north of Nyiregyhaza.

Fighting currently was within 25 miles of the Slovakian strongpoints of Kassa and Presov, with General Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian army pressing the Germans steadily back through the mountains where there are an estimated 25,000 anti-Nazi Slovak partisans.

The Germans, ignoring their losses in that sector, stressed instead the new Russian offensive in southwest Hungary, where they said several infantry and armored divisions were driving on both sides of Pecs.

A broadcast by Col. Ernst Von Hammer, the German news agency's military commentator, stated the Russians emerged from their Batina bridgehead and tried to take Pecs by surprise.

A mile or more from the town, which is 22 miles northwest of Mohacs, the Soviet column was met by mobile artillery and halted Von Hammer said.

Nazis Use Flak Guns

Another enemy radio account of the action said the Germans were forced to use flak guns to protect the town, regular artillery apparently being unavailable. Von Hammer claimed 18 Soviet tanks were knocked out during an attack which came from three sides of Pecs.

The German radio reported earlier today that Soviet troops had captured Mohacs in the beginning of a march on the rear of Budapest.

Transocean broadcast a statement by a German military spokesman that, with the incorporation of Mohacs, the Russian bridgehead across the Danube was six miles wide. Von Hammer admitted it had been enlarged farther, north and northwest of the town. Mohacs is 12 miles northwest of Batina, in Yugoslavia, where the initial crossing was made.

It appeared that the Russians intended not only to advance, north along the river to take the Budapest defenders in the rear, but also to strike northwestward toward the Austrian frontier.

German accounts of the heavy fighting in this area did not identify the Russian forces involved, but it was possible they were elements of Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian army, regrouped after the conquest of Bulgaria and successful operations against Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia.

Await Winter Offensive

The long battlefield of the Eastern front, winding more than 1,500 miles from the Baltics to the Balkans, was comparatively quiet in other sectors tonight. On the west side of it the Germans waited tensely for Marshal Stalin's promised winter offensive.

Reports reaching London indicated the Red Army had gone into winter white and now was standing by for a break in the weather. On many key sectors a hard freeze was needed to make the ground strong enough for tank and heavy artillery operations.

BIG SNOWFALL SLOWS UP REDS

LULL

Budapest Action Curbed—Gains Made in Slovakia.

NOV 29 1944

Moscow, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The heaviest snowfall of the year following a severe sleet storm slowed down action today in the battle for Budapest.

German and Hungarian troops were occupying defense positions along a 26-mile curve from the southern limits of Budapest to the rail junction of Aszod on the northeast, front advices said.

The Russian command made no mention of progress on that front although reports here said the situation in the Hungarian capital was tense.

The Soviet war bulletin, however, reported capture of fifty additional hamlets in the puppet state of Slovakia. Red Army columns in a six-mile penetration of northern Slovakia crossed the 2,700 foot Carpathian Mountains along the Polish frontier. Other units in the south advanced to within eleven miles of the big north Hungarian rail center of Satoraljaujhely.

Thus Col.-Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army widened its front to seventy-five miles from a point west of Dukla Pass in the north down to the Hungarian frontier, and further imperilled the enemy strongholds of Presov and Kassa (Kosice). Red Army units only twenty-five miles to the east already menace those two points.

For two months Russian divisions and units of the Firs Czecho-Slovakian Army have been trying to force Dukla Pass by a frontal blow.

The assault from the rear by Gen. Petrov's troops promised to shorten and better his supply lines to Red Army bases in Poland.

[A broadcast Romanian communique recorded by the FCC said Romanian troops, renewing their attack northwest of Tokaj in northeastern Hungary, had captured Bekecs, twelve miles northwest. Southwest of Miskolc and northeast of Budapest tank-supported enemy counterattacks were repulsed by Romanian and Soviet troops, the communique added.]

In one area near the center of the eastern Slovakia front 470 Germans were captured, and all equipment and transport of the Fifty-second Hungarian Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group was seized in attack at the Latorica River in the south, the Russian war bulletin said.

[The Berlin radio said Soviet troops that had crossed to the west bank of the Danube at Batina and Apatin in northern Yugoslavia had forced the Germans back a mile or more. This operation was seen by the Germans as an attempt to take Budapest from the rear.]

Nazis Report Soviet Gain.

London, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The German radio reported today Soviet troops had captured Mohacs in their march on the rear of Budapest. Mohacs lies on the west side of the Danube just across the border from Yugoslavia and ninety-eight miles south of the Hungarian capital.

A German military spokesman said that with the incorporation of Mohacs the Russian bridgehead across the Danube was six miles wide. Mohacs is twelve miles northwest of Batina, in Yugoslavia, where the initial crossing was made.

Soviet strategy at this stage of the operation appeared to be a northward advance along the river to take the Budapest defenses from the rear. The capital already is closely besieged on the eastern side of the river.

Russians Making Farm Jeep

Gorki Plant Produces Six-Cylinder Light Vehicle With Steel Body

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (AP).—Production of a new medium-sized automobile, a new light truck and a vehicle similar to the American jeep to be used on farms was announced here today.

The new truck is a six-cylinder two and one-half-ton model with a very strong steel body. It replaces the present one and one-half-ton, four-cylinder truck.

The models are being turned out by the Gorki auto plant.

BRITISH PLANES BLAST NUERNBERG

Huge Force of Mosquitos Pounds Target, Weather Hinders Raids.

LONDON, Nov. 28—(AP) Nuernberg was bombed tonight by the strongest force of Mosquitos ever dispatched to Germany to attack a single target, the Air ministry announced tonight.

While poor operational weather kept British-based heavy bombers on the ground, the Mosquitos dashed deep into the Reich to pound Nazidom's shrine which also is an important industrial city.

Bombing "Extremely Accurate"

First reports said the bombing was "extremely accurate" and that soon after the first bombs went down in a tight concentration there was a tremendous explosion and a glare which lit up the Mosquitos flying at a great height.

Actual size of the formation was not disclosed.

An almost unbroken 72-hour aerial blitz against Germany by Britain-based warplanes, which ripped Nazi transportation and oil targets with some 15,000 tons of bombs and destroyed 240 enemy fighters, was slowed today by the weather.

Before the weather closed in this morning at least 1,000 RAF heavy bombers in pre-dawn raids hurled more than 4,000 tons of explosives on Neuss and Freiburg, German supply centers just back of the Western front.

Freiburg is just behind the French First and the U. S. Seventh armies' front on the western bank of the Rhine. Neuss is far to the north in the Dusseldorf area and is a junction point for rail lines feeding the Nazis before Aachen, Cologne and Gladbach, where the British Second army and the U. S. First and Ninth armies are engaged.

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The three-day concentration of air might climaxed the biggest winter operational month of the war. Since Nov. 1, the U. S. Eighth air force alone has sent its Flying Fortresses and Liberators on 11,600 sorties and slashed the Reich with 34,800 tons of explosives.

Out of 17 operations—more than the combined total for November 1943 and 1942—11 were aimed at Germany's main oil refineries, carrying the campaign of draining the life blood of the enemy's war machine into its seventh month.

Nazi Oil Output Reduced

"On Oct. 1 production of German oil refineries had been reduced by 75 per cent from the time they were first attacked in the latter part of April and early May," said Brig. Gen. Edward P. Curtis, chief of staff, U. S. Strategic air forces in Europe.

Fighters of the Eighth airforce went out on 9,425 sorties this month and wrecked supply columns moving to Germany's hard-pressed Western front troops on almost an unprecedented scale.

Among equipment destroyed or badly damaged during strafing jobs were 355 locomotives and 1,422 rail and freight cars—the equivalent of train 15 miles long.

Mustangs and Thunderbolts, mixing with the Luftwaffe in record-breaking dogfights, also destroyed 451 Nazi planes. Bombers accounted for 70 more. In a 24-hour period since Sunday, 240 enemy craft were blasted to bits—216 by fighters in combat.

From the month's operation, 134 American Fighters are missing after knocking down Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs at a rate which in one fight was as high as 19-1.

4000 TONS RAINED ON TWO NAZI BASES

London, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—At least 1,000 heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force in pre-dawn raids today hurled 4,000 tons of explosive on Neuss and Freiburg, German supply centers just back of the western front, as the sustained seventy-two-hour assault on Nazi frontline railway and supply centers continued.

Freiburg lies behind the Mulhouse-Kolmar sector, where the French First Army and the American Seventh Army are pressing up to the west bank of the Rhine. Neuss is far to the north in the Dusseldorf area and is a junction point for rail lines to Aachen, Cologne and Gladbach, where the British Second Army and the American First are engaged. The most series of raids on the in-

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tricate railway system in western Germany began on Saturday with an attack on Bingen-on-the-Rhine, fifteen miles east of Mainz.

British Mosquitos made another night attack on Berlin.

American fighter pilots shot down 98 German planes yesterday in the greatest all-fighter air battle of the war and destroyed another four on the ground, bringing their kills for 24 hours to 212. The total for the entire United States 8th Air Force, including bomber gunners, thus was raised to at least 239 German fighters downed for that period.

14 Planes Missing

Thirteen American fighters and one bomber were missing from yesterday's operations.

The fighter-plane battle, involving some 500 United States Mustangs against more than 400 German Focke-Wulfs and Messerschmitts, took place while the Americans were strafing airports and military transport centers in Northwest Germany.

P-51 Squadron Has 20-0 Record

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—A new fighter squadron record of shooting down twenty Nazi planes without loss has been chalked up by a squadron of United States Eighth Air Force P-51 Mustangs led by Capt. John B. England, 21, of Caruthersville, Mo. Captain England, whose own score is now seventeen Nazis in the air and one on the ground, paced his squadron by knocking down four Focke-Wulfs in the battle over northwest Germany yesterday.

BRITISH REPORT COUNTS WAR COST

NOV 29 1944

Loss Of Trade Cited—5 Years Casualties Total 733,030

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—The cost of Britain's five years of total war—the normal life of the nation obliterated, 1.5 per cent of the whole population casualties, the riches stored up by past generations dissipated—was described to the world today in a Government White Paper.

Statistics told the story of the United Kingdom's war contribution:

Total casualties of 733,030, including 136,115 civilians killed and wounded and 29,629 merchant seamen killed; the export trade, basis of Britain's wealth and power—virtually abandoned; overseas gold reserves spent on war materials; one home in three damaged and one in 30 destroyed; more than 5,500 factories damaged; monotonous diet; strictly rationed clothing; high taxes.

Inheritance Sacrificed

"We have sacrificed most of our Victorian inheritance," said Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, in a press conference after the release of the document. "What was the treasure of our grandfathers has gone, and it has been well and gladly sacrificed."

Britain, he said, gave up her export business at the start of the war and converted the whole of her manpower to the making and using of war goods. Her workers since have produced more than 102,000 planes, 25,000 tanks, 35,000 guns, 5,700 ships.

In five years her people have paid approximately $15,900,000,000 in income tax and other direct taxes and have turned over to the Government approximately $19,248,000,000 in personal savings.

Sold Out Whole Stocks

"The Victorians," Bracken observed, "were proud to be called a nation of shopkeepers, but there never have been such shopkeepers as the British. No shopkeepers ever before sold out their entire stocks in order to fight."

Bracken said that Britain's large gold reserves in the United States at the beginning of the war "have all been paid over and the money spent in building up American munitions industries."

"This expenditure," he added, "helped America come into the war with her industries already on something of a wartime footing. We are glad to have rendered this service to the United States as a small return for her tremendous generosity to us."

59 Per Cent In Service

The White Paper, titled "Statistics Relating to the War Effort of the United Kingdom," disclosed that Britain has mustered 59 per cent of all her men between 18 and 40 in the armed forces and has called up 55 per cent of her women of the same ages for the military services or for munitions work.

Britain's armed forces now number 4,500,000 men and 500,000 women. The number of persons in munitions industries rose from 3,000,000 in 1939 to 5,000,000 in 1944. Britain's total population is about 47,000,000.

Citing these figures, Bracken declared that "one tremendous fact stood out clearly—that the total war effort of the population of Great Britain is greater than that of any other belligerent."

"We have not attempted to mulct the British Empire," he continued. "Canada is the only empire country from which we have received reverse lend-lease. With all the other dominions we have made financial arrangements much less favorable to ourselves than the United States."

Two Thirds Of Original Tonnage

Covering statistically almost every aspect of the nation at war, the White Paper disclosed that by the end of 1943 enemy submarines and other weapons had sunk 11,500,000 gross tons of British shipping—two thirds of the tonnage with which Britain began the war.

To save shipping space, Britain was compelled to cut her imports from a prewar average of 55,000,000 tons a year to 23,000,000 tons in 1942 and 26,000,000 tons in 1943. Imports of finished goods were confined almost exclusively to munitions.

Lend-lease supplies from the United States and Canada, the White Paper pointed out, enabled Britain to intensify her war effort by taking men and women out of production for exports—previously needed to pay for cash purchases of war supplies abroad—and putting them into uniform or war production.

Five Years Of Complete Blackout

"For five years men and women have lived and worked under complete blackout," the document said. "Family life has been broken up. There have been two long periods when work was carried on under constant and severe air attacks."

The average British civilian, who consumed 7.63 ounces of butter a week before the war, got only 2.34 ounces in 1943. Meat is rationed at about one pound a week. A man can buy a pair of shoes once in 13 months; a woman once in eight months. The British woman gets five or six pairs of stockings a year, compared with 14 pairs before the war.

No New Houses Built

No new houses have been built in the past five years and only minor repairs have been possible. Only the most urgent repairs have been made to industrial equipment.

"To this depreciation of Britain's capital assets at home," the White Paper said, "must be added the sale of overseas assets amounting to $4,260,000,000 and the contracting of a new overseas debt amounting to $9,200,000,000."

Britain now has 19.4 million acres under production, compared to 12.9 acres when the war began. She has almost exactly doubled her wheat production.

England's Casualties In War Total 733

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—Britain disclosed today her story of five years of war, years that have cost 733,030 casualties, including 136,116 civilians, and "most of the treasure of our grandfathers."

A 60-page White Paper gave Parliament the statistical story of England's conversion into a factory-fortress, her production and her losses. It announced that one of every three homes in Britain had been destroyed or damaged.

Minister of Information Brendan Bracken told a press conference:

"Sold Out Stock"

"The total war effort of the population of Great Britain is greater than that of any other belligerent. We have not attempted to mulct the British Empire. Canada is the only Empire country from which we have received reverse lend-lease. With all the other dominions we have made financial arrangements much less favorable to ourselves than the United States."

Bracken, saying the Victorians were proud "to be called a nation of shopkeepers," declared "there never have been such shopkeepers as the British. No shopkeeper ever before sold out his entire stocks in order to fight.

"We have sacrificed most of our Victorian inheritance. What was the treasure of our grandfathers has gone, and it has been well and gladly sacrificed."

[Reuter reported that Bracken said the large pre-war gold reserve Britain had in the United States had been spent in building up America's munition industry, thus helping America to come into the war with her industries already on something like a wartime footing.

["We are glad to have rendered this service to the United States," Bracken said, "as a small return for her tremendous generosity to us."]

Many In Service

The White Paper reported that more than a third of all British men between 14 and 64 are in the armed forces and that nearly

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half of the country's women between 14 and 59 are in uniform or in industry.

By the end of last year Great Britain had lost 11,500,000 gross tons of shipping, two thirds of the tonnage she had when war broke out in 1939.

Civilian casualties through last September 3 included 57,298 killed. Casualties among the armed forces totaled 563,112 with 176,081 killed. In addition 29,629 merchant seamen have been killed and 4,173 interned.

The White Paper said that Britain herself has produced 70 per cent of all munitions turned out by or supplied to the Commonwealth; 722 major warships, over 100,000 airplanes, over 25,000 tanks and nearly 4,000,000 machine guns and submachine guns.

Lend-Lease Lauded

Lauding lend-lease aid from the United States and Canada, the White Paper said it permitted men and women to be taken from export production and put in uniform or war plants because cash no longer was required to pay for purchases from those countries.

Reviewing the financial cost of war, the White Paper said governmental expenditures have jumped from $4,000,000,000 in 1938 to $23,000,000,000 in 1943.

It pointed to sharply increased tax rates and heavy borrowing, adding that, "although the Government has in this way been able to raise the money needed for the prosecution of the war, the consequences on the economic structure of the country have been far-reaching."

Foreign Debts Added

In addition to war damage at home, the White Paper said, the nation has sold assets abroad amounting to $4,260,000,000 and has added $9,200,000,000 in foreign debts.

Commercial exports from the United Kingdom, it said, have been halved in value. They dropped from $1,884,000,000 in 1938 to $928,000,000 last year.

"When allowance is made for the rise in prices," it added, "the quantity of exports was reduced to only 29 per cent of the 1938 level."

Pointing to the effect of the war on the civilian economy, the White Paper said that the total quantity of goods and services purchased by civilians had fallen by 21 per cent, without taking into consideration its deterioration in quality.

Weekly food consumption cuts were recited, including butter from 7.63 ounces before the war to 2.34 ounces last year; fresh meat from 30.40 ounces to 22.18 and fresh fruit from 27.17 ounces to 12.06. Potato eating, however, rose from 3.40 pounds to 5.25.

A sixty-four-page document, the White Paper, was prepared for presentation to Parliament.

NO AMMUNITION SHORTAGE SEEN FOR BRITISH ARMY

CHESTER

LONDON, Nov. 28 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill declared in Commons today that Britain's armies have all "the necessary ammunition to fight their battles" and promised a more vigorous attack on Japan after Germany's defeat.

His statement on ammunition attracted attention because it came so soon after President Roosevelt's declaration that shell shortages were costing the lives of American soldiers.

In good humor after a recess—which followed assurance of a tenth and probably final session of the fourth longest parliament in history—Churchill readily answered many questions.

"Nine months ago," he said, "we opened up our shell filling and shell making plants again on a large scale on account of impending operations. The immense piling up of reserves which had occurred earlier had led to a temporary dampening down. Since then further important expansions have been made.

"I am prepared to say that provided factory workers maintain—and they may even improve upon—the present planned output, there is no reason to suppose that the British armies will be short of the necessary ammunition to fight their battles."

His statement on Japan came during a brief debate on Britain's post-war army. There was some disruption after the last war, he conceded, but continued:

"In this case the change-over will not be so violent because there is another war which will open with greater vigor at the other end of the world when this present one is finished."

Churchill said a future military system of "national service" was being considered when asked if he was considering voluntary recruiting for a post-war army in view of the fact that 86 per cent of the Canadian army had volunteered for service anywhere in the world.

He added that he had "of course realized the magnificent character of the Canadian war effort."

Asked about Britain's position in post-war trade, he said:

"Every preparation that can be made is being either made or foreseen. But the resources of war are not large that are left over from the war. Expansion of our export trade is possible only to the very limited extent war production allows."

In answer to another question he said married men in distant theaters of war could not be given preference over bachelors on home leaves for, among other reasons, "unmarried people have feelings as well as married people."

Tommies 'Won't Lack Supplies'

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill assured the House of Commons today that "there is no reason to support a belief that the British armies will be short of the necessary ammunition to fight their battles."

PAY NIGHT

The Premier's statement, made in answer to a query soon after the Parliament elected in 1935, opened its tenth consecutive session, followed a statement by President Roosevelt that shell shortages were costing the lives of American fighting men.

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Schedules May Be Exceeded

Churchill based his reply on factory workers maintaining their present planned output, which, he said, "they may even improve upon."

He added:

"We have very considerable reserves, the use of which depends on the varying estimates as to the duration of the German resistance."

Asked whether this assurance covered all theaters of war, he replied in the affirmative. He said expenditures on the Burmese front were not on the great scale of those in Europe and the problem was one of transport rather than available supply.

War Against Japs

Churchill said "another war will open with greater vigor at the other end of the world when this present one is finished." This statement was made in answer to a query about the reconstruction of the British Army after the war. He said, "National service as a foundation of our military system" was being considered, but contended the matter was not urgent because Japan had to be beaten after Germany.

The brief debate arose when Mr. Churchill was asked whether he was aware that 86 per cent of the Canadian Army had volunteered for service anywhere. He replied that he realized the "magnificent character of the Canadian war effort."

CHURCHILL ON TRADE

London, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill was asked in the House of Commons today whether he was aware that the American Government was making post-war trade a part of its war strategy, and whether there were any reasons why England should not do the same.

"Every preparation that can be made is being either made or forseen," replied Mr. Churchill, "but the resources are not large that are left over from the war. Expansion of our export trade is possible only to the very limited extent war production allows."

Yugoslavs Drive for Bojana

Sweep Through South Montenegro to Join Albanian Partisans

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP).—A Yugoslav Liberation Army was spearing southward through southern Montenegro tonight, heading for Bojana and a link-up with Albanian Partisans for an attack on Scutari, Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) communique said tonight.

In Serbia Yugoslav troops which had broken through river valley defense lines now were menacing Kraljevo, and in Dalmatia bitter fighting continued for the town of Knin.

De Gaulle Reaches Teheran On Trip

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—General de Gaulle has arrived in Teheran on his way to Moscow for talks with Marshal Stalin, the Ankara radio reported last night.

With de Gaulle is the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, and Gen. Alphonse Juin, chief of the French general staff.

Long-range measures of keeping Germany permanently in her place are understood to be first on the agenda for the Moscow discussions, a Paris dispatch said.

A possible treaty between France and Russia was seen as another topic.

EXILED POLISH PREMIER TALKS WITH CHURCHILL

LONDON, Nov. 28.—(AP) Speculation that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk would be asked to take over another attempt to form a Polish cabinet—undoubtedly on his own terms — arose again tonight with the announcement that he had conferred with Prime Minister Churchill.

Present were Tadeusz Romer, who was foreign minister in Mikolajczyk's cabinet, and Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary.

Mikolajczyk resigned suddenly Friday.

Mikolajczyk and Romer conferred yesterday with Eden, leading to the first stirrings of speculation that premier-designate Jan Kwapinski was unable to get a satisfactory group of ministers and that Mikolajczyk would again come to the fore.

End To Polish Crisis Declared Possible

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—Polish Socialist party leaders announced last night that "we believe we have attained a solution that may bring an end to the Polish Government crisis sometime today.

The announcement did not say whether the Socialists had succeeded in bringing Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, resigned Premier, back into the Government, or whether the Premier-designate, Jan Kwapinski, had succeeded in forming a cabinet.

If Mikolajczyk returns it would probably mark a victory for him in his stand to end the Russian-Polish dispute by agreeing to Moscow demands to settle border problems immediately.

Opens Door to Mikolajczyk

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Polish National Council opened the door today for Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, but stipulated that if the former Premier of the London exile government comes in it must be on the Council's own terms.

Edward Osubka-Morawski, president of the National Committee of Liberation, declared in Lublin that a union with the resigned Premier was possible, and it was believed if he went that far his statement may be construed as a bid.

It has been predicted in foreign diplomatic circles that Mikolajczyk, who took the stand that the exile government should seek to end the Polish dispute by agreeing with Russia on frontier problems at once, would show up here shortly for unity conferences.

LONDON PAPER SAYS CHIANGS ARE SEPARATED

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 29—(AP) The London Daily Mail said today that Generalissimo and Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek have separated and that she may make her home in Miami, Fla.

In a Calcutta dispatch, the Mail reported it had been common knowledge in Chungking for some time that the Chiangs were unhappy and the break finally was made after an open disagreement at a Chungking tea party.

Mrs. Chiang, who is in the United States for medical treatment, is "likely to carry out a lecture tour on the Chinese political situation, which is bound to create a sensation," the Mail said.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice Premier of China, said in a statement tonight that a London report that Mme. Chiang might establish a Florida residence was "an unmitigated falsehood."

His statement did not mention the London report that the Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang had separated.

Wants Peace Talk Ban on De Valera

London, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Sir William Davidson asked assurances in Commons today that Eamon de Valera would have nothing to do with either the peace or armistice terms. Paul Emrys-Evans, Under-Secretary for the Dominions, answered that the British Government saw "no reason why any Government which has not made a positive contribution as a Government to the United Nations war effort should be represented at the peace conference."

British Policy on Arm[illegible] Leaves

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP).—"Unmarried people have feelings as well as married people" and married soldiers will have to take their chances with the bachelors for home leave, Prime Minister Churchill said today in Commons, in answer to a question as to why married men in the British forces in the Mediterranean and Pacific areas could not have preference in leave regulations. He said some commanders were allowing their men to ballot on who should come home first.

U. S. Junket Visits British Supply Depot

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—Still under security wraps, the House Military Committee from Washington turned up today at a big supply depot "somewhere in England" for a first-hand checkup on how industry is meeting the Army's materiel needs.

One of the committee's objects is to determine whether there are any unnecessary surpluses in the thousands of articles necessary to maintain modern fighting forces, as well as to learn what the deficits are.

BRITISH RADIO LOOKS AHEAD

But Director Warns It Can Only Supplement Press.

London, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—W. J. Haley, director-general of the British Broadcasting Corporation said today that the BBC plans to put United Kingdom radio fans "ahead of any other listener in the world," but declared at the same time that the power of the world's press must never be weakened.

"The spoken word can supplement the written word; it cannot supplant the written word," Mr. Haley told the Radio Industries Club.

He spoke out for free access to news facts, both for the press and for radio, and said that "the BBC in the years ahead will maintain in broadcasting the people's freedom to know."

On the general subject of the press and radio, he declared: "Anything which weakens the importance of the press in our national life would be against the public interest. I do not believe anything could happen to weaken the importance of the press. . . . The press is one of our most enduring and vital heritages.

"Broadcasting has come to stay. In our different ways we must both help each other to serve the public well."

Urges Co-Operation

Haley said the future of international broadcasting must be a matter of major international policy, adding his belief that no great nation could act unilaterally in this matter. He proposed the continuance of a "sensibly modified system of world broadcasting."

All the BBC's sister organizations in the British dominions will confer in London in February, he said.

Three Simultaneous Programs

Haley announced also that after the war BBC, which carries no commercials or advertising, planned to operate three separate simultaneous programs on three different wave lengths.

Haley conceded that B.B.C. now has bad as well as good shows and that it would be a mistake for Americans to believe there was a continuous string of hit performances, just as it would for "us to believe every United States radio show is a Charlie McCarthy or a Bob Hope."

"Until Britain has its Hollywood," he said, "it is no use blaming the B.B.C. for not finding starts that are non-existent."

To Try "Bold Experiment"

He said the British corporation was about to try "one of the boldest experiments ever made at microphone"—an eight-night discussion "of jobs for all" during the peak listening period.

"Broadcasting has grown up," he said. "It must be adult. In our post-war plans we shall sacrifice nothing in the quality or quantity of our entertainment, but we shall safeguard broadcasting from becoming a glorified jukebox. By news, by discussions, by talks, by documentaries, by still new forms which we will seek and perfect, we shall play our part in making this country the best-informed democracy in the world."

had a price tag of $600 in 1939.

Earmarked For Export

Twenty per cent of the total pre-war production of British cars was exported and the Government intends to keep its world market by earmarking a fixed percentage of production for outside trade.

With this plan, England expects to offer immediate competition to the United States industry, which British car builders forsee as bidding for domination of the world's private auto market.

One industrialist said:

"We are aware that America, capable of quickly swinging over to production in a larger scale than Britain can hope for, can get the jump on postwar output of newly designed cars and use it effectively to bid for overseas trade—and still meet demands of her own public."

"Britain must get $140,000,000 worth of exports to redress the adverse overseas trade balance arising by the disappearance of investments she held before the war," said Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of the public relations committee of the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. "The Government desires to devote a fixed percentage of auto production to export trade for a period of two or three years after the war."

U. S. May Undersell

If England limits home sales to boost exports and if American interests can undersell British models by at least $400, the country's home market would be open for invasion by the United States, industrialists said.

"This will be especially true," Sir Miles predicted, "if the jeep makes America so small-car con-[illegible]

scious that there will be a heavy demand for production of smaller models for public use.

"In the past, the larger size and greater fuel consumption of American cars undoubtedly limited their sales in England. They were not fitted for this country's facilities or pocketbooks.

Heavy Tax Dropped

"Another limitation in sales here was a Government tax equal to one third the domestic price of American cars. This tax was dropped during the war and there is no assurance it will be replaced. Even if it is, it will not prove much of a barrier."

The genuine postwar English car, he said, would be "smoothlined" rather than streamlined and will embody many features of springing, suspension, road-holding and easier maintenance learned in the building of armored vehicles, tanks and trucks during the war.

A postwar car also will be built especially for mother and children. The designer plans to make the back seat of the car as safe as a nursery, with door handles sunk so that small fingers and sleeves will not catch on them. The doors can be locked from the driver's position.

Parcel Compartment

A "shopping-parcel" compartment will be introduced so mother can put in her packages without stepping out into the road.

"Extras" will include kitchen equipment so baby food can be heated on long journeys.

"We may have the conveniences," said Sir Miles, "but I am afraid we never will be able to approach America's ideal of looks in our models."

U. S., British Race For Postwar Car Markets Seen

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—Three months after V-day automobiles will be rolling off production lines of British factories by the thousands, but their prices will be almost double the prewar cost, according to the best estimate of England's big manufacturers.

Prewar models only will be produced for two or three years before new designs can be drawn and plants retooled for turning out genuine postwar cars. Meanwhile, England's customers will pay an etsimated $1,200 for virtually the same average-type machine that

2-Man Torpedo Destroyed Italian Cruiser, British Reveal

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A British human torpedo—manned by a Royal Navy Reserve sub-lieutenant and an able seaman—sank the 10,000-ton Bolzano, last of the Italian cruisers fitted with eight-inch guns, in Spezia harbor last June 21, the Admiralty disclosed today.

Sitting astride the killer torpedo, Sub-Lt. Malcolm Causer and Able Seaman Harry Smith went inside the well-protected harbor, dived under the Bolzano and fixed the torpedo's warhead to the hull.

The parent ship waited for the men after the explosion but they did not return. Later it was learned Causer had been captured. Seaman Smith still is reported missing. The DSO has been awarded Lt. Causer and the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal went to Seaman Smith.

It was the second known successful "human torpedo" exploit by British naval men. In January, 1943, the Italian Regolo class cruiser Ulpia Traiano was sunk in Palermo harbor. An 8500-ton transport lying nearby, seriously damaged, later sank.

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DEATH TOLL RISES IN BRITISH BLAST

LAND-FROM

More Than 160 Believed Killed in Explosion of Bomb Depot.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, England, Nov. 28—(AP) Rescue work among the craters of the RAF's bomb depot near here led to fears tonight that more than 160 persons might have died in the explosion which shook the countryside yesterday.

The estimate of the dead was made by the British Press association, which reported 23 bodies had been recovered from debris of the ammunition store. Rescue workers stated that another 100 bodies might be buried there, while 31 were known to have been crushed in the collapse of an adjoining plaster works. Six bodies have been brought out of the factory.

After preliminary proceedings, an inquest over seven of the bodies was adjourned indefinitely. A coroner indicated it might be some time before the inquiry was resumed.

The Bratislava radio [illegible] German language broadcast said flatly that "yesterday's explosion in Derbyshire was caused by a German V-weapon."

Earlier, unofficial reports, speculated that the number of dead would reach perhaps more than 250, but an Air Minister spokesman said "it is not likely that the number killed will exceed the 20 or so known dead and the 22 to 25 now missing, who may be dead."

An additional 30 or more persons are missing, but it is believed most of these may be alive. The British Press association said only a few persons were known to have been injured seriously.

Policemen on the scene said that the task of compiling a list of casualties was complicated by "scores of people who simply have disappeared."

The tremendous blast, heaving up soil, buildings and livestock over a wide radius, and making craters 250 yards across, shocked the people of nearby villages as if an earthquake or a great bombardment had hit them. Many ran for air raid shelters, or huddled against brick blast walls.

More than 24 hours after the explosions—starting apparently from a single bomb and then spreading swiftly—the search continued for those missing. American troops were among the rescuers.

Roundabout the subterranean storage dump—described as a modern Aladdin's cave filled with many millions of dollars worth of bombs, sufficient for hundreds of major attacks on Germany—the landscape resembled a no-man's-country: grass and other vegetation were burned, jagged pits were on every hand, and hundreds of cattle and sheep lay dead in the fields. In one village every house was damaged by the explosions. A village school was badly damaged but not a child was hurt.

Eyewitness accounts said that horses and wagons, and presumably even human beings had been blown from the fields and barns. At one place a farmer, his wife, sister-in-law and three hired men were at work when the dump exploded: no trace of them has been found. At another farm a wagon, team and driver were seen no more. With the deadly consistency of such tragedies, families suffered terrible disaster: a father and son are missing, the mother lives. A brother killed, a husband missing. A child is safe, but her parents cannot be found.

None of the rescued men could tell their questioners what had caused the explosion. This theory was submitted to the coroner by a former officer in the Royal engineers who had an important job at the dump: "what appears to have happened is that one bomb exploded and the rush of air acted as a detonator for all the bombs in the dump."

Bomb-Dump Blast Deaths Mount

Burton-on-Trent, England, Nov. 28 (AP)—Estimates of the death toll in yesterday's explosion of an RAF underground bomb dump still ranged from 200 to more than 250 today. A former British army officer declared that "enough bombs for hundreds of major raids on Germany" were detonated in the blast.

Scores of persons "simply have disappeared, and until we can check up on them we are unable to say whether they are dead or alive," a Burton policeman said. The British Press Association said the toll might mount to 250 or more.

Earthquake Effect

One bomb burst and the rush of air apparently acted as a detonator for all the bombs in the dump, situated near Burton. This detonating wave underground caused the earthquake effect felt several miles away, driving many persons to air-raid shelters.

The village vanished as the blast shook the entire countryside and sent bombs high into the sky. They rained down like a large-scale enemy bombardment.

Scores were trapped in wreckage. Rescuers tunneled through rubble to bring out safely 40 persons buried in a munitions works near the scene.

BRITISH TIGHTEN GRIP ON FAENZA

HEINZERLING

ROME, Nov. 28. — (AP) British troops have cleared the Lamone river's east bank for five miles northeast of Faenza and have sent patrols lancing across the stream on the southwest in a gathering threat to that strategic highway city at the edge of the Po Plain, Allied headquarters announced today.

The patrols crossed the river — where they were but three miles from the city yesterday—and established contact with the Germans deployed on high ground before Faenza, the communique said.

The British Eighth army extended its control of the Lamone's east bank to the area of Albereto, five miles northeast of Faenza where a fierce engagement was in progress.

The Germans were entrenched in Faenza itself and were facing the British just across the Lamone to the east.

Italy's autumn rains, which have plagued Allied operations for weeks, fell continuously in the last 24 hours, deepening the mud that has made footing uncertain.

The remainder of the front, including the U. S. Fifth army's sector south of Balogna, was quiet except for patrols which were active on both sides, the Allied communique said.

Italian River Bank Cleared

Rome, Nov. 28 (AP)—British troops of the 8th Army have driven most of the Germans from the Lamone River's east bank to positions on the opposite side in the Albereto region five miles northeast of Faenza, Allied headquarters said today.

Southwest of Faenza patrols crossed the Lamone and established contact with the Germans on high ground beyond.

On the eastern sector of the 5th Army front Indian troops pushing northwest of Modigliana against slight opposition captured Casale, less than ten miles south of Faenza.

High Italian Officer Honored For Resistance

Fifth Army Front, Italy, Nov. 28 (AP)—Italian Lieut. Gen. Roberto Bencivenga today was made a commander of the Legion of Merit for his leadership of the civilian resistance movement in Rome prior to its capture and for services to the Allied forces after the German withdrawal from the city.

Fourteen other Italians also were decorated for services in support of 5th Army combat operations but their names were not released for fear of German reprisals against relations living in northern Italy.

SFORZA QUITS 6-PARTY POST

BRA

British Said To Veto Him As Premier Or Foreign Minister

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Rome, Nov. 28 (AP)—Count Carlo Sforza, on whom British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles reportedly has turned thumbs down as either Premier or Foreign Minister of Italy because of "political unreliability," resigned tonight from chairmanship of the six-party conferences which have been seeking solution of Italy's Cabinet crisis.

In resigning, Sforza submitted a letter which said:

"It would be regrettable if even a few people thought my presence was protracting arguments. The purpose of my words and actions has been to speed up the choice (of leaders) which will give the country the best possible government in the present circumstances."

Action Party Backs Sforza

The Action party was reported to be backing Sforza and refusing to participate in any coalition government in which he is not either Premier or Foreign Minister and the Socialists are reported to be siding with the Actionists.

British disapproval of Sforza is a major obstacle in the settlement of the Government crisis which led two days ago to the resignation of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi and his Cabinet.

The British Embassy declined to make an official statement on a conference during the day between Sir Charles and three members of Bonomi's Cabinet who proposed Sforza for the premiership.

Americans Are Hands Off

But it was learned unofficially the British Ambassador informed them he did not consider that Sforza could head a stable government.

With the Americans reported maintaining a strictly hands-off policy with regard to Sforza, the British attitude toward the pre-Fascism Italian Foreign Minister, who returned to Naples last fall after exile in the United States, was reliably summed up as follows:

Sforza allegedly obtained quick permission to return to Italy after pledging support to the regime of aged Marshal Pietro Badoglio and not to raise the monarchial question.

His Shifts Recalled

When he arrived, however, he refused to support Badoglio and the monarchy. Later, after the Communists agreed to compromise with Badoglio and the Monarch, Sforza changed his mind again. Sforza, who had been a Minister without portfolio in Bonomi's Cabinet, at present belongs to no party and in the eyes of the British commands no ascertainable support of the Italian people.

The British disapproval of Sforza was reported to have led the action party, which is headed by Alberto Cianca, minister without portfolio in the Bonomi cabinet, to inform government leaders the party would refuse to take part in a new government although it was willing to collaborate with it.

The British attitude toward Sforza practically eliminates the possibility of his obtaining the premiership since under Allied occupation the formation of any Italian Government is dependent on Allied approval.

Must Keep Armistice Terms

Allied officials already have emphasized that any new Cabinet must abide by the armistice terms imposed on the Badoglio government and inherited by the Bonomi regime. They also have said any new government will be held to the pledge not to touch on the monarchial question until the end of the war.

At a meeting of the leaders of Italy's six major political parties during the day Pietro Nenni, Socialist party secretary, was reported to have proposed a six-point platform for approval by the National Committee of Liberation.

Among the points were the oft-repeated left-wing demands for a swift and hard-hitting purge of Fascist, a "democratic" reorganization of the Army; reorganization of food and transport facilities to assure the people of a subsistence minimum and a foreign policy aimed at reducing Allied control in Italy in the sphere not concerned with the war.

During the day Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, conferred with various party leaders.

British Reported Against Sforza

BRA

Rome, Nov. 28 (AP) — A reported British disapproval of Count Carlo Sforza as Premier or Foreign Minister emerged today as an obstacle in the crisis which led to resignation of Ivanhoe Bonomi's Government.

Sforza has been presiding over conferences of party leaders. The British were reported against him, with the Americans maintaining a hands-off policy, but there was no immediate confirmation.

The Actionist newspaper *Italia Libera*, in an editorial praising Sforza, questioned, "Is there a veto?"

Sforza Proposed

Two members of the Bonomi Cabinet conferred with British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles and it was understood they formally proposed Sforza for the Premiership.

Crown Prince Umberto scheduled conferences with Sforza and Palmiro Togliatti, both of whom served as Ministers without portfolio in the Bonomi Cabinet.

Representatives of the six parties making up the Committee of National Liberation were understood to have informed Bonomi that they considered him unable to resolve the crisis as premier of a new Cabinet unless Sforza is given the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Three Named By Press Office

The Government press office had announced that Pietro Nenni, Socialist party secretary; Sforza and Togliatti, a Communist, would be among those who would see Umberto.

But Nenni denied that he would call on Umberto.

Nenni, in an editorial in *Avanti*, lashed out again at the operation of the Fascist purge, which, he said, left those truly responsible for the Italian disaster unpunished.

CHINESE STOP JAPS BEFORE KWEIYANG

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Nov. 28. — (AP) The Chinese High Command declared tonight that the Japanese had been driven back in their push toward Kweichow province's Burma road capital of Kweiyang.

A local success—in contrast to the days of gloom as the enemy was splitting China in half with his march through Kwangsi province on the south—was claimed at Tashantang (Big Mountain Hall), about 138 miles southwest of Kweiyang.

Here, seven miles north of newly-fallen Hochin, the Japanese were checked and sent retreating southward, a brief communique said.

The war bulletin contained no confirmation of reports that the Japanese had crossed the border into Kweichow province in this area, which would put them about 115 miles south of the provincial capital.

(The Japanese asserted in a Tokyo broadcast that their forces had stabbed eight miles into Kweichow province.)

Arrivals here from Kweiyang said all accommodations there were crowded with refugees from the danger zones. All American and British nationals have been ordered to avacuate the province.

The Chinese high command reported a second and more distant threat to Kweiyang from Hunan province on the east, where the Japanese are advancing from Paoching. Kweiyang lies about 160 miles west of the Hunan-Kweichow border in that sector.

The High command also failed to confirm the fall of Yungning (Nanning) in southern Kwangsi province, where the Americans blew up an advanced base Nov. 19 in the face of the enemy advance.

Allied Nationals Evacuate Kweichow

Chungking, Nov. 28 (AP)—Evacuation of all American and British nationals in Kweichow province and unoccupied portions of Hunan was ordered today as two Japanese forces menaced Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow.

(A Tokyo broadcast asserted Japanese forces already had stabbed eight miles into Kweichow.)

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Hochih Enveloped

The Chinese high command said one Japanese drive from Liuchow had enveloped Hochih in advancing to less than 140 miles southeast of Kweiyang, while another enemy column was pressing toward the provincial capital from Paoching in Hunan.

The evacuation order affected missionaries, Red Cross workers and representatives of various evilian agencies.

Americans Escape

Most Americans were reported to have escaped from eastern China, now cut off by the linking of Japanese forces which invaded Kwangsi province from Hunan and Kwangtung.

Fall of Kweiyang would enable the Japanese to stab at Chungking, 200 miles to the northwest.

Reports Raid On Hanoi

New York, Nov. 28 (AP) — The British radio said tonight the Japanese Domei news agency reported that American Liberator bombers had attacked Hanoi, capital of Indo China, today.

CHINESE ARMS BOOST URGED

MOOSA

Nelson Tells Chungking Group Output Should Double

NOV 29 1944

Chungking, *Wednesday*, Nov. 29 (AP)—Donald Nelson told the Peoples' Political Council today that the objective for the coming year must be to double or triple the weapons provided by Chinese industry for China's soldiers.

The Chinese situation might become "very precarious indeed" unless there is full co-operation between the Government, military and industry in making the newly created Chinese War Production Board a success, declared the former chairman of the United States War Production Board.

Would Mobilize Industry

Mobilization of Chinese industry for war would increase the flow of urgently needed munitions and strengthen the morale of the Chinese people, Nelson said.

"If any one group in the economy were in this critical time to take an uncompromising position at the expense of the national war effort," he continued, "the result would be to injure the war plans of the United Nations and cost the lives of many thousands of Chinese, American and British fighting men.

"If that were to happen, it is perfectly plain that the status of China during the war and after the war might be seriously damaged. Given full co-operation in war production, I think the outlook for China is brighter than it ever has been during this war."

Nelson, sent to China by President Roosevelt to help step up war production, described the Chinese war-production board as a vigorous new instrument of war.

"We cannot realistically expect the military position of China to improve very much until China wins her battles of production and supply," he continued.

"Like the problem of the United Nations at the time of Pearl Harbor, the Chinese problem is to find ways of containing the enemy's advance while winning the battles of production and supply. These battles must be won and soon."

Acknowledges Difficulties

Nelson acknowledged China's difficulties—much of her richest territory overrun, her coasts blockaded, inflation and a "terrible transportation shortage with fewer than 6,000 trucks to serve 200,000,000 people of Free China."

Lacking industrial equipment, Nelson said, Free China's efforts to produce "in the face of these great odds have been brought together as a single force" under the War Production Board.

"The world's attitude toward China," he concluded, "is bound to be favorably affected by wartime proof of China's ability to obtain internal co-operation and work as a national unit toward a constructive goal."

Hurley's New Post Called Difficult One

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, soldier-statesman-business man, gets probably the toughest assignment of an action-packed career as Ambassador to China.

Nominated by President Roosevelt to succeed Clarence E. Gauss, Hurley's assignment will be to tie in this nation's Pacific strategy with the crippled Chinese war machine.

Gauss quit shortly after Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell was removed from his China-Burma command at the insistence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

In Chungking Now

Now in Chungking, Hurley is working with Donald M. Nelson, former War Production Board chairman, to strengthen China's military and industrial organization.

The 61-year-old soldier's appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.

A former Minister to New Zealand, Hurley has done diplomatic errands for President Roosevelt in Australia, Russia, the Middle East and China. He was Secretary of War under President Hoover.

Chungking Welcomes News

Chungking, Nov. 28 (AP)—Ranking Chinese welcomed today the appointment of Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley as United States Ambassador, expressing belief that it reflected Washington's acute interest and concern in the critical China situation.

It was felt that Hurley, who came here as President Roosevelt's personal representative, enjoyed more intimate contact with the White House than his predecessors. In frequent discussions with President Chiang Kai-shek, Hurley has become closer personally to the Generalissimo than any other American Ambassador or other foreigner.

Donald M. Nelson, Mr. Roosevelt's present personal representative in Chungking, accepted appointment today as high economic adviser to the National Government. Howard Coonley, who came with Nelson, was named adviser to the Chinese War Production Board.

'Coffee Revolt' Reported Among Latin Producers

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28 (AP).—A "coffee revolt" is spreading in Latin-American producing nations as the result of refusal by the United States Office of Price Administration to raise ceiling prices, and a protest meeting in Mexico City is being planned, a Mexican exporter said today.

Martin Diaz de Cossio, coffee department head of one of Mexico's largest exporting and importing firms, predicted that O. P. A.'s refusal will lead to a coffee shortage in the United States.

"The exporters are operating at a loss," he said. "The ceiling prices, upheld by O. P. A. in a short and curt reply to petitioners for increases, do not provide a profitable margin over producers' prices. One exporting company has lost $300,000 the past two years."

Draftee Outbreaks Mark Rising Canadian Crisis

NOV 29 1944

MONTGOMERY

Soldiers Demonstrate Against Overseas Draft as Parliament Meets.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28. — (AP) French-Canadian troops drafted originally for home service and now liable to be sent to the Western front staged anti-conscription demonstrations in Pacific coast camps today as Parliament debated the government-shaking conscription crisis in a rare secret session.

The draftee outbreaks, involving both English-speaking and French-speaking units in half a dozen British Columbia camps, took an admittedly mutinous turn as they went into their fourth day, and there was no sign of abatement.

King Wins Support

Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King during the day apparently won enough Parliamentary support to assure him of victory in a vote of confidence to be taken later in the week on his new partial conscription program under which 16,000 of the home service draftees are to be sent abroad, and the purely governmental crisis here in Ottawa seemed nearing a solution.

The draftee camp outbreaks, however, grew increasingly serious as the home service troops refused to take orders from their officers and in one instance by threat of armed violence kept confined to their barracks a Saskatchewan draftee regiment which was about to entrain for service abroad.

These striking troops, a French-Canadian outfit stationed at Terrace, British Columbia, were described frankly by a military spokesman on the scene as "mutineers" since they interfered with other troops in performance of duty. Terrace is a small community 450 miles north of Vancouver.

Military authorities in Ottawa were officially silent in the face of the growing disturbances.

About 300 of these mutinous soldiers left their camp on Terrace's north side and marched to the camp of an English-speaking unit at the other end of town, most of them carrying rifles and wearing steel helmets. An hour later approximately 1,500 more men some of these carrying Bren guns marched to a third camp in another part of town. They had one truck understood to have been commandeered.

Under this threat, the Saskatchewan regiment which had been scheduled to leave to reinforce the Western front was held to its barracks, and a waiting troop train stood idle on a siding.

Leaders Threaten Troops

Threats and intimidation were being used by leaders of the recalcitrant home troops to keep less fervent members in line, some men reported.

"Our regiment arrived here the day before yesterday," one soldier said, "men of a regiment that was due to leave Terrace on draft today have been told by other home defense men that if they prepare to leave they will be shot at. They mean it, too, and they have plenty of ammunition.

"I think that there is going to be serious trouble here."

The French-Canadian unit, the only French-speaking unit of all those involved in the British Columbia outbreaks which began Saturday, said they were awaiting a reply to their request to be returned to their Quebec homes.

The armed march which kept at Terrace the troops scheduled to entrain was held despite the fact that military authorities earlier in the day formally notified the strikers that they were liable to life imprisonment and that demonstrators might be fired upon.

In Ottawa Parliament sat for hours in the first secret session since 1942 and the third of the war, hearing secret military information from Defense Minister General A. G. L. McNaughton.

The Quebec members of Prime Minister King's liberal party, providing some 60 of his usual 160-odd votes in a Parliament of a total membership of 245, met in caucus with King and were reported to have agreed to support him in the forthcoming vote of confidence.

This seemed to assure King of victory. The Quebec members, despite their strong opposition to the new partial conscription policy, were understood to have fallen in line on the ground that to vote with the all-out conscriptionist opposition could mean only that a new government would give them even less satisfaction.

In another indication of a trend of feeling in Quebec seven French-Canadian labor leaders representing Canada's two major labor organizations appealed to their compatriots to support the government against the opposition's "hatred campaign."

Appeal for Unity

The King government, the labor leaders said, is a "government which alone, in present circumstances, can save national unity and prevent anti-French elements from taking over with their sole purpose to keep Quebec in bondage and crush organized labor in Canada."

After three days of anti-conscription demonstrations frequently breaking into violence at half a dozen West Coast draftee camps, authorities stopped their pay and allowances in some instances today. Both French-speaking and English-speaking regiments are involved.

At Vernon, B. C., army regulations were read to every man in camp with emphasis on penalties threatening imprisonment for life for any soldier convicted of inciting to mutiny, rioting or taking part in any similar disturbance.

Furthermore, each man was informed individually that now that he had been made aware of the rules he was liable to be fired upon if he should take part in any demonstrations.

A French Canadian regiment at Terrace, demonstrating with guns for the first time, was stopped last night after marching through the streets for hours. From 1,000 to 1,500 men participated. School classes ordinarily held in the Canadian Legion hall were cancelled by authorities fearing trouble.

Approximately 25,000 draftees are stationed in British Columbia camps, of whom approximately 3,000 are estimated to be French-speaking.

Similar demonstrations on a smaller scale have been sporadic elsewhere in Canada, and in the French-speaking province of Quebec youthful draft age civilians have staged protests.

Secret Session Called In Canada Draft Row

MONTGOMERY

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—The House of Commons was called into secret session today on the Dominion-splitting conscription issue after a declaration by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King that lack of a "reasonable" unity on the question might lead to anarchy in Canada.

The Prime Minister told Parliament last night that he would resign if he did not get strong support in a vote of confidence to be taken later in the week. He insisted that this support must include members of his own badly split Liberal party.

He appealed especially to the wavering French-speaking members from Quebec, who reflect that province's opposition to conscription for overseas service. He called for an end of nationalistic divergences which have been a bar to complete Canadian unity since the Dominion's earliest history.

Anti-Draft Demonstrations.

Even as Mr. King spoke, these differences broke into anticonscription demonstrations as far away as British Columbia, on the west coast, and as near as Lansdowne Park, just a mile and a half from Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

About 100 home defense troops—conscripted for service in this hemisphere and now under the government's new policy liable to be sent overseas—organized an anticonscription parade and began a march on Parliament, but were dispersed by active service troops, sailors and civilians.

Today's session, to open at 3 p. m., E. W. T., was asked by the Prime Minister to hear secret military information bearing on the conscription issue.

Difficult Position.

The Prime Minister's peculiar position was that his new policy of partial conscription for overseas service is opposed by two groups—those who, like the Progressive Conservative opposition and some of his own Liberals, believe it does not go far enough, and those who, like the Quebec members, believe it goes too far. Two Cabinet Ministers already have resigned, taking opposite sides of the issue.

The French-speaking members are expected to vote against the government if it seems likely to stay safely in power without their votes, and to vote with it if defeat looms.

Dispatches last night said draftees stationed in northern British Columbia near Prince Rupert were staging a "sitdown" while awaiting a reply from army headquarters at Ottawa to a demand that they be returned to their homes in Quebec. In Montreal, in the heart of French Canada, about 700 young men paraded last night and stood silently in the city's main square as a token of their opposition to conscription.

Balky Draftees Called 'Mutineers' In Canada

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 28 (AP)—French-Canadian draftee troops stationed at Terrace, B. C., who have demonstrated for three days against the Conscription for Foreign Service Act, were termed "mutineers" today by an Army spokesman. Their pay and allowances have been stopped as long as they refuse to take orders from their officers.

The demonstrations at Terrace, 450 miles north of Vancouver, were the largest of half a dozen in British Columbia over the week end, and the Army spokesman estimated

30.24 — 20757

30. 24 — 20757

that 1,000 to 1,500 men participated in a parade and sitdown last night. He added that not more than 25 per cent of the troops in the area were involved.

The spokesman said the grievances of the men at Terrace "boils down to the fact they just don't want to go overseas."

Nazi Envoy Back In Sweden

New York, Nov. 28 (AP)—Dr. Hans Thomsen has returned to Stockholm as German Minister, the Berlin radio said today. Thomsen went to Berlin "to report" two weeks ago amid growing tension between Sweden and Germany.

Russ, British Regret Resignation Of Hull

[By the Associated Press]

British and Russian quarters expressed regret today at the resignation of Secretary Hull, but were pleased with nomination of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as his successor.

The French press devoted only two-inch items to the United States State Department turnover and did not comment. But this reflected the general feeling that American policy toward France was stabilized with admission of France to the European Advisory Commission, rather than lack of interest.

Argentina Silent

The Japanese pictured Hull's action as due to trouble in the Roosevelt Cabinet. The Germanse describe Hull as "the most furious of warmongers," declared his resignation "does not signify any change in American policy."

Argentine officialdom maintained strict silence on the change. From Chile came praise for Hull's good-neighbor policy.

The Russians regarded the resignation of Hull as the loss of a good friend but considered that they have gained a good new one in Stettinius. It was apparent in Moscow with the re-election of Roosevelt that Russian-American relations would continue along virtually the same lines no matter who is Secretary of State.

"Auspicious Choice"

The Yorkshire *Post* said Hull's resignation would cause "sharp regret in Britain as well as in the United States" but that the appointment of Stettinius was a "reassuring and auspicious choice."

The London *Daily Telegraph* observed that Stettinius—as industrialist, administrator of lend-lease and under secretary—had "proved himself to have the weight to take his place in an illustrious succession."

2 Serbian Puppet Cabinet Members Condemned

New York, Nov. 28 (AP)—Two members of the Serbian puppet cabinet of Gen. Milan Nedich have been condemned to death by a Yugoslav court martial in Belgrade, a Yugoslav broadcast said today.

The broadcast, reported by the FCC, identified the two as Dushan Djordjevich, Finance Minister, and Radoslav Veselinovich, Agriculture Minister.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Nov. 28, 1940—British bomb Cologne, Antwerp, Le Havre and Boulogne. Formal puppet decrees in Belgium bar Jews "henceforth" from public functions.

BRITISH EMPIRE REPORTED IN RED, MAY NEED LOANS

NOV 29 1944

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP) Harold Butler, British minister, said today that although the empire is running in the red it isn't broke.

He indicated that the British won't need post-war civilian Lend-Lease to get them back on an even economic keel.

Will Need U. S. Loans

His assertions gave substance to information current among American government officials that the British will come out of the war able to do a cash business in the United States and that the only kind of assistance needed from this country will be long range production loans.

However, both British and American officials agree that if there is to be any export of luxury items, even including such things as automobiles, in the immediate post-war years, for the broad purpose of building up employment in this country then there will have to be some kind of additional financing to speed up Britain's economic restoration beyond what the Britishers themselves expect to do unaided.

Butler said at a news conference that as things stand he doubts whether Britain's economy can be restored by 1950.

At the same time, interpreting the British White Paper on the war effort of the United Kingdom, he declared that the figures do not show that the British empire is broke. He added that the British do not want to obtain Lend-Lease goods for re-export.

So far as he knows, he said, there is no consideration now among officials here of a "grant in aid" of several billion dollars to help get the British back on their feet quickly after the war. Such a grant has been suggested by Winthrop Aldrich, New York financier.

The White Paper showed that the British have disposed of overseas assets totaling $4,300,000,000 to help finance the war up to the time they started getting Lend-Lease, and that they have also run up liabilities abroad amounting to $9,200,000,000. This makes a total of about $13,500,000,000 which they no longer have to draw upon.

Great Bomb Damage

It also showed that at home they have suffered heavily from bomb damage, their most spectacular loss being in the destruction or damaging of 4,000,000 houses. However, the British people have been unable to spend their money either on repairing their houses or on buying household goods, clothing, better foods and the like. Consequently that have run their savings as of 1943 up to almost $7,000,000,000, as compared to about $1,500,000,00 in 1938.

Butler said the savings will be extremely useful for national recovery in the immediate post-war years by stimulating production of things the British people want.

Initial British purchases abroad probably will include considerable timber in Scandinavia and Russia and some necessities from this side of the Atlantic but Butler said that British imports would have to be tailored to fit Britain's ability to pay and he did not foresee a chance of importing any luxury items.

As for his country's overall financial position at the moment he said that "we are going more and more into the red and will until the end of the Japanese war."

More, Heavier B-29 Blows Promised

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Japan can expect more deadly assaults by the Superfortresses more often.

A 20th Air Force spokesman said today it can be stated with certainty that from our present position attacks against key Japanese industrial targets will now increase in weight and frequency.

The American public was cautioned, however, not to expect anything like daily missions at this time.

But the Allies no longer must wait two years between blows at Tokyo itself. They came within three days of each other this week end, underlining Gen. H. H. Arnold's declaration that the battle of Japan is now joined.

Slower Pace Seen

Wide-ranging twin-bombing commands, the 21st operating from Saipan Island, and the 20th on the Asiatic continent, staged three heavy missions this week end. Observers weighed obstacles and expressed belief that such a pace should not be expected to be maintained at this stage of growth of the force.

Up until October, the B-29's were carrying on their work of pulverizing Japanese strategic targets at the rate of about two forays a month. There have been seven so far in November.

Negro Seabees Lauded For Aid On Peleliu

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Volunteer services of a Negro Seabee battalion in the first hours of the 1st Marine Division's landing on Peleliu has won for the unit the coveted commendation, "Well done!"

The unit was the 17th Special United States Naval Construction Battalion, and Lieut. Com. Moses E. Berry, of Gulfport, Miss., was the officer in charge.

The first section of the battalion, the Navy reported today, landed with the 1st Division on Peleliu two hours after the first wave of marines hits the beaches. The Seabees were part of the shore party, but while engaged primarily in that duty, on the first night responded to a call for volunteers when a shortage of ammunition was reported in the forward lines.

Practically the entire battalion carried ammunition to the front and brought wounded back. The Seabees also took part in the fighting on one of the fronts when the marines became shorthanded in that sector. Some of them manned 37-mm. guns, and "did whatever else was needed," the Navy reported.

GREW PREDICTS LONG PACIFIC WAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—(AP) Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, said tonight on returning from a mission to Pearl Harbor that the Pacific war "may be long and costly before we are through."

He said in a talk prepared for radio delivery (CBS) that Admiral Chester Nimitz knows there is a long, hard road ahead and wants "the full support of our people in bringing that job to a successful conclusion."

Grew declared: "I ask our people to give him that support. That does not mean passive support, and you and I can give him active support. I have bought war bonds, but I am going to buy more as a result of my visit to Pearl Harbor. I only wish I could inspire everyone who is listening tonight to do the same."

Meantime the Treasury announced that individuals have piled up $960,000,000 so far in the sixth war loan that started a week ago. The individuals' quota is $5,000,000,000.

Three weeks are left in the intensive Nov. 20-Dec. 16 sales campaign. The national totals of sales run several day behind the actual payments of cash by purchasers, because of the time required for deposit of the money.

Treasury officials said $960,000,000 is almost exactly on the schedule worked out in advance.

Grew said that on his recent Pacific trip he found Nimitz and his officers radiating confidence, eager, determined, and highly gratified over results so far—but "indulging in no wishful thinking, no false optimism."

Earlier today, a hero of Bataan, who recently escaped from the Japanese after two years in prison camps, bought a $1,000 bond "to help my buddies." He is Infantry Sergeant Charles G. Johnstone, of Cleveland, Ohio, now a patient at Walter Reed hospital.

Allies And Neutrals Lose 5,758 Ships Through '43

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Shipping losses of the Allies and neutrals from the beginning of the war through 1943 totaled 5,758 vessels, aggregating 22,161,000 gross tons. This was officially announced today.

The British Government released through the Office of War Information a year-by-year breakdown of losses by Britain, the Allies, including the United States, and neutrals, presumably in the service of the United Nations. Simultaneously the War Shipping Administration announced United States losses totaled 753 vessels, aggregating 3,311,000 gross tons.

U. S. Construction

In the period covered by the announcement the United States constructed about 30,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships, roughly offsetting the losses.

The Maritime Commission in its construction reports used deadweight tons as a measuring stick, while today's report spoke in gross tons. A merchant ship's deadweight tonnage is somewhere in the neighborhood of 30 per cent greater than its gross tonnage.

(Gross tonnage—the entire capacity of a ship expressed in units of 100 cubic feet to the ton; deadweight tonnage—the carrying capacity of a ship, including supplies as well as cargo, expressed in long tons, 2,240 pounds.)

Enemy Action

The report covered losses to enemy action, as well as marine casualties resulting from perils of the sea.

No figures were given on losses for 1944, but the ratio of construction to losses is known to be extremely favorable.

Losses were severe in 1942, followed by vast improvement in 1943.

In 1942, 1,859 vessels aggregating 8,338,000 tons were lost, 422 of them American ships aggregating 2,053,000 tons. Losses dropped to 812 ships aggregating 3,646,000 tons in 1943.

The combined losses of Britain, the Allies and neutrals in 1942 far outstripped United States construction, and may have exceeded all construction available to the Allies, since this country had the major role in merchant shipbuilding.

'42 Loss Greater Than Gain

Against total losses of 8,338,000 gross tons in 1942, American shipyards turned out 8,089,732 deadweight tons. Translated into gross tons, this construction amounted to something less than 6,500,000 tons.

By 1943 the picture was changed entirely. Against losses of 3,646,000 gross tons, this country produced 19,238,626 deadweight tons, or about 13,000,000 gross tons, for a net gain exceeding 9,000,000 gross tons.

This favorable ratio presumably is continuing into 1944.

The United States began losing ships in 1939, the first year of the war in Europe. Between September and December of that year, four American vessels went down.

Here are the shipping losses as announced by the British Government (weights are gross tons, in thousands):

	British		Allied	
	Ships	Wgt.	Ships	Wgt.
1939 (Sept.-Dec.)	158	498	17	90
1940	728	2,725	201	822
1941	892	3,047	344	1,299
1942	782	3,695	987	4,394
1943	361	1,678	388	1,886
Total	2,921	11,643	1,937	8,491

	Neutral		Total	
	Ships	Wgt.	Ships	Wgt.
1939 (Sept.-Dec.)	148	347	323	935
1940	416	1,002	1,345	4,549
1941	183	347	1,419	4,693
1942	90	249	1,859	8,333
1943	63	82	812	3,646
Total	900	2,027	5,758	22,161

United States losses were announced by the War Shipping Administration as follows:

	Ships	Gross Tons (in 1,000's)
1939 (Sept.-Dec.)	4	3
1940	32	56
1941	61	150
1942	422	2,053
1943	234	1,049
Total	753	3,311

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Roosevelt Voids 300 Transport Plane Limit

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt has wiped out the limitation, now at 300, on the number of planes domestic air lines may operate. The action may lead to early easing of the air transportation situation.

Mr. Roosevelt's decision was announced by the War Department, which said that unless the strategic military situation changes drastically, the Army Air Force

expects "certain transport aircraft, largely of models and types nonstandard to military usage," will be available for the carriers within the next few months.

The Air Force will release to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the Foreign Economic Administration such planes as are declared surplus above the combined requirements of the United Nations. They will be made available for sale under the Surplus Property Act. Domestic airlines had 324 planes when the war broke out.

Editors To Seek World Free Press

NOV 29 1944

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—The American Society of Newspaper Editors pledged itself today to "campaign until freedom of information becomes a living reality everywhere in the world."

To discuss these purposes and spread word of them abroad, President John S. Knight of the Knight Newspapers was authorized to name a committee to visit various world capitals.

Through its boards of directors in session here, the A.S.N.E. went on record for "the removal of all political, economic and military barriers to the freedom of world information" after the war. Such freedom everywhere, this pronouncement of policy said, is vital to enduring peace.

Reciprocal Statements Asked

The policy declaration invited reciprocal statements by the United States Government and all other governments, press radio and other media of information, embracing "the right of the people to read and hear news without hindrance."

Before adjourning, the board approved a resolution calling for a committee to go overseas at its early convenience to confer with appropriate authorities, and news service and newspaper and radio executives.

The committee is to acquaint them with "the aims of the society and learn their views on the post-war freedom of information."

Knight is expected to make appointments promptly, since it is hoped the members may be able to make the trip and report back at the A.S.N.E. annual meeting in Washington, April 19 to 21.

Atlanta Editor Chairman

The A.S.N.E. statement was prepared by the committee on freedom of information headed by Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*.

The statement noted actions and declarations from within the American Government on freedom of information and said several other governments and leaders also have shown they regard it as "a keystone to world law and order with justice based on the consent of the governed."

"All these signs and statements are encouraging," the statement said, "but the A.S.N.E. never will relax in its campaign until freedom of information becomes a living reality everywhere in the world."

It was urged specifically that both administrative and legislative branches of the American Government and other organizations in this country and abroad join the A.S.N.E. program to further free-dom of information.

Four Goals Defined

It said this program should encompass these four goals:

1. Recognition that complete friendship with any other sovereign power is dependent, among other considerations, on the freedom, the abundance and the exchange of information between people.

2. Recognition that any printed matter, film, broadcast or other media of public information paid for in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by a government, organization or person, shall carry conspicuous labels as to source.

3. Recognition that any government or private monopoly of the media of information is inimical to the public interest and incompatible with freedom of expression and competition of ideas on which a well-informed public opinion is based.

4. Refusal to recognize the right of any government, organization or person:

To discriminate against any media of information.

To infringe upon freedom of of information or expression.

To place any barriers, technical, political, legal or economic against the free exchange of information between the peoples of the world.

To censor information in time of peace, except for obscenity or fraud.

Members of the committee which drafted the statement are Chairman McGill, Sevellon Brown, of the Providence *Journal-Bulletin*; Ralph Coghlan, of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch;* Laurence L. Winship, of the Boston *Globe;* Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Columbia School of Journalism; Raymond McCaw, of the New York *Times;* Nelson D. Poynter, of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) *Times*, and John H. Sorrells, executive editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Other Committee Members

Other members of the committee are Palmer Hoyt, Portland *Oregonian;* Paul Scott Mowrer, Chicago *Daily News;* Carl D. Groat, Cincinnati *Post;* James E. Chappell, Birmingham *News* and *Age Herald;* Gardner Cowles, Jr., Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune;* R. T. Van Ettisch, Los Angeles *Examiner*.

At the invitation of the chairman, Paul Miller, assistant general manager of the Associated Press, and Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press, sat in with the committee.

At a luncheon today presided over by President Knight, Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Taft (R., Ohio) and Representative Bloom (D., N.Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, were speakers.

Congressional Interest Seen

All three expressed their interest in the goal of world freedom of information, as outlined by the society and by Knight, and voiced confidence their views on the subject are shared by members of the Congress generally.

Later, members of the committee on freedom of communications, headed by President Knight and Chairman McGill, met with Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., acting Secretary of State. He expressed full accord with the aim of a free interchange of news among all nations.

Another resolution adopted today by the A.S.N.E. board took recognition of what was described as the apparent need for a more authoritative and comprehensive accrediting system for schools of journalism, a system to represent both newspapers and schools.

With Council On Education

The board said authority for setting it up should lie with the American Council on Education for Journalism and directed its representative and alternate on the council to collaborate.

Two press representatives of the new French Government appeared before the closing session of the A.S.N.E. to ask the society's suggestions for insuring an honest, free press in France.

They were Robert Valeur, head of the French press service in the United States, and James W. Walsh, press attache. They were told to put their unusual requests in writing—the A.S.N.E. never before had received anything like it from representatives from a foreign Government—and they probably will receive a written reply.

LOST: 1 ATLANTIC

CHARTER; REWARD

Capital At Sea On Whereabouts Of F.D.R.-Churchill Pact

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Lost—[or is it?]—important document. One Atlantic Charter, slightly used. Bears the signatures of Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. Liberal reward.

No one around this town seems to know the whereabouts of the original proclamation of the Four Freedoms, adopted on the cruiser Augusta in August, 1941, by the heads of the American and British states.

The Library of Congress, which has the Declaration of Independence and other important documents, doesn't have it.

Not In State Department

The next try—the State Department—seemed fruitful for a time.

"Oh, sure, I believe we have it," said the information gentleman. "Hang on a minute."

His voice came back a moment later, somewhat abashed.

"No, I'll have to look around and call you back."

The White House surely would know.

"No, we don't know where it is," said the information gentleman there. "But I'll ask."

"I Can't Tell You"

This procedure took the load off the much-relieved State Department gentleman.

Days later the earnest White House gentleman said:

"I'm sorry, but I can't tell you where it is."

It seems there is a regulation that forbids anybody to say where the Atlantic Charter is. They are not even permitted to say it is being kept in a secret place.

So, as far as we're concerned, it's lost.

ARMS CRISIS SESSION HELD

90,000 Munitions Workers Needed At Once, WMC Says

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Army called an emergency conference to discuss critical shortages in vital war materials today at the same time that the War Manpower Commission disclosed 90,000 workers are needed immediately in munitions plants.

Fifty high-ranking officers of the Army Service Forces came here to confer with Gen. Brehon Somervell on the emergency.

Paul V. McNutt, war manpower commissioner, announced seventeen war-material programs as "top-must" and said their manpower requirements were "supercritical."

General Somervell described the problem as "essentially one of manning the factories," and urged the officers to let no obstacle stand in the way of solving the difficulty. A War Department announcement quoted him as saying he was assured that all other Government agencies and both CIO and AFL leaders would co-operate.

The Most Critical Needs

The War Department listed heavy and medium artillery and ammunition, heavy truck tires and airborne radar equipment among the most critically needed materials.

"Certain other items including small-arms ammunition threaten to be among the short supplies in the near future unless more workers are moved into the plants engaged in their production," the War Department said.

The conference was described unofficially as a fact-finding meeting to determine what particular shortages of manpower exists and what to do about them.

200,000 Over-All Deficit

McNutt reported the over-all labor deficit, including less urgent war plants, is 200,000 with an additional 63,000 needed in the small arms ammunition program announced after the WMC survey was made.

"Topmust" programs and their immediate labor needs were listed by the WMC as follows:

Aircraft, 6,200; ammunition, naval high capacity, 700; ammunition, heavy artillery, 9,000; artillery and gun carriages, 1,400; batteries, dry cell, 1,000; duck and tent twill, 4,200; foundries, 10,200; guns, Navy 40 millimeter, 500; naval repair, 10,000; radar, 3,000; rockets, 2,100; shipyards, 28,500; tanks and self-propelled guns, 2,000; tetraethyl lead and sodium, 200; tires and tubes, 1,000; trucks and components, 6,500; wire and wire rope, 2,500.

The labor shortages listed are approximate minimums, McNutt said, and they may be expected to increase in the next 60 days in those plants which have been assigned rising production schedules, especially if labor turnover continues at the present rate.

The WMC chairman said Baltimore needed 2,000 additional workers in the aircraft industry and 5,000 in ship construction.

27 to Spur Shell Production

Eisenhower Sends Men From Front to Tell of Shortage of Ammunition.

NOV 29 1944

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Twenty-seven enlisted men who saw their artillery ammunition rationed in the front lines have been brought back from western Europe to inspire more production at home.

Gen. Eisenhower sent them as special emissaries, the War Department said today, and told them before they left the combat zone last week to "go back home and tell simply and frankly just what you were up against."

The men, divided into five groups, each under an officer with combat experience, will visit war plants throughout the country during the next six weeks.

Under-Secretary of War Patterson told a news conference that ammunition is being turned out as fast as we can but we believe the extra spurt needed will be furnished when these men are heard."

Plants are running full blast and there are no reserves in this country, Mr. Patterson declared. Shells are hustled off to the fighting zones as fast as they are loaded.

Some Can Speed Up.

Brig.-Gen. R. E. Hardy, chief of the ammunition division of the ordnance and industrial service, said however that not all plants are operating up to their mechanical limits. Some, he said, can speed up and work longer hours.

The men, nineteen of whom have been more than two years overseas, told reporters how it felt to have to hold down on ammunition when it was badly needed.

"We could fire twice the amount and do three times the amount of damage," asserted Sergt. Edward T. Bearden, 29, of Waco, Tex., who was chief of section in the Fifth Field Artillery, First Infantry Division. After one counter-attack was withstood on the Normandy beachhead, he recalled, "we couldn't fire for three days due to shortage of ammunition."

U. S. Acuracy Good.

"We are sending over against the Germans more ammunition than we are taking, despite the need for more," said Sergt. Richard O. Vanderbloemen, 24, of Depere, Wis. He said that our accuracy is very good. The Sergeat was chief of section in a battery of 105mm artillery.

"The point is we are up against the Siegfried Line," commented Tech. Sergt. Alvin F. Jankowske, 25, of Chicago, who described his "line" mortars. "We are shooting more than we used to. Jerry is dug in pretty good. He is sitting comfortably in his concrete pillboxes and making us mad. We need a heck of a lot more ammunition."

Pfc. Vincent J. Romano, 25, Brooklyn, N. Y., gunner of a 155mm. howitzer crew, said that at one time his group was limited to eighty rounds per gun a day.

The War Department announced a tentative list of cities which the five groups will visit. Dates have not been set. One of the cities is Dover, N. J.

The department announced a tentative list of cities which the five groups will visit. Dates have not been set. The cities include: Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, N. Y.; Dover, N. J.; New London, and Stamford, Conn.

Among the twenty-seven men is Pfc. John Krasnowski, 31 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Krasnowski, 188 Chestnut street, Avenel, N. J.

Others include:

Staff Sergt. Clarence W. Alexis 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Alexis, 215 Elmwood avenue, Falconer, N. Y.

Corporal Frank Christopian, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Christopian, 69 Liberty street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Corporal Joseph H. Rostohar, 31, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rostohar, Route 2, Worcester, N. Y.

Pfc. Frank C. Hall, 22, son of Mrs. Violet Hall, Box 201, Poquonock, Conn. He lived at 39 Fallkill avenue, Poughkeepsie, before entering the Army.

30. 24 — 20759

Marshall Bill Passes Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Senate passed today and sent to the White House the bill to permit General George C. Marshall to continue as Army chief of staff after he reaches sixty-four, the normal retirement age. The bill passed the House yesterday. General Marshall will be sixty-four on Dec. 31.

Refusal To Promote Officers Causes Senate Dispute

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—A lively dispute developed today with the disclosure that the Senate Military Committee has held up promotions for officers described by one Senator as "armchair generals."

Senator Gurney (R., S. D.) protested that the committee had "unfairly delayed action on 25 or 30 promotions for officers assigned to posts in the United States, while advancement to the rank of brigadier and major general had been approved for over 60 officers serving in overseas war zones.

No Committee Hearing

Furthermore, said Gurney, the overseas promotion list was approved without the customary committee hearing, and at a time when only two of the eighteen committee members were present.

Senator Johnson (D., Col.) defended the committee for giving priority to combat-officer promotions.

"There never has been any objection to promoting overseas generals, but there has been quite a bit of objection to the promotion of so-called arm-chair generals down there at the Pentagon Building," Johnson told a reporter.

Senator Gurney Disagrees

But Gurney, like Johnson, a Military Committee member, declared:

"Officers serving under General Marshall are members of the team, and I object to the way this list has been handled. I, for one, don't intend to differentiate between those serving at home and those overseas. Those at home would give their right arms to get overseas assignments."

House Resolution Calls For Pearl Harbor Reports

Short Would Also Start Courts Martial at Once

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UP).—Representative Dewey Short, Republican, of Missouri, decrying "procrastination and delay" in revealing the facts of Pearl Harbor, today introduced legislation directing the Army and Navy to provide Congress with the secret reports of two military tribunals which investigated the catastrophe.

His resolution would direct the Secretaries of War and Navy to "commence forthwith' 'any court martial or civil proceedings against military or civilian personnel held responsible by the military boards of inquiry. It also would extend the statute of limitations for such trials until June 7, 1945, as provided in a Senate resolution now awaiting House action.

STETTINIUS PLANS GRADUAL CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT

NOV 29 1944

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP) Now that he's about to be Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., is expected to push ahead reorganization of the State department, especially toward meshing economic and political affairs.

Colleagues don't think Stettinius will make any spectacular policy reversals or shake-ups when he formally takes over the reins. But he is sure to continue progressive stream-lining of the Department, they say.

Come Before Committee

Stettinius' appointment comes before the Senate Foreign Relations committee tomorrow, and is likely to be confirmed by the Senate this week.

His first job when he came to the department as under secretary last year was to tighten up on Administration. Stettinius has said that work remains to be done on that job.

Main goal would be to gear together political divisions and economic sections working on similar problems. One favored plan, which may eventually be adopted, would be to eliminate the present division set-up and have geographical offices comprising both economic and political experts.

Another likely move would be development of a group of special advisers around Stettinius. His executive technique, which he used in business as well as in the Lend-Lease administration, is to gather a team of trusted colleagues about him and give them wide responsibility.

Stettinius has already brought some of his earlier assistants to the State department. He may appoint others, as well as select men from the Department to form a sort of cabinet.

A confirmed internationalist, Stettinius is considered sure to follow Cordell Hull's footsteps in trying to organize the world for peace and to cut down trade barriers.

To Form Loan Program

He will undoubtedly take an active part in forming a loan program for Allied nations to come into operation when Lend-Lease is cut off with the end of the war. Some Lend-Lease funds may be left over, Stettinius has said, and they could be reappropriated Congress for long term small interest credits to friendly countries.

While his interests as under secretary have centered primarily on peace planning and European matters, during the past few months Stettinius has taken an active hand in Latin American affairs.

He can be expected to continue Hull's Argentine policy without any dramatic changes.

And State department officials are betting that as soon as war shortages of materials permit, Stettinius will do something about the State department building.

"Maybe," some say, "he'll have it painted green—as walls and rugs in all the redecorated offices are. But he's bound to have it washed off."

Speedy Stettinius Okay Expected

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—Quick Senate confirmation was predicted today for the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Secretary of State.

Speed was indicated not only by the general acclaim which greeted President Roosevelt's chosen successor to Cordell Hull, but also by the urgency of pending international problems, headed by the need to complete the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world security.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) summoned the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to meet tomorrow and Vice President Wallace said he is confident "the Senate will support the President's choice by confirming him unanimously."

Buckles Down To Job

At the State Department the 44-year-old Stettinius, who has been Acting Secretary since Hull entered the naval hospital at Bethesda, Md., buckled down to the enormous job confronting him in guiding American foreign policy into new fields of international co-operation.

With a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting indefinitely delayed by the prolonged winter war in Europe, it is likely that the President will turn over to Stettinius the job of completing the Dumbarton Oaks plan either through diplomatic channels or in a conference with the foreign ministers of Britain, Russia and China.

Stettinius himself is anxious to reach agreement with the other big powers on voting procedure in the proposed world security council.

Essential To Early Conference

This is essential if a United Nations' conference to set up the organization is to be held early next year.

If and when such a conference approves the proposal it will be up to Stettinius, working with the President, to help put it through the Senate. The friendly relations he has had with Congress during his years in Washington, as lend-lease administrator and Under Secretary of State, are expected to be a valuable asset in this work.

In the main, associates predicted that the secretary-designate would continue the basic policies laid down by his retiring chief. Notable among these is the policy of non-recognition of the militarist regime in Argentina, of which policy Stettinius has been an outspoken advocate.

Roosevelt sent his nomination to the Senate late yesterday, leaving unfilled for the time being the position of Under Secretary, which Stettinius has filled since September, 1943.

Stettinius Seen As Presidental Timber In '48

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt's nomination of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., for Secretary of State may have lifted him into the field of potential Democratic Presidential candidates in 1948.

With Senate confirmation likely this week, the Under Secretary will become officially No. 2 man in the executive branch of the Government.

As such, he will head American efforts to weld a world peace organization in the period when that endeavor is likely to become of absorbing interest to the people of this country. If he makes a marked success in this field, he is almost certain to be a contender for the Presidential nomination if Roosevelt is not a candidate.

Had Political Mention

A native of Illinois, who now claims Virginia as his residence, the 44-year-old former chairman of United States Steel has had political mention.

The President's action in transferring him from his post as lend-lease administrator to that of Under Secretary of State last year bred a crop of rumors that Stettinius might get the nod for the Vice Presidential nomination which eventually went to Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri.

In one sense, Stettinius was regarded as a compromise choice for the post Secretary of State Hull relinquished because of ill health.

Wallace Supported

Strong representations were reported to have been made to the President that he ought to appoint Vice President Wallace, who retires on January 20, to the place.

The feeling in Congressional circles was that the CIO leaders who strongly backed Wallace's unsuccessful bid for renomination hoped thus to place their favorite in a position where he could be advanced for the presidential nomination in 1948.

On the other hand, a well-organized, if short-lived, drive developed among legislators to convince the President that he ought to name War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes.

Minority Leader White (R., Maine) called the selection "satisfactory," and Vice President Wallace praised Stettinius' "purity of purpose," adding that he had always found the under secretary's "executive work most dependable."

"Unfortunate," Wherry Says

Without referring to Stettinius, Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, the Republican whip, said it was "unfortunate" that Hull had resigned twenty days after the election.

"It is unfortunate that many people who like and respect Cordell Hull voted for this Administration because he was Secretary of State, only to learn of his resignation twenty days after the election," Wherry said. "We might properly ask the question whether they would have voted as they did if they had known that Hull might resign."

Navy Would Double Peacetime NROTC

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—The Navy told Congress today that it intends regularly to train twice as many naval officer candidates after the war as it did before.

It submitted through the Senate Naval Affairs Committee a revised bill to authorize a permanent increase in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps from 7,200 to 14,000. The same bill would allow a temporary wartime N. R. O. T. C. of 24,000 students.

Reporting the revised bill to the Senate, Senator Walsh (D.-Mass.), the chairman of the committee said about fifty colleges and universities—still to be selected—would enroll N. R. O. T. C. students and offer them curricula comparable to that of the Annapolis Naval Academy.

Fight Seen Over War Powers Act

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Administration got the promise of another fight in Congress today if it tries to hold intact its vast war powers over industry and private individuals.

The House Judiciary Committee approved a one-year extension of the second War Powers Act—the authority for most of the war controls over manufacturing and marketing—but it pinned to the act an Administration-opposed amendment making the war agencies subject to the courts.

Under the amendment, affected dealers can go into Federal District Court and ask an injunction any time the War Production Board or other war agency tries to suspend a priority or allocation of critical materials. Under the present act the courts have no jurisdiction in such cases.

Agency spokesmen—and the Army and Navy—opposed the amendment in executive sessions of the committee. Some of them, it was reported, expressed a private belief the change would fill the courts with litigation and impede the Government's attempts to control the use of war-critical materials.

HEAVY PROGRAM FACES CONGRESS BEFORE HOLIDAYS

NOV 29 1944

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP) Prospects for mid-December adjournment of Congress all but went out the window today as a new batch of "must" legislation was programmed by the House Rules committee.

The committee cleared for floor action four controversial measures, tentatively approved a fifth, and called another meeting for tomorrow to take up proposals for streamlining of Congressional procedure.

With the original goal of adjournment by December 10 abandoned, the House fretted along with consideration of a $1,500,000,000 Post-war Highway bill and will continue it tomorrow. The Senate spent its day on a Flood Control measure, with a Rivers and Harbors bill next on the docket.

Still awaiting consideration is legislation extending the Second War Powers act, determining the rate of Social Security taxes for 1945, boosting the capital stock of the Smaller War Plants corporation, creating new and higher Army and Navy titles, and authorizing a Rivers and Harbors improvement program, to say nothing of a host of relatively less-important measures.

The way for House consideration of the War Powers and Smaller War plants corporation bills was cleared as the rules committee gave its sanction to both measures and to two other bills, amid indications of stiff floor fights on all four.

Opponents of the bill boosting the capital stock of the SWPC from $150,000,000 to $350,000,000 indicated they would seek to impose curbs on the extent to which the corporation could enter the private banking field.

Representative Hobbs (D-Ala.) served formal notice on the committee he would try to amend the War Powers act, under which most of the emergency "home front" agencies operate, to provide for court review of all agency orders dealing with priorities and allocations. The Hobbs proposal, for example, would allow an aggrieved

motorist to go to court if his gasoline rations were suspended. Unless extended by Congress, the War Powers act expires on December 31.

The other two bills cleared by the rules group call for creation of a separate dental corps in the Navy and seek to nullify a recent Supreme court ruling on the admissibility of confessions obtained before a defendant has been arraigned formally.

With no prospect for an agreement before the end of the week, the House Ways and Means committee continued hearings on proposals to require Social Security payroll taxes to remain at one per cent in 1945 instead of increasing automatically to two per cent.

The Judiciary committee, meanwhile, scheduled a hearing for tomorrow on a proposed constitutional amendment which would give the House equal voice with the Senate in ratifying or rejecting peace treaties.

WIDER PENSION PLAN PROPOSED

Families Of World War I Veterans Would Benefit

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee today tentatively approved a compensation plan for widows and orphans of honorably discharged veterans of World War I regardless of whether the veteran had a service-incurred disability.

Committee Chairman George (D., Ga.) said the bill will be reported out this week in time for action by the present Congress.

Existing statutes provide for compensation only where the veteran was either killed in service or was known to have incurred a service-connected disability.

Provisions Limited

With the provision that the act shall not apply to any widow whose annual income exceeds $1,000 or to a widow with a child or children whose annual income exceeds $2,500, this monthly compensation would be provided:

Widow but no child, $35; widow with one child, $45 (with $5 for each additional child); no widow but one child, $18; no widow but two children, $27 (equally divided); no widow but three children, $36 (equally divided, with $4 for each additional child, the total amount to be equally divided).

The total compensation a month would not exceed $74.

Is A Substitute

The bill as tentatively approved is a substitute offered by the Veterans Administration for another bill which had been before the committee.

The committee eliminated from it a provision which would have wiped out certain compensation for widows and orphans of World War II veterans, which now is law.

Disabled Veterans Given Job Privilege

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Government today gave disabled war veterans the right to take Federal jobs for which they have received vocational training without competing in civil service examinations.

President Roosevelt signed an executive order permitting Government agencies to hire veterans through noncompetitive examinations upon recommendation of the employing agency and determination by the Civil Service Commission that the training has been adequate.

The order is expected to affect chiefly veterans in skilled trades who might seek jobs in navy yards, arsenals or similar activities.

SAYS WAR PLANTS NEED 90,000 HANDS

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Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Ninety thousand workers are needed immediately in plants making the most urgent munitions items, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, reported today.

Coining words to emphasize the shortage, Mr. McNutt designated the manpower requirement in seventeen "top-must" programs as "super-critical."

The overall labor deficit is 200,000, including less urgent war plants, Mr. McNutt reported after a WMC survey, plus about 63,000 needed in the small arms ammunition program announced after the survey was made.

The "top-must" programs and the immediate labor need in each were listed as follows:

Aircraft, 6,200; ammunition, naval high capacity, 700; ammunition, heavy artillery, 9,000; artillery and gun carriages, 1,400; batteries, dry cell, 1,000; duck and tent twill, 4,200; foundries, 10,200; guns, Navy 40 millimeter, 500; naval repair, 10,000; radar, 3,000; rockets, 2,100; shipyards, 28,500; tanks and self-propelled guns, 2,000; tetraethyl lead and sodium, 200; tires and tubes, 1,000; trucks and components, 6,500; wire and wire rope, 2,500.

ROOSEVELT SEEKS FUNDS TO SET UP JOBS IN POST-WAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—(AP) The administration made its first request today for cash to help get post-war employment rolling toward President Roosevelt's goal of 60,000,000 jobs.

The President asked Congress to appropriate $75,900,000. The money may be included in a deficiency appropriation bill before the end of the year, since Congress already has approved the purpose for which it will be spent.

Will Lend Funds

The idea is for the Federal Works agency to split most of it up—not give it away, but lend it—among states, counties and cities on a population basis. They, in turn, would spend it on plans, blueprints and engineering for schools, hospitals and other public works.

Then, if employment needs a stimulant in the reconversion period, contracts can be let and the projects started immediately—provided the states, counties and towns have the construction money. The loans will be repayable when construction starts.

As yet Congress has not authorized revival of the old public works administration, under which the Federal pocketbook supplied grants and loans for projects.

Furthermore, Congress has declared clearly that it is assuming no obligation to provide any construction cash just because Prairie Ridge gets a $5,000 loan from FWA to draft plans for a $100,000 waterworks.

Many Projects Seen

FWA estimates $5,000,000,000 of construction may be needed if public works projects are to carry their proportionate share of the employment load in the first post-war year.

But states and their subdivisions thus far have plans ready for only $1,000,000,000 of building. The $75,900,000 asked of Congress today would let them blueprint another $1,500,000,000.

Beyond that, FWA is counting on them for still another $1,000,000,000 of construction to help make up the $5,000,000,000 total. Thus their portion of it would be $3,500,000,000.

State and Federal-aid highways are relied on for $1,000,000,000 and all-Federal developments, such as flood control and river and harbor improvements, are listed for $500,000,000.

FWA officials already are advising potential applicants for blueprint loans that they won't have to bring their cases to Washington. Their applications will be handled almost entirely through field offices and regional directors.

And they are being told that a football stadium will receive less favorable attention than some project making a more direct contribution to community welfare or health—such as a school or sewer system or hospital.

BIDDLE CHARGED WITH TRYING TO AID CORCORAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP) Attorney General Francis Biddle was accused by Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littell today of intervening in a Justice department case in behalf of Thomas E. (Tommy the Cork) Corcoran, onetime New Deal brain truster now in private law practice.

Littell advised Senators, it is understood, that the differences between him and Biddle arose because the Attorney General followed practices contrary to basic principles of good government. Biddle has demanded Littell's resignation but Littell, a presidential appointee, has not complied.

Testifies Before Senate Group

Littell's assertions concerning Biddle were made in a memorandum he sent the Senate War Investigating committee which is seeking to determine whether Biddle's demand for Littell's resignation was the result of Littell's testimony before that committee.

Denying that was the fact, Biddle is reported to have informed the Committee there were many personal differences between the two. Biddle said Littell's work in the Lands division was commendable, but he (Biddle) lacked personal confidence in his assistant attorney general.

It was learned Littell's report stated:

"It was only when sharp difference on matters of principle in the conduct of government business within the Department developed between us that our relations deteriorated. I do not consider that such differences can be classified as 'personal incompatibility' when the estrangement resulted from my refusal to cooperate with conduct of the attorney general which was contrary to basic principles of good government. Such matters cannot be classified as mere differences of opinion on matters of policy."

Lacked Confidence in Biddle

Littell is also reported to have informed the committee that because he lacked confidence in Biddle, he (Littell) considered it his "public duty" to refuse to comply with Biddle's request that he resign.

Explaining why he lacked confidence in Biddle, Littell's memorandum said:

Biddle, after conferences with Thomas G. Corcoran, tried to get Littell to settle the Savannah Shipyards company case involving condemnation procedures filed by the Justice department at the request of the Maritime commission. Corcoran, as a private attorney, was interested in the case.

Littell said Biddle and his former assistant, James Rowe, repeatedly talked to him about settlement of the case following conferences they had with Corcoran.

Littell, it is reported, refused to consent to settlement of the shipyard case on any but the government's terms which were considerably below the settlement figure of the firm's representatives.

Tobacco Stocks Plentiful,

Cigaret Probe Shows

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP) The House Agriculture committee didn't find out what's causing the cigaret shortage today — but it heard a number of reasons why there shouldn't be done.

While Chairman Flannagan (D.-Va.) complained that strange brands of cigarets are blistering his tongue, witnesses testified:

There is an 18-months stock of tobacco on hand.

The largest tobacco crop in history was produced this year.

Cigaret manufacturing has doubled since the war and a lower percentage of tobacco production is exported.

There is no shortage of cigaret paper.

(A number of opinions as to the causes of the shortage has been given by government officials and trade experts. They include: (1) greatly increased demands due to improved wages of millions of war workers, (2) hoarding, (3) poor distribution among consuming areas due to wartime population shifts, (4) withdrawal of cigarets from civilian channels for shipment in Christmas packages to fighting men overseas, (5) shortages of manufacturing facilities, labor and packaging materials, and (6) delayed deliveries in both this country and overseas due to transportation difficulties.)

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The committee devoted its session to tobacco growing—Flannagan announced in advance the meeting was "to expose false propaganda and give the country the facts with reference to tobacco stocks." He will decide later whether to call in cigaret makers and distributors. A senate inquiry also is a possibility. That body's War Investigating committee has its agents looking into the situation.

Rep. Chapman (D.-Ky.) told the House committee this year's crop will be "the largest in the history of the industry—and will be available to (cigaret) manufacturers before there is any likelihood of exhausting the existing aged stocks."

Tobacco used for cigarets ordinarily is aged for 18 months to two years.

Flannagan said the use of tobacco by manufacturers is lower than current production and there is an 18-months supply of tobacco now on hand in addition to the 1944 crop.

"There are ample stocks on hand," interposed Chapman, "and an extra-ordinarily large crop.

"Then what is the trouble?" asked Rep. Zimmerman (D-Mo.).

"I don't know. Chapman replied, "all I know is that the tobacco growers are not guilty."

He was only one of several witnesses who said they had no idea what is causing the shortage of cigarets here at home and on the fighting fronts.

Flannagan said shipments last year to servicemen overseas were 51,000,000,000 cigarets and this year will be 91 billion—"and yet they say there is a cigaret shortage among the armed forces."

George E. Powell, an official of the Commodity Credit corporation who gave the committee columns of figures on tobacco production and exports came closest to giving an answer to the question of why there is a shortage.

"It probably is due to a number of factors," he said, emphasizing that this is a personal opinion.

Most of the witnesses devoted their testimony to a defense of the AAA Tobacco Production program and told the committee growers do not want the program abandoned in favor of unlimited production. Unrestricted tobacco growing, said Chapman, "would ruin prices and ruin entire communities in the tobacco region."

At the War Food administration, officials said this year's crop of cigaret types of tobacco is estimated at 1,550,000,000 pounds. Present plans call for allocating 400,000,000 pounds for export under lend-lease and other programs. This would leave 1,150,000,000 pounds for domestic use and officials said that amount never had been used in a single year for cigarets and smoking tobacco.

30. 24 — 20761

House Committee to Probe FCC Behind Closed Doors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — (AP) Amid cries of "scandal" and "whitewash," the House committee investigating the Federal Communications commission decided today to conduct future hearings behind closed doors.

As a result, its counsel resigned and two of its members publicly protested. Rep. Wigglesworth (R.-Mass.), who voted against the termination of public hearings, as did Chairman Lea (D.-Calif.), asserted that the action "might well create a national scandal."

Lea termed the decision of the five-man committee "unfortunate, unwise and a mistake."

Probe WMCA Sale

The decision came as the committee dealt specifically with sale of radio station WMCA, New York, to Edward J. Noble, former undersecretary of commerce, by Donald Flamm.

One witness, Leslie Evan Roberts, former public relations director of the station, has testified that he participated in what he termed a "conspiracy" to "scare Flamm into selling the station."

Noble purchased the property in 1940 for $850,000 and subsequently sold it to Nathan Straus, New York City financier, for $1,255,000. Noble issued a statement today declaring he wanted no white wash. He accused the committee's chief counsel, John J. Sirica, of using his official position "to try a private lawsuit which Flamm has brought against me."

Immediately following the committee's decision to close the hearings to the public, Sirica tendered his resignation, declaring:

"There is great public interest in this case. I don't want it on my conscience that I submitted to a whitewash. Therefore, I am tendering my resignation, effective at once."

Robert Barker, assistant counsel, was named his successor.

In protesting the committee's action, Wigglesworth, reading from a prepared statement, told colleagues:

"Ever since the start of this investigation, this committee and its staff has met with constant obstruction, intimidation, and underhand tactics from those in high places in the attempt to hamstring its work and to suppress the truth.

"Every time the attempt has been made to take this case up, tremendous pressure has been brought to bear from administration sources to suppress the case entirely or to postpone indefinitely the presentation of the facts to the Congress and to the people."

He declared that "the strength and character of this pressure" constituted the "strongest evidence" there "is something rotten in Denmark" which could not stand "the light of honest investigation."

Rep. Hart (D.-N. J.), who supported the committee's action, said "all talk of intimidation" of this committee is without foundation," and that the objective of the investigation could "best be obtained" by conducting closed hearings.

Before the session was closed, Philip Handlemann, an attorney for Flamm, endeavored to protest the action and was ordered from the room.

"I want the record to show that I was forcibly evicted," Handlemann shouted as a policeman led him out. "I am not under your jurisdiction. I am a taxpayer. I pay your salaries."

Roberts Testifies

Testifying about what he called the "scare Flamm" campaign, Roberts told the committee he had advised Flamm that failure to sell the station would result in the FCC "taking away his licensee and assigning his frequency to some one else."

Similar advice, he testified, was given Flamm by Donald S. Shaw, former general manager of WMCA. Shaw characterized Roberts' accusations as "utterly false and without foundation."

Noble, who has attended all sessions of the hearings but has made only a brief appearance on the stand, told newsmen that Roberts' accusations were "absurd."

After today's committee decision Noble issued a statement saying he wanted "the record to show that I strongly desire that all pertinent facts to the House investigation be made public."

"I want no whitewash, as has been charged," he declared, "and I want an opportunity to answer, fully and completely, Mr. Flamm's allegations."

Flamm has contended he was "coerced" into selling WMCA.

E. K. Jett, acting FCC chairman, said in a statement that the commission desired a "prompt and full investigation" of the WMCA sale, but that the manner of the investigation was for the House committee to decide.

SULLIVAN RESIGNS AS TREASURY AID

Washington, Nov. 28 (A. P.).—Resignation of John L. Sullivan as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was announced today. Mr. Sullivan, who had been with the Treasury five years, told President Roosevelt he desired to return to his law practice. His law firm is in Manchester, N. H.

In a letter accepting the resignation effective next Thursday, President Roosevelt told Mr. Sullivan:

"The five years of your service have been epochal in the importance of the fiscal problems with which you have been called upon to deal. I have only the highest praise for the contribution which you have made so unselfishly in the public interest. I shall hope, as need arises, to have the benefit of your wide knowledge and experienced judgment."

Mr. Sullivan entered the Government service as assistant to the Internal Revenue Commissioner in September, 1939. He became Assistant Treasury Secretary the following January.

In his letter of resignation he recalled that he had arranged to give up his professional responsibilities for one year when he came to Washington. Since then, the period has been extended four times. "Unfortunately," he asserted, "the cumulative pressure of the problems of those people with whom I am associated, and of others who have relied upon me, make it imperative that I now return to private practice."

SENATE APPROVES BILL TO BREAK PETRILLO BAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—(AP) Legislation designed to break the ban imposed by James C. Petrillo's union on the broadcasting of high school music was approved today by the Senate Interstate Commerce committee.

Shortly after the bill was sent to the Senate with a recommendation for passage, its author, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) said the measure would "take Mr. Petrillo's foot off the neck of the school children of the country."

The bill would make it unlawful for any individual or organization to interfere with the broadcasting of any non-commercial musical program presented by an accredited school or college, if the radio station derived no profit from the broadcast.

WLB Backs Pay Boost Of Phone Operators

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP) — The War Labor Board announced tonight its approval of $2 weekly pay increases for long-distance telephone operators employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at Louisville and Memphis.

At the same time the board made public a WLB panel's recommendation for a $5 weekly increase for 5,800 long-distance operators at New York city and an additional $1 weekly for the 475 Louisville and 430 Memphis operators.

The company estimated the increases, if granted, would advance operating expenses by approximately $1,500,000.

NEW AIRPORT PLAN URGED

CAA Recommends Billion Dollar Postwar Building Program

Washington, Nov. 28 (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Administration recommended to Congress today a billion-dollar postwar program of airport construction and improvement.

The agency intimated there will be 400,000 civilian aircraft in this country within ten years after the war ends, compared with 25,000 now.

It proposed building 3,050 new airports and improving 1,625 existing fields at an estimated cost of $1,021,567,945 for clearing, grading, paving, lighting and radio facilities.

Cost $230,000,000

Costs for land acquisition and construction of buildings other than hangars would raise this amount an additional $230,000,000, the report said.

CAA recommended that the huge undertaking be financed by the Federal and State governments on a matching-funds basis over a period of from five to ten years, the estimated time for completion of the project.

The report recommended an immediate Federal appropriation of $3,000,000 for surveys and other preparatory work.

The program calls for construction or improvements to increase the number of Class 1 ports, designed primarily for private flying, from 981 to 2,597; Class 2 ports, suitable for feeder airlines and private flying, from 810 to 2,198; Class 3 ports, suitable for present-day twin-engine planes, from 443 to 654; Class 4 ports, suitable for four-motor and other larger planes, from 403 to 520, and Class 5 ports, designed for long-range domestic and foreign operations, from 305 to 336.

Deficiencies Still Exist

The report said that although the CAA's $400,000,000 national defense program has been chiefly responsible for increasing the number of Class 3 or better ports from 57 to 1,094 since 1940, deficiencies still exist in 174 localities now designated for air service and in 585 localities to which airlines have proposed introducing service.

The report was prepared in response to a House resolution sponsored by Chairman Lea (D., Cal.) of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

FDR RECOMMENDS APPROVAL OF PLAN TO ESTABLISH MVA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—(AP) A special message from President Roosevelt renewing his advocacy of a Missouri Valley Authority today cheered senators trying to write provisions for an MVA into pending postwar flood control legislation.

The President recommended approval of a plan developed jointly by army engineers and the reclamation bureau. He said it would provide a "basic engineering program" for development of the valley.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed an opinion as to whether the plan should be written into the Flood Control bill or put forward in separate legislation for action by the new Congress next year.

Strengthens Cause

Senator Murray (D-Mont.) and other MVA proponents who want to include it in the flood control measure suggested their cause was strengthened by the message. Senator Aiken (R-Vt.) said the President's statement "could be interpreted either way."

Murray and Senator Langer (R-N.D.) said they intended to press for a vote on their amendments to the Flood Control bill proposing MVA.

Some Senators had expressed hope they would withdraw it in order to speed action on the $1,000,000,000 House-approved bill.

As Murray and Langer announced their intention to go ahead with their amendment, the Senate settled several other controversies over the Flood Control measure.

It discarded an amendment by Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), at his own suggestion, to give State governments virtual veto power over Federal projects. Approved, however, was a new section declaring it to be the policy of Congress "to recognize" the rights of states in the development of watersheds within their borders.

The policy also stipulated that navigation projects should not impede other water uses. Thus, the Senate disposed of the states' rights issue and apparently satisfied westerners demanding priority in water use for irrigation.

The Senate still had on its hands a dispute among New Englanders. One group opposed construction of any dams except for flood control. Another insisted on facilities to permit subsequent development of hydro-electric power.

Renews Recommendation

President Roosevelt, recalling that he already had recommended a Missouri Valley Authority in a message on September 21, suggested that the joint plan of the engineers and bureau of reclamation represented a beginning in the solution of the problems of the Missouri Valley.

"But it is only a beginning, for other important matters not within the scope of this joint report bear very materially upon the entire region," he said.

"As a practical matter, most of these cannot be dealt with by conference and agreement among the 10 states directly involved working with separate Federal agencies, for the delay in getting action would be too great to bring about the objectives important to the economy of the entire region.

"A single authority, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, over the entire region would provide an adequate mechanism for the adjustment of the interests of the states and for the planning and development of the entire valley."

Senator O'Mahoney has introduced a bill embracing the reclamation plan. The army engineers program is covered by the Flood Control bill.

The two agencies agreed on sites and sizes for dams but they remained at odds over irrigation and navigation.

Cooper Calls For Free Press

New York, Nov. 28 (AP)—Kent Cooper, manager and executive director of the Associated Press, tonight called for immediate action to guarantee universal freedom of information, which he termed a prerequisite for a lasting peace.

Declaring that "there is an entire world that needs the benefactions of a free press entirely rid of government control," he said in an address prepared for the annual dinner of the English-Speaking Union:

"I would not wait until the war ends, then to have these vital elements tossed around upon the sea of indecision and intrigue that always prevails in peace negotiations.

Wants Action Now

"So important do I believe the matter to be that I would ask acceptance of the proposals involved in advance of any support or aid given by the United States in the reconstruction of the economic life of any country devastated by this war, besides imposing acceptance upon the enemy."

Cooper said he believed peace could be maintained only "by short-circuiting self-seeking, predatory governments through letting the people of each nation really know the peoples of other nations."

"This," he continued, "can best be brought about through the medium of a world-wide free press and freedom of international news exchange that will establish an in-

ternational community of interest.

America Must Keep Faith

". . . We should see to it that America holds forth inexorably for the things that are a prime necessity to make world-wide community of interest possible—among them a world-wide free press, a world-wide communications system and the necessary facilities for news men to do their work everywhere without interference.

"For myself I would proclaim now that we expect to accomplish this in the peace."

The press association executive said it was the United States's responsibility to see to it that the principle of true and unbiased news "is given to the world in a militant effort to improve international relations."

"Availability of the truth, the most powerful force in the world, through a free press, served by news writers with adequate facilities for getting at the truth and a world-wide system of communications established for the purpose, should be the aim," he declared.

Mrs. Cordell Hull Resigns Wilson Foundation Post

Jesse Jones Will Succeed Her as President

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 28 (AP).—Resignation of Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the retiring Secretary of State, as president of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation was announced here today. Mrs. Hull will be succeeded by Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, who has been a trustee and treasurer of the foundation for some years. Mrs. Hull will continue as a trustee.

Vacancies on the board caused by death have been filled by election of Governor Colgate W. Darden, Mrs. Alexander Weddell, of Richmond, and Dr. William Pendleton Gaines, president of Washington and Lee University.

Mr. Hull has just contributed to the birthplace endowment a fund of $1,000 awarded him by the Variety Clubs of America as the greatest humanitarian of the year. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson recently designated the endowment fund to receive the $50,000 from Twentieth Century-Fox which she declined for her help in making the picture "Wilson."

Green Willing To Quit Helm

To Unite Labor

Offers Resignation in New Bid to C.I.O. and Lewis to Combine With A.F.L.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28 (AP).—President William Green, in a fervent bid for union with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and United Mine Workers, offered today to quit the helm of the American Federation of Labor if it would lead to labor solidarity.

Mr. Green, deploring the reception accorded to his other pleas for unity by C. I. O. President Philip Murray, and asserting he had been subjected to unprecedented attack by U. M. W. A. President John L. Lewis, told the A. F. L. convention he would be "willing to go" as president after twenty years in the office if it would bring about a combination of forces.

The convention voted to reopen negotiations, if possible, with the C. I. O. and miners, which collapsed during 1943. Combined membership of the big three groups would total about 13,000,000 workers.

Protest by Progressives

The convention took the step over the protest of John Marchiando, president-elect of the A. F. of L. progressive miners, who said Lewis "hasn't changed his spots" and that the 35,000 members of that A. F. of L. group "won't stop fighting" against absorption by the Lewis-dominated union.

The A. F. of L. in effect "buried" resolutions which would have set up a "political action group" similar to C. I. O.'s P. A. C. It sent to its executive committee, without a word of debate, the proposals that A. F. of L. organize to get out the labor vote.

On the controversial wage stabilization question, the convention approved the naming of a committee to call upon President Roosevelt and request that he immediately revise the policy to allow for increased living costs. The convention asked for an executive order "to realistically adjust the Little Steel Formula" to permit employers and workers to make voluntary wage adjustments without submission to the National War Labor Board.

George Meany, an A. F. of L. member of the W. L. B., said the C. I. O. had refused to go along with A. F. of L. members in a joint effort to break the Little Steel Formula, on which the Administration stabilization policy is built.

Meany Assails Wage Policy

Referring to the W. L. B. decision in the C. I. O. steel worker cases last Saturday, Mr. Meany said, "The C. I. O. also failed to break the formula but did get a few crumbs from the board in the form of a few cents here and there." Meany, while he did not clarify to whom he referred, said further:

"We call it the refinement of cruelty when we hear some publi official talk about 60,000,000 post war jobs and at the same time doesn't see that this evil (wage policy) is corrected.

"Any one who says this can be done without providing for post war wages and purchasing power is telling the people of the country a damnable untruth."

(President Roosevelt in his pre election Chicago speech envisioned a post-war program of jobs for 60,000,000 Americans. Vice-President Wallace also frequently referred to such a goal. Later Mr. Meany said he was not referring to the President.)

The convention indorsed goals similar to those of its rival C. I. O.-Political Action Committee for getting out the labor vote in elections, but left to its executive council in effect the decision of creating an A. F. of L.-P. A. C.

The convention also adopted resolutions demanding a place at the peace table for A. F. of L. representatives and calling for legislation to require the State Department to include a labor attache in American embassies abroad.

Additional resolutions asked that labor have a voice in all international councils dealing with peace machinery.

Florida Contempt Case Held Free-Press Threat

'Miami Herald' Counsel Defends Right to Criticize Judges

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 28 (AP).—Two Miami circuit judges were told today that freedom of the press was at stake in their citation of "The Miami Herald" and John D. Pennekamp, associate editor, for contempt of court.

Judges Marshall C. Wisehart and Paul D. Barns cited "The Herald" and Mr. Pennekamp after the publication early this month of two editorials and a cartoon reviewing their actions in specific gambling, rape and assault cases.

Robert R. Milam, former president of the Florida Bar Association, was first to argue that the newspaper and its editor should not be adjudged guilty of contempt. Joining him in the defense were Elisha Hanson, general counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and attorney Edward Fleming.

"The respondents believe it was not only the privilege but the right and duty of the newspaper to comment on these cases and the administration of the law," Mr. Milam declared.

"The freedom of the press is here at stake.

"The defendants made what they considered fair comment and criticism. The court's attempt to lay them by the heels is bad enough, but when it heaps odium upon them, branding them as not worthy of their duty in keeping the public informed, this makes the case very serious.

"The minute a newspaper feels not free to criticize legal administration, then freedom of the press has been abridged."

UPHOLDS LABOR REGULATION

Florida Supreme Court Rules For State Law

Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 28 (AP)—Labor organizations "so vitally affect the public" they may be regulated by law like other organizations, the Florida Supreme Court ruled today.

The tribunal held that labor union business agents may be regulated in their conduct like insurance agents, real-estate brokers and others.

Calls Law Unconstitutional

The unanimous ruling upheld a 1943 legislative act requiring union business agents to obtain licenses from the State and requiring unions to make reports showing their name, location and names and addresses of their officers.

President Leo H. Hill of the Florida Federation of Labor filed an attack upan the law, contending it was an unconstitutional restriction of freedom of speech and assembly. He also declared labor organizations should be treated like religious, charitable and educational organizations and left free of licensing regulations.

One Of Several Measures Adopted

The act upheld by the Supreme Court was one of several labor regulations adopted by the 1943 Legislature, which also submitted to the people a constitutional amendment outlawing the closed shop. The amendment was ratified in the general election this month. Justice Glenn Terrell wrote the court's opinion. He said the licensing of labor-union business agents requires "nothing more than a showing of Americanism, good moral character and freedom from felony."

Strikers At Detroit Plant Get Warning

Detroit, Nov. 28 (AP)—Implying drastic action by Wednesday if a strike does not end at the Cross company plant, the Regional War Labor Board today sent telegrams to the plant's 75 employes asking them to return to work immediately.

The company is one of two in the country manufacturing lathes for heavy shells and Army Ordnance officers stated that its continuous operation is vital to the war effort. The strike began Monday when the employes walked out over the dismissal of two workers.

Has No Union Contract

No union has a contract with the company, although Local 155, United Automobile Workers (CIO) is seeking recognition through a National Labor Relations Board election.

Strikes in four other plants kept more than 9,000 war workers from their jobs. Plants affected were the Ford Motor Company Rouge plant, the Revere Copper and Brass Company, the Michigan Die Casting Company and Graham Paige Motors Corporation.

A spokesman at the Ford plant reported that workers in several foundry departments were idle on three shifts. The dispute began in the production foundry over a dispute involving work schedules. While only a few hundred workers were actually on strike, the company said that it had been forced to send more than 9,000 home.

Vote To Return At Revere

Strikers at Revere, 600 workers on the day shift, voted to return to work Wednesday. Company and union officials said the dispute was due to a "misunderstanding."

Workers at the Michigan Die Casting Company struck over a wage dispute, but most of the afternoon shift were at their jobs. Approximately 250 were involved.

6,850 Bombers Made At Willow Run Plant

Detroit, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company disclosed today that approximately 6,850 giant four-engined Liberator bomber planes have been produced at the Ford-operated Willow Run bomber plant in the last two years.

Of the total nearly 4,600 bombers have been produced in the last twelve months.

The company noted that it was just two years ago today that the first big bomber was flown away from Willow Run.

CO-OPERATION, HALIFAX TENET

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Briton Says 'Scramble' Is Alternative In Postwar Era

Chicago, Nov. 28—A policy of co-operation in world business was advanced tonight by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, as the solution to the world's postwar ills, with the only alternative a "wild scramble" in a cut-throat war for international trade.

"The prosperity of the world depends upon the prosperity of all," he told the Investment Bankers Association of America at a dinner climaxing its 33d annual meeting. "It is just as important to the rest of the world that America should be prosperous as it is to America that the rest of the world should be economically in good health."

"It is as essential for you as it is for us that our peace partners should be strong," he said in advocating a policy for world trade along international lines laid down at Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods.

Practical Attempts

These conferences, together with the United Nations relief organization, were described by Lord Halifax as "practical attempts to get going" on international co-operation.

"What they have initiated for relief or for world security or for world currency, he said, is an example of what may be attempted for world economics."

"We have two alternative policies from which to choose. We can turn the economic life of the world into a wild scramble, leaving the less fortunate or less well-equipped to go to the wall—or national bankruptcy — in whatever way they choose. And we can spend some feverish years of jungle line, in a cut-throat war for international trade, of scrambling and of outsmarting each other, of stealing each other's customers and blackening each other's faces until another Hitler arises to exploit the miseries of the people and to multiply them tenfold by another war.'

Expansion The Aim

On the other hand, he said, a policy of co-operation would proceed on a "totally different plan from that of economic isolation' and the "co-operators" would be more interested in the expansion and enlargement of world markets with the idea that "if we can handle these large matters with sufficient foresight, there will be enough on the plate for everybody."

"Long term finance, for example, provided it is wisely administered, can do much to help the rehabilitation of the world. After the last war, American and British bankers competed in granting international loans, with the result that they and the public lost a great deal of money.

"Should it not be possible this time to marry your money and experience with ours, and by so doing, limit our joint risk, save our joint capital and ensure that the money we both lend is spent constructively?"

"During these war days, your country and mine, with others, have been in close partnership. Its results are plain for all to see—on every battle front of sea and land and air. It has been a partnership born of common danger and of the plain necessities of the struggle for survival. And the question for the next 20, 30 or 50 years is whether we can find a motive force as strong as immediate danger to hold that partnership together."

FORRESTAL FOR CONSCRIPTION

Tells Bankers It Must Be Kept to Safeguard U. S.

30.24— 20763

Chicago, Nov. 28 A. P.).—Universal military service and maintenance of a large Navy were urged today by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal as being necessary to "prevent conquest of the world by men with Napoleonic ambitions."

Mr. Forrestal; in a speech before the thirty-third meeting of the Investment Bankers Association of America, said: "It is not too early for you to begin doing your share to see that they become part of our national policy."

"Already there are rumblings of protest against the concept of universal military training," he said. "You will hear it said that it is against democracy, that it is the beginning of a totalitarian system, that it gives the state and not the parent control over children. On the contrary, I believe that only by such preparation can we retain democracy to prevent the spread of totalitarianism and to guarantee the secure freedom for which we are now fighting."

In urging the maintenance of a large navy, the Secretary said, "Regardless of whatever organization finally emerges for the maintenance and insuring of world peace it will need as one of its cornerstones the power which now rests in the Navy of the United States. That power must be maintained, strong, efficient and competent, as a guaranty not only of our own security but of the security of the world."

Secretary Forrestal, prior to his talk before the investment bankers, toured the Navy's big Sixth War Loan exhibition, "Pacific Theater," at Navy pier.

ACTION ON AIR PLAN DELAYED AT TALKS

CHICAGO, Nov. 28—Fluctuating feelings about achievement of a complete plan for a world air transport organization were clearly on the upswing today at the International Civil Aviation conference.

From the standpoint of formal activity, the four-week old conference did little in its one session of the day. There was an implication in the decision to grant delegates more time in which to study a Canadian compromise, however, that the main assault on an Anglo-American deadlock have reverted to private offices.

The conference went through a second reading of a joint proposal by the American-British-Canadian "Big Three" for an international air transport organization. Few changes were reported, and the one undecided issue continued to be intermediate traffic in its relation to capacity quotas; that is, the right to carry traffic originating outside the homeland of any particular airline.

The drafting committee of the committee on provisional route organization made its report, presenting a document resembling closely the plan for a permanent organization and embodying the provisions brought out by the Latin American bloc. The body's functions would be merely advisory and consultative.

As that plan stands, it is believed to fit within the limits of powers granted under the 1938 Civil Aeronautics act, which would permit the United States to participate in the organization pending the ratification by the Senate of the treaty to establish a permanent body.

A committee studying air navigation also issued its report, setting up a full outline of rules for the skyways. Both reports will be discussed in open meetings before the conference takes final action.

Air Parley Works On '5th Freedom'

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28 (AP)—Delegates to the World Air Conference looked today for some new twist to solve a complex problem which holds the key to agreement on a co-operative plan for supervising airline competition.

The hope lay in the decision to attempt a sort of nonpartisan drafting of a provision for granting the so-called "fifth freedom" of the air—a privilege which would permit one country to carry business originating in another.

Accepted In Principle

There has been acceptance of the principle on all sides. The difficulty lies in the British proposal which would permit the carrying of such traffic only as an incidental to routes extending through the intermediate territories. The United States wants to claim extra space on its planes for traffic which might be handled intermediately.

The issue came up for general discussion for the first time yesterday, and a rough analysis of the 24 speeches indicated about 4 to 1 in favor of the American view.

Committee To Write Answer

It was decided then to have the drafting committee of the joint subcommittee, on which are sitting all of the 54 nations represented, write out an answer to the problem. The conference already has before it drafts prepared by the Americans, British and Canadians.

U. S. Lawyers Asked To Give Ideas On Peace

Houston, Texas, Nov. 28 (AP)—The lawyers of America will have a voice in planning a world organization to prevent further wars, says D. A. Simmons, of Houston, president of the American Bar Association.

The office of the United States Secretary of State has asked the bar association to sponsor conferences of its members throughout the nation to discuss the proposals put forward at Dumbarton Oaks and to make suggestions, Simmons stated last night at a dinner in his honor.

Added Simmons: "If you lawyers have anything to say on it, now is the time to speak up."

NAZIS SLEW 7 OF KIN, SAYS PIERRE MONTEUX

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28 (AP)—Pierre Monteux, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, disclosed today that seven members of his immediate family had been slain by the Nazis during their occupation of France.

The musician said the information came from his one remaining brother, André, and his son-in-law, Simon Barendse, a staff sergeant at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

Their letters informed him, he said, that his actor-brother, Henri Monteux, 70 years old; another brother, Emil, 82; their wives and children had been killed by the Gestapo for patriotic activities of the family heads.

The 69-year-old conductor said only music could solace his grief.

Yank Flyer Thinks His Guns Brought Death To Rommel

Santa Monica, Cal., Nov. 28 (AP)—Lieut. Harold O. Miller, 20, Santa Rosa (Cal.) army flyer, told today how he strafed a staff car believed by army intelligence to be the one in which German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, "the Desert Fox," was fatally injured on the Normandy front last July.

Miller, a member of a Thunderbolt fighter-bomber group of the 8th Fighter Command under orders to strike at all German attempts to bring up reinforcements, swooped down on the enemy staff car about 20 miles behind the lines.

Direct Hits By First Burst

"I spotted the staff car coming down the road and I made a diving turn," the lieutenant said. "When I got it in my sights within range, I let loose with all my guns.

"I was lucky and my first burst scored direct hits."

His gun camera recorded the event, which army intelligence believes marked the fatal injury of Rommel. The date was July 24, and the German radio later admitted "high-ranking German officers were injured today when a staff car was strafed by enemy fighter planes." Allied intelligence had definitely placed Rommel in the vicinity. The Nazis admitted his death several weeks later.

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Fuel Tank Exploded

After his fire riddled the car, Miller said, "the fuel tank exploded and burst into flames."

"It left a trail of blazing gasoline for about 200 yards and then swerved into a ditch. Then it bounced into a field and I watched it burn. I came back for another look to make sure it was a goner. Then I went back upstairs, rejoined the other fellows and went about my business."

Lieut. Miller is credited with 76 missions completed successfully and six enemy planes destroyed, and holds the Distinguished Flying Cross with cluster and the Air Medal with three clusters.

[Picture on Page 3]

LONDON--FIRST ADD POLISH (B3) XXX TO THE FORE.

KWAPINSKI HAD BEEN DESIGNATED PREMIER WHEN MIKOLAJCZYK'S CABINET RESIGNED AFTER MEETING OPPOSITION TO MIKOLAJCZYK'S PROPOSALS THAT POLISH BORDER REVISIONS BE ACCEPTED.

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KWAPINSKI AND HIS POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS MET TODAY BUT MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT AND THE POLISH INFORMATION BUREAU SAID "THERE HAVE BEEN NO DEVELOPMENTS."

IT WAS AGREED IN MOST QUARTERS HERE THAT IF MIKOLAJCZYK BECAME PREMIER AGAIN HE WOULD GO IMMEDIATELY TO LUBLIN, FORM A COALITION GOVERNMENT THERE WITH THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH LIBERATION COMMITTEE, AND AGREE TO ACCEPT THE OLD CURZON LINE PROPOSAL AS A

BASIS FOR DISCUSSING BORDER REVISIONS.

THIS, IT WAS SAID, WOULD ALSO INVOLVE OUSTING POLISH LEADERS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO MOSCOW OR TO THE LUBLIN POLES.

SB704PEW

ADD LONDON - CCHAMBERLAIN) XX 11-1

FLAK CLAIMED MOST OF THE 199 BOMBERS LOST.

CURTIS ESTIMATED THE NAZIS HAVE 100,000 MEN TENDING HEAVY ACK-ACK GUNS HUDDLED AROUND THEIR REFINERIES AND ANOTHER 50,000 MEN ON LIGHT GUNS.

"THERE WAS ONE TARGET THAT HAD 225 GUNS IN A FIVE MILE RADIUS," HE SAID. "THAT IS DOUBLE THE DENSITY OF THE DEFENSE OF GREATER BERLIN. AND ANOTHER TARGET AREA IS PROTECTED BY 500 HEAVY GUNS.

"SINCE LAST JUNE, THE GERMANS HAVE DRAWN OFF GUNS FROM OTHER AREAS TO CONCENTRATE AT OIL CENTERS. BUT OUR BOMBERS GO BACK AND BACK TO UNDO REPAIRS. IT'S ONLY A MATTER OF TIME BEFORE THE GERMANS WILL RUN OUT OF SPARE PARTS FOR MACHINERY REPAIRS." NOV 29 1944

RTON-ON-TRENT--FIRST A EXPLOSION X L A NEAR THE SCENE.

WINDOWS 32 MILES AWAY WERE BROKEN BY THE EXPLOSION, ONE OF BRITAIN'S WORST IN THE WAR. SECONDARY BLASTS FOLLOWED.

CRATERS TORN OUT BY FALLING BOMBS HAMPERED RESCUE WORKERS.

HUNDREDS OF COWS WERE REPORTED KILLED. BUILDINGS, TREES AND TELEGRAPH POLES IN THE VICINITY WERE HURLED INTO THE AIR AND SHATTERED.

A CEMENT FACTORY WAS DESTROYED. BUILDINGS AT THE BOMB DEPOT SIMPLY DISAPPEARED.

"NOTHING LIKE IT WAS EVER SEEN ON A BATTLEFIELD," A WITNESS SAID. "ROADS ARE TUURNED UP. PART OF A VILLAGE IS GONE; THE REST IS RUBBLE. IT LOOKS AS THOUGH EVERYY HOUSE HAD A DIRECT BOMB HIT. EVERYWHERE THERE ARE CRATERS."

JJ958AEW

00514 JONES LONDON, NOV. 28-(TUESDAY)

-(AP)-TENS OF THOUSANDS OF COVILIANS ARE BEING EVACUATED FROM THE GERMAN CITIES OF MAINZ, COLOGNE, AND DUISBURG AND THE RUHR VALLEY TO THE INTERIOR, MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

DR. ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, GESTAPO AID TO HEINRICH HIMMLER, HEADS A COMMISSION TO SPEED UP THE MASS MOVEMENT FROM WESTERN GERMANY, MOSCOW SAID, QUOTING A SOVIET NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM GENEVA. PANIC WAS REPORTED GRIPPING THE AREA, WHERE THERE HAVE BEEN CLASHES BETWEEN CIVILIANS AND SS TROOPS.

0523/28

LONDON, NOV. 28-(AP)-NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDERWAY TO SEND RELIEF TO THE BRITISH CIVIL POPULATION OF THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED CHANNEL ISLANDS THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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THE GERMANS, POTENTIAL PRISONERS OF WAR THEMSELVES SINCE THEY LACK ANY CHANCE OF ESCAPING THE ISLANDS, HAVE AGREED IN PRINCIPLE TO THE RED CROSS DELIVERING MORE THAN A MILLION FOOD PARCELS AND A TON OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN SWEDISH SHIPS.

BETWEEN 60,000 AND 70,000 BRITISH SUBJECTS ON

THE ISLANDS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BARELYENOUGH FOOD
TO LAST UNTIL CHRISTMAS. THE ISLANDS, REGARDED ASMILITARILY
UNIMPORTANT, WERE OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS AFTER THE FALL OF
FRANCE. THE ALLIES BYPASSED THEM IN INVADING THE CONTINENT.
0149/29

LONDON, NOV. 28-(AP)--THE NUMBER OF INCOME TAX PAYERS IN BR
HAS INCREASED FROM 4,000,000 TO 13,000,000 SINCE THE WAR BEGAN,
AVERAGE WORKER WHO MAKES BETWEEN 2,000 AND 4,000 A YEAR NOW PA
PERCENT OF HIS INCOME TO THE GOVERNMENT, THE BRITISH WARTIME WHIT
DISCLOSED TODAY.

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RK THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE PRE-WAR AND PRESENT PERCENT
OF INCOME TAX BY SALARY GROUPS:

	PRE-WAR	PRESENT
UNDER $ 1,000	0.2	3.0
1,000-2,000	2.9	14.6
2,000-4,000	11.1	28.0
4,000-8,000	17.0	38.7
8,000-40,000	28.9	51.9
40,000-80,000	43.7	73.7
OVER 80,000	56.7	84.4

WHITEPAPER GT 215P

london, wednesday, nov. 29-(ap)-the moscow radio declare
in a broadcast early today that the stolen wealth of europe is being e
by the nazis to portugal and argentina.

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quoting a dispatch of the official soviet news agency tas
from zurich, switzerland, the broadcast said that nazi leaders in berli
recently discussed with the german ambassador to lisbon the secret expo
german capital.

some measures already had been taken, it added, especiall
through portugese intermediaries connected with germans industries.

ARE EQUIPPED WITH

LONDON, NOV. 28--(AP)--ALLIED BOMBERS POSSESS A RADAR
DEVICE BY WHICH EVEN INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS DESIGNATED AS TARGETS
CAN BE BROUGHT INTO FOCUS THROUGH DENSE CLOUDS AND SMOKE SCREENS,
AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID LAST NIGHT.
OFFICIALS HAVE DISCLOSED.

THE DEVICE WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS A TRIUMPH

OF BRITISH-AMERICAN TEAMWORK, [illegible] WITH BRITISH INVENTORS

CREDITED WITH DEVELOPING THE FIRST SUCH INSTRUMENT WHEN THE GERMAN

BEGAN [illegible] THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN IN 1940.

MB/RWT/545A

BY A.I. GOLDBERG

LONDON, NOV. 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO LOOSED A SERIES OF GLOO..Y BROADCASTS TONIGHT, LED BY A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WHO ASSERTED "THESE LOSSES OF GERMAN TERRAIN ARE VERY [illegible] PAINFUL."

"EINSENHOWER STRUCK, AND THE OFFENSIVE IN LORRAINE HAS BROUGHT THE AMERICANS APPRECIABLE SUCCESSES, AT LEAST A NOT INCONSIDERABLE GAIN OF GROUND," SAID THE SPOKESMAN, LT. GEN. KURT DITTMAR.

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"THE SUBSEQUENT MOTORIZED THRUST INTO ALSACE AS FAR AS MULHOUSE AND STRASBOURG DOUBTLESS CONSTITUTES A HIGHLY UNDESIRABLE AGGRAVATION [illegible] OF THE SITUATION FOR US.

"THE FACT THAT THIS HAPPENED IN THE APPROACHES ONLY TO THE GERMAN WESTERN [illegible] FORTIFICATIONS DOES NOT MAKE THINGS LOOK ANY THE LESS SERIOUS."

ALLIED STROKES IN THAT SECTOR, HE ADDED, "BORE AN OUTSPOKEN MARK OF BOLDNESS".

DITTMAR SAID THE GERMANS HAD BEEN WONDERING "SINCE THE BITTER REVERSES OF THE SUMMER" WHETHER DEFENSE PREPARATIONS WERE ENOUGH TO MEET THE NEW ALLIED THRUSTS "AND THIS WAS AN ABSOLUTELY OPEN QUESTION."

CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS, ANOTHER COMMENTATOR, SAID TWO "PLANNED WITHDRAWALS" WERE IN THE MAKING ON THE RAPIDLY-COLLAPSING FRONT AROUND STRASBOURG, WHERE THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP BROKE THROUGH TO THE RHINE.

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A GERMAN WAR REPORTER BROADCAST TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT FIGHTING IN HURTGEN FOREST, ON THE U.S. FIRST ARMY FRONT, "IS A HELL OF STEEL AND IRON."

A MAJOR GENERAL ENGEL, COMMANDING THE 12TH GERMAN VOKSGRENADIER DIVISION, SAID THAT IN THIS SECTOR HIS ONE DIVISION WAS ATTACKED BY FOUR AMERICAN DIVISIONS.

"THE AMERICANS ARE SPARING NO AMMUNITION," HE SAID. "THEY SENT OUT DIVEBOMBERS AND STRAFING PLANES TIME AND AGAIN. MY MEN ARE STANDING TERRIBLE TRIALS, BUT THEY HOLD."

THE GERMAN AGENCY TRANSOCEAN REPORTED THAT 1,800,000 PERSONS WERE TRYING TO THROW UP FORTIFICATIONS ON THE FRONTIER.

THE SWISS RADIO SAID THAT ARTILLERY FIRE WAS SO STRONG ALONG THE RHINE THAT HOUSES IN BASEL WERE SHAKEN. CIVILIANS IN BADEN PROVINCE, JST ACROSS THE RHINE FROM THE ALSACE BATTLE ZONE, WERE REPORTED VACUATING.

ADD SHAEF - (BEAR MEAN) XX CATEGORICALLY

SINCE IT WENT ON THE OFFENSIVE NOV. 13, THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP HAS CAPTURED 22,530 GERMANS AND FREED 360 SQUARE MILES OF FRENCH TERRITORY.

ON THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY FRONT IN HOLLAND AND GERMANY, NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF GEILENKIRCHEN, ACTIVITY WAS CONFINED TO PATROLS AND HEAVY ARTILLERY DUELS. BRITISH PARTIES CLASHED WITH THE GERMANS ON A RAILWAY BRIDGE AT ROERMOND, WHERE THE ROER ENTERS THE MAAS, BUT BY DAYBREAK BOTH SIDES HAD WITHDRAWN.

ALL UP AND DOWN THE FRONT IN FAIRLY GOOD FLYING WEATHER THE ALLIED AIR FORCES GAVE CLOSE AID TO THE GROUND TROOPS, ESPECIALLY ON THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMY SECTORS.

THE NINTH ARMY'S DRIVE TO THE ROER IN KNEE-DEEP WATER THROUGH FLOODED VILLAGE STREETS WAS COVERED IN CLOSE BOMBING BY THE 29TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS "TREMENDOUSLY SUCCESSFUL. THAT FORCE DESTROYED THREE GERMAN TANKS AND IMMOBILIZED SEVERAL OTHERS.

STRONG POINTS FROM DUREN TO LINNICH AND SUPPLY LINES DEEPER IN THE COLOGNE PLAIN WERE HIT.

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AMERICAN ARTILLERY, CLOSELY COOPERATING WITH THE AIRMEN, KEPT ENEMY FLAK AT A MINIMUM. OVER DUREN LATE THIS AFTERNOON A THUNDERBOLT SQUADRON MET 44 OR MORE GERMAN FIGHTERS AND ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED BETTER THAN TWO TO ONE, SHOT DOWN FOUR OF THE ENEMY AND DAMAGED THREE WHILE LOSING TWO.

DESPITE THE BREVITY OF TERRITORIAL GAINS, THE SUCCESSES OF THAT SLOGGING DRIVE IN THE NORTH WERE INDICATED BY THE CAPTURE OF MEMBERS OF THE THIRD GERMAN PARACHUTIST DIVISION BY THE U.S. FIRST ARMY TODAY. THE PRISONERS SAID THEY HAD MOVED IN TO RELIEVE THE BADLY BATTERED 12TH AND 47TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS WHICH WERE MAULED SO BADLY THEY HAD TO BE WITHDRAWN.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE EIGHTH AND 83RD DIVISIONS NOW WERE IN THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY. THE FORMER UNDER MAJ. GEN. DONALD A. STROH OF CHEVY CHASE, MD., WAS THE DIVISION WHICH CRACKED BREST'S OUTER DEFENSES AND THEN TOOK OVER A WIDE FRONT ALONG THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER.

THE 83RD, LED BY MAJ. GEN. ROBERT C. MACON OF WASHINGTON, D.C., PREVIOUSLY WAS IN ACTION UNDER THE FIRST, THIRD AND NINTH ARMY COMMANDS AND HAD BEEN PATROLLING ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE SINCE SEPTEMBER.

WM602PEW

3a. 14 — 20767

ADD ENGELSDORF - (BANKER) XXXTHEM

PVT. JOHN TERRY, 5441 SOUTH UNION AVENUE, CHICAGO, SAID, "I WAS ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF A BUILDING WHEN THE TANK HIT THE FIRST FLOOR WITH ITS 88--THEN THERE WAS NO SECOND FLOOR."

"WE HAD A GOOD MANY CASUALTIES, BUT YOU OUGHT TO SEE THE GERMANS. THEIR DEAD ARE PILED UP LIKE CORDWOOD," KEYES ADDED.

"LUCKILY, WE DIDN'T GO HUNGRY. THERE WERE PLENTY OF POTATOES IN THE CELLARS AND RABBITS AND CHICKENS IN THE TOWN.

"HOWEVER, I DON'T WANT TO BE IN ANY TIGHTER SPOT."

CUB PILOTS WERE LTS. DAVID P.MCNAMARA, GARDEN CITY, N.Y.; LEONARD R.MITCHELL, BELLEVIEW, N.M.; WILLIAM R.KENNY, BUFFALO, WYO., AND RAYMOND W.STOCKBRIDGE OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

KEYES SAID STAFF SGT. AUGUST BRUNO, PLEASANT VIEW AVENUE, ESMOND, R.I., DID "FINE WORK" IN REORGANIZING THE INFANTRY IN A TIGHT SPOT AND PFC. EDWIN ZINADER, 721 BOULEVARD, BAYONNE, N.J., "TOOK DANDY CARE OF THE WOUNDED."

OTHERS CUT OFF INCLUDED:

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LT. WAVERLO DOWDY, 212 VIRGINIA STREET, FARMVILLE, VA.; STAFF SGT. RICHARD SHUTTLEWORTH, 1009 SOUTH SECOND STREET, LEAVONWORTH, KAS.; PVT. EDWARD GRENON, 55 BAILEY STREET, CRANSTON, R.I.; PVTS. HAROLD SWEARINGEN, 206 CLIFFWOOD AVENUE, MORTON, ILL.; CLARK MOSLEY, 155 WETHERSFIELD AVENUE, HARTFORD, CONN.; ANTHONY VALENTE, 114 ST. LAWRENCE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.; SGTS. FRED KUECKE, YUMA, COLO.; DANIEL HARRIS, 815 NINTH STREET NORTHEAST, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.; MERRILL WHITMORE, BLUE RAPIDS, KAS.; PFCS. ROBERT WAHL, 33 PLEASANT WAY, ROCHESTER, N.Y.; CLAYTON SMITH, 263 STATE STREET, PRESQUE ISLE, ME.

SB602PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER (220)

BAESWEILER, GERMANY, NOV.28-(AP)-THE U.S. NINTH ARMY REACHED THE SWOLLEN ~~WEST BANK~~ OF THE ROER RIVER AT ~~TWO PLACES~~ TODAY WHEN IT CAPTURED BARMEN, NORTH OF JULICH, AND KIRCHBERG, TO THE SOUTH.

TROOPS ~~FIGHTING~~ THROUGH BOTH TOWNS ~~HAD TO~~ MOVE THROUGH STREETS FLOODED KNEE-DEEP BY THE RAIN-SWOLLEN ROER.

OTHER DOUGHBOYS DRIVING ON BARMEN FROM MERZENHAUSEN CAPTURED AN ENTIRE GERMAN BATTALION AND ITS HEADQUARTERS IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF MERZENHAUSEN.

THE GERMANS TRIED TO RECOUP WITH TANK-LED COUNTERATTACKS LAST NIGHT IN THE MOONLIGHT. ANOTHER BATTALION OF GERMAN INFANTRY WITH TANKS WAS VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT, HOWEVER, WHEN AMERICAN ARTILLERY WAITED UNTIL THE NAZIS HAD REACHED A KEY CROSSROADS, THEN DROPPED A TERRIFIC BARRAGE ON IT. THE ATTACK WAS BROKEN COMPLETELY.

IN HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR BARMEN BEFORE THE AMERICANS ENTERED THE TOWN, ALL THE OFFICERS OF AN AMERICAN COMPANY WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED, BUT A PLATOON SERGEANT TOOK COMMAND AND HELD A STRATEGIC HILL FROM WHICH THE JUMPOFF WAS MADE FOR TODAY'S THRUST INTO BARMEN.

FARTHER SOUTH ANOTHER NINTH ARMY INFANTRY COLUMN CAPTURED ALTFORD, APPROACHING THE ROER AT A NEW POINT.

THE 29TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE, IN 233 MISSIONS, BOMBED 27 GERMAN TOWNS AND STRONG POINTS, CAUSING GREAT DAMAGE BEFORE THE AMERICAN GROUND COLUMNS CLOSED IN.

THE ARMY MARKED ITS DESIRED TARGETS WITH SMOKE, AND THE THUNDERBOLTS DASHED IN WITH SOME OF THE CLOSEST SUPPORTING MISSIONS OF THE WAR.

WM1124PEW

NOV 29 1944

BY ROBERT C.WILSON (260)

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, NOV.28-(AP)-LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S DOUGHBOYS HAMMERED FORWARD IN THE RHINE VALLEY NORTH OF STRASBOURG WITHIN THREE MILES OF HAGUENAU TODAY, WHILE FRENCH FORCES TO THE SOUTH CLOSED THE TRAP ON A SIZEABLE FORCE OF GERMAN TROOPS BETWEEN BELFORT AND MULHOUSE.

THE YANKS FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE TOWNS OF WINTERHAUSEN AND BATZENDORF NEAR HAGUENAU, WHILE, 12 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST, OTHER AMERICAN TROOPS SLAMMED ACROSS THE MODER RIVER NORTH OF SAVERNE AND REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF INGWILLER AND ZUTZENDORF.

WEST OF INGWILLER ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE MODER, THE GERMANS DESTROYED A LARGE AMMUNITION DUMP TO PREVENT ITS CAPTURE.

THE FIRST FRENCH ARMY APPEARED TO HAVE PINCHED OFF AN ENEMY SALIENT OF 50 SQUARE MILES SOUTH OF THE DOLLER RIVER BETWEEN BELFORT AND MULHOUSE IN AN ADVANCE EASTWARD FROM THE MORTZWILLER AREA AND WESTWARD FROM REININGUE TO CLOSE AN EIGHT-MILE GAP AT SOPPE LE BAS AND BRUNHAUPT LE BAS.

THE FRENCH JUNCTURE PUT THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE BATTLE OF UPPER ALSACE. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IS MOUNTING HOURLY AND CONSIDERABLE BOOTY WAS CAPTURED. THE ENEMY DELAYED TOO LONG IN TRYING TO CUT THE FRENCH CORRIDOR TO THE RHINE ALONG THE SWISS BORDER AND MAKE LOCAL ATTACKS AT DANNEMARIE AND NOW ARE UNABLE TO ESCAPE NORTHWARD.

"THE DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF THE ENEMY TO ESCAPE OUR GRIP HAS BEEN SMASHED," GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY DECLARED IN A MESSAGE TO OTHER FRENCH OFFICERS.

WITH THE U.S. THIRD DIVISION ALREADY THROUGH THE VOSGES AND ON THE ALSACE PLAIN, THE 103RD DIVISION SMASHED ITS WAY TO THE EDGE OF THE PLAIN, FIGHTING TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF BARR, WHILE THE 36TH DIVISION PUNCHED FORWARD SLOWLY TO THE VILLAGE OF LIEPVRE IN ST. MARIE PASS.

WM1152PEW

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, NOV 28-(AP)-JOIN THE ARMY AND DANCE WITH A PRINCESS.

THAT IS WHAT SGT. JAMES KAPORIS, 26-YEAR-OLD CHICAGOAN WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT 547 WEST NORTH AVE., DID.

HE WAS IN MONACO RECENTLY TO HELP ARRANGE FOR MONTE CARLO BALLET DANCERS TO PERFORM FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

A GOOD LOOKING GIRL WATCHED HIM WHILE HE FIXED THE WINDSHIELD IN HIS CAR, AND HE MADE A DATE WITH HER "TO CUT A RUG." WHEN HE CALLED AT HER ADDRESS THE NEXT NIGHT, HE FOUND IT WAS THE PALACE OF THE RIVIERA MUNICIPALITY.

BUT THE ROYAL GUARDS WERE EXPECTING HIM. THE GIRL PROVED TO BE PRINCESS ANTOINETTE, AND, SAID KAPORIS, "SHE WAS A SWELL DATE. WE DANCED TO ARTIE SHAW AND GLENN MILLER RECORDS SNEAKED OVER FROM SWITZERLAND. THE PRINCESS PICKED UP AMERICAN DANCE STEPS IN NO TIME AT ALL."

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HOLDER OF THREE BATTLE STARS, AND DUE FOR A FOURTH, KAPORIS IS ATTACHED TO THE CONTINENTAL ADVANCE SECTION FURNISHING SUPPLIES FOR THE U.S. SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES.

SB328PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH AMERICAN INFANTRY, GERMANY, NOV 28-(AP)-THE ANCIENT GERMAN CASTLE OF FRENZERBURG LIES EMPTY AND RUINED IN AMERICAN HANDS TONIGHT, YIELDED BY AN ENEMY WHO FLED SECRETLY.

IN A STRANGE FIRELIT PARLEY LAST NIGHT THE GERMAN COMMANDER REFUSED TO SURRENDER. HIS MEN HELD ONE WING AND AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS THE OTHER, WITH ONLY A 30-FOOT MOAT SEPARATING THEM.

JUST AN HOUR AFTER DAWN THIS MORNING ANOTHER FORCE OF U.S.

INFANTRY CHARGED ACROSS 1,000 YARDS OF OPEN GROUND BEFORE THIS OLD PILE TO SMASH THE GERMANS AND RELIEVE THE LITTLE FORCE CONFRONTING THEM ACROSS THE MOAT.

BUT DURING THE HOURS OF DARKNESS THE GERMANS HAD ESCAPED EASTWARD--TWO OFFICERS AND 60 MEN. ELEVEN OTHER GERMANS, ALL WOUNDED, HAD BEEN EVACUATED EARLIER WITH PERMISSION OF AN AMERICAN NEGOTIATOR, CAPT.WILLIAM EWALD OF RED BANK, N.J.

IT WAS EWALD WHO WALKED TO THE CASTLE ACROSS AN OPEN FIELD AT 5:45 P.M. YESTERDAY BEARING A WHITE FLAG MADE FROM A GERMAN CIVILIAN'S SHIRT. THE CASTLE IS SOUTHEAST OF THE TOWN OF FRENZ.

HE ENTERED THE CASTLE THROUGH THE SOUTHERN END, HELD BY AMERICANS, AND CROSSED BY THE DRAWBRIDGE TO THE GERMAN-HELD NORTHERN END.

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"WE GOT WORD BACK AT THE COMMAND POST THAT OUR MEN HAD CAPTURED A JERRY AMBULANCE AS IT TRIED TO ENTER THE CASTLE," EWALD SAID. "MY C.O. TOLD ME TO GO UP THERE FOR TWO REASONS: FIRST TO MAKE SURE THAT ONLY JERRY WOUNDED ENLISTED MEN AND NO UNWOUNDED WERE EVACUATED, AND SECOND TO DEMAND THE SURRENDER OF THE GARRISON. IT WAS A FUNNY FEELING WALKING ACROSS THAT FIELD, FOR THERE WAS PLENTY OF FIRE ON IT.

"I KNEW THE NAME OF THE GERMAN COMMANDER THROUGH PRISONERS WE HAD PICKED UP EARLIER. I ASKED FOR HIM BY NAME AND TOLD HIM HE HAD TO SURRENDER. HE PASSED A BOTTLE OF LIQUOR OVER TO ME--IT WAS GOOD, TOO--SHOOK HANDS AND SAID 'IT'S NICE OF YOU TO COME OVER, BUT I'M NOT IN SUCH A POSITION THAT I HAVE TO SURRENDER.'

"HE POINTED TO THE KNIGHT'S CROSS HE WAS WEARING AND ADDED 'THAT, IN FACT, IS ONE OF THE REASONS I CANNOT SURRENDER.'

"I LET HIM SEND OUT 11 OF HIS WOUNDED. AND THEN ABOUT 7:30 I LEFT WITH MY FLAG AND CAME BACK TO OUR LINES.

"ALL THE TIME I WAS THERE THE WHOLE JERRY PART OF THE CASTLE WASULIGHTED LIKE DAY FROM A FIRE THAT WAS BURNING IN THE UPPER PART. THE JERRIES WERE DOWN IN THE DEEP CELLARS, JUST LIKE OUR BOYS JUST ACROSS THE MOAT.

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"NOTHING WAS BETWEEN THE JERRIES ON ONE SIDE AND THE YANKS ON THE OTHER THAN THAT MOAT. THOSE JERRIES WERE ALL PACKED AND READY TO BEAT IT WHEN I WAS IN THERE. THERE WAS ONE DEAD GERMAN OFFICER ON THE DRAWBRIDGE OVER THE MOAT AND ANOTHER ONE ON THE DOOR TO ONE OF THE CELLARS ON OUR SIDE OF THE CASTLE.

"WHAT THOSE JERRIES DID WAS TO SNEAK UP OUT OF THERE SOMETIME DURING THE NIGHT. WHEN WE PUT IN OUR ATTACK THIS MORNING AND CHARGED THAT PLACE, EVERY JERRY WAS GONE."

ARMORED DIVISION COMMAND POST, NOV. 28 (AP)—L

SCOTT, JR., OF HAY, WASH., WAS AN ACTOR IN CIVILIAN LIFE BUT HE DOES WANT TO BOOK ANY MORE DOUBLE BILLS IN THE WAR ZONE.

SCOTT, WHO IS A COMPANY COMMANDER IN THE 603RD TANK DESTROYER BATTALION, WAS WOUNDED IN A KNEE BY A MORTAR FRAGMENT AT LANDROFF RECENTLY. HE WAS EVACUATED TO AN AID STATION AND AFTER HAVING HIS WOUND BANDAGED HE STARTED TO LEAVE. HE HAD GONE ABOUT A 100 FEET WHEN A SHELL BURST DROVE SHRAPNEL INTO HIS BACK AND LEFT ARM. SO HE WENT RIGHT BACK FOR MORE BANDAGES. HE IS NOW BACK ON DUTY.

WITH THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, NOV. 28-(AP

"I'VE BEEN LOOTING A LITTLE BUT," PVT. FRANK LEWIS, 36 JOHN STREET, WILKES BARRE, PA., TOLD HIS BATTALION OFFICER.

HE WASN'T REPREMANDED, HOWEVER, BECAUSE HIS LOOT CONSISTED OF THREE GERMAN OFFICERS, ONE SERGEANT, AND THREE PISTOLS.

A
SPYING ~~XXX~~ PISTOL STICKING OUT OF THE HAY IN A HAYLOFT, LEWIS HAD FLUSHED THE FOUR GERMANS FROM THEIR HIDING PLACE.

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PW/01805/MP-535PEW

WITH THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, NOV. 28-(AP)-

T/5 MILTON TOPEL, 1140 LOGAN AVENUE, MARINETTE, WIS., CONVERTED HIS BIG CATERPILLAR TRACTOR INTO AN INSTRUMENT OF MERCY TODAY, PLOUGHING PATHS THROUGH A MINE FIELD TO REACH INFANTRYMEN BADLY WOUNDED BY MINES.

TOPEL'S TRACTOR WAS THE ONLY MEANS OF EVACUATING THEM AS THE MEDICS BECAME CASUALTIES THEMSELVES TRYING TO CROSS THE MINEFIELD.

PW/01800/MP-530PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (380)
WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, NOV.28-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS OF THIS ARMY CUT INTO GERMANY ALONG A SEVEN-MILE FRONT AND PENETRATED WITHIN THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES OF SAARLAUTERN TODAY.
THESE GAINS OF UP TO TWO MILES CAME WHILE OTHER INFANTRY PUSHED WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF SAARBRUCKEN.
THE FRESH INVASION OF GERMANY GAVE THE THIRD ARMY A 26-MILE FRONT INSIDE THE REICH AND CONTROL OF MORE THAN 40 SQUARE MILES OF GERMANY.
THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE SAAR RIVER IN FRANCE WAS EXTENDED TWO MILES NORTHWARD WHILE RECONNAISSANCE UNITS ENTERED SARREWERDEN AFTER A NEW CROSSING.
THE 90TH DIVISION'S 357TH REGIMENT ADDED A MILE TO THE LENGTH OF THE FRONT INSIDE GERMANY BY PUSHING UP TO A MILE INTO THE REICH JUST BEYOND GUERSTLING, SIX MILES WEST OF SAARLAUTERN. JUST TO THE SOUTH THE 377TH REGIMENT ADDED ANOTHER THREE MILES, AND STILL FARTHER SOUTH THE 378TH OF THE 95TH DIVISION GAINED TWO AND A HALF MILES, CROSSING THE BORDER AND APPROACHING BERUS, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.
SAARLAUTERN AND SAARBRUCKEN ARE THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT TOWNS IN THIS SECTOR. RESISTANCE, HOWEVER, WAS ONLY MODERATE AS THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO PULL BACK TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES.
IMMEDIATELY EAST OF ST.AVOLD ENEMY RESISTANCE HARDENED QUICKLY AND THE 80TH DIVISION'S 319TH REGIMENT REPORTED GAINS OF ONLY A HALF-MILE ALONG A THREE-MILE FRONT. THE COMPANION 317TH REGIMENT, HOWEVER, CAPTURED ONE TOWN AND WAS MOVING BRISKLY.
THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, PRESSING NORTHWARD AND NORTHEASTWARD ALONG SEVERAL PATHS, APPROACHED BIDING, FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF ST.AVOLD, AND ENTERED CAPPEL, SIX MILES SOUTHEAST, TO JOIN UP WITH UNITS OF THE 80TH DIVISION AFTER A MILE AND A HALF ADVANCE.
THE 328TH REGIMENT OF THE 26TH DIVISION DROVE THREE MILES EAST TO HINSINGEN, 11 MILES SOUTH OF SARREGUEMINES, WHILE FOURTH ARMORED RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS MOVED TWO MILES THROUGH THE WOODS BETWEEN THE SAAR AND THE SALINS CANAL TO ENTER SARREWERDEN.
FOURTH ARMORED UNITS IN A NORTHWARD SHOVE OF TWO MILES EAST OF THE SAAR CARRIED BEYOND BURBACH AND BERG, ABOUT 14 MILES SOUTH OF SARREGUEMINES.
A FULL-SCALE BATTLE FOR THE SAAR AND THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES ALONG OR NEAR IT APPEARED TO BE IMMINENT AS THE GERMAN RETREAT BROUGHT THE THREE MAIN SAAR CITIES OF SAARBRUCKEN, SAARLAUTERN AND MERZIG WITHIN AMERICAN ARTILLERY RANGE.
SOME PRISONERS OF WAR REPORTED THAT NON-ESSENTIAL CIVILIANS WERE BEING MOVED OUT OF THOSE CITIES, ALTHOUGH IT WAS FELT GENERALLY THAT MILITARY PERSONNEL CHARGED WITH THEIR DEFENSE WOULD GET THE FAMILIAR NAZI "FIGHT TO THE DEATH" ORDERS.

WM1119PEW

with the u.s. third army, nov. 28-(ap)-lt. gen. george s. patton raised the ante for lt. william j. marshall, so now that young jerseyman is one of the fourth armored division's nine winners of the distinguished service cross.

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the 26-year-old platoon leader whose home is ~~in xxx~~

at 11 littleton avenue, newark, n.j., had been awarded the silver star for gallantry in leading tanks across the moselle river in september, but when patton visited the division yesterday, he reviewed the ~~and~~ incident and raised the award to the d.s.c.

~~lieutenant~~ lt. marshall, who now is fighting in the fourth's bridgehead over the ~~saar~~ sarre river, opened the moselle bridgehead for the tanks when he crossed a canal west of the river and then forded the river with five tanks and held off the ~~nazi~~ enemy until a bridge was built.

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he crossed the canal under fire by throwing in logs and shooting a path through germans on the opposite bank.

two other newly-announced winners of the d.s.c. in the fourth armored are capt. william l. spencer of cleveland, o., who unit destroyed 37 enemy tanks in a three-day battle, and lt. col. ~~creighton~~ creighton w. abrams, battalion commander who made a lon attack that led to the rout of a superior enemy force.

spencer led his company into battle on sept. 19 near rechicou la ~~petite~~ petite and, in a fierce fight, nine enemy tanks were destroyed while his unit lost three, including his ~~own~~ own, and he was severely wounded. despite his wounds, he took his force back into battle again sept. 20 and sept. 22, destroying 14 german tanks in each scrap with the loss of only one american tank. the enemy fled from the field after the last tilt.

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abrams' tank companies were outflanked ~~twice~~ and badly disorganized by a german armored thrust near arracourt sept. 20, so th colonel quickly attacked the enemy in his command tank, striking with such fury that the germans were confused, enabling the american to regroup, rejoin the fight and completely rout the nazis, capturing an important position.

spencer's clevland address is ~~3703~~ 3703 warren road. his wife is living at ~~mercy~~ marcy, n.y. abrams' home is in fielding hills mass., and his wife and children live at 140 43rd avenue, bella vista beach. st. petersburg. fla.

WITH U.S. THIRD ARMY, NOV 28-(AP)-CAPT.WARREN L.SPENCER OF 3703 WARREN ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO, WHOSE UNIT DESTROYED 37 ENEMY TANKS IN A THREE-DAY BATTLE, IS ONE OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION'S NINE WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

SPENCER, WHOSE WIFE IS LIVING AT MARCY, N.Y., LED HIS COMPANY INTO BATTLE ON SEPT. 19 NEAR RECHICOURT LA PETITE AND, IN A FIERCE FIGHT, NINE ENEMY TANKS WERE DESTROYED WHILE HIS UNIT LOST THREE, INCLUDING HIS OWN, AND HE WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED. DESPITE HIS WOUNDS, HE TOOK HIS FORCE BACK INTO BATTLE AGAIN SEPT. 20 AND SEPT. 22, DESTROYING 14 GERMAN TANKS IN EACH SCRAP WITH THE LOSS OF ONLY ONE AMERICAN TANK. THE ENEMY FLED FROM THE FIELD AFTER THE LAST TILT.

NOV 29 1944

SB1AEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY IN ALSACE, FRANCE, NOV. 28-(AP)-BEFORE WITHDRAWING UNDER FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRESSURE FROM STRASBOURG THE GERMANS DID NOT HAVE TIME TO PLANT MANY MINES OR BOOBY TRAPS; BUT THEY DID ALL RIGHT BY OFFICE SAFES.

MAJ. MERRITT HURSH OF WENONAH, N.J., WHO HAS BEEN IN STRASBOURG SINCE THE FIRST DAY THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS CRASHED INTO THE CITY, SAID THE GERMANS STUFFED DYNAMITE INTO SAFES AT THE LUXURIOUS GESTAPO HEADQUARTERS AND AT THE POST OFFICE. WHEN FRENCH SQUADS OPENED THE SAFES, THE BLEW UP, BUT ONLY A FEW CASUALTIES RESULTED.

HURSH SAID HUNDREDS OF FOUNTAIN PENS, DESIGNED FOR USE AS BOOBY TRAPS BUT NOT LOADED, WERE FOUND IN A BUILDING ACROSS THE STREET FROM GESTAPO HEADUQARTERS.

AFTER JEEPING ON MOST OF STRASBOURG'S STREETS EXCEPT IN THE AREA AROUND THE FRENCH END OF TJE KEHL BRIDGES, WHERE THE GERMANS STILL HELD A BRIDGEHEAD, HURSH MINES WERE AN EXTREME RARITY.

"THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS CAUGHT THE GERMANS COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE," HE EXPLAINED. "I AM SURE THAT'S WHY THEY DIDN'T PREPARE THEIR USUAL RECEPTION FOR US."

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GESTAPO HEADQUARTERS WAS A FOUR-STORY BUILDING WITH 100 PRIVATE OFFICES, EACH CONTAINING A PICTURE OF HITLER.

AN AMERICAN 45-CALIBRE PISTOL WAS FOUND IN ONE OFFICE.

ACCORDING TO LT. COL. C. L. SAGMOEN OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., STRASBOURG WAS SUBJECTED TO LITTLE SHELLFIRE TODAY, BUT THERE WAS PLENTY OF SMALL ARMS FIRE IN THE AREA OF THE GERMAN

BRIDGEHEAD.

THE KEHL BRIDGES ARE THREE PERMANENT STRUCTURES -- A 14-SPAN HIGHWAY BRIDGE 1090 FEET LONG; A FIVE-SPAN HIGHWAY BRIDGE 780 FEET LONG; AND A SEVEN-SPAN RAILROAD BRIDGE 785 FEET LONG. ALL ARE SAID TO BE HEAVILY MINED.

HURSH SAID NEARLY 12 MILES OF TUNNELS WERE FOUND UNDER BURGERSPITAL, EUROPE'S LARGEST HOSPITAL, WHICH SURRENDERED QUICKLY TO THE AMERICANS.

MANY CIVILIANS, HURSH SAID, ARE SURLY AND INDIFFERENT, COMPLAIN ABOUT THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY ALLIED PLANES AND ARTILLERY, AND BUSINESSES ARE STILL GENERALLY CLOSED.

NOV 29 1944

A FEW BAKERIES AND DELICATESSENS ARE OPEN, BUT THE PROPRIETORS ACCEPT FRANCS ONLY UNDER FIRM PERSUASION AND MANY INSIST UPON RATION BOOKS, WHICH, OF COURSE, THE TROOPS DO NOT HAVE

SNIPING IN STRASBOURG HAS BECOME ONLY A SMALL BOTHER SINCE MAJ GEN. JACQUES LECLERC ISSUED A PROCLAMATION WHICH SAID:

FIRST, FOR EVERY FRENCH SOLDIER KILLED IN THE CITY, FIVE GERMAN HOSTAGES WILL BE SHOT. SECOND, ALL SNIPERS WILL IMMEDIATELY BE SHOT. THIRD, ANY PERSON WHO GIVES SHELTER TO SNIPERS OR HELPS THEM IN ANY WAY WILL BE SHOT. FOURTH, PERSONS CARRYING WEAPONS WITHOUT PERMITS WILL BE ARRESTED AND COURTMARTIALLED.

NORTH OF STRASBOURG 16 GERMANS LEAPED FROM A WOODS AND HALTED TWO GI'S TRAVELING IN A JEEP -- PFCS LAWRENCE STIVER OF DUQUESNE, PA.; AND WILMER AGOFF OF LAFITTE, LA. -- TOOK THEM PRISONER AND SEIZED THE JEEP.

NOV 29 1944

A FEW SECONDS LATER FRENCH APPEARED IN AN AMERICAN TRUCK AND OPENED FIRE. THE GERMANS SURRENDERED THEMSELVES TO THE GI'S. STIVER AND AGOFF FIGURE THEY SET SOME SORT OF RECORD FOR BREVITY AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

RCA WIANTS THRU 3-1938 JB 1035PEW

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN ALSACE, NOV. 28--(AP)--PFC RAYMOND SMITH, RICHLAND CENTER, WIS., (ROUTE TWO) LIED SO WELL IN SIGN LANGUAGE THAT ELEVEN GERMANS SURRENDERED TO HIM ALONE.

IT HAPPENED THIS WAY: SMITH WAS TAKING A CASUALTY TO AN AID STATION WHEN HE WAS CONFRONTED BY THE GERMANS. IN THE CONFUSION TH CASUALTY ESCAPED, BUT SMITH WAS TAKEN PRISONER. ALTHOUGH HE COULDN'T TALK GERMAN, SMITH LIED SO ELOQUENTLY AND FURIOUSLY WITH HIS HANDS XHEX HIS CAPTORS BELIEVED THAT THEY WERE SURROUNDED BY AMERICAN INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY. THEY FOLLOWED HIM MEEKLY XO BATTALION HEADQUARTERS.

NOV 29 1944

MC 1017PEW NOV. 28
PARIS, NOV.28-(AP)-CONTINUED RAINS HAVE CAUSED THE SEINE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES TO OVERFLOW THEIR BANKS IN MANY SECTIONS.
SEVERAL TEMPORARY BRIDGES HAVE BEEN SWEPT AWAY BY THE FLOODS OUTSIDE PARIS AND SANDBAG WALLS HAVE BEEN ERECTED ALONG SOME OF THE QUAIS IN THE CAPITAL ITSELF TO PREVENT THE SEINE FROM FLOODING STORM SEWERS.
WM113:0032

paris, nov. 28-(ap)-ralph leysen, managing editor of the davenport, ia., times and a special writer for the lee syndicate, arrived here today on a special assignment for a story concerning movement of supplies to allied armies from america. he came here from london where he was guest of the british ministry of information.

PARIS, NOV. 28-(AP)-TRENCH FOOT IS SPREADING AMONG SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT AND THE PERIL IS SO GREAT THAT THOUSANDS MAY BE CRIPPLED PERMANENTLY, COL. J. E. GORDON, HEAD OF THE PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE DEPARTMENT, SAID TODAY.

BETWEEN NOV. 18-20 SIXTY TRENCH FOOT CASES WERE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS FOR EVERY 100 WOUNDED IN ONE AREA OF FRANCE, HE SAID, POINTING OUT THAT THIS CONSTITUTED 37 PER CENT OF THE CASUALTIES.

GORDON ISSUED PREVENTATIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

NOV 29 1944

PW TOMHAWKINS 02945 JB 830PEW
ADD MOSCOW XX CONFERENCES
OSUBKA-MORAWSKI TOLD CO-OPERATIVE WORKERS AT THE LUBLIN MEETING THAT POLAND'S NEW BORDERS WOULD PROVIDE "A WIDE OUTLET TO THE SEA WHICH WILL GUARANTEE POLITICAL, STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS."

SB333PEW
MOSCOW, NOV. 28-(AP)-EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI, PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, ASSERTED TODAY THAT A UNION IS POSSIBLE WITH STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, RESIGNED PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, "BUT ONLY UPON OUR PLATFORM."
THE STATEMENT WAS INTERPRETED HERE AS A POSSIBLE BID BY THE POLISH COMMITTEE TO MIKOLAJCZYK, WHO HAS TAKEN THE STAND IN LONDON THAT HIS GOVERNMENT SHOULD SEEK TO END THE RUSSIAN-POLISH DISPUTE BY AGREEING TO SETTLE FRONTIER PROBLEMS WITH RUSSIA IMMEDIATELY.
FD854AEW

MOSCOW, NOV. 28-(AP)-THE CHOICE OF EDWARD STETTINIUS AS U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE TO SUCCEED CORDELL HULL IS FAVORABLY REGARDED

IN THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH LONG HAS FOLLOWED A POLICY OF GIVING YOUNG MEN A CHANCE IN THE ARMY, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LOCAL POLITICS AND INDUSTRY.

STETTINIUS, ON THE BASIS OF HIS RECORD, IS NOW WELL LIKED IN RUSSIA AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS NOMINATION FOR THE POST WAS CARRIED IN ALL NEWSPAPERS AS WELL AS BY THE RADIO TODAY.

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APL/02300/MP-950PEW

30.24 — 20775

stockholm, nov. 28-(ap)-negotiations to open passenger railway traffic between narvik, norway, and sweden to relieve the critical north norwegian refugee problem is understood to be in progress between swedes and germans, a reliable informant said today.

in this connection, the informed source said, sweden already has made a strong representation in berlin regarding the whole forced evacuation of northern norway ordered by the nazis in the face of the russian advance.

the negotiations are wholy independent of an earlier quisling request that sweden permit transit of norweigan refugees through sweden back to norway. this request was refused.

the swedish people generally are aroused by the plight of thousands of northern norweigians who were compelled to leave their homes with virtually no food or clothing and seek shelter in the overcrowded tromsoe and narvik districts.

the visit of german minister hans thomsen to berlin--he returned to stockholm today--is interpreted in some circles as indication that the swedish government is pressing for settlement of the norwegian question.

NOV 29 1944 NOV 29 1944

apl/2115 series/mp-1020pew

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 28-(AP)-GEN. NICKOLAUS VON FALKENHORST, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN NORWAY, AND GEN. JOSEF TERBOVEN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN OCCUPIED NORWAY, AND THEIR STAFFS HELD A THREE-DAY MEETING AT NARVIK, NOV. 16 THROUGH NOV. 18, APPARENTLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEFENSE OF NORTHERN NORWAY WEST OF LYNGENFJORD AND CHAOS RESULTING FROM THEIR FORCED-EVACUATION ORDERS, NORWEGIAN LEGATION

SOURCES HERE REPORTED TODAY.

THEY ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE GONE NORTH TO LYNGEN FOR AN INSPECTI OF THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE AGAINST THE RUSSIANS THERE AFTER THE MEETING.

IN NARVIK ITSELF, THERE IS FEVERISH MILITARY ACTIVITY AND REINFORCEMENT OF THE FORTIFICATION AREAS, THE SOURCES SAID. THEY ESTIMATED THE 12,000 TO 15,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE STATIONED IN THE TOWN ITSELF. SOME OF THE EVACUEES CROWDING INTO THE TOWN ARE HOUSED IN RAILWAY ROUNDHOUSES, THEY SAID.

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SEVEN HUNDRED TONS OF POTATOES AND SOME MARGARINE HAVE BEEN BROUGHT INTO NARVIK TO RELIEVE AN ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE, BUT SUCH ITEMS AS MATCHES AND SUGAR ARE IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN.

A COPY OF THE FORCED-EVACUATION ORDER FOR NORTHERN NORWAY, SIGNED BY TERBOVEN AND COL. GEN. LOTHAR RENDULIC, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN 20TH ARMY IN THE FAR NORTH, HAS REACHED NORWEGIAN SOURCES IN STOCKHOLM. IT PROCLAIMED A SCORCHED EARTH POLICY IN ORDER "TO DEPRIVE RUSSIANS OF EVERY POSSIBILITY OF EXISTENCE" IN DISTRICTS "THE GERMANS DO NOT INTEND TO DEFEND."

UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, THIS APPARENTLY IS ALL TERRITOI EAST OF LYNGEN FJORD, MAINLY THE PROVINCE OF FINNMARK. THE GERMANS DIRECTED THAT ALL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND ALL BUILDINGS AND SUPPLY DEPOTS MUST BE REMOVED OR DESTROYED.

A "CONTINUOUS STREAM" OF GERMANS, "WORN OUT, WEARY OF THE WAR AND DISILLUSIONED," WAS PLODDING DOWN THE STATE HIGHWAY INTO SKIBOTN, WHICH HAS BEEN CLEARED OF ALL CIVILIANS, A REPORT DATED NOV. 13 TO THE NORWEGIAN LEGATION SAID.

NOV 29 1944

ANOTHER REPORT, DATED NOV. 5, AFTER THE FORCED EVACUATION WENT INTO EFFECT, SAID, "FROM ALTA TO KVANANGEN (EAST OF LYNGEN FJORD PILLARS OF FIRE AND SMOKE TOLD OF DEVASTATION BY GERMANS."

APR/1645 SERIES/MP-515PEW

BY SID FEDER

A BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, NOV 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"MICKEY", THE NEW INSTRUMENT THAT LOOKS THROUGH HEAVY CLOUDS AND PICKU OUT TARGETS, HAS TURNED THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE FROM A FAIR WEATHER PUNCHING FORCE INTO A 24-HOUR RAIN OR SHINE THREAT TO THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF HITLER'S

SHRINKING EUROPE.

(A LONDON DISPATCH SAID THE NEW RADAR DEVICE PERMITS ACCURATE BOMBING THROUGH CLOUD COVER THREE MILES THICK. THE DEVICE TRANSMITS RADIO WAVES WHICH STRIKE SURFACE OBJECTS AND REBOUND TO A RECEIVER IN A BOMBER, GIVING AN OUTLINE OF CITIES, COASTLINES, SHIPS, RAILROAD YARDS AND OTHER TARGETS. EVEN INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS CAN BE BOMBED.)

IN ADDITION TO THIS BRAND NEW WEAPON, THE 15TH HAS DEVELOPED THE FIRST AMERICAN NIGHT RAIDING TACTICS. NIGHT RAIDING HAD BEEN A PROCEDURE LEFT TO THE RAF EXCLUSIVELY WHILE U.S.AIRMEN CONCENTRATED ON SHARP PRECISION BOMBING IN DAYLIGHT.

ALREADY CREDITED WITH PIONEERING A TECHNIQUE FOR CRASHING THROUGH TO ENEMY OIL TARGETS AND PENETRATING TARGETS ARTFULLY SCREENED BY SMOKE, THE 15TH--THE AIR CORPS' YOUNGEST OVERSEAS UNIT--HAS ADVANCED SO FAR NOW IN NIGHT AND BAD WEATHER BOMBING TACTICS THAT ALREADY REGULAR RUNS ARE BEING CARRIED OUT UNDER BOTH CONDITIONS.

FROM THE VERY FIRST EXPERIMENTAL MISSIONS MADE BY FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS OVER MUNICH, KLAGENFURT AND VIENNA IN LATE OCTOBER, THE CHIEF DISCOVERY WAS THAT ENEMY FLAK, USUALLY DEADLY IN THESE AREAS, WAS NOT SO GOOD AT NIGHT AND IN BAD WEATHER AND THAT OPPOSITION FROM THE LUFTWAFFE WAS CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT.

NOV 29 1944

"IT IS MUCH HARDER TO MAP YOUR COURSE AND GET YOUR SHIP OVER THE TARGET," LT.CHESTER E.TOTON, A NAVIGATOR FROM 2548 WEST IOWA ST., CHICAGO, SAID AFTER ONE OF THE FIRST NIGHT RAIDS. "BUT THE LESSENED EFFECT OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE MORE THAN MAKES UP FOR IT."

TO FIT THE NEW METHOD AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS SHIFTED FROM THE USUAL FORMATION FLYING TO A SYSTEM OF FALLING INTO A PATTERN AT A CERTAIN POINT AFTER THEIR DEPARTURE. IF FOR ANY REASON THERE IS A DELAY [illegible] INDIVIDUAL PLANE IN MAINTAINING [illegible] IT TURNS AROUND AND STAYS

30.24 — 20 777

OUT OF THE PATTERN SO THAT THE SPLIT SECOND TIMING OF THE PATTERN WILL NOT BE TANGLED UP. IN THIS TYPE OF FLYING EACH CRAFT IS VIRTUALLY ON ITS OWN.

"NEVER BEFORE," SAID LT.DONALD L.WHITE, 405 BEALL ST., CUMBERLAND, MD., A BOMBARDIER, "HAS THE SUCCESS OF A RAID DEPENDED SO MUCH ON THE ACCURACY OF MY COMPUTATIONS ALONE."

LT.MURRAY G.STONE, A PILOT, FROM 624 G.STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SAID THIU FEELING OF "BEING ON YOUR OWN" GAVE THE CREWS A NEW "SELF-CONFIDENCE."

NOV 29 1944

"YEAH," SAID NAVIGATOR LT.RICHARD VAN HEUSEN OF SANDSTON, VA., "I LIKE THIS WAY MUCH BETTER."

ON THE FIRST FEW NIGHT RAIDS THE FLIERS REPORTED THEY COULD NOT SEE A THING.

"IN FACT," RELATED LT.WILLIAM SALMONS, A FORTRESS PILOT OF 314 GROVE PARK AVE., WINSTON SALEM, N.C., "IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN MUNICH, N.D., INSTEAD OF JERRYLAND FOR ALL WE KNEW."

LT.JAMES F.RUCH, FORMER WEST VIRGINIA BASKETBALL PLAYER FROM 517 SOUTH FRONT ST., WHEELING, A NAVIGATOR ON THE SAME RAID, SAID THE "BOYS WERE DISAPPOINTED BECAUSE OUR TARGET WAS THE MUNICH RAILYARDS AND NOT THE BEERHALL."

SW224PEW

SAIPAN--FIRST ADD JAPS RAID SAIPAN (TOP NO 3)

X X X ALMOST DISINTEGRATED.

OFF SAIPAN, A THUNDERBOLT PILOT, 2ND LT.STANLEY J. LUSTIC, ELBERT,W.VA., SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO. IN THE SAME AREA THREE PILOTS SHARED IN DOWNING ANOTHER ZERO--1ST LT. DONALD C.

KANE, MILWAUKEE., WIS.; 2ND LT.ROBERT B.MILLER, BETHLEHEM,

PA., AND 2ND LT.GLENN L.ANDERSON, SIOUX FALLS,S.D.

1ST LT.WILLIAM FANCHER, BRONXVILLE,N.Y., SHOT DOWN

ANOTHER NEAR PAGAN.

JW1014ACW NH

FIRST LEAD CHINESE
BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, NOV 28-(AP)-JAPANESE INVASION FORCES HAVE THRUST NORTHWARD FROM CAPTURED HOCHIH INTO KWEICHOW PROVINCE IN THEIR DRIVE TOWARD KWEIYANG, PROVINCIAL CAPITAL ON THE BURMA ROAD, IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TODAY.

IF CORRECT, IT REPRESENTED THE FIRST JAPANESE INVASION OF KWEICHOW PROVINCE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN. ALL AMERICAN AND BRITISH NATIONALS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO EVACUATE KWEICHOW PROVINCE AND UNOCCUPIED PORTIONS OF HUNAN PROVINCE.

AT THE NEAREST POINT THE KWEICHOW BORDER IS ABOUT 30 MILES NORTH OF HOCHIH.

(A TOKYO BROADCAST PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED THAT JAPANESE TROOPS HAD STABBED EIGHT MILES INTO KWEICHOW PROVINCE.)

THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ETC X X X 3RD GRAF PREV.

DA1134AEW

ADD SAIPAN XX ISLANDS

ONE FLAMING ENEMY PLANE PAINFULLY BURNED SOME YANKS IN FOX-OLES. THE PILOT OF ANOTHER DOOMED PLANE BAILED OUT, DREW IS GUN, STARTED SHOOTING AND WAS KILLED BY A NEGRO MARINE.

BRIG. GEN. HAYWOOD HANSELL, JR., COMMANDER OF THE 21ST OMBER COMMAND, PREVIOUSLY HAD WARNED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT HE JAPANESE INEVITABLY WOULD REACT VIOLENTLY TO THE RAIDS BY THE -29S ON THE HOMELAND AND WOULD TRY TO STRIKE BACK AT THE BASE F THE SUPERFORTS.

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION ON LEYTE, (DELAYED)-(AP)-A UNTEER FIELD ARTILLERY PATROL PERFORMED ONE OF THE LEGENDARY OF THIS DIVISION'S ADVANCE ACROSS MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN OF WESTE LEYTE WITH A 25-HOUR TREK, PART OF IT THROUGH A NEAR-TYPHOON, T CARRY SUPPLIES TO AN ISOLATED LINE REGIMENT.

THEY VOLUNTEERED AFTER VEHICLES BOGGED ON IMPASSABLE ROADS. EA MEMBER OF THE PATROL TOOK A CASE OF 10 IN 1 RATIONS ON HIS BACK. TO LIGHTEN THEIR LOADS, THEY TOOK NOTHING ELSE BUT LIGHT ARMS.

THEY PICKED UP A FILIPINO GUIDE AFTER THE FIRST 12 MILES, NEAR SAN MIGUEL. THE STORM HIT THE FIRST NIGHT. THEY HAD TO CROSS A SWAMP IN THE WIND AND RAIN. THE GUIDE FINALLY TOOK THEM INTO THE HILLS, AWAY FROM THE CRUDE TRAIL. ONCE THE MEN HAD TO TRAVERSE A 14-INCH LEDGE, ON WHICH SOME OF THEM LOST THEIR BURDENS.

AFTER THEY HAD HIKED 16 HOURS, GUERRILLAS MET THE PARTY. THEY PROMPTLY GRABBED THE GUIDE AND HUSTLED HIM INTO THE WOODS. THE PATROL NEVER SAW HIM AGAIN. THE GUERRILLAS CAME BACK TO REPORT THAT THE GUIDE WAS A JAPANESE SYMPATHIZER AND HAD BEEN LEADING THEM TOWARD THE ENEMY LINES.

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THE UNIT GOT AN HOUR'S REST WHILE THE GUERRILLAS BROUGHT THEM CAMOTES, BANANAS AND WATER FOR THEIR CANTEENS. THE STORM SUBSIDED. THE GUERRILLAS LED THE ARTILLERYMEN FOR TWO OR THREE HOURS THROUGH JAPANESE-HELD TERRITORY.

THEY FINALLY REACHED THE AMERICAN LINE JUST BEFORE DARK OF THE SECON DAY OF THE TREK. THEY HAD HAD NO SLEEP. ONE MAN'S SHOES FELL PART AND HE HIKED BAREFOOTED FOR NEARLY 10 MILES. OFFICERS OF THE FIGHTING UNIT SAID IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SUPPLIES EVER HAD REACHED THEM BY COMING THROUGH THE ADVANCED LINE FROM THE FRONT.

MEMBERS OF THE ARTILLERY SUPPLY GROUP INCLUDED: CPL.LEWIS OLIVER, SON OF MR.AND MRS.MICHAEL SARKADY, E.CHESTNUT AVE., VINELAND, N.J.; CPL.J.J.SPRINGER, LITCHFIELD,MINN.; PVT.DONALD R. SCHLACHECK, CINCINNATI,OHIO; PVT.WILLIAM B.BARRY, 625 PIERCE ST., POTTSVILLE, PA., AND PVT.ARTHUR M.GRAEFEN, 656 TROY, EVERGREEN PARK,ILL.

--BASH--

30. 24 — 20779

CAPOOCAN VILLAGE, LEYTE,P.I.-(DELAYED)-AP)-A CAPTAIN OF THE GUERRILLA FORCES ON NEGROS ISLAND STRODE ASHORE ON LEYTE TODAY, SEVEN DAYS BY SAILBOAT OUT OF SAGAY.

HE CAME TO ASK ARMS OF THE AMERICANS TO CLEAN UP THE JAPANESE ON NEGROS, MORE THAN 60 MILES TO THE WEST.

TRIMLY UNIFORMED IN THE FIELD OUTFIT OF A GUERRILLA OFFICER, THE CAPTAIN SAID THE JAPANESE OFFICERS ON NEGROS HAVE SUMPTUOUS CLUBS AND BARS, BUT ---

THEY ARE EXTREMELY NERVOUS AT NEWS OF THE LEYTE INVASION.

--DASH--

NOV 29 1944

CARIGARA VILLAGE, LEYTE,P.I.--(AP)-THE GI'S ARE AMAZED AT THE SCRUPULOUS HONESTY OF THE LEYTE VALLEY NATIVES.

ALMOST EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE LEYTE VALLEY NEEDS CLOTHING -- THE JAPANESE LEFT THEM NOTHING BUT RAGS. BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO CASE YET OF NATIVES STEALING FROM GI PACKS OR GI CLOTHESLINES.

ONE DOUGHBOY COMMISSIONED A NATIVE TO DO HIS LAUNDRY.

BEFORE IT WAS RETURNED, THE DOUGHBOY HAD MOVED TO ANOTHER BASE 18 MILES AWAY. THREE DAYS LATER THE FILIPINO, IN RAGS, TRUDGED TO THE NEW BASE WITH THE LAUNDRY. THE GRATEFUL DOUGHBOY, WHO FIGURED HE HAD LOST HIS STUFF, GAVE THE NATIVE HALF OF IT.

FJ216ACW

PINOMAPOAN, LEYTE, P.I.-(AP)-WHEN TEN WALKING WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS BEING ESCORTED TO THE COAST BY CAPT.WILLIAM H.METZ REACHED A SMALL DEBARKATION TOWN THEY WERE THIRSTY.

ONE YANK HAILED A COMELY FILIPINO GIRL AND SAID: "ME WANT COCOANUT."

SHE SMILED AND REPLIED: "WHERE DID YOU LEANN TO SPEAK ENGLISH."

THE MEN WERETREATED ROYALLY BY THE VILLAGERS. IN FACT, SAID CAPTAIN METZ:

"I CERTAINLY COUNTED THOSE MEN WHEN THE BOATS ARRIVED FOR US. I COUNTED THEM THREE TIMES AND COUNTED MYSELF TWICE."

--DASH--

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG (200)

ABOARD A U.S.CARRIER OFF LUZON,NOV.25-(AP)-THE JAPANESE LOST ONE OF THEIR PRIZE HEAVY CRUISERS AND THREE DESTROYERS IN ATTACKS BY UNITED STATES NAVY AIRMEN WHO HUNTED DOWN ENEMY SHIPPING ALONG BOTH COASTS OF LUZON TODAY.

NOV 29 1944

THE CRUISER WAS A 17,000-TON MOGAMI CLASS WARSHIP DAMAGED BY FLIERS OF THIS CARRIER OCTOBER 26TH OFF MINDORA ISLAND, SOUTH OF LUZON, DURING THE PHILIPPINE'S SEA BATTLE. THE JAPANESE WERE TRYING TO RUN THE CRUISER BACK TO HOME BASE FOR REPAIR.

A BOMB FROM ANOTHER CARRIER CAUGHT UP WITH IT TODAY AT SANTA CRUZ HARBOR IN BASOL BAY, WEST CENTRAL LUZON, AND OUR FLIERS REPORTED THE CRUISER WAS SUNK.

FOUR OLD DESTROYERS AND A CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS TRANSPORTS WERE FOUND ANCHORED OFF THE LITTLE ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE OFF SOUTHERN LUZON.

ALL FOUR OF THESE DESTROYERS WERE DAMAGED IN THE FIRST ATTACK.

LT.R.M.COLLING OF MITCHELL,S.D., REPORTED TWO OF THEM SANK IN A LATER STRIKE.

OTHER CARRIER PILOTS MEANWHILE WIPED OUT A CONVOY OF THREE CARGO SHIPS AND A DESTROYER WHICH WERE UNDERWAY TO THE WEST OF SANTACRUZ. TWO TANKERS WERE SUNK OFF LUBANG AND BELMONTE, SOUTHWEST OF LUZON.

AT THE SAME TIME, A MASTHEAD BOMBING ATTACK DESTROYED A THREE THOUSAND TON CARGO VESSEL AND TWO LUGGERS IN MANILA HARBOR, WHILE SIX OTHER VESSELS WERE DAMAGED.

WHILE MAKING A PASS OVER LUZON, FIGHTERS STRAFED A TRAIN OF SEVEN TANK CARS SETTING THEM ON FIRE. OTHER FIGHTERS ATTACKED A 150 TRUCK CONVOY.

JW102 ACW

BY REMBERT JAMES

ABOARD ADMIRAL HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET FLAGSHIP OFF PHILIPPINES, VIA NAVY RADIO, NOV.25-(DELAYED)-(AAP)-FROM BEHIND THE THIN STEEL SPLINTER-SHIELD ON HIS FLAG BRIDGE, AD.WILLIAM F.HALSEY STOOD WATCHING A DARK SPECK OF AIRPLANES OUTLINED AGAINST GRAY PUFFS OF CLOUDS. THERE WAS A COOL GLEAM IN HIS EYES, AND HIS BATTLE HELMET WAS CLAMPED ON HIS HEAD.

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE FORMOSA STRIKES BY CARRIERS SIX WEEKS AGO, A SIZABLE FORCE OF JAPANESE PLANES, PERHAPS 33, WAS ATTACKING VESSELS IN THE TASK GROUP AROUND THIS FLAGSHIP.THEY CAME OUT OF THE CLOUDS AND FROM A DOZEN POINTS AS HALSEY WATCHED, HIS FLAGSHIP'S GUNS OPENED FIRE.

ONE PLANE DIVED SUDDENLY TOWARD A NEARBY CARRIER. AROUND HALSEY THE NOISE ON THE FLAG BRIDGE DOUBLED, AND MACHINEGUNS ADDED TO THE DN OF THE HAVIER WEAPONS.

THE DIVING PLANE KEPT COMING. AS IT RELEASED ITS BOMBS, A SHELL FROM ADM.HALSEY'S SHIP HIT IT SQUARELY. THE BOMBS SPLASHED HARMLESSLY IN THE WATER.

THEN OUT OF THE BLACK SMOKE WHERE THE SHELLED PLANE HAD EXPLODED A WHITE SILK PARACHUTE BLOSSOMED. EMPTY IT DRIFTED DOWN INTO THE CARRIER'S WAKE, THE BLAST HAD DESTROYED THE PILOT, BUT SOME-HOW THE EXPLOSION HAD BLOWN HIS PARACHUTE CLEAR AND TUGGED THE RIPCORD SO THAT IT OPENED.

THE UNDAMAGED CARRIER KEPT ON GOING. OTHER ATTACKING PLANES CAME IN AND THE SHIP'S GUNNERS HAD A FIELD DAY, ACCOUNTING FOR EIGHT ENEMY PLANES IN HALF AN HOUR WHILE HALSEY LOOKED ON.

THE ATTACK ON THE U.S.SHIPS, NONE OF WHICH WAS EVENFORCED OFF TATION FORMATION, WAS THE ENEMY'S EFFORT TO STRIKE BACK FTER ABSORBING HEAVY PUNISHMENT IN A NEW BLOW AT THE PHILIPPINES.

TOPNOTCH NAVY FLIERS ALREADY HAD TURNED MANILA BAY INTO A ARITIME JUNKYARD AND SUNK AT LEST 18 MORE JAPANESE SHIPS.

(IN A PREVIOUS REPORT ON THIS ACTION, WHICH TOOK PLACE NOV.24, DM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ PLACED THE ENEMY'S LOSSES AS 48 SHIPS SUNK R DAMAGED.)

THE PORTION OF MANILA HARBOR LYING OUTSIDE THE BREAKWATER IVES INDICATION OF THE FAST VANISHING USEFULNESS OF THE ENEMY HIPPING POINT THERE.

ARMY AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS,PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS,CENTRAL PACIFIC,NOV.25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE DISCLOSED TODAY HOW A LIGHTNING PILOT FLEW HIS PHOTO PLANE AT 350 MILES AN HOUR ONLY 50 FEET ABOVE A JAPANESE AIRFIELD STUDDED WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND CAME HOME WITH VALUABLE RECONNAISSANCE PICTURES.

NOV 29 1944

THE PILOT WAS FIRST LT.CLARENCE E.WILLIAMS, 23 SALT LAKE CITY. THE PICTURES HE TOOK PROVIDED CLUES RESULTING IN VIRTUAL NEUTRALIZATION OF THE ENEMY STRONGHOLD, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE FLIGHT PLANS WERE LAID BY WILLIAMS AND FIRST LT.ALFRED S. WOOTON,BUCKEYE,ARIZ. WOOTON FLEW OVER PAGAN AT 15,000 FEET, ACTING AS A DECOY. WHILE THE JAPANESE WERE THUS DISTRICTED, WILLIAMS ZIPPED IN JUST OVER THE WAVES.

WILLIAMS' PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.C.F.WILLIAMS, LIVE AT (1108 NORTH SCUYLER) KANKAKEE,ILL.

NOV 29 1944

JW254PCW NM

SANTIAGO, CHILE, NOV. 28-(AP)-THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT TODAY CANCELLED CHARTERS OF ALL UNIONS CONNECTED WITH THE MEAT INDUSTRY AS THE RESULT OF ILLEGAL STRIKES AND MARKET CLOSINGS WHICH CAUSED SANTIAGO TO BE WITHOUT MEATFOR FOUR DAYS.

UNIONS AFFECTED INCLUDED THE BUTCHERSHOP OWNERS, WORKERS AND CLERKS, MEAT TRANSPORT AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE WORKERS.

MQ1237AEW

BUENOS AIRES, NOV. 28-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN OVER OPERATION OF ALL GAMBLING CASINOS AT THE ATLANTIC SUMMER RESORTS OF MAR DEL PLATA, MIRAMAR AND NECOCHEA AND ANNOUNCED THAT ALL GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENTS WOULD BE RUN SOLELY FOR THE GOVERNMENT. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL LOTTERIES.

MQ1235AEW

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, NOV. 28-(AP)-FOURTEEN PERSONS, INCLUDING A GENERAL AND THE SON OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, WERE KILLED TODAY IN THE CRASH OF A TACA AIRLINER ON THE ROUTE BETWEEN TEGUCIGALPA AND SAN PEDROSULA.

REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID THE PLANE BURNED AFTER IT CRASHED AND ALL ABOARD PERISHED, INCLUDING THE AMERICAN PILOT.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE GEN.JOSE LOPEZ, OSCAR LAINES, SON OF THE HONDURAS UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, GEN.JOSE LOPEZ, DR. GUSTAVO RUSH, MANUEL BONILLA, A MERCHANT, AND MISS AYDEE GUTIERREZ.

THE PILOT WAS IDENTIFIED ONLY AS AN AMERICAN NAMED BORDEMAN, AND HIS CO-PILOT AS JIMINEZ, OF COSTA RICA. THE OTHERS WERE NOT IDENTIFIED.

CAUSE OF THE CRASH WAS NOT LEARNED HERE. THE VICTIMS WILL BE BURIED TOMORROW.

(NO PICKUP)

MEXICO CITY,NOV.28-(AP)-A RULING THAT DECREES FOR EXPROPRIATION OF LANDS FOR "WORKERS' COLONIES ARE "NOTORIOUSLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL" HAS BEEN MADE BY SECOND DISTRICT JUDGE JUAN ENRIQUE DOMINGUEZ.

HE DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT SUCH EXPROPRIATIONS MIGHT BE FOR THE BENEFIT OF CERTAIN GROUPS, BUT THEY COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS OF ADVANTAGE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

THE CONSTITUTION, HE DECLARED, DEMANDED THAT EXPROPRIATIONS BE MADE "ONLY FOR M TVES OF NATIONAL UTILITY, AND ONLY FOR SUCH MOTIVES COULD THE PROTE RANTED TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BE INFRINGED UPON."

DV858PCW NM

135 ADD OTTAWA -(MONTGOMERY) x- STS

WITH THESE DEMONSTRATIONS SHOWING NO SIGNS [illegible]ING,
PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING BATTLED HERE ON PARLIAMENT HILL
TO SAVE THE LIFE OF HIS GOVERNMENT AFTER WARNING THE COUNTRY IN A
THREE-HOUR ADDRESS YESTERDAY THAT "ANARCHY" FACED THE COUNTRY UNLESS
IT COULD GET TOGETHER IN "REASONABLE" UNITY ON THE CONSCRIPTION
ISSUE.

KING WAS IN THE PECULIAR POSITION OF FACING DEFEAT BY A
COMBINATION OF VOTES FROM TWO EXTREME OPPOSITE QUARTERS--THOSE WHO
OPPOSE ANY FORM OF CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS DUTY, AND THOSE WHO
FEEL THE GOVERNMENT'S PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION POLICY OF ORDERING ONLY
AN INITIAL 16,000 ABROAD DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH.

THE OPPOSITION TO ANY TYPE OF OVERSEAS CONSCRIPTION COMES
ENTIRELY FROM THE FRENCH-SPEAKING PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, WHICH
NORMALLY PROVIDES SOME 60 VOTES FOR KING'S LIBERAL GOVERNMENT. IT
NORMALLY CAN COUNT ON AROUND 160 OF THE APPROXIMATE 220 EXPECTED TO
VOTE THIS WEEK ON A MOTION OF CONFIDENCE.

THE PRIME MINISTER MET WITH THE QUEBEC GROUP IN A THREE-HOUR
CAUCUS THIS MORNING, AFTER WHICH IT WAS REPORTED THE PARTY WOULD
HOLD TOGETHER ON THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE. THERE STILL WAS A
POSSIBILITY, HOWEVER, THAT A NUMBER OF MEMBERS WOULD JOIN FOUR
QUEBEC LIBERALS WHO ALREADY HAVE QUIT THE GOVERNMENT RANKS. AFTER
THE CAUCUS THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MET IN SECRET SESSION TO HEAR SECRET
MILITARY INFORMATION BEARING ON THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS.

LEAVING THE CAUCUS OF QUEBEC LIBERALS, L.R.LAFLECHE (CAP L AND F)
SAID "IT WAS A VERY CORDIAL MEETING AND THERE WILL BE NO BOLTERS"
BUT ONE MEMBER SAID HE GOT THE IMPRESSION SOME QUEBEC MEMBERS WOULD
VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

WM/WE/WM642PEW

ADD OTTAWA- (MONTGOMERY) xxx CONSCRIPTION

SPEAKING FOR NEARLY THREE HOURS, KING TRACED THE RACIAL DIVISION
IN CANADA FROM THE BEGINNING.

THE PRIME MINISTER MOVED, AS AN ISSUE OF CONFIDENCE, "THAT THIS
HOUSE WILL AID THE GOVERNMENT IN ITS POLICY OF MAINTAINING A VIGOROUS
WAR EFFORT." THERE WAS NO MENTION OF CONSCRIPTION NOV 29 1944

THE MOTION ASKS ONLY, KING SAID, "WHETHER MEMBERS ARE PREPARED
TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN CONTINUING TO CARRY ON CANADA'S WAR
EFFORT AT THIS TIME," AND HE ADDED THAT "ANY MEMBER WHO VOTES AGAINST
THIS MOTION IS ASKING TO HAVE THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION RESIGN,
AND ANOTHER ADMINISTRATION IMMEDIATELY TAKE ITS PLACE."

THE OPPOSITION LEADER GORDON GRAYDON, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE,
FOLLOWED KING BRIEFLY WITH A RHETORICAL REQUEST THAT THE PRIME
MINISTER'S REFERENCE TO ANARCHY BE EXPUNGED FROM THE RECORD, AND
HE MOVED, IN THE FORM OF AN AMENDMENT TO KING'S MOTION, THAT THE
HOUSE ENDORSE ALL-OUT CONSCRIPTION. NOV 29 1944

M.J.COLDWELL, LEADER OF THE SOCIALISTIC COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH
FEDERATION, IN ANOTHER AMENDMENT PUT FORTH HIS PARTY'S PROGRAM OF
CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH AS WELL AS MANPOWER AS NECESSARY FOR PROSECUTIO
OF A TOTAL WAR, AND CALLED FOR AN END OF DISTINCTION BETWEEN
THE HOME SERVICE AND GENERAL SERVICE TROOPS. #

5 ADD VANCOUVER xx OVERSEAS

THE SIT-DOWN ACCOMPANIED A DEMONSTRATION WITH RIFLES BY A REGIMENT
OF FRENCH-CANADIAN TROOPS STATIONED AT THE VILLAGE OF TERRACE
ON THE NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST.

THE ARMED DEMONSTRATION AND SIT-DOWN WAS RELATED BY A CORRESPOND-
ENT OF THE PRINCE RUPERT DAILY NEWS, WHO SAID NO VIOLENCE OR
DAMAGE WAS REPORTED.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIT HAD DEMANDED FROM ARMH HEADQUARTERS IN OTTAWA
THAT THEY BE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES IN QUEBEC.

MEANWHILE AT VERNON,B.C., FAR SOUTH AND INLAND, AN INDIRECT
ANSWER TO THE DRAFT PROTESTERS WAS GIVEN BY THE ARMY IN THE SQUELCHING
OF AN ATTEMPTED SECOND DEMONSTRATION THERE BY MILITARY POLICE, AND
THE READING OF SECTION SEVEN OF THE KING'S RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF CANADA TO EVERY MAN IN THE VERNON CAMP.

EMPHASIS WAS LAID, IN THE READING, ON THE PENALTY PHRASE UNDER
WHICH ANY SOLDIER CONVICTED OF INCITING MUTINY, RIOTING OR TAKING
PART IN A SIMILAR DISTURBANCE MAY BE IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

THE ANTI-CONSCRIPTION DEMONSTRATIONS STARTED LAST FRIDAY IN
ERNON, WHEN 200 MEN PARADED AGAINST THE LAW. AN ARMY
CAPTAIN WHO ATTEMPTED TO DISPURSE THE DEMONSTRATION WAS STRUCK DOWN.

FJ625ACW

VANCOUVER, NOV. 28-(AP)-MAJ.-GEN.G.R.PEARKES, COMMANDING OFFICER IN THIS AREA, SAID TONIGHT A REGIMENT WHOSE TRANSFER FROM TERRACE HAD BEEN PREVENTED BY PICKETS OF OTHER HOME DEFENSE UNITS WAS EN ROUTE TO COAST DEFENSE DUTIES AND WAS NOT MOVING OVERSEAS.

HE ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

"A UNIT WHICH NOW HAS BEEN GIVEN A COAST DEFENSE ROLE AND WHICH WAS BEING MOVED FROM TERRACE TO ANOTHER POINT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WAS PREVENTED FROM ENTRAINING BY PICKETS OF OTHER UNITS IN TERRACE. A PREVIOUS REPORT THAT THIS UNIT WAS MOVING OVERSEAS WAS IN ERROR."

MQ153AEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV.28-(AP)-PVT. FRANCIS BERTRAND LOUTH, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT 13 CHESTNUT STREET, MARCUS HOOK, PA., WAS LISTED AS DEAD OF WOUNDS IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY XXXXXX LIST RELEASED TODAY. HE WAS A MEMBER OF A CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.

NOV 29 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EWT TODAY, NOV.2

-RPS CP 2A

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD COOPER-ENGLISH SPEAKING UNION X X X HE DECLARED.

PRINCESS ALICE, THE COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, SAID IN A PREPARED TALK:

"THE TROUBLE HAS ALWAYS BEEN THAT WE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED FROM A LACK OF REALISM. WE HAVE TOO OFTEN ASSUMED THAT LOVE OF PEACE, OF FAIR PLAY, OF JUSTICE AND FREEDOM WERE COMMON TO ALL MANKIND.

"THAT HAS GIVEN US A FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY, AND WE SEE NOW HOW THE VERY GREATNESS OF OUR INHERITANCE HAS EXCITED IN OTHERS AN UNBRIDLED CUPIDITY. WE HAVE BEEN UTTERLY BLIND TO THE DANGERS THAT BESET US AND, ALAS, WE ARE NOW HAVING TO PAY THE PRICE."

PRINCESS ALICE CONTINUED: "IF ONLY AFTER FINAL VICTORY HAS BEEN WON, WE ENGLISH SPEAKING NATIONS AND ALL THE UNITED NATIONS WILL HOLD TOGETHER TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF MANKIND AS THEY ARE HOLDING TOGETHER TO OVERCOME OUR PRESENT ENEMIES, THERE WOULD BE SOME HOPE THAT THE REHABILITATION OF OUR WAR-WEARY WORLD WOULD NOT TAKE SO LONG AND THAT EVEN OUR GENERATION MIGHT SEE THE DAWN OF BETTER DAYS."

WM1055PEW

NEW YORK, NOV.28-(AP)-AN ARTICLE IN THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER TIDNINGEN REPORTED TO THE OWI TODAY SAID GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVE "STARTED TO DOUBT THE VALIDITY" OF THEIR OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO HITLER BECAUSE OF "THE PRESENT STATE OF UNCERTAINTY" THAT HITLER IS ALIVE.

WM814PEW

NEW YORK, NOV.28-(AP)-THE SWISS NEWSPAPER, BASLER ARBEITERZEITUNG OF BASEL, SAID TODAY IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED TO THE OWI THAT GERMANY'S INTERNAL CRISIS HAD BEEN "CONSIDERABLY INTENSIFIED" RECENTLY AND THAT 300 GERMAN WORKERS HAD BEEN SHOT DURING A STRIKE AT MANNERHEIM.

IT ADDED THAT SEVERAL HUNDRED OTHER WORKERS HAD BEEN "MASSACRED" IN A POPULAR REVOLT AT DUSSELDORF AND THAT MASS ARRESTS HAD BEEN "THE ORDER OF THE DAY" FOR WEEKS IN GERMANY.

WM1057PEW

NEW YORK, NOV. 28-(AP)-JACQUES ASSEOFF, BULGARIAN REFUGEE AND PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELOCATION OF JEWS IN BULGARIA, SAID TODAY BULGARIAN JEWS WERE THE "ONLY JEWISH MINORITY SAVED IN ITS ENTIRETY IN NAZI-DOMINATED EUROPE."

SPEAKING AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, ASSEOFF SAID REFORM MEASURES WERE UNDERTAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF COLONEL KIMON GEORGIEV WHEN IT CAME INTO POWER LAST SEPT. 9, THE DAY THE RUSSIAN ARMY INVADED BULGARIA.

"IT IS INCONTESTABLE THAT THE COMPLETE LIBERATION X X X (OF THE JEW CAME WHEN THE GEORGIEV GOVERNMENT SEIZED POWER," HE SAID.

WE703PEW

NEW YORK NOV 28-(AP)-THE RETURNING VETERAN, SAYS LT.CHARLES G. BOLTE, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, WANTS FREEDOM "TO CONTINUE AND TO BE EXTENDED" AS WELL AS "FREEDOM FROM INTERFERENCE IN PERSONAL AFFAIRS."

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ALSO SOUGHT, HE SAID IN ADDRESSING A CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES, INC., LAST NIGHT, WERE "WORLD PEACE, NATIONAL PEACE, LOCAL PEACE" AND "DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY."

LT.BOLTE ADDED THAT THE RETURNING FIGHTER "DOESN'T HAVE HIS EYE FIXED ON THE BONUS AS HIS ONE GOAL IN LIFE. HE WOULD RATHER HAVE A GOOD AND CONTINUING JOB ANY DAY; HE WOULD RATHER BE A SELF RESPECTING CITIZEN THAN A WARD OF THE GOVERNMENT."

HE TOLD THE AWVS TO "TREAD GENTLY" WITH VETERANS AS OTHERWISE "YOU'LL REAP A HARVEST OF SUSPICION, MISTRUST AND ACTIVE RESENTMENT."

ON THE SCHEDULE FOR DISCUSSION AT THE THREE DAY SESSION ATTENDED BY AVS CHAIRMEN FROM 11 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE VETERAN REHABILITATION, PUBLIC HEALTH, CITIZEN RESPONSIBILITY AND A YOUTH PROGRAM.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, NOV. 28-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN SHOULD HELP BUILD AUSTRALIA, IN THE OPINION OF THE HON. RICHARD V. KEANE, GOVERNMENT LEADER IN THE AUSTRALIAN SENATE AND MINISTER OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS IN THE AUSTRALIAN CABINET.

IN THIS COUNTRY TO OBSERVE THE WARTIME DEVELOPMENT AND POSTWAR PLANNING OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, SENATOR KEANE SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW THAT AMERICA AND BRITAIN SHOULD HELP IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND COLONIZATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINENT.

"WE ARE THE LONELY PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH--THE BULWARK OF THE WHITE PEOPLE IN THE PACIFIC," HE SAID. "IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES TO HELP BUILD AUSTRALIA." HE SAID THAT AUSTRALIA WELCOMED EMIGRATION.

SENATOR KEANE, CONTROLS LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR HIS COUNTRY AND RECIPROCAL LEND-LEASE FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE AMERICAN FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA.

NOV 29 1944

RWF1aPEW

NEW YORK, NOV 28-(AP)-CLARK LEE, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE WAR CORRESPONDENT ON SAIPAN, SUFFERED SEVERE WRIST INJURIES YESTERDAY WHEN HE JUMPED FROM A JEEP DURING A JAPANESE AIR RAID, INS SAID TODAY.

IN A DISPATCH RECEIVED BY INS TODAY, CLARK WROTE:

"I WAS RIDING IN A JEEP WITH LT.COL.ST.CLAIR MC KELWAY. ALL WAS QUIET MOMENTARILY AND WE STARTED DRIVING AGAIN IN OUR JEEP WHEN SUDDENLY TWO MORE JAPS SWEPT IN OUT OF THE SUN, COMING DIRECTLY TOWARD US.

"IT WAS A QUESTION OF GETTING SHOT BY THE STRAFERS, SO WE JUMPED. THIS CORRESPONDENT SUSTAINED SEVERE WRIST INJURIES AND VARIOUS MINOR SCRAPES WHILE MC KELWAY SUFFERED SCRATCHES ON HIS KNEE."

OFFICIALS OF INS SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED NO OTHER WORD FROM LEE.

G1254PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV 28-(AP)-LIMITED MAIL SERVICE WITH GREECE WILL BE EXTENDED TO MACEDONIA AND THRACE, EFFECTIVE TOMORROW. A POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SERVICE WILL BE LIMITED TO NON-ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS.

THE DEPARTMENT ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1 MAIL SERVICE WITH FRANCE WILL BE EXPANDED TO ALLOW MAILING OF LETTERS AND PACKAGES, PREPAID AT THE LETTER RATE UP TO FOUR POUNDS, SIX OUNCES. THE ORDER APPLIES TO ALL OF CONTINENTAL FRANCE EXCEPT THE TERRITORY OF BELFORT AND THE DEPARTMENTS OF DOUBS, MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE, MEUSE, MOSELLE, BAS-RHIN, HAUT-RHIN, HAUTE-SAONE, AND VOSGES.

THE ORDER ALSO PERMITS RESUMPTION OF REGISTERED AND SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICES TO THE SAME AREA.

SU1125AEW

WASHINGTON, NOV.28-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS TODAY CALLING FOR APPOINTMENT OF A POSTWAR FREE PRESS COMMITTEE TO GO ABROAD: (110)

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATEMENT OF POLICY, ADOPTED TODAY BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE A.S.N.E. THE PRESIDENT WAS AUTHORIZED TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO VISIT VARIOUS WORLD CAPITALS TO CONFER WITH APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, PRESS ASSOCIATIONS, NEWSPAPER AND RADIO EXECUTIVES IN ORDER THAT THE COMMITTEE MAY ACQUAINT THESE INDIVIDUALS AND AGENCIES WITH THE AIMS OF THE SOCIETY AND LEARN THEIR VIEWS ON THE POST-WAR FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

THE COMMITTEE S AUTHORIZED TO LEAVE AT ITS EARLY CONVENIENCE IN ORDER THAT THE COMMITTEE MAY REPORT TO THE ANNUAL MEETING, IF PRACTICABLE, OTHERWISE AT ANOTHER DATE.

LN633PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.28-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A POLICY STATEMENT ON WORLD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ISSUED TODAY BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS (ABOUT 900):

LOOKING FORWARD TO THE RESTORATION OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION ON A PEACE BASIS, THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS TODAY INVITED RECIPROCAL DECLARATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTS, PRESS, RADIO AND OTHER MEDIA OF INFORMATION, EMBRACING THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO READ AND HEAR NEWS WITHOUT HINDRANCE.

THE SOCIETY URGED THE REMOVAL OF ALL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY BARRIERS TO THE FREEDOM OF WORLD INFORMATION.

THE SOCIETY NOTES WITH SATISFACTION THE RECENT STATEMENT BY EDWARD R. STETTINIUS JR., NEWLY-APPOINTED SECRETARY OF STATE, THAT THE UNITED STATES PLANS EXPLORATORY TALKS WITH OTHER NATIONS LOOKING TO INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDINGS GUARANTEEING THERE SHALL BE NO BARRIERS TO INTERCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG ALL NATIONS.

IN ITS DEEP CONVICTION THAT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IS VITAL TO AN ENDURING PEACE, THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS ACCLAIMS THE STATEMENTS OF THIS PRINCIPLE WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE PRESIDENT, BY BOTH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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IN HIS HISTORIC SPEECH OF JAN. 6, 1941, DEFINING THE FOUR FREEDOMS, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID: "THE FIRST IS FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION -- EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD."

AT ITS CHICAGO CONVENTION IN JUNE, 1944, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING PLATFORM PLANK: "ALL CHANNELS OF NEWS MUST BE KEPT OPEN WITH EQUALITY OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION AT THE SOURCE. IF AGREEMENT CAN BE ACHIEVED WITH FOREIGN NATIONS TO ESTABLISH THE SAME PRINCIPLES, IT WILL BE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO FUTURE PEACE."

IN JULY, 1944, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AT ITS NATIONAL CONVENTION, ADOPTED THIS PLATFORM PLANK: "WE BELIEVE IN THE WORLD RIGHT OF ALL MEN TO WRITE, SEND AND PUBLISH NEWS AT UNIFORM COMMUNICATION RATES AND WITHOUT INTERFERENCE BY GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE MONOPOLY AND THAT RIGHT SHOULD BE PROTECTED BY TREATY."

ON SEPT. 21, 1944, BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, BY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, MADE THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLE: "RESOLVED BY THE SENATE (THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING), THAT THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESSES ITS BELIEF IN THE WORLD-WIDE RIGHT OF INTERCHANGE OF NEWS BY NEWS-GATHERING AND DISTRIBUTING AGENCIES, WHETHER INDIVIDUAL OR ASSOCIATE, BY ANY NAME, WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION AS TO SOURCES, DISTRIBUTION, RATES, OR CHARGES; AND THAT THIS RIGHT SHOULD BE PROTECTED BY INTERNATIONAL COMPACT."

SEVERAL OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND LEADERS BY THEIR RECENT STATEMENTS SHOW THAT THEY ALSO RECOGNIZE THAT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IS A KEYSTONE TO WORLD LAW AND ORDER WITH JUSTICE BASED ON THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

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ALL THESE SIGNS AND STATEMENTS ARE ENCOURAGING, BUT THE ASNE NEVER WILL RELAX IN ITS CAMPAIGN UNTIL FREEDOM OF INFORMATION BECOMES A LIVING REALITY EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

WE BELIEVE THAT MOST AMERICANS AND THEIR NEWSPAPERS WILL SUPPORT GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND ACTIO TOWARD REMOVAL OF ALL POLITICAL, LEGAL AND ECONOMIC BARRIERS TO THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION, AND THAT OUR GOVERNMENT SHOULD MAKE THIS ABUNDANTLY CLEAR TO OTHER NATIONS.

SPECIFICALLY WE URGE THAT BOTH THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF OUR GOVERNMENT, AND THAT OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD JOIN US IN A PROGRAM TO FURTHER FREEDOM OF INFOR-

MATION. THIS PROGRAM SHOULD EMBRACE THE FOLLOWING GOALS:

1. RECOGNITION THAT COMPLETE FRIENDSHIP WITH ANY OTHER SOVEREIGN POWER IS DEPENDENT, AMONG OTHER CONSIDERATIONS, ON THE FREEDOM, THE ABUNDANCE AND THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN PEOPLE.

2. RECOGNITION THAT ANY PRINTED MATTER, FILM. BROADCAST OR OTHER MEDIA OF PUBLIC INFORMATION PAID IN WHOLE OR IN PART, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, BY A GOVERNMENT, ORGANIZATION OR PERSON, SHALL CARRY CONSPICUOUS LABELS AS TO SOURCE.

3. RECOGNITION THAT ANY GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE MONOPOLY OF THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION IS INIMICAL TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND INCOMPATIBLE WITH FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND COMPETITION OF IDEAS ON WHICH A WELL-INFORMED PUBLIC OPINION IS BASED.

4. REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT OF ANY GOVERNMENT, ORGANIZATION OR PERSON:

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(A) TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANY MEDIA OF INFORMATION.

(B) TO INFRINGE UPON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION OR EXPRESSION.

(B) TO PLACE ANY BARRIERS, TECHNICAL, POLITICAL, LEGAL OR ECONOMIC AGAINST THE FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

(B) TO CENSOR INFORMATION IN TIME OF PEACE, EXCEPT FOR OBSCENITY OR FRAUD.

MN515PEW

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., NOV. 28-(AP)- ISAAC WEISSMAN, OF LISBON, PORTUGAL, SAID TODAY THAT FRENCH FAMILIES HID 5,000 JEWISH ORPHANS FROM THE NAZIS WHILE JEWS OUTSIDE ARRANGED THEIR FLIGHT WITH PROFESSIONAL SMUGGLERS INTO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL BEFORE THE INVASION OF FRANCE.

IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE WAR EMERGENCY CONFERENCE OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS WEISSMAN, LIAISON MAN FOR RELIEF AND RESCUE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION IN FRANCE, SAID THE CHILDREN "WERE IN HIDING IN PRIVATE HOUSES, FARMS AND CLOISTERS IN FRANCE. A LARGE NUMBER OF THEM UNDER FALSE NAMES AND PRETENDING TO BE CATHOLICS."

LEARNING THAT THE GERMANS PLANNED TO SEARCH FOR THE ORPHANS, WEISSMAN SAID, "WE APPLIED TO THE FREE FRENCH FROM LONDON AND ALGIERS ASKING THEM TO CONTINUE TO HIDE THE JEWISH CHILDREN AND ON NO ACCOUNT TO DELIVER THEM TO THE GERMANS.

"WE CONTACTED PROFESSIONAL SMUGGLERS AND CAME TO TERMS WITH THEM," WEISSMAN SAID. "AT THE SAME TIME, WE HIRED SPANISH AND FRENCH WOMEN TO BRING THE CHILDREN THROUGH THE FORBIDDEN MILITARY ZONE AT THE FRENCH-SPANISH FRONTIER TO RENDEZVOUS WITH THE SMUGGLERS.

CK1051PEW NM

30.24 20785

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., NOV. 28-(AP)-WAR CORRESPONDENT ERNIE PYLE, WHO RETURNED FROM THE EUROPEAN FRONT SEVERAL WEEKS AGO FOR A REST AT HIS HOME HERE, IS GETTING READY TO GO BACK TO WORK.

THIS TIME HE WILL REPORT FROM THE PACIFIC THEATER, ACCREDITED TO THE NAVY. "I WON'T LEAVE FOR ABOUT A MONTH YET," HE SAID.

PYLE SAID "PUBLIC PRESSURE" HAS INTERFERED WITH HIS REST, "BUT I FEEL GOOD."

FM745PMW NM

NOV 29 1944

UNDATED JAPANESE HULL (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO COMMENTING TODAY ON THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE HULL QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI AS SAYING RELATIONS BETWEEN HULL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD LONG BEEN "ESTRANGED" AND "AT LAST HIT A SNAG."

THE BROADCAST, TAKEN AS AN INDICATION OF THE PROPAGANDA LINE TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE JAPANESE, WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

"THE REAL REASON" FOR HULL'S RESIGNATION, ASAHI WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "MUST BE TRACED TO THE FACT THAT HIS RELATIONS WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN GOING SMOOTHLY FOR MANY YEARS, HAVE AT LAST HIT A SNAG, TOGETHER WITH HIS FAILURE IN INTERNATIONAL SITUATIONS.

"HE MADE A MESS OF IT IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN POLICY, AND ESPECIALLY IN THE ARGENTINE PROBLEM, AND HAS OF LATE BEEN TREATED BADLY BY ROOSEVELT."

JP153APW

UNDATED JAPANESE (PRECEDE NIGHT LEAD SAIPAN)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE PLANES EXECUTED A "FIERCE BOMBING" OF THE AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS BASE AT SAIPAN "FROM THE NIGHT OF NOV.28 TO THE EARLY DAWN OF NOV.29" (TOKYO TIME), THE ENEMY'S TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE UNCONFIRMED ENEMY BROADCAST SAID IT WAS THE THIRD RAID IN AS MANY DAYS ON THE BASE FROM WHICH THE B-29S TWICE HAVE RAIDED TOKYO. THE NEW RAID CAUSED "HEAVY DAMAGE," TOKYO CLAIMED.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ON SAIPAN HAVE CONFIRMED THAT THE ENEMY CARRIED OUT TWO RAIDS NOV.27 (U.S.TIME--NOV.28 TOKYO TIME) DURING WHICH 13 RAIDERS WERE DOWNED.

PM1021PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE (100)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE UNCONFIRMED CLAIM THAT A "POWERFUL JAPANESE UNIT" EFFECTED A BLOODLESS COUNTERLANDING NOV.26 ON AMERICAN-HELD MOROTAI ISLAND, 300 MILES SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINES, WAS MADE TODAY IN A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S MEN INVADED MOROTAI IN MID-SEPTEMBER IN PREPARATION FOR THE OCTOBER REINVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"BITTER FIGHTING IS PROGRESSING ON THE (MOROTAI) ISLAND BETWEEN OUR UNIT AND AMERICAN TROOPS," THE BROADCAST STATED.

TOKYO SAID "NOT A SINGLE SOLDIER OF OUR UNIT WAS LOST IN THIS SUCCESSFUL SURPRISE LANDING OPERATION."

MACARTHUR HAS USED MOROTAI AS AN AIR AND LIGHT NAVAL BASE.

PM1058PPW NM

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT (150)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV 29 1944

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: CLEARED OUT THE GRUBBENVORST POCKET 3 1/2 MILES NORTH OF VENLO.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: REACHED THE ROER AT KIRCHBERG, 23 MILES FROM COLOGNE.

U.S.FIRST ARMY: REACHED INDEN, THREE MILES FROM THE ROER, AFTER A ONE-MILE ADVANCE.

U.S.THIRD ARMY: CAPTURED A VILLAGE 10 MILES FROM SAARBRUCKEN AND MOVED TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF SAARLAUTERN.

U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: TANKS PURSUED WITHDRAWING GERMANS ABOVE SAAREBOURG; FRENCH WAR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED FRENCH ELEMENTS HAD CROSSED THE RHINE NORTH OF STRASBOURG.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: DESTROYED MANY TANKS AND TOOK 1,000 PRISONERS IN CRUSHING A GERMAN FORCE WHICH HAD ATTEMPTED TO CUT BELFORT GAP SUPPLY LINES; ENEMY SALIENT SOUTH OF THE RHINE-RHONE CANAL IN ALSACE VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT.

NOV 29 1944

--DASH--

U.S.DIVISIONS:

80TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED SEINGBOUSSE, 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN.

90TH INFANTRY: APPROACHED MEIDWILLING, FURWEILER AND HEMMERSDORF, ALL INSIDE THE REICH.

95TH INFANTRY (MAJ. GEN. HARRY L.TADDLE): MOVED TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF SAARLAUTERN.

0909AEW

JAPAN'S THREATS OF TORTURE FAIL TO DAUNT FLIERS

Third Attack in Week Adds to Damage in Nipponese Capitol.

FIRES ARE REPORTED

Air Force Spokesman Declares Only Military Objectives Hit.

By JOHN B. OWEN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(AP) American Superfort crews, defying thinly-veiled Japanese threats of torture and murder, plunged bombs into Tokyo today for the third time in a week.

Up from their bases on Saipan island 1,480 miles away, flashed forces of the vigorous new 21st Bomber Command to attack objectives in the area of the Japanese capitol. Details were not available.

Smashes were made last Friday at an important aircraft plant by a large force which left fires burning in the heart of Tokyo. Then on Monday a sizeable group of the B-29s picked out its waterfront industrial section for instrument bombing through clouds.

Today the Japanese radio hissed angrily that the Americans are "enemies of civilization." The propaganda broadcast described the bombings as "indiscriminate" and the speaker said that "American fliers participating in such attacks are not entitled to protection of international law." The broadcast was heard by the OWI.

An Air Forces spokesman here said indiscriminate bombing is not in the American plans; the aim is "strategic reduction of the enemy sources of production, namely factories and similar heavy structures."

The Japanese followed up the April, 1942, Tokyo raid led by Jimmy Doolittle by executing some of his men. That any of the personnel of the 21st are in Japanese hands as a result of the first two raids appears unlikely on the basis of official announcements up to today. One plane was lost to enemy action Friday when a Japanese flier smashed into it.

Naval Aviation Eliminated

Meantime an expert opinion that the exploits of navy and army fliers had virtually" eliminated "Japan's naval aviation came today from Vice Admiral Mark A. Mitscher, famous commander of a Pacific fleet carrier task force.

At a news conference here, Mitscher, one of the heroes of the battle of the Philippines, said that fliers have shot down about 4,000 Japanese in the last 18 months and that B-29 bombings of the enemy homeland have further cut the Japanese aviation potential.

Mitscher called Japanese fighting men "vicious brutes" and "educated savages" and warned the nation that it is in for a long war in the Pacific.

General Douglas MacArthur underscored the effectiveness of the Tokyo attacks today by wiring General H. H. Arnold, Air Forces chief, that they had diverted Japanese attention from the Philippines campaign.

"You will help me greatly if you hit hard and often," MacArthur said.

A 20th airforce spokesman said this week that attacks on key Japanese industrial targets will increase in weight and frequency.

The job of the B-29, reduction of the enemy's production sources, is shared by the veteran 20th Bomber Command based on the Asiatic mainland. On Monday it hustled over from India to tangle up vital transportation facilities of Bangkok, capital of Thailand.

The third mission against Tokyo was the eighth assault by the Super Fortresses in November on widely separated Japanese war production centers.

TOKYO HIT AGAIN BY AMERICAN SUPERFORTS; YANKS DRIVE NEW WEDGES IN NAZI DEFENSE

30.24— 20787

Superfortress Foray Is Eighth Made In Month

Mitscher calls Jap naval air arm "practically" gone.....*Page 4*

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—The new 21st Bomber Command bombed Tokyo from their Superfortresses for the third time in a week.

The War Department announced simply that "targets in the Tokyo area" were attacked. No details were available. It was stated a communique will be issued.

The attack, the third since announcement of formation of the 21st Command last Friday, was launched from its base on Saipan Island, south of Japan.

Two Waves Reported

[A later Tokyo radio broadcast said the raid was carried out in two waves. The first was over the target area for two hours, starting just before midnight, and the second struck two hours later and remained over the city for 45 minutes.

[The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that the first wave dropped incendiaries over the city and the second penetrated the industrial Shizuoka prefecture, on the coastline below Tokyo, dropping bombs there.

Both flights were in "minor formation," the broadcast asserted.

Fires were started by the first flight, but these were quickly extinguished, said the broadcast. It claimed also that fires ignited by the second attack were "immediately" put out.

'Blind Bombing'

This third aerial thrust at Tokyo within a week, the Japanese homeland was informed, had been carried out "from a high altitude above the clouds" and "in general" was a "blind bombing on civilian homes." The assault on the Shizuoka district was characterized as "blond bombings on farm houses and fields."

"Our air defense units each time intercepted the enemy planes, repulsing them," said the broadcast. There was no claim that any of the raiders were shot down.]

An air forces spokesman here said indiscriminate bombing is not in the American plans; the aim is "strategic reduction of the enemy sources of production, namely factories and similar heavy structures."

It was the eighth foray of the mighty sky dreadnaughts this month, and sharply emphasized the stepped-up tempo of operations.

Smashes were made last Friday at an important aircraft plant by a large force which left fires burning in the heart of Tokyo. Then on Monday a sizable group of the Superfortresses picked Tokyo's water-front industrial section for instrument bombing through clouds.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur underscored the effectiveness of the Tokyo attacks today by wiring Gen. H. H. Arnold, air forces chief, that they had diverted Japanese attention from the Philippines campaign.

"You will help me greatly if you hit hard and often," MacArthur said.

A 20th Air Force spokesman said this week that attacks on key Japanese industrial targets will increase in weight and frequency.

San Francisco, Nov. 29 (AP)—Radio Tokyo said today that American bombers were again over the Japanese capital. The broadcast came at 8.30 A.M. (P.W.T.) today and was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Enemy Reports Fires.

The Tokyo radio said today that "a minor formation of B-29's attempted their first night attack" today on the Japanese capital, starting fires at two places. The fires immediately were brought under control, said the broadcast, recorded here by the Federal Communications Commission, and there was virtually no damage.

The Superfortresses dropped incendiaries and flare bombs, but were "repulsed by our effective interception," Tokyo declared.

FIFTH ARMY UNIT BATTLES ACROSS GERMAN FRONTIER

Five Ruined Nazi Towns Captured by Surging American Drive.

USE FLAMETHROWERS

Americans Near Duren, Important German Defense Center.

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Nov. 29—(AP) American Doughboys hammered new wedges into the Duren-Julich gateway to the Rhine today in a smash through five more of Germany's ruined towns. Elements of a Fifth Allied army battled onto Nazi soil in a stab at the northern anchor of the Siegfried line.

(A Canaian press war reporter's dispatch said Canadians of the Fifth and latest army to penetrate German soil were fighting in the area of de Wyler forest. The town of Wyler is just inside Germany east of Nijmegen, Holland, and about six miles northwest of Cleve, northern end of the Siegfried line.)

The flaming American assault west of Cologne toppled Hurtgen, in the vicinity of which Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's men have fought so fiercely for weeks. Langerwehe, Jungersdorf, Kleinhau and Koslar also fell in a surge which broke across the Inde river at two points and carried to within 3 1-2 miles of the stronghold of Duren.

It spread to the north where flamethrowers opened a path across the road connecting Lindren and Linich, five miles northeast of Geilenkirchen and seven miles northwest of Julich, threatening the latter place.

Floodgates Opened

This northeastern push of the Americans, matched by another flamethrower assault around Wurm to the west, caused the Germans to open the floodgates of dams along the river, flooding the valley north of Geilenkirchen to the width of nearly a mile.

At the other end of the long western front the American Seventh and French First armies gained control of nearly half of the Alsatian plain on the French side of the Rhine and moved within 40 miles of a junction of their two forces, a front dispatch said.

Americans captured the stronghold of Erstein, ten miles south of Strasbourg, after heavy fighting, and pushed on southward two miles, capturing Matzenheim. Other Seventh Army units, striking through the Vosges southwest of Erstein, seized Andlau and St. Maurice.

Langerwehe, last important communications center west of the Roer, was cleared of enemy troops after two days of house-to-house fighting.

Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' U. S. First army, in its smashing drive along both sides of the Adolf Hitler highway toward Duren, also seized Hurtgen, Jungersdorf, and Kleinhau.

Lt. Gen. William Simpson's U. S. Ninth army, boring forward on Hodges' left through knee-deep mud, drew an asault arc around the fortified road center of Julich by wiping out the last organized Nazi resistance in Koslar, a mile west of Julich, and by crossing the little Inde river just to the south on a captured bridge.

The Ninth was firmly established along the west bank of the Roer, last serious water barrier before the Rhine, for several miles both north and south of Julich. The Nazis had destroyed the only bridge across the stream at Julich. Allied planes and Ninth army artillery were reported to have knocked out 15 more German tanks in the past 24 hours.

In perhaps the day's most vital development, Hodges' battle-tried veterans at last began working their way out of Hurtgen forest, southwest of Duren, where infantry casualties have been severe, onto open terrain where tanks could operate.

(The German High command which chose to make a major stand west of the Rhine, described the fighting east of Aachen as a "bitter battle of attrition" and declared the Americans were suffering heavy tank losses.)

Units of five Allied armies were disclosed to be fighting on German soil with the announcement that troops of the First Canadian army had penetrated the Reich from the Nijmegen sector in Holland, presumably in the wedge the Allies drove into the Reichswald forest two months ago. The total of German prisoners captured since D-day rose to 737,000.

Patton Drives Ahead

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third Army, driving into the German industrial Saar along a 26-mile front, was reported to have gained as much as 10 miles at undisclosed points and to be imminently threatening the important towns of Saarlautern, Hagenau, Merzig, Forbach, Saareguemines and Saare Louis.

Farther south Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's U. S. Seventh army approached Hagenau, an important communications center of 25,000 population. The French First army snapped shut a trap on thousands of German troops isolated between Mulhouse and Belfort. The French freed more than 30 villages during the day.

Only about 3,000 square miles of France remained in German hands—two rectangular stretches of borderland in Alsace and Lorraine and the long by-passed and besieged ports of Dunkerque, Lorient and St. Nazaire. Nazi troops also held some land at the mouth of the Garonne estuary leading to Bordeaux.

Port of Antwerp Used

Prime Minister Churchill disclosed that the Belgian port of Antwerp, second greatest in Europe, was in operation, pouring reinforcements and supplies to General Eisenhower's armies.

There was little change in the situation on the British front at the northern extremity of the line, but Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's forces on the west side of the Maas river were brought under increasingly heavy fire by German artillery between Venlo and Roermond, apparently in expectation of a British attack.

Bad weather curtailed fighter-bomber support on the American front in the early part of the day, but 150 Marauder mediums used the "Pathfinder" technique to blast enemy positions without loss. In waves of 30, the Marauders bombed the Nazis in Elsdorf, nine miles north of Duren, and at two other points northwest of Duren.

(The Berlin radio said a bomb heavily damaged the famous Cologne cathedral during Monday's attack by American planes, piercing the roof and exploding inside the building. There was no report from Allied sources that the structure had been hit.)

A front dispatch said that while German troops opposing the American first army's advance east of Aachen were putting up tough resistance at most points, they were in many instances not up to the caliber of enemy forces encountered earlier in the war.

The Third parachute division—once a crack outfit—was said to be composed now partly of youths of 16 and 17 who had been given only the briefest training and never had jumped from a plane. Captured German officers and noncoms complained that their troops were ready to quit when they came under artillery fire.

The American troops who drove the last Nazi defenders from Langerwhe late Tuesday had a comparatively easy night, for the Germans did not counterattack.

North of Langerwhe, however, the enemy resisted strongly in the villages of Inden and Lamersdorf and counterattacked several times. Most Lamersdorf was in Yank hands.

Third Army Menaces Key Points in Foe's Rich Industrial Basin.

SEVENTH ALSO GAINS GROUND

French in Belfort-Mulhouse Zone Close a Trap on German Units.

FR NOV 30 1944

London, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—American tanks and infantry drove deeper into the weakening German front along the Roer River today after pushing the Germans from five towns in bitter battles to force open the gates to Cologne, twenty-three miles away.

Langerwehe, last major communications point west of the Roer and four miles from the river citadel of Duren, fell late yesterday, dispatches from the First Army said. The town had been entered Monday morning and the beaten Germans did not attempt a counter-attack after quitting its eastern limits. Also seized were Hurtgen, Kleinhau, Jungersdorf and Koslar.

The First Army advanced through stiff opposition into the western outskirts of Merode, a mile southeast of Jungersdorf and three and a half miles from Duren.

Patton at Siegfried Line.

In the center of the western front, Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's divisions gained as much as ten miles and at places reached the tough outer crust of the Siegfried Line in the Saar Basin. His men were within eight miles of Saarbrucken, capital of the Saar, and inside the industrial basin on a twenty-six-mile front. The important towns of Saarlautern, Hagenau, Merzig, Forbach, Sarreguemines and Saare union all were threatened.

The French First Army in the south trapped many Germans between Mulhouse and Belfort.

American First Army veterans cleaned the last house and cellar of the devastated forest town of Hurtgen after three days, and then drove a mile northeast and captured Kleinhau.

The Ninth Army shattered organized resistance at Koslar and moved within less than a mile of Julich, a pivot of the Roer River line. Two bridges were seized over the narrow Inde River, tributary of the Roer, at Inden and Altdorf.

Hurtgen is 27½ miles southwest of Cologne. Jungersdorf is four miles from Duren, and Koslar is less than two from Julich. Duren and Julich are fortress towns on the Roer River line, the last great natural barrier before the Rhine.

Other Americans of the 1st and 9th armies crawling slowly forward on a 25-mile front between Linnich and Hurtgen on the Cologne plain east of Aachen fought for every house and cellar in the ruined villages of Inden, Langerwehe, Lamersdorf and Grosshau. Some were within 23 miles of Cologne. Between the towns were intricate trench systems like those of the last war.

Fog Prevents Air Raid

Although organized resistance collapsed in Koslar under the impact of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army, a few Germans held out in the mud.

The 1st Army of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges captured Hurtgen and Jungersdorf in painfully slow advances before dawn and in thick, drizzling fog that prevented air support.

The 9th and 1st armies appeared to be slowly forcing open the Roer River gate to Cologne.

Nazis Counterattack

A few hours after Hurtgen had been taken, 1st Army troops advanced half a mile northeastward to the outskirts of Kleinhaus. To

the north, the Americans had hard going and made little or no progress around Inden and Lamersdorf. Instead, they were busy meeting counterattacks.

At Inden, one small but significant success was scored when an American patrol got astride the Inde River, which flows north into the Roer.

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Driving On Merzig

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army grasped for Merzig, in Rhenish Prussia near the Moselle River. The vanguards were two miles away. Others drove within eight miles of Sarrbrucken in the area east of St. Avold.

Patton's troops fought into the French coal town of Sarre Union, 21 miles below Saarbrucken, and within 3½ miles of the border city of Saarlautern.

The large French traffic center of Hagenau was threatened by troops three miles to the west. Railroads lead across the Rhine from there to Karlsruhe, 31 miles to the northeast, and to Neustadt.

Gain Near Ten Miles

Patton's 95th Division bolted forward almost ten miles yesterday and crossed the border at Berus and Duren—a town of the same name as that before Cologne. That extended the 3d Army front in Germany to 26 miles, reaching northwest to Besch, opposite Luxembourg.

On the southern flank, the French 1st Corps drove east from Rougemont le Chateau and the French 2nd Corps struck west from Mulhouse, joining at Burnhaput le Haut and trapping a German force of undisclosed size in a box 50 miles square between Mulhouse and B[illegible] fort.

Canadians On German Soil

Canadian troops were fighting on German soil for the first time, having crossed the Dutch border in the Nijmegen sector, presumably in the wedge the Allies drove into the Reichswald two months ago. At the extreme north, the British mopped up Nazi stragglers west of the Maas river in Holland and probed the defense mazes before Venlo and Roermond.

The 9th Army before Juelich captured a bridge intact at Altdorf over the Inde River, actually a little creek which flows into the Roer. Two more German tanks were destroyed, bringing the total for this army alone to 143 in the current offensive. The 9th destroyed an ammunition dump near Linnich on the Roer.

Both the 9th and the 1st Armies were fighting in flood water and mud, sometimes hipdeep, in a deadly hail of mortar fire and against the stiffest opposition the Germans could muster. Supplies and equipment had to go forward on the shoulders of men or the tops of tanks.

Barmen and Kerchberg fell yesterday. The defenses of the hamlet of Langerwehe, last important road center held by the Germans west of the Roer were broken.

The general picture of the 400-mile western front:

1. In the north, a deadly battle of attrition continued and its object was to destroy the bulk of German forces and reserves which were massed on this narrow front. 2. In the center, Allied progress was swift in the western fringe of the Saar Basin and in the last sizable corner of France. 3. In the south below Strasbourg, American and French units were consolidating and mopping up those Germans in the difficult Vosges Mountains and Alsatian Plain.

On all sections of the front, communications were being strengthened, supplies and reserves were moving up, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's assault forces of 55 or more identified divisions were being strengthened for yet another and more powerful surge at the vitals of Germany—the arsenal industrial centers of the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar.

The 7th Army fighting on their 3rd Army's right reached the outskirts of Zutzendorf. Berlin announced a withdrawal from the entire area north of Strasbourg.

The 7th Army approached Hagenau, a city of about 25,000, by fighting into the streets of Winterhaus and Ballendorf. Hagenau is the last important communication center between the Allies and Karlruhe, behind the Rhine.

To the west, infantry cut the Hagenau-Sarreguemines railroad. In the rough country southeast of the Saverne Pass, the Allied corridor to Strasbourg and the Rhine was broadened when the 3rd Infantry Division of Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel reached Grendelbruch and Rosenwiller.

The 103rd Infantry Division reached the outskirts of Barr in its penetration to the east side of the Vosges Mountains. The 36th Division captured St. Crox and Lievre on the eastern, down slope of St. Marie Pass.

Supreme headquarters would not estimate the number of Germans penned in the box south of the Vosges, but prisoners already were streaming in. It seemed possible the bag might be considerable. The French 1st Army in this area north of Switzerland captured 30 towns and villages in general advances near Dannemarie.

Drastic French Order About Snipers Stands

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Nov. 29 (AP)—The proclamation of Maj. Gen. Jacques LeClerc that five German hostages will be shot for every French soldier killed by snipers in Strasbourg still stands so far as Supreme Allied Headquarters is concerned.

A senior officer here declined to comment on reports that the proclamation might be countermanded, but pointed out that this headquarters had not yet issued any orders contrary to the proclamation.

LeClerc, commander of the 2nd French Armored Division attached to the United States 7th Army, said yesterday he was determined to halt sniping and proclaimed his intention of shooting hostages if it continued.

730,749 Germans Taken By Allies

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—Allied armies have captured at least 730,749 prisoners on the Western front since D-day, the equivalent of 73 German divisions as now constituted.

The four American armies have caged at least 451,628, the veteran 1st Army leading the field with 206,866. Actually the total captives are probably thousands greater because latest official figures as of today are from two to three weeks old for the U.S. 9th, the British 2d and Canadiian 1st armies.

Captives officially announced to date:

U.S. 1st Army	206,866
U.S. 3d Army	126,922
U.S. 9th Army	55,670
U.S. 7th Army	62,170
French 1st Army	69,175
British 2d Army	94,794
Canadian 1st Army	95,132
French forces with British and Canadian armies	20,000
Total	730,749

730,749 Captives Since D-Day

[By the Associated Press]

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French Forces with British and Canadian Armies	20,000
Total	730,749

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PATTON GIVES D.S.C. TO JERSEY OFFICER

With the United States Third Army, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—The first Allied soldier to cross the Moselle River, a Newark, N. J., tank lieutenant, received the Distinguished Service Cross Monday from Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., in the presence of the American Ambassador to Russia.

Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, on an inspection tour of the front in Gen. Patton's armored car, watched the general pin the medal on Lieut. William J. Marshall, of 11 Littleton avenue, Newark, at an Alsace-Lorraine crossroads village which had been under fire from German guns.

The 26-year-old platoon leader, now fighting in the Fourth Armored Division's bridgehead across the Sarre River, opened the Moselle bridgehead in September when he forded that river with five tanks and held off the enemy until a bridge was thrown across. First he had to cross a canal west of the Moselle under fire by throwing in logs while exchanging shots with the Germans on the opposite side.

Lieut. Marshall was originally awarded the Silver Star for the action, but when Gen. Patton visited the division Monday with Ambassador Harriman he reviewed the story and raised the award to the D. S. C. on the spot.

With the U.S. 7th Army in France, Nov. 29 (AP)—Sergt. Homer Wise received the Congressional Medal of Honor today for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" in battle June 6 at Magliano, Italy, in which he fired everything at the enemy, from a submachine gun to a gun mounted on a tank.

Wise, 27, of Baton Rouge, La., in civilian life a gasoline salesman at Orange, Texas, was decorated by Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch in the presence of five general officers.

Saluted By Generals

"Gentlemen, let's give this man a salute," Patch directed the other generals.

"I wish we had an army full of soldiers like you," Patch told the sergeant.

Wise's platoon was pinned down by enemy fire that wounded one of his men. With three other men, he carried the wounded soldier 100 yards through enemy fire to a spot where he could be given medical aid.

Gets Three Nazis

Returning to the battle, he rushed three heavily armed enemy soldiers trying to flank the American position and killed them with a machine gun. Wit ha rifle grenade launcher he broke up the enemy position, his men pursuing the Germans, firing submachine guns from the hip.

Heavy fire poured in frontally and from the flanks when the battalion took its immediate objective. Wise grabbed an automatic rifle and walked straight into the fire. His men moved up and captured an enemy gun crew.

Mans Gun On Tank

A tank came to the support of his company, but enemy fire forced it to button up. Seeing a machine gun mounted on the tank unmanned, Wise dashed forward, cleared the weapon of a jam and began firing. The enemy rained lead on the tank trying to knock him off. Wise got off 750 rounds that neutralized the enemy flanking position and the battalion took its objective.

Wise, who holds the Silver Star, Bronze Medal, Purple Heart and two Oak Leaf Clusters for three wounds in action since June 22, is entitled to a trip home now. One of the first persons he will look up is Madelyn Disesa, of Stamford, Conn., whom he intends to marry.

War Correspondents' Landlord Arrested

With U.S. 9th Army in Holland, Nov. 29 (AP)—When 9th Army correspondents returned to their hotel billet from the front today they found more news there than they had on the fighting line.

Dutch police had arrested the proprietor of the hotel and his son as black-market operators and collaborators with the Germans.

The son had tried to kill himself by jumping from a third-floor window.

Police, tapping walls of the cellar, had found a hidden tunnel filled with rare liquors, cigars and food which the proprietor apparently got from the Germans.

FRENCH TO SHOOT GERMAN HOSTAGES

With the U. S. Seventh Army in Alsace, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—Five German hostages will be shot for every French soldier killed by snipers in Strasbourg under a proclamation by Major Gen. Jacques LeClerc.

His order, which reduced sniping to only a small bother, declared:

First, for every French soldier killed in the city, five German hostages will be shot. Second, all snipers will immediately be shot. Third, any person who gives shelter to snipers or helps them in any way will be shot. Fourth, persons carrying weapons without permits will be arrested and court-martialed.

German Flying Bomb Wrecks U.S. Hospital

Somewhere in Belgium, Nov. 29 (AP)—A German flying bomb struck and wrecked a U.S. Army general hospital well behind the battlelines several days ago, killing 12 persons, injuring nearly 50 and forcing evacuation of the hospital's 1,150 patients, it was disclosed today.

The bomb demolished the laboratory-pharmacy section of the hospital. The blast blew in the walls and demolished the roof of the remaining section of the building, making it unusable.

Fifteen nurses were sent to a rest area suffering from shock.

Belgian Strike-Call Response Is Weak

Brussels, Nov. 29 (AP)—A call by the resistance front for a nation-wide general strike in protest against Premier Hubert Pierlot's Government apparently had gained little response today.

Columns of demonstrators, however, were reported converging on the capital for a national day of protest."

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The Communists, estimated at 40,000 strong in the resistance movement, called for a full general strike until Pierlot's Government collapsed, while other resistance groups urged only a one-day strike.

Red Star Attacks Government

[In Moscow, the Soviet army newspaper *Red Star* linked the Pierlot Government with a discussion of survival of the Fifth Column in western Europe. "Firing at the people, the Pierlot Government has proved its special regard for elements that collaborated with the Hitlerite invaders," *Red Star* said, adding: "A Fifth Column still attempts to prevent consolidation of democratic forces for speeding up the defeat of the enemy of mankind."]

While the situation in Brussels remained tense, there were few omens of danger. British troops and Belgian police stood by.

Marching columns of demonstrators were reported last night to be converging upon Brussels from all parts of the country. First clashes between police and demonstrators were reported to have taken place on the road from Ath to Brussels.

Premier Pierlot was given a resounding vote of confidence yesterday by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. He told the cheering chamber he would not step down in the face of demonstrations.

Human Fly Blasts Nazi Nest in Cliff

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE U. S. 7TH ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 28 (Delayed).—Sgt. Daniel Deojay of Plainfield, Conn., has a new nickname—the human fly—and a Silver Star Medal.

What happened was this:

Sgt. Deojay was in a group advancing through a mountainous area fortified by machine guns and snipers. The best

GI Who 'Fired Everything' Gets Highest War Honor

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means of stopping the harassing fire, he reasoned, was to climb down a steep cliff and toss some dynamite into the nests of Germans.

Inching his way down the precipice and disregarding sniper fire, even though bullets smashed constantly along his path, Sgt. Deojay dynamited the machine gunners and then crawled back up the cliff to safety.

Inventor Loses Foot

Sgt. C. G. Culin Jr., Who Devised Tank Blade, Hit by Mine

AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND, Nov. 29 (AP).—Sergeant Curtis G. Culin jr., twenty-eight years old, who won the Legion of Merit for his tank-shearing blade invention which cut a swath through the Normandy hedgerows, lost his left foot by accidentally setting off an enemy mine in the Siegfried line.

It was announced today that he is recovering at this hospital where his condition was described as satisfactory. His home is at 215 Holly Street, Cranford, N. J.

No improvement could be made at the aid station, and at a clearing station the only additional treatment needed was to insert the regular tracheotomy tube.

Kinman's main interest when he entered the army was mechanics, but now he thinks he might become a physician.

'Nothin' to Do But Shoot Folks'

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AEF ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Nov. 24 (Delayed).—Everybody's getting a kick out of the story about the major and the mountaineer. It seems a rear echelon major visited the front the other day in the 26th Division sector. He was one of those officers who ask lots of stiff questions.

When he met the lanky, slow-talking Tennessee hill-country doughboy, he asked his name, outfit, location, and the sort of job he had. The mountain boy seemed slow to answer and the major barked: "What do you do? What do you do?"

...l, now, sir," said the ...ineer, leaning on his ... spitting carefully down-wind out of deference to the major's highly polished boots, "Well, now, sir, there don't rightly seem to be nothing much anybody can do around here except shoot folks."

Soldier's Penknife Operation Saves Life of Wounded Buddy

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, Nov. 29.—(AP) Two lectures heard a year ago during training, plus rare presence of mind and determination enabled Pvt. Duane N. Kinman of College Place, Wash., to save a fellow soldier's life by cutting the man's throat.

The 19-year-old medical aid man found a rifleman with a shrapnel wound through the neck thrashing about on the ground, with his face turning blue from lack of oxygen.

Realizing the wound had in some way halted breathing, Kinman knew the only way to save him was to open the windpipe below the wound and keep it open so air could get to the lungs.

With a jackknife, with no anaesthetic, and with mortar shells ...ursting nearby, Kinman made a ...eat incision in the wounded man's neck, cut a proper vertical incision and inserted the soldier's fountain pen to keep the windpipe open.

Lt. Edward M. Eberlin, a platoon leader from Lincoln, Neb., assisted Kinman by holding the patient down. After the breathing had been restored, he helped the wounded man to a tank which took him to the aid station.

DUTCH TELL STORY OF AMERICAN HERO

London, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—The story of an unidentified American flyer who gave his life in a fight as a member of the Dutch underground that Holland might be free was told today by the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes. Marshall Morgan, the newspaper's staff writer with the Seventh Armored Division, said that the only information available concerning the American's identity was that he was a 24-year-old member of a Liberator bomber's crew who came from Boston.

The American bailed out of a flak-riddled bomber over Holland ten months ago. Two Dutch Partisans found him, ill and battered, and the underground nursed him back to health.

Then the American joined the Partisans in nightly missions of sabotage against German communications. Three nights before American troops captured a Dutch village where the underground had plotted its movements in candle-lit cellars, the American called for volunteers for an especially dangerous mission.

A short time later two Dutch fighting men staggered back, carrying the mortally wounded American. A German ambush had caught them. The Germans were in the village, but the Partisans buried the American under cover of darkness.

"They buried him in the place they thought would best honor his deeds," Mr. Morgan wrote. "It was their own churchyard."

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

Western Front—301 miles (from near Duren).

Eastern Front—304 miles (from north of Warsaw).

Hungarian Front—420 miles (from Budapest).

Italian Front—557 miles (from near Ravenna).

Task Of Relief Assumed By French Government

Paris, Nov. 29 (AP)—The French Government has assumed full responsibility for alleviation of war distress within France, and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is just standing by in case help is needed, Herbert Lehman told a press conference today.

Lehman, UNRRA chief, predicted extreme hardships this winter among liberated nations because of lack of supplies, shortage of shipping and disrupted conditions of inland communications.

French Corporation Formed To Run Mines

Paris, Nov. 29 (AP) — Northern French coal mines whose nationalization was ordered by the Government yesterday will be operated by a state-owned corporation with an initial capital of $40,000,000 in Government funds, the Ministry of Information explained today.

In its operations the new corporation will be separate from the Government, independent of regulations governing ministries, with freedom of action in financies similar to that enjoyed by private concerns, a spokesman said. Its initial capital must be repaid with interest. The corporation also must pay the former owners of the mines an indemnity.

The setup for the coal mines is expected to furnish a pattern for nationalization of other vital industries.

THREE ROUTES OPEN TO REDS

Forces In Hungary Likely To Turn To Yugoslavia

Moscow, *Thursday*, Nov. 30 (AP)—As the Russian offensive crunched through southwestern Hungary today on a front nearly one hundred miles wide beyond the Danube and approached within one hundred miles of the Austrian frontier against faltering German resistance, these possibilities were opened up to Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin:

1. A strike northward to clear the enemy from the west bank of the Danube as far up as outflanked Budapest.

2. A concentrated drive westward to seal off Croatia, especially its capital city of Zagreb, and assure entrapment of more than ten German divisions trying to escape from southern Yugoslavia.

3. A mopping-up to the shores of Lake Balaton and an endeavor to reach Austrian territory in the shortest possible time.

Tolbukhin has formations of Tito's Yugoslav liberation army under his command, and this fact indicated that military relief for Yugoslavia might have high priority—perhaps as high as aid for the Russians who have been battering at the stubborn defenses of Budapest from the east.

The most popular move from the point of view of the ordinary Soviet citizens, however, would see a blow aimed straight at Austria.

SOVIET ADVANCE FLANKS BUDAPEST

Reds Push Ahead 25 Miles After Breakthrough Across Danube.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 30—(AP) The Red army has thrust westward 25 miles beyond the Danube in southern Hungary and extended its break-through to a width of 93 miles, outflanking embattled Budapest and posing a mounting threat to Austria, Moscow disclosed last night.

The great offensive, about which the Berlin radio has been talking dolorously for a week, was confirmed in an order of the day by Premier Stalin, followed by the regular nightly communique, which said that more than 350 communities had been captured in southern Hungary and northern Yugoslavia.

Most notable were Pecs, coal-mining and railway center 98 miles southwest of Budapest; Mohacs, the same distance south of Budapest; and Bataszek, 85 miles south of the Hungarian capital. The Germans acknowledged loss of the first two.

(Yugoslav Marshal Tito, in a broadcast communique reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said the Russians, aided by his Partisans, had advanced more than 31 miles and now were "pursuing the beaten Germans toward the west."

Tito's communique also contained a long list of successes by his own forces inside Yugoslavia, and it appeared possible that one aim of the coordinated Russian-Yugoslav operations was to force the Germans out of Yugoslavia by a flank threat.)

The broadcast Moscow communique specified that the break across the Danube of Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army and Yugoslav partisans was north of its confluence with the Drava. That point is 130 miles due south of Budapest.

Extension of the break-through to its announced width of 93 miles therefore would put the Russians within 37 miles of Budapest on the west side of the Danube.

Moscow named no captured towns north of Bataszek, apparently keeping the northward extent of the break-through secret for operational reasons.

Apparently, however, Red army troops today stood somewhere between the Danube and the north end of the large Lake Balaton, barely 100 miles from the Austrian border and some 130 miles from Vienna. Pecs, one of the announced captures, is but 115 miles from the southeast border of Austria.

The Russians, for weeks have stood almost as near to Austria on the northeast side of Budapest, which remains under close siege but towards which no gains have been announced. Now Budapest apparently was rapidly being outflanked.

The Germans, acknowledging uncertainty about Russian intentions, said today that it could not yet be foretold whether the Red army would turn northward along the west bank of the Danube to take Budapest in the rear or would continue westward.

A German military spokesman contended on the Berlin radio, however, that the Russians were "playing a risky game with this operation," which he said was aimed at bringing a decision in Hungary before German troops that had left the Balkans could make their weight felt.

The Germans acknowledged still further reverses on the long front stretching northeast from Budapest, announcing that the Russians finally had broken into Eger, 60 miles northeast of the capital, and were fighting in the streets. Eger has been virtually surrounded for days, but the Russians have laid no claim to it.

Eger controls good military routes north into the heart of Slovakia, and Czechoslovak sources in London expressed belief that once Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky sent his Second Ukraine army 45 miles to the border he would be joined by some 25,000 partisans who have been hiding in the mountains.

Another Soviet army, the Fourth Ukraine, led by Gen. Ivan Petrov, continued today to battle its way westward in Slovakia across rain-swollen streams and mountainous terrain. Flank guards of Petrov's and Malinovsky's armies already have established contact in the Hungarian-Slovakian border area, according to Moscow dispatches, and Petrov is near to cleaning out the Dukla pass into Poland on his northern flank. This would ease his supply problem and give the Russians a continuous front right across Europe.

There has been little offensive action on the Polish fronts since September, and the country was clogged so deeply in mud today that Moscow accounts predicted several weeks of comparative quiet.

The British radio, however, suggested that the "imminent junction" of the armies in Slovakia and southern Poland might be "the signal for the grand Soviet winter offensive."

NEW SOVIET PUSH CROSSES DANUBE BELOW BUDAPEST

Seizes Bridgehead 90 Miles Wide and 25 Miles in Depth.

London, Nov. 29 (A. P.)—Premier Stalin announced tonight that Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's army had crossed the Danube in force south of Budapest, forging a bridgehead ninety miles wide and twenty-five miles deep and capturing the important town of Pecs.

Mohacs and Bataszek were among other towns seized in the push by Marshal Tolbukhin's combined Russian and Yugoslav forces. Pecs and Mohacs are about 100 miles south of Budapest.

The new offensive swept up 330 other populated places, Stalin's order said.

Mohacs, a road junction on the west bank of the Danube, lies ten miles from the Yugoslav border. It is twenty-three miles southeast of the important coal mining town and communications center of Pecs, which the Berlin radio said was being stormed by the Russians.

Stalin ordered a salute of twenty salvos from 224 guns.

Other Red Army forces were striking westward along the breadth of eastern Slovakia and had captured more than sixty communities.

In northern Hungary the Russians cleared the enemy from the right bank of the Tisza River.

occupying an additional fourteen populated places. The advances measured up to fourteen miles on two closely linked fronts that total more than 110 miles.

Many Germans Killed.

The Soviet communique said 400 Germans were killed and 150 captured in the fighting for the Slovak town of Vysni Svidnik, while another 600 were captured at a highway junction on the Hungarian border.

The German high command declared a new Soviet offensive west of the Danube in Hungary had reached the coal mining city of Pecs, carrying 23 miles beyond captured Mohacs. Pecs is about 100 miles south of Budapest. Moscow has made no announcement of a new drive in this area.

Vysni Svidnik, captured after bitter fighting, is in the southern approach to Dukla Pass and ten miles southwest of the Polish border. The advance in Slovakia was general down to the Hungarian border north of Nyiregyhaza, and within twenty-five miles of the Slovakian stronghold of Kassa and Presov.

Crossing of the Tizsa put the last thirty-five-mile stretch of the river in Soviet hands northeast from Tokaj (Tokay). The river's lower reaches below Tokaj were already Russian held.

Elsewhere along the 1,500-mile eastern front winding from the Baltics to the Balkans there was tenseness as the Germans awaited the first blows in Premier-Marshal Stalin's promised winter offensive. Today that front is anchored in the Latvian capital and port of Riga. It stretches from Riga to the vicinity of Priekule, twenty-three miles southeast of the Baltic port of Liepaja, thence to the coast between Liepaja and Memel, fifty-five miles to the south. Pressed back into the Courland Peninsula in this sector were an estimated thirty German divisions—all that remains of the northern army corps.

Memel is still under siege. From there the Soviet line stretches to the mouth of the Nemunas and along the northern bank of the river—the northern frontier of East Prussia—to Jubarkas. From Jubarkas it swells roughly twenty miles into East Prussia, coming out through Suwalki and Augustow for anchorage at Osowiec, in Poland, and Lomza, sixty miles southeast of Augustow.

Petroo Seeks Short Route.

From the Lomza area the Russian line runs southwest into Praga, suburb of Warsaw, and down the east bank of the Vistula to the Sand-Omierz bridgehead. There ot billows west toward Krakow, cuts back through Debica, forty-six miles south of Sandomierz, and continues south to the Carpathians.

Marshal Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army fighting in Dukla Pass is seeking a short route linking Russian armies in Poland with those operating in eastern Slovakia and Hungary. His line is just inside eastern Slovakia, with a southwest extension from Csap ten miles to the area of Miskolc, where it was close to a junction with Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army.

Marshal Malinovsky is holding a line just below Michole, sixty miles southwest to Hatvan, twenty-five miles northeast of Budapest. It closes on Budapest to the east and southeast, then runs roughly along the Danube

LONDON POLISH REGIME 'HOSTILE' MOSCOW DECLARES

LONDON, Nov. 29.—(AP) Russia charged reactionary members of the Polish government in exile with seeking "to sow the seeds of a new war" today as Tomasz Arciszewski, a veteran of the underground who escaped from Poland last spring, sought to form a new cabinet.

Moscow newspaper Pravda said the London Polish regime had become a hostile political force with which any future negotiations obviously were impossible.

An official Polish spokesman announced that the 68-year-old Arciszewski had been charged by President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz with the job of forming a new cabinet after Premier-Designate Jan Kwapinski had admitted he was unable to do so and resigned. Arciszewski was named president-designate of the London Polish government last May, after his arrival in England.

The new premier-designate was scribed as an energetic man eatly concerned with the probms of the working class.

After the Nazis conquered Poland he worked with the underground against the Germans.

The Polish spokesman said Arciszewski had accepted the president's request to form a new cabinet "and is presently attempting to fulfill the assignment."

There was no indication whether Stanislaw Nikolajczyk, who resigned suddenly as premier last Friday, precipitating the crisis, would take part in the new government. He and members of his peasant party had refused to join any coalition government under Kwapinski.

Cabinet Task Assigned.

London, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—Tomasz Arciszewski, president-designate of the Polish Government in Exile, was assigned the task tonight of forming a new Cabinet. An official Polish spokesman disclosed that Mr. Arciszewski had been chosen by President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz after premier-designate Jan Kwapinski admitted that his mission was a complete failure and resigned.

Mr. Arciszewski was appointed President-Designate of the Polish Government in May, 1944, after

Russia Assails London Poles

Pravda Says Moscow Cannot Deal Further With Exile Government.

(CLOCE) NOV 30 1944

Moscow, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—Russia served notice through the columns of Pravda today that the Polish Government in Exile had become a hostile political force with which any future negotiations were obviously impossible.

Accusing Polish reactionaries of a scheme to split the Allies and foster a new war, Pravda said that it looked upon the withdrawal of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk as Premier as destroying the last hopes of rapprochement with the exiled regime.

Ex-Premier Mikolajczyk received gentle treatment in Pravda's discussion and apparently the possibility was envisaged that he and a number of other members of the Peasant party abroad might go to Lublin, the seat of the Soviet-sponsored Committee of National Liberation.

There was no evidence here to indicate doubt that he would be welcomed by the committee if he chose to join it.

Accused by Pravda.

With or without Mr. Mikolajczyk the liberation committee continues as the governing machine for liberated Poland. Relying upon its friendship with the Soviet Union, it seems certain to consolidate its power as additional areas of Poland are cleared of the enemy.

Pravda declared that the Polish Government in London "does not strive for friendship between the peoples, but aims to sow seeds for a new war."

"The Polish people turn back in disdain from this clique," the Communist party newspaper declared.

The two-column commentary, by Yakov Viktorov, was given prominent display on the foreign language page of Pravda. The article cited London newspapers as its authority for the belief Mikolajczyk tried to obtain an agreement from his Cabinet to his return to Moscow to resume negotiations.

Pravda described Jan Kwapinski, who was named Premier-Designate after M. Mikolajczyk's resignation, as anti-Soviet and said his connections with the Socialist party were "camouflage."

escaping from Poland, where he was prominent in the underground movement.

At 68 he is described as an energetic man concerned with problems of the working classes. In the 1905 revolution he was a Socialist party leader and helped organize underground activities.

In British diplomatic quarters it was made plain that Britain was growing tired of the persistent wrangling among the Poles.

Unconfirmed reports persisted that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk had broken with the London Poles and might go to Lublin to offer his services to the Polish Liberation Committee.

1,500 Poles At Trial Of Lublin SS Troops

Moscow, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Soviet news agency Tass reported today that the trial of six German officials of the Majdanek "extermination" camp drew a crowd of more than 1,500 Poles to the special court in Lublin's "Soldiers' House."

The state appointed five lawyers to defend the Germans, who face charges punishable by death.

Four of the defendants were noncoms with an SS (Elite Guard) detachment which operated the Majdanek camp for three years.

Theaters in Lublin exhibited newsreels of the Majdanek camp, showing excavation pits where human ashes and bones were discovered.

2,000 PLANES ATTACK REICH

GOLD DUST

U.S. Craft Bomb Hamm, Misburg Despite Heavy Clouds

London, Nov. 29 (AP)—More than 2,000 American planes climaxed a day-long aerial offensive against Germany today with attacks on Hamm, Misburg and other targets in northwestern Germany.

Four American bombers were lost, but all fighter planes returned.

RAF heavy bombers started the day off with a predawn attack on rail objectives at Essen and Neuss. Except for an early morning assault on Neuss and Freiburg, the big bombers had been idle yesterday because of the weather. Today's attacks were made despite heavy clouds over the targets.

The 30-mile-long rail yards at Hamm and the extensive oil plant at Misburg were the principal objectives of more than 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by more than 1,000 Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings which met scant air opposition.

Misburg Output Halved

It was the tenth attack by the United States 8th Air Force on Misburg, which once had an annual output of 242,000 tons of petroleum products but which, it was estimated, had been slashed one half since last Spring.

Misburg, a few miles east of Hannover, was attacked last Sunday and in the air battle that followed 130 German fighters were shot down, 114 by escorting American fighters and the remainder by bombers.

Continent-based aircraft smashed at communications, airfields and supply dumps back of the battle lines.

Mosquitos Hit Nuernberg

RAF Mosquitos kept the offensive rolling last night with a strong block-busting attack on Nuernberg and they were back in the thick of the battle this afternoon with darting raids in the Duisberg area.

Heavy clouds over the target areas were credited with keeping down German fighter opposition, which generally is heavy when an oil refinery is a target.

An Air Ministry communique said three bombers failed to return from the two operations.

British and American continent-based fighters and bombers flew almost 1,200 sorties yesterday. Five German planes were shot down but the United States 9th Air Force lost two medium-bombers and two fighters, and the RAF Second Tactical Air Force lost three fighters.

Nazis Say Bomb Damaged Cathedral

The Berlin radio said today that a bomb heavily damaged Cologne Cathedral Monday during an attack by American planes. The bomb was reported to have pierced the roof and exploded inside the building. There was no word from Allied sources that the cathedral had been hit.

2000 U. S. PLANES IN RAIDS ON REICH

London, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—More than 1,000 heavy bombers and 1,000 American fighters attacked rail and oil targets in northwestern Germany today. The huge natural oil refinery at Misburg and the railyards at Hamm were the prime objectives of the Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings of the United States Eighth and Ninth Air Forces.

Almost 4,000 tons of explosives were heaped on the thirty miles of railroad yards at Hamm, and on the Misburg oil refinery, near Hanover.

British heavy bombers jolted German rail lines at Essen and Neuss in the Ruhr today. Bombardiers aimed their loads of explosive on pathfinder flares dropped through layers of clouds.

An area of some four-square miles of cloud, reflected the glare of fires set in Essen. It was the R. A. F.'s second attack in twenty-four hours on Neuss, which is in the Duesseldorf area.

British Mosquito bombers rocked Nurnburg, in southwestern Germany, with two-ton block-busters earlier in the night.

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Former Movie Stunt Flier Anxious to Bomb Berlin

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CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Nov. 29.—(AP) Capt. Dick Grace, former Hollywood stunt pilot who estimates he has flown 18,000 hours, said today he hoped to celebrate his 47th birthday in January on a bomb dropping mission over Berlin—an opportunity for which he has waited since 1918.

Grace cracked up planes in such war films as "Wings" and "Hell's Angels"—pictures which held most of the pilots of today spellbound when they were children.

He has made 47 plane crashes in the movies and has suffered 81 fractures, including a broken neck.

On one of his 12 missions in the European theater as pilot of a Flying Fortress he recently bombed the German island fortress of Helgoland. As a lieutenant (J.G.) in the Navy Air Arm in 1918 Grace bombed this same target in a Spad which carried three 100-pound fragmentation bombs. Later he planned to bomb Berlin, but received explicit orders not to attempt it.

"After I get my chance to dump some stuff on Berlin this time," he said, "I am going to try to do the same to Tokyo in a B-29. The only difference between crashing planes for a living and flying over Germany is that it is more dangerous to fly over Germany. When they shove clouds of flak up at you they aren't kidding."

He was a pilot for the Air Transport Command when he was offered a post as U. S. Eighth Air Force operations officer. He took the job after he was assured he would be allowed to fly in combat. In the ATC he delivered planes to the China-Burma-India theater and to Europe.

After World War I Grace went in for commercial flying and established a passenger airline. Later Cowboy Actor Tom Mix asked him to stage a plane crash for a scene in the picture "Eyes of the Forest." This launched his career as a stunt man for the movies.

RAF's 'Dam Buster' Is Listed As Missing

London, Nov. 29 (AP)—Wing Commander Guy P. (Dam Buster) Gibson, 26, hero of the RAF's attack on Germany's Mohne and Eder dams in May, 1943, was officially reported missing tonight.

An Air Ministry announcement said Gibson, who holds the Victoria Cross, failed to return from a raid on Rheydt, near Muchen-Gladbach, Germany, the night of September 19.

He was flying then as a master bomber, directing the bombing, and flying much lower than the main force. He was last heard by other raiders giving instructions for releasing bombs over the target.

'42 SINKING REVEALED BY LONDON PAPER

Photos Show Torpedoing Of Liner Carrying U.S. Troops

London, *Thursday*, Nov. 30 (AP)—The 20,000-ton ocean liner Viceroy of India was sunk by a German submarine in the Atlantic in November, 1942, while bringing United States troops to Britain, the *Daily Mail* said today.

The newspaper published two photographs of the ship in its death throes, one showing it wallowing heavily on its side and the other as it plunged to the bottom, its bow high out of water.

No Details Given

Both photographs were taken from a rescue ship. No details of the sinking or the rescue of troo were given.

The newspaper also told of t sinking of the 20,000-ton Canadi Pacific liner Duchess of Atholl in October, 1942, while en route from the Near East to Britain with 826 persons aboard, many of them wom en and children.

Without a sign of panic, passengers abandoned the torpedoed craft in 21 lifeboats. The submarine surfaced and its commander gave the Nazi salute to lifeboat occupants near him.

Answer To Nazi Salute

"His answer was a burst of laughter from the children and the V-for-Victory salute from men and women," said a survivor, Daniel Reynolds, of Liverpool.

A United States Army plane located the lifeboat fleet and a naval vessel raced to the rescue.

EARLY WAR END IS DISCOUNTED

CHESTER

Churchill Hints Former Predictions Were Too Optimistic

London, Nov. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill will observe his 70th birthday tomorrow without fuss or flourish in the fashion characteristic of his wartime leadership of the British people.

LANDSTROM

London, Nov. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, opening a new session of the British Parliament with centuries-old ceremonies, gave somber warning today that his predictions of German defeat by the early Summer of 1945 may be too optimistic.

He disclosed that the Belgian port of Antwerp is now receiving large convoys of ocean-going ships for the supply of the northern group of Allied armies in Europe, and declared that the enemy "has everywhere been thrust back" with enormous losses.

But the Prime Minister nevertheless reminded that the Lower Rhine has not yet been reached, that a bridgehead has not yet been established over that formidable barrier and that invaded Germany would be fighting with a desperation that marked England's efforts in 1940 and 1941.

"Last Lap" That Counts

It is in the "last lap" that Britain, the United States and the other Allies must bring their greatest exertions to crush enemy resistance, he said.

With the preface that "no one knows when the German war will be finished," Churchill recalled an earlier prediction that victory in Europe might come by "late spring or early summer" in 1945.

"If I were to make any change in the duration of the unfolding of events it would be to leave out the word 'early' before the word 'summer,'" he said.

The Prime Minister, who spoke on the eve of his 70th birthday, gave glowing praise to Allied armies as he opened the tenth consecutive session of a Parliament elected in 1935 which thus has become the fourth longest in Britain's records.

King George VI began the day by declaring in the traditional speech from the throne to the assembled Houses of Lords and Commons that Britain would "reinforce as rapidly as possible" the United Kingdom forces fighting the war with Japan. He spoke with "greater confidence than ever before" of the final victories, he said.

Then, while the assembly stood, he took Queen Elizabeth by the hand and led her from the throne. The King wore the gold-braided uniform of an admiral of the fleet, the Queen a black dress in mourning for her father.

For the 338th time since the Guy Fawkes gunpowder plot seven of the King's "Beefeaters" clad in traditional costume searched the vaults of Westminster before their Majesties appeared between long lines of honor guards—made up of home guardsmen—leading to the royal gallery.

Far From Pessimistic

Churchill was far from pessimistic in addressing what already has been called the "Victory Parliament."

"The vast battle that is in progress in the west has yielded to us important gains," he said. "The enemy has everyhere been thrust back. The capture of Metz and Strasbourg are glorious and massive achievements.

"The brilliant fighting and maneuvering of the French Army near the Swiss frontier and their forcing of the Belfort Gap and advance on a broad front to the Rhine is not only a military episode of high importance, but it shows what many of us have never doubted, that the French Army will rise again and be a great factor in the life of France and Europe, and that the French soldier properly equipped and well fed is unsurpassed among the nations."

With high praise for American troops in their operations around Metz and Strasbourg, Churchill said it was in the present battle of the Rhineland opposite Cologne that gains in ground were most important and therefore most disputed.

Tribute Paid Americans

"Of course, any large and effective break on the German fronts in these regions of Cologne and northward would have the highest strategic consequences," he said in describing the battle there as a "wearing-down process" which had cost United States forces dear, but which had cost the Germans more.

Americans, holding the greater part of the front, were "bearing the brunt with customary distinction and courage," he said.

The drive to the lower Maas in Holland by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces with substantial American assistance and the storming of the Schelde Islands by Canadians contained "episodes of marvelous gallantry, grand feats of arms," the Prime Minister said, and cost Britain and Canadian forces about 40,000 casualties.

With a promise to give a more extended war review after Christmas, the Prime Minister closed with an exhortation that "this is just the moment not to slacken."

Longer War Now Foreseen By Churchill

London, Nov. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill warned today that the war against Germany might last longer than he had thought. He said his recent prediction of a possible end by "early summer" might be revised by dropping the word "early."

Churchill addressed Parliament after King George VI, opening the tenth session of the legislators elected in 1935, said that Britain intended to "reinforce as rapidly as possible the United Kingdom forces" now fighting Japan.

The Prime Minister announced for the first time that the port of Antwerp had finally been opened "and is now receiving large convoys of ocean-going ships, thus making an incomparable sea base available for the nourishment of the northern group of British armies and the various groups of American armies also deployed in these operations."

Hails Armies' Progress

Churchill praised the progress of the Allied armies on the Western front.

"The enemy everywhere has been thrust back," he said. "Any large and effective breakthrough in the German front in the region of Cologne would have the highest strategic consequences."

But, Churchill added, "we must remember that the enemy whose country is invaded has also the supreme stimuli which we ourselves responded to in the very dark days of 1940 and 1941."

Tells Of Immense Losses

Churchill lauded the fighting of the French troops near the Swiss frontier, where they slashed through to the Rhine, and declared it showed the French Army "would rise again and that the French soldier, properly led and properly equipped, is unsurpassed."

The weather had badly hampered the American and British forces at the northern end of the front, he said, but the battle was continuing with vigor and "immense losses have been inflicted on the enemy."

The Allies, too, had suffered, he declared, adding there had been approximately 40,000 British and Canadian casualties in the drive into Holland and Ge ny.

Mr. Churchill spoke highly of the accomplishments of the American armies on the western front. The captures of Metz and Strasbourg he describes as "glorious and massive achievements." He said that though American losses had been severe on northern sectors of the front, the cost had been even greater to the enemy.

A full-fledged war review might be given after Christmas, when "it may be much easier to put hard facts and cheering facts before the House," he said. The House cheered as Mr. Churchill ended his long address, devoted mainly to legislation to be tackled, with the assertion that the Great Powers "were never more closely and intimately and comprehendingly united than they are at this moment."

"Victory remains our supreme aim," the King said.

"Victory Session"

"Once, however, the war in Europe is over, the transition from war to peace will begin and my Ministers are actively preparing plans to insure that, without in any way prejudicing the active prosecution of the war against Japan, an increasing part of our resources is made available for civilian production."

These words opened what already has been termed the "Victory Session" of the fourth longest Parliament in British history.

The King, in his traditional "throne speech," declared the United Nations could "now look forward with greater confidence than ever before to those final victories which will give to the peoples of the world the just peace which is our chief desire."

He wore the gold-braided uniform of an admiral of the British Fleet.

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Queen In Mourning

The Queen, still in mourning for her father, wore a simple black dress and black hat at the colorful ceremonies in the House of Lords debating chamber.

As the King finished his speech, the whole assembly rose. Taking his Queen by the hand, the King led her down the steps of the throne and out of the chamber.

"I pray that the Almighty may give his blessing to your counsels," were his final words.

King George reviewed briefly the events of the year since he opened the last session on November 24, 1943—a session from which Prime Minister Churchill was absent because of the impending conferences in Cairo.

Forecasts Legislation

Looking ahead, he forecast legislation for a comprehensive health service, national insurance, a new scheme of industrial injury insurance, family allowances and some measures for the transition period after the war with Germany. Among these he mentioned expanding export trade and increasing the supply of civilian goods.

In general, the King did not go beyond the words of his prorogation speech of yesterday—a ceremony covered by censorship in order not to disclose to the enemy that the royal family would travel to Westminster again today.

King Hails FFI

However, in disbanding the ninth session of the current Parliament yesterday, he made a special point of praising Britain's Allies.

"Resounding victories have continued to reward the skill and valor of my Russian allies," he said and added later that he had "watched with warm admiration the great part which the French forces of the interior have played in ridding their country of the invader."

"The victories achieved," he said, "are the fruits of the close friendship which knits together my governments and those of my Allies."

The King said he had welcomed the establishment of a provisional

government in France and the appointment of a permanent French member on the European Advisory Commission.

Reports On Agreement

He reported on the agreement to form a United Nations maritime authority, so that the combined shipping resources of all would be available for the prosecution of the wars against Germany and Japan.

He spoke of the Bumbarton Oaks agreement on an international organization designed to maintain peace, and stressed the need "for an enlightened international settlement under which civil air transport will flourish."

MORE SMOKES FOR SOLDIERS IN ENGLAND

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LONDON, Nov. 29—(AP) Noncombatant United States soldiers, who have puffed expensive English cigarettes for the past ten days, will be allowed two packages a week of their favorite American brands, starting next Monday.

The army announced tonight that personnel authorized to make purchases in the exchanges may buy two packs of cigarettes, or five cigars, or two packages of pipe tobacco per week.

Airforce combat personnel, hospital patients, airborne units returning from operations or training, and personnel attached to anti-aircraft units will be allowed five packs of cigarettes a week, as a present.

The sale of cigarettes to noncombatants was stopped about ten days ago and raised a storm of protest from soldiers. Previously the ration was seven packages of cigarettes or four packets of pipe tobacco.

BERLIN REPORTS HITLER MESSAGE

London, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—A message signed Adolf Hitler was broadcast by Berlin today, the first direct word attributed to the long-silent Fuehrer since Heinrich Himmler read a proclamation for him at the swearing in of the Volksturm at Munich on November 12.

Today's message, replying to a telegram from Dr. Robert Ley on the anniversary of the "Strength Through Joy" organization, thanked German labor for "great accomplishments" during difficult conditions, and asserted that "when this fateful struggle has come to a successful end we will continue to build the socialistic structure of the Reich."

Hitler has not appeared publicly since the bomb attempt on his life in July.

Norwegian Patrol Sinks German Convoy Ships

London, Nov. 29 (AP)—A Norwegian naval patrol pounced upon a German convoy Monday night off Sogne Fjord, north of Bergen, Norway, and torpedoed a merchant ship, sank two of its escorts and damaged three others, a Norwegian communique announced tonight.

The attacking force, composed of light coastal craft, suffered no losses and only a few casualties, the communique said.

CONGRESSMEN SEE BOMBERS TAKE OFF

SINGLETON

A Bomber Base in Britain, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—The roving Congressmen of the House Military Committee underwent a swift schooling in aerial warfare today. Four hours before dawn they left a special train and drove shivering through twisting English country lanes to this big bomber base.

Some were suffering from lingering attacks of dysentery, apparently the result of an inoculation they took for their trip. Sitting at the briefing of pilots before the day's mission to Germany, the Congressmen had Lieut.-Gen. James H. Doolittle as schoolmaster.

The Eighth Air Force commander elaborated and translated for the Military Committee the aerial jargon of the day's guidance. As they trouped through the mud to the messhall, one Congressman turned to a companion and observed:

"Perhaps there have been as many Congressmen up as late before, but I'll take a bet there have never been as many up this early." But the wind and the hour whipped up congressional appetites. They ate scrambled eggs, bacon, hot rolls and coffee before going to control towers to watch the bombers shuttle off to Germany.

Later they visited two other bases and saw how the work of fighter pilots and the bomber air men was co-ordinated. For many Congressmen it was a day of reunion with old constituents. For some, it was a day, too, for the protests which fall to congressional lots, and the greatest of these was the current shortage of cigarettes.

Rescuers May Quit Hunting Blast Dead

By the Associated Press.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, England, Nov. 29.—A physician who had been working steadily for more than 36 hours at the scene of Monday's bomb depot disaster said today rescue work might have to be abandoned as the task of reaching buried men appeared hopeless.

The men buried in the dump," he said, "are covered by thousands of tons of earth. It would take weeks to reach some of the galleries."

Only a relatively few bodies were recovered in all-night labors. It still is feared the number of dead might exceed 160.

Tribute to the fine work of assisting American troops was voiced by the chief medical officer at the blasted dump. "They were magnificent," he asserted.

Police on the scene said compilation of a casualty list was complicated by scores of people who simply have disappeared.

The Batislava radio asserted the explosion was caused by "a German V-weapon."

SWEDEN IS URGED TO RISK NAZI WAR

Stockholm, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—A parliamentary delegation asked the Swedish Government today to do everything possible to aid residents of northern Norway forced from their homes by the Germans, "even if it means taking the greatest risk." It was obvious that the parliamentarians had in mind a break with Germany, and even war.

Christian Gunther, Foreign Minister, advised the lawmakers that Berlin had rejected a Swedish proposal to provide assistance for the thousands of Norwegians evacuating their properties under Nazi orders. Sweden sought to open passenger railway traffic between Narvik, Norway, and Sweden to help thousands of Norwegians ordered from their homes by the Nazis in the face of Russian advances.

Swedish newspapers in the last few days have said that German refusal of Swedish aid would make refugees trudge through the icy northlands menaced by death. Gunther had declared in a previous speech that continuation of the German terrorist tactics in Norway would be bound to lead to a deterioration in relations.

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German authorities "have ordered a curfew in Bergen, Norway, because of sabotage activities," the London radio reported today in a broadcast recorded here by the Columbia short-wave listening station.

Danish Patriots Switch Films Under Nazi Eyes

Stockholm, Nov. 29 (AP)—Danes crowded into Odd Fellows Hall in Copenhagen to see a new religious film entitled "God's Odd Ways."

When the picture was about to begin, the Free Danish press service said today, patriots took control and instead showed a 40-minute newsreel of American entry into Paris while the audience applauded.

Then the patriots drove off under the noses of German guards across the street.

WORKERS REPORTED SHOT

Germans Said to Use Mass Killings to Prevent Strikes

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 29 (AP)—A dispatch today in the Schaffhausen Arbeiter Zeitung, quoting persons arriving from Germany, declared that the Germans were resorting to mass shootings to compel workers to stay in armament factories.

The dispatch declared that 300 workers had been summarily shot on Heinrich Himmler's orders when a strike broke out at Mannheim recently after an air attack. At Duesseldorf another strike was quelled only after the Nazis had received reinforcements in the surrounding area and massacred "several hundreds," the dispatch asserted.

NAZIS HOLDING BEFORE FAENZA

British, Hampered By Rain, Fight Hard Along Lamone

Rome, Nov. 29 (AP) — German troops, aided by continued rains which have widened the Lamone River to 50 feet northeast of Faenza, are fighting furiously from their new positions along the west bank of the stream.

At one point north of Faenza the Germans have established a strong outpost on the Lamone's east bank, it was disclosed today.

Farther north there still was heavy fighting between the Lamone and Montone rivers, and in the Albereto area—well into the Po valley—both sides were supporting their infantry with tanks and heavy artillery fire. British troops had not succeeded in budging the Nazis there.

Foe Firmly Established

Southwest of Faenza the Germans were firmly established on high ground behind the Lamone River.

The downpour continued all along the 8th Army front clear to the Adriatic. Some streams and canals were so swollen that forward Allied troops were being supplied by boats.

The Germans probed tirelessly at positions of the American 5th Army in the mountains south of Bologna, attacking in company strength at one point.

On the 5th's right flank, southwest of Faenza, Yank troops occupied the village of Terpignano. The most serious enemy counterattack came about a mile north of Livergnano in the central sector and was thrown back with losses.

Nazis Stiffen Near Faenza

Rome, Nov. 29 (AP)—Eighth Army troops pushing into the Po Valley are meeting heavy resistance in the Albereto area about five miles northeast of Faenza, Allied headquarters announced today.

South of Faenza, British and Indian troops of the Fifth Army have made further progress in high ground to the north and west of Modigliana.

Strong enemy raids on American Fifth Army positions below Bologna have been driven off, the communique said.

Air operations were restricted by weather. The Mediterranean Allied air forces flew approximately 470 sorties yesterday, from which three aircraft are missing.

Clark Expects Foe To Cling To Italy

U. S. 5th Army Front in Italy, Nov. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, new commander of all Allied fighting forces in Italy, said today the Germans had given every indication that they would continue to fight tenaciously on this front.

Clark said that when he assumed his enlarged command as head of both the United States 5th and British 8th armies he intended to be a field general in the fullest sense. He said the Germans were continuing to send reinforcements into Italy and that future operations would be tough.

Clark succeeds Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, who was named Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean after General Sir Harry Maitland Wilson was shifted to Washington as head of the British Military Mission in the United States.

CONFER ON BALKANS

Rome, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia, arrived at Allied headquarters today and is believed to be conferring with military officials on efforts to achieve closer co-operation among Soviet forces operating in the Balkans and the Allied forces based in Italy. It was learned that Mr. Harriman flew from France, where he visited the Third Army front, with Lieut.-Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air force. Gen. Eaker has faced the difficult task of trying to bomb Germans in Hungary and Yugo-Slavia, which are Russian zones of operation.

Part of the above dispatch was held up by censorship.

UMBERTO MAY ASK BONOMI TO REMAIN

ROME, Nov. 29.—(AP) The Italian political spotlight focused on Crown Prince Umberto tonight with the possibility that he might seize the whip hand and reappoint the 71-year-old Ivanoe Bonomi to form a new cabinet.

The Bonomi government resigned Sunday, and a series of conferences since then has failed to reach any agreement among Italy's six political parties on the makeup of a new cabinet.

Umberto, as lieutenant general of the realm, named Bonomi premier last June. If Bonomi should be reappointed now that his cabinet has fallen, it would split the six-party coalition, since the Socialists and Actionists are unwilling to participate in a government that he heads.

The Actionists already have announced they would not participate in a new government in view of British disapproval of their man, Count Carlo Sforza, as premier.

A conference of the various parties tonight ended without agreement when the liberals walked out.

SFORZA RESIGNS ONE POST IN ITALY

Rome, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—Count Carlo Sforza, whom the British reportedly do not regard as suitable either for Premier or Foreign Minister of Italy, has resigned from the chairmanship of a six-party conference seeking a solution to Italy's Cabinet crisis.

Count Sforza, minister without portfolio in the resigned cabinet of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, said in a letter last night "it would be regrettable if even a few people thought my presence (as committee chairman) was protracting arguments. The purpose of my words and actions has been to speed up the choice (of leaders) who will give the country the best possible government in the present circumstances."

British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles was reported to have turned thumbs down on Count Sforza because of political "unreliability." Under the Italian armistice any Government formed must meet Allied approval.

The British radio reported today from Rome that Prince Humbert, the Lieutenant of the Realm, has asked Ivanoe Bonomi to form a new government.

When the leaders of the six parties trying to form a new Cabinet met in Rome today Count Sforza was not present, according to the BBC broadcast which was recorded here by CBS.

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JAPS RETREATING IN NORTH BURMA

F. MARTIN

MYITKYINA, Burma, Nov. 29—(AP) Chinese troops which bypassed Bhamo in their southward offensive in North Burma were driving down a branch highway toward the old Burma road today without meeting any organized Japanese resistance.

Air force reports said the Japanese were retreating from north Burma by day and night and that there were indications even of a Japanese withdrawal from the Mandalay area toward Bangkok, Thailand.

Although the aerial reconnaissance gave more substance to previous reports that the Japanese were getting ready to give up all Burma, the enemy is leaving suicide units at key points. These are delaying the Allied advance.

(Progress of the Japanese campaign in southwest China threatening the Burma road in China itself may lessen considerably the military value of Burma to the Japanese. Burma is at the end of a long and exposed supply line which has cost the enemy an increasing loss of ships to Allied submarines and planes in recent months.)

Details of the Chinese advance south of Bhamo are being withheld for military reasons, but the operations can be described as deep penetration by large bodies of infiltration troops.

Deep Penetration

The general Japanese retreat is by troops facing two Chinese armies, closing in on the northern stretch of the old Burma Road from western China and north Burma.

For security reasons the extent of the Chinese advance south of Bhamo was withheld, but the operations may be described as a deep penetration.

Japanese troops below Bhamo are retreating down the Shweli River toward Mong Mit, which is above Mandalay, while Japanese from the Salween sector are moving down the old Burma Road by night to avoid American fighters.

Checkered Vacation In India For U.S. Flyer

Myitkyina, Burma, Nov. 28 [AP —*Delayed*]—F. Martin, of Decatur, Ala. (rank unstated), a B-29 pilot stationed in China, spent a recent vacation in India this way:

He piloted a B-25 bomber and a P-47 fighter on combat missions over Burma and then took controls of a C-47 transport on a food-dropping mission to Chinese troops in northern Burma.

U. S. May Move Its B-29 Bases Now in China

J. GROVER

Success of Saipan Field Raids on Japan Point to Island Concentration

A B-BASE IN INDIA, Nov. 29 (AP).—The success of Superfortresses based in the Marianas in their raids on Japan raised speculation here today whether any B-29s would continue to be based in China. The 20th Bomber Command, now based in China, is at a disadvantage in comparison with the Saipanbased 21st Bomber Command from the standpoint of cost and adequacy of supply, safety of operations and weight of bombs possible to be carried to Japan.

Since June 5 the B-29s of the 20th have completed eighteen missions, thirteen of them flown from Chinese fields. The Palembang and Singapore raids, respectively, were the longest night and daylight assaults ever flown by military aircraft. But the job of servicing the Superfortresses in Chin ais tremendous. Every drop of gasoline must be flown from India and all equipment, including trucks and heavy maintenance gear, likewise must come in by air over the hump, across some of the world's worst mountains.

By contrast the Saipan-based bombers have relatively simple supply and operational problems. They have a sea supply route, sea leved takeoffs aiding the heavy planes, and sea leved routes to the targets with the comforting thought that no clouds encountered will have gra nite linings. One tank ship can move as much aviation fuel to Saipan as a fleet of tanker planes can carry to China in 1,000 hours of dangerous flying.

The tremendous expenditures of money, equipment and man hours necessary to maintain the 20th in action from China previously was held to be justified in that there were no other platforms available. Japa nthen was straining to build up her heavy industry and increase her war production. If not subjected to a bombing brake, the expanded program of production probably would have lengthened the Pacific war.

Reports Hint Japs May Quit Burma

Myitkyina, Burma, Nov. 29 (AP)—Air Force report that the Japanese are retreating from the Mandalay area south toward Bangkok tended today to confirm advices that the Japanese plan to evacuate all of Burma.

F. MARTIN

In north Burma the Japanese were leaving behind only suicide units at keys point in an effort to delay the advancing Chinese, latest reports said.

Forward elements of Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan's Chinese troops, which have bypassed, Bhamo in their southward drive, have not met any organized resistance.

STARTLING GAIN MADE BY JAPS

MUOSA

Foe In China Found On Road Past Kweiyang Defenders

Chungking, Nov. 29 (AP)—Japanese vanguards have made startling advances inside Kweichow province toward Kweiyang, its Burma road capital and junction point of a highway network linking Chungking, Kunming and other southwest China cities, a United States 14th Air Force communique disclosed tonight.

The air-force bulletin, relayed by the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, announced that fighters strafed enemy cavalry troops on the Pachai-Tukiang road yesterday. This indicated the Japanese had either cut through or outflanked some of the Chinese units which had been expected to defend Kweiyang.

Nantan Claimed

[The Japanese news agency, Domei, broadcast a report that 50,000 Chinese were fleeing toward Kweiyang along the southwestern highway and the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway after Japanese forces yesterday occupied Nantan. The report called Nantan "the remaining important enemy stronghold" in Kwangsi.]

Pachai is 65 miles east-southeast of Kweiyang and less than fifteen miles from Tuyun, terminus of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway. The Pachai-Tukiang road roughly parallels the main highway from Japanese-held Liuchow to Kweiyang.

There was nothing in the American communique to show the strength of the penetration. Indications were that the Japanese intended to advance on Tuyun.

At Most 95 Miles Off

The exact points where the Japanese were attacked were not stated. The invaders could have been at the most 95 miles from Kweiyang, and possibly less.

From Tuyun the highway runs to Kweiyang and thence to Chungking. Like the Burma road, it is extremely difficult for military forces to negotiate. However, observers assessing the situation recalled the 1942 Japanese advance up the Burma road from Lashio to the Salween.

Wedemeyer's report also told of sizable enemy forces astride the main road toward Kweiyang in the vicinity of Nantan and Hochih, which were attacked by the fighters.

While Government officials in Chungking admitted the Chinese military situation was grave, the Chinese high command communique mentioned only clashes near the Kwangsi town of Hochih, 95 miles norhtwest of Liuchow.

Chinese Report Local Gain

The high command said the Chinese troops battling the threat to Kweiyang and to Chungking itself, scored local successes in Kwangsi, checking the enemy at Tashantang (Big Mountain Pond), 138 miles southwest of Kweiyang.

P. H. Chang, Chinese Cabinet spokesman, acknowledging the gravity of the military situation, stated emphatically that he believed Chungking, Chinese wartime capital, never would be taken by the Japanese.

Chang said it would be necessary for the Government to reach an agreement with the Chinese Communists, and added that "the Government is sparing no effort in trying to reach a settlement." He declined to comment on rumors that some sort of compromise already had been reached.

Chungking Safe, Chinese Say

MOOSA

Chungking, Nov. 29 (AP)—A Chinese Government spokesman admitted today that the military situation in Chihkiang was grave, but added emphatically that he believed the Japanese never could take China's wartime capital of Chungking.

P. H. Chang, Cabinet spokesman, acknowledged an agreement must be reached with the Chinese Communists and said "the Government is sparing no effort in trying to reach a settlement."

Jap Drive Checked

Chinese troops, battling a Japanese threat to Kweichow province, its Burma Road capital of Kweiyang and to Chungking itself, scored local successes against the enemy push toward Kweichow, the high command said. The enemy was declared checked 138 miles southwest of Kweiyang.

[Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast that 50,000 Chinese were fleeing toward Kweiyang along the southwestern highway and the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway, after Japanese forces yesterday occupied Nantan, which the broadcast called "the remaining important enemy stronghold in Kkangsi province."]

In the west, stiffening Japanese resistance in Yunnan province slowed the Chinese advance toward Chefang, last important objective on the Chipa side of the Burma Road before the border town of Wanting, 28 miles away, the high command said.

4,000 JAP TROOPS LOST WHEN PLANES WIPE OUT CONVOY

10 Transports and Three Destroyers Sunk by Yank Aviators.

SEA LOSSES HIGH

Japanese Airmen Press Home Attack on American Ships in Gulf.

By MURLIN SPENCER

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, Thursday, Nov. 30—(AP) Dive-bombing American fighter planes wiped out a 13-ship Japanese reinforcement convoy Tuesday and Wednesday, spilling an estimated 4,000 enemy troops to death at sea, sinking 10 transports and three destroyers.

Piling into the sixth large convoy the Nipponese have sent to Leyte, the fighters erased eight transports far from their goal at Ormoc, in accounting for the 4,000 troops but other enemy soldiers got ashore from two docked transports at Ormoc, which later were sunk.

Headquarters announced the action today.

There was no estimate of how many troops reached shore to bolster Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's veterans now engaged with the 32nd and Seventh American Divisions. Well over 35,000 have been brought into Leyte since Oct. 25.

The convoy battle extended over a wide area from Ormoc west into the Camotes sea and around Cebu. It was sighted in late afternoon Tuesday west of Leyte and some damage was inflicted.

All during that night, fighters hovered over the convoy, keeping watch and harassing. Early Wednesday morning, planes went out to finish the job, particularly the two transports docked at Ormoc. One, a large transport, was seen to blow to pieces when hit.

Others which turned and fled without continuing to Ormoc were bagged as far west as off the coast of Cebu.

The 4,000 made enemy losses at sea in such reinforcements more than 21,000 in recent weeks.

Allied fighter planes destroyed three cargo transports, seven troop transports and three destroyers.

Probably an entire reinforcing division was aboard the convoy. Some of the remnants probably reached Ormoc, the west Leyte port into which the enemy has fed troops into the Yamashita line.

Two of the cargo ships partially were unloaded during the two day and night air attack Nov. 28-29.

The total ships destroyed by Allied air and patrol torpedo action since the Japanese began their reinforcement efforts stands at 26 transports and 17 escort vessels, mostly destroyers.

(The total of transports would be 29 if they included three others sunk by air action last week off the north tip of Cebu while "apparently headed" for Ormoc.)

Seven covering enemy aircraft were shot down.

Among the ships erased in the latest attacks were three transports ranging from 3,000 to 8,000 tons, four ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 and three of 750 tons each.

Seven of the troop transports and one of the cargo vessels were sunk "well out at sea," headquarters said.

The belief that the convoy sought to bring in a reinforcing division was based on statements taken from enemy prisoners of war. They said the second Japanese infantry division was expected.

It was the sixth enemy reinforcement convoy so far destroyed.

For the third straight day pouring rains stalemated the ground action on Leyte where the Yanks hold eastern Leyte and are pushing from north and south on western Leyte against Ormoc.

Heavy Rainfall

"Since the beginning of the month, 23 and one-half inches of rain has fallen on Leyte," today's communique said, "an unprecedented record for November.

"We are partially supplying our front line echelons by dropping (supplies) from the air."

American torpedo bombers and fighters bombed and strafed the airdrome and bivouacs at Legaspi on Luzon, main island of the Philippines.

The destruction of the seven enemy planes in the convoy battle gave the American 49th fighter group its 100th accounted for since arriving Oct. 27th at Leyte.

A headquarters spokesman said several of the fleeing ships sunk Wednesday were believed to have begun their flight immediately after the first heavy attacks of the low flying Kittyhawks, Thunderbolts and Lightnings were loosed.

Making probably their most determined attack since Leyte was invaded, Japanese airmen pressed home an assault on U. S. warships and other shipping in Leyte gulf

Monday, causing some casualties and damage."

Fifteen enemy planes were shot down, said Wednesday's communique in a terse report of the assault. It gave no details on American losses.

U.S. Destroyers In Ormoc Bay

American destroyers meanwhile were stealing into Ormoc Bay, on the western side of Leyte, and Monday night shelled the strategic enemy port of Ormoc without drawing any shore fire. It was the first time anything larger than a PT boat had dared to enter the mine-infested waters.

The speedy greyhounds of the fleet had to steam through narrow straits and close to enemy-held shores to reach their objective.

A field dispatch from Spencer Davis disclosed that the United States 7th Division, which includes veterans of the Aleutians and Marshall islands campaigns, had hurled back numerous night counter-attacks on Leyte's western coast, south of Ormoc.

Doughboys Stand Firm

The doughboys had not budged an inch from their Palanas River defenses, about thirteen miles below Ormoc. The enemy, however, had lost more than 600 men in his artillery supported assaults.

Lieut. Col. James H. Keller, a regimental executive officer, told Davis that the attackers "are the best Japanese troops we've run upon yet." They were attacking frontally and probing for soft spots on the American right (inland) flank.

Destroyers Blast Jap Forts.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—Action flared on both sides of the storm-bogged Leyte as American destroyers braved the mined inner Philippine seas to shell Ormoc and the Japanese Air Force bombed United States warships and transports in Leyte Gulf, headquarters announced today.

The naval and air action at Leyte reported today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur was in sharp relief to the ground situation, where the American, pressing the enemy along the Ormoc corridor, were at a near halt because of torrential rains. American patrol-torpedo boats have been operating in the Camotes Sea, but this was the first appearance of destroyers. They had to move through narrow straits and past enemy-held islands.

Destroyer Attack Described.

On the other side of Leyte, thirty Japanese torpedo planes and dive bombers swarmed through a thick overcast during the daylight hours on Monday to hit American shipping in Leyte Gulf, but thirteen were knocked down by unusually deadly anti-aircraft fire and two others were destroyed by fighters. Gen. MacArthur acknowledged "some casualties and damage."

Naval units in Leyte Gulf included a battleship and other warships and transports. In their first penetration of the dangerous inland seas from the Pacific, the destroyers boldly skirted Leyte Island on Monday night and entered the Camotes Sea, from which they bombarded Japanese positions around Ormoc for three hours from close range.

Dean Schedler, an Associated Press correspondent, aboard one destroyer, said that the force circled about Ormoc Harbor at slow speed and fired salvo after salvo at enemy targets without drawing return fire. The destroyers left unscratched. Raineloud acted as a shield.

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Tokyo Claims Heard Here.

Tokyo's claim of the counter-landing by a "powerful Japanese unit" on Morotai, an island invaded last September 15 by Gen. MacArthur in preparation for the Philippines operations, was recorded here today by the Federal Communications Commission. The broadcast said that "bitter fighting is progressing on the island between our unit and American troops."

The FCC also recorded a Tokyo claim of a Japanese strike against Saipan, where Tokyo said the raiders caused "heavy damage." American headquarters on Saipan have confirmed that of the enemy planes which twice bombed and strafed the base on Monday, thirteen were shot down, but the damage caused was not specified.

Radio Tokyo asserted that the counter-landing on Morotai was accomplished "without the loss of a single soldier." Morotai was invaded in mid-September by Gen. MacArthur's men in preparation for the October reinvasion of the Philippines and subsequently was used as an air and light naval base.

Account of Landing.

A purported eyewitness account of the Morotai landing, transmitted by a Domei war correspondent, said that the Japanese under Commander Morita reached the beach by approaching under cover of darkness in landing boats "with their muffled motors roaring defiantly." The landing troops, he said, "reverently bowed toward the Imperial Palace and began their march inland."

Radio Tokyo, which said at first that the landing was on November 26, later changed the date to November 16. Explaining the absence of recent reports from Morotai, Domei said that the Americans had a "sizable air force with heavy bombers as a mainstay" on the island and that the communications of the remaining Japanese garrison had been severed by American naval action.

Since the Americans occupied Morotai, PT boats and United States planes have thwarted several Japanese attempts to land forces there from nearby Halmahera Island.

Jap Raid on Leyte.

In describing the air raid on American surface ships at Leyte, the Japanese Imperial Command claimed that "units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, with ten planes, on November 27, attacked enemy ships in Leyte Gulf and either sank or damaged ten.

"Sunk: One battleship, three large cruisers and four transports.

"Damaged or set ablaze: One battleship or large cruiser and one large transport."

Japanese Imperial Headquarters, in reporting the Saipan raid, said that "Japanese air units staged two attacks on the American airfields at Saipan and Tinian Islands, and inflicted considerable damage" on grounded aircraft and field facilities.

Nightly Attacks Fail To Budge Leyte Yanks

DAVIS

With U. S. 7th Division South of Ormoc, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 29 (AP)—In a week of night attacks, fresh Japanese troops have succeeded in losing more than 600 killed without budging the 7th Division spearhead on the Palanas river front, thirteen miles south of Ormoc.

The veterans of the Aleutians and Marshalls campaigns hold fast, with casualties less than one sixth of those of the enemy, but division officers are not inclined to minimize the Japanese tactics.

One regimental executive officer, Lieut. Col. James H. Keller, of Annapolis, grudgingly admitted, "these are the best Japanese troops we've run upon yet. They are fighting like an army out to fight."

Frontal Assaults

The Japanese have been making the main assault frontally, preceded by jabs on the American right flank. At the least indication of weakness the Nipponese are ready to pour at least 2,000 troops into the gap. Thus far there has been no opportunity for a breakthrough.

The enemy has the advantage of high ground from which to launch night-long blows. Alert gun crews, dug in on a ridge forming the American perimeter have succeeded in wiping out all infiltration parties as they descended into the valley and charged up the hillside.

It is not unusual for a single anti-tank gun to wipe out 30 or more Japanese in a single rush.

Identification Removed

Before withdrawing at dawn the enemy is careful to remove identifications from his dead and to evacuate his wounded.

The Japanese have tried their age-old wiles as well. While striking at one outfit they succeeded in wounding the company commander. There came a momentary confusion and in the midst of it a voice called out in English: "Withdraw! Withdraw!" The trick was effective the first time and it cost several hundred hard-earned yards before the company counterattacked and regained its old position.

The Japanese air force had not paid much attention to Baybay until yesterday, when bombers circled over the West Coast base and dropped their bombs without damage to military targets. That bombing took place, incidentally, while radio Tokyo was blatantly announcing that Baybay had been recaptured by the troops of Nippon. The claim drew loud guffaws from thousands of 7th Division men who were crowded around the little radio.

U. S. Warships Dodge Mines, Shell Ormoc

Leyte, Nov. 29 (AP)—American destroyers braved the mined inner Philippine seas to shell Ormoc, and the Japanese airforce bombed U. S. warships and transports in Leyte Gulf, headquarters announced today.

Tokyo radio, in unconfirmed broadcasts, expanded the Pacific's war picture, saying Jap troops were locked in battle on Morotai Island, 300 miles south of the Philippines, after a surprise counter-landing there Sunday.

Tokyo also claimed that Japanese planes today struck for the third straight day at Saipan in the Marianas from which superfortresses twice have flown to bomb Tokyo.

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Rain Slows Advance

The naval and air action at Leyte reported by Gen. MacArthur was in sharp relief to the ground situation where the Yanks, pressing the enemy along the Ormoc corridor, still were at a near halt because of torrential rain.

American patrol-torpedo boats had been operating in the enemy-controlled Camotes Sea off western eLyte but this was the first appearance of destroyers. They had to move through narrow straits and past enemy-held islands. The warships bombarded Japanese positions around Ormoc for three hours from colse range without drawing return fire.

On the other side of Leyte, 30 Japanes torpedo planes and five bombers hit American shipping in Leyte Gulf Monday, but 13 were downed by ack-ack fire and two others destroyed by fighters.

Gen. MacArthur acknowledged "some casualties and damage." Unit sin Leyte Gulf included a battleship and other warships and transports.

Gratefulness— Filipino Style

Carigara Village, Leyte, Nov. 29 [AP—Delayed]—Eight enlisted men of the 24th Division got a sample of Filipino gratefulness November 8.

They had occupied a substantial but empty home in Carigara when the Americans captured the town. Yesterday—related Pfc M. H. Chamberlain, Greensboro, Md.—the owner and his two sisters, all teachers at various Leyte village schools returned. They had been hiding out in the hills.

The boys insisted on moving out immediately but the owner would not hear of it.

"You are our saviors," they said. "We have lived in the hills a long time. We can live there until you need our home no longer."

Old Glory Raised In Record Time

Leyte Island, Nov. 29 (AP)—When the Coast Guard boat crews who landed army assault troops on Leyte came within 500 yards of shore, they spotted two large American flags flying from coconut trees.

Ashore, they learned an army officer in the first wave had disregarded any possible Japanese beach fire and rushed inland to secure the flags to the shattered trees, thus creating something of a speed record for raising Old Glory over enemy-held territory.

Fair Sailor Lass Blinker Outblinked

Leyte, Philippines, Nov. 29 (AP)—A Norwegian merchant steamer dropped anchor at a United States fleet base. Word went around that an attractive Canadian lass operated the ship's blinker signal system.

All ships soon were winking their blinker lights. Thus the navy learned she was 23, 5 feet 2, weighed 126 pounds. But the courtships ended abruptly.

The young man was wooed so ardently he gave out winking back!

DOGS TOO ALERT

CAPOOCAN VILLAGE, LEYTE, P. I. — (AP) There's just one little drawback to the war dogs used by the Army on Leyte. They're too good.

The dogs alert the soldiers for anything—Japs, Filipinos or—

Well, for instance, one dog had a squad alerted for 20 minutes one day. The squad carefully stalked down a monkey.

Liberators Give Iwo Fields Heavy Bombing

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 29 (AP)—Lightning-escorted Liberators have struck heavy blows at enemy airfields on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, the Navy announced today.

The big bombers dropped 112 tons of bombs at two Iwo Jima airstrips Sunday only a few hours after enemy fighters, believed based there, strafed the Superfortress bases on Saipan.

Iwo Jima is 725 land miles north of Saipan and is the nearest base from which the Japanese could raid Saipan.

ERICKSON

Was Foe's Relay Base

Plainly indicating intent to knock out the Iwo Jima fields, the Liberators went back there Monday and unloaded 53 more tons of bombs.

Monday night, a single Liberator went back to Iwo Jima to check on the damage.

Iwo Jima is 750 miles south of Tokyo. Enemy fighters thus could fly out from the homeland, gas up and arm at Iwo Jima, then go to Saipan to harass the Superfort base.

Long-range Lightnings, making the round-trip flight of more than 1,400 miles from Saipan to Iwo Jima, bagged two out of from five to seven enemy interceptors Sunday. Monday only one enemy fighter was seen aloft.

Marcus Hit Monday

Marcus Island, which might be used by the enemy to detect Superfortresses winging to Toyko, was blasted Monday by Liberators.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the Iwo Jima raiders spread fire and explosion over the enemy airstrips.

There was no mention of any raiding losses, but one Liberator was damaged by anti-aircraft fire.

In other actions:

Mitchells attacked Haha Jima in the Bonins, within 650 miles of Tokyo, Sunday.

Corsairs hit enemy bases at Babelthuap and Arakabsan in the northern Palau group Saturday, Hellcats returned for another attack that night and other Corsairs hit Yap.

The phosphate-producing island of Nauru was blasted by Marine Corsairs and Navy Venturas Monday.

Amphibious Base Captain Honored

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—Capt. James W. Whitefield, U. S N., of Wilmington, Del., was awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct as commanding officer of the amphibious training base, Camp Bradford, Va., from March, 1943, to October, 1944, in a ceremony at Pacific Fleet Headquarters here. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief, United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean areas, made the presentation.

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Morotai Reinvaded, Tokyo Radio Reports

San Francisco, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Tokyo radio claimed today that Japanese amphibious troops reinvaded Morotai Island, while Nipponese planes sank eight United States warships and transports in the Philippines and made two prolonged raids on Superfortress bases in the Marianas Islands.

United States communiques and front line dispatches have acknowledged some damage to United States warships in Leyte Gulf and admitted attacks on the Saipan B-29 base. Otherwise the enemy broadcasts, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, were unsupported from any Allied source.

Bloodless, Japs Say

Radio Tokyo asserted an unopposed counterlanding on Morotai, United States air base 300 miles south of the Philippines, was accomplished "without the loss of a single soldier."

The "bloodless" landing November 26 was effected by a "powerful Japanese unit," radio Tokyo said.

The broadcast said "bitter fighting is progressing on the island between our unit and American troops."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today made brief mention of Morotai, reporting that enemy night raiders caused "slight damage."

Morotai was invaded in mid-September by MacArthur's men in preparation for the October invasion of the Philippines and has been used subsequently as an air and light naval base.

Recently, radio Tokyo made two other claims of successful landings on American-held Palau Islands in the Carolines. One of these was acknowledged by American headquarters, but the islet later was retaken.

In describing the raid on American surface ships at Leyte, the Japanese imperial command claimed that "units of the Kamikaze special attack corps with ten planes on November 27 attacked enemy ships in Leyte Gulf and either sank or damaged ten of them.

Ships Are Listed

"Sunk: One battleship, three large cruisers and four transports.

"Damaged or set ablaze: One battleship or large cruiser and one large transport."

MacArthur's headquarters acknowledged that "unspecified damage" had been done.

Japanese imperial headquarters in reporting the Saipan raid said that "Japanese air units had staged two attacks on American airfields at Saipan and Tinian Islands, and had inflicted "considerable damage" on ground aircraft and field facilities.

American headquarters said the raids cost the Japanese thirteen planes and admitted that damage had been done.

Called Night Operation

A purported eyewitness account of the Morotai landing, transmitted by a Domei war correspondent said the Japanese under Commander Morita reached the beach by approaching under cover of darkness in landing boats "with their muffled motors roaring defiantly."

The landing troops, he said, "reverently bowed toward the imperial palace and began their march inland."

Radio Tokyo which, at first said the landing was November 26, later changed the date to November 16.

Communications Cut

Explaining the absence of recent reports from Morotai, Domei said the Americans had a "sizable air force with heavy bombers as a mainstay" on the island and that the communications of the remaining Japanese garrison had been "severed" by American naval action.

Since Americans occupied Morotai, PT boats and United States planes have thwarted several Japanese attempts to land forces there from near-by Halmahera Island.

Argentina Seizes Gambling Casinos

Buenos Aires, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—The Government has taken over operation of all gambling casinos at the Atlantic summer resorts of Mar Del Plata, Miramar and Necochea and announced that all gambling establishments would be run solely for the government under the direction of the Department of National Lotteries.

Bolivia Suspends La Paz Newspapers

Buenos Aires, Nov. 29 (AP)—Travelers from La Paz today said Bolivia's two leading newspapers had been suspended for 30 days by the Government last week in measures against what the Government called a revolutionary plot.

The newspapers are the morning *La Razon* and the afternoon *Ultima Hora*.

Chile Cancels Union Charters

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—The Chilean Government has canceled charters of all unions connected with the meat industry as the result of illegal strikes and market closings which caused Santiago to be without meat for four days. Unions affected included the butchershop owners, workers and clerks, meat transport and slaughterhouse workers.

14 KILLED IN CRASH

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—Fourteen persons, including a general and the son of a Government official, were killed yesterday in the crash of a Taca airliner on the route between Tegucigalpa and San Pedrosula.

Reports reaching here said that the plane burned after it fell and all aboard perished, including the American pilot.

NEW OCEAN RECORD

MONTREAL, Nov. 29—(AP) Flying a Canadian-built Mosquito bomber, RAF Capt. Ernest M. Gill has spanned the Atlantic in 6 hours, 8 minutes, eclipsing all transAtlantic records, the RAF Transport Command announced today. His Labrador to Scotland course covered 2,300 miles. Gill set the last record of 6 hours, 44 minutes over a course 100 miles shorter.

King Wins Support On Draft Issue

Ottawa, Nov. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, with the life of his Government at stake in the conscription crisis, won important support tonight when former Defense Minister Colonel J. L. Ralston announced in Parliament that he would vote with the Government on a confidence motion now pending.

Ralston declared he favored for overseas duty conscription of the entire home army, originally drafted for service only in the Western Hemisphere, but said he would support King's new policy of partial conscription for service abroad because to do otherwise would cause further delay in dispatch of urgently needed reinforcements to the Western front.

The former Minister, who resigned November 1 because he could not then win the Cabinet to his view that men should be sent abroad from the home army, declared he would have accepted the partial policy rather than resign. The Cabinet at that time, however, would not adopt even that intermediate measure. The new policy was effected three weeks later.

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Before Ralston made his eagerly awaited address, Prime Minister King announced in Parliament that anti-conscription disorders among draftee troops on Canada's West Coast are being "carefully watched and completely controlled."

In the first official comment on the increasingly tense atmosphere in half a dozen draftee camps in British Columbia, both King and his Defense Minister, Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, sought to reassure the country, but they admitted the situation was difficult.

The protesting troops were drafted originally for service only at home. Under the Government's new partial conscription policy they are now liable to be sent to the Western front to reinforce Canada's depleted infantry lines.

In the most serious instance to date a French-Canadian unit at Terrace, B.C., prevented by force of arms an English-speaking unit from entraining for another camp, reportedly en route abroad. A military spokesman on the scene described the troops as "mutineers."

Referred to this by an opposition spokesman, King protested "use of the word mutiny."

"It is not mutiny," the Prime Minister said, "most decidedly not."

King was replying to R. B. Hanson, acting floor leader of the official opposition group, the Progessive Conservatives, who said the reports from British Columbia were "rather alarming." He said the troops involved "are armed and have live ammunition," and he asked the Government what it "proposes to do or has done" about it.

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General McNaughton, who does not have a seat in Parliament, took cognizance of the situation publicly for the first time with a statement that the disturbances were chiefly due to a comparatively small minority in each unit.

The trouble has been stirred, he said, by about 25 per cent of the 25,000 home-defense troops stationed in the West Coast province. He acknowledged that in some instances these troops were "exceedingly active."

"Some of these men were drafted three years ago," he said. "At first they developed an anti-persecution complex. Then they changed to a defensive complex and finally instead of being ashamed of being 'Zombies,' were proud of it. They are the ones who are stirring up the others in their units."

"Zombies" is a term applied to home-defense troops who throughout the war have declined to volunteer for service abroad.

In a demonstration at Port Alberni, on Vancouver Island, in British Columbia, several hundred home-defense troops early today paraded with large signs declaring: "We'll be Zombies forever."

Pacific Coast Command headquarters at Vancouver said during the day that the situation was easing at Terrace and that the troop train had departed with its English-speaking unit despite the threat of the French-speaking group.

—o—

Prime Minister King, who has laid before the House a motion of confidence to be voted upon later in the week, still had a fight on his hands to garner the majority he has demanded to remain in office.

Tuesday morning his position was regarded as precarious, but later in the day it seemed solid after a caucus with his large bloc of supporters from the French-speaking Province of Quebec. Overnight, however, there developed a sentiment among many of these members that they would desert him.

The situation regarding the Quebec members appeared to be that they would uphold King if their votes were needed, but are very anxious to vote against him if they can do so without turning him out of office.

On the other hand, the members are aware that to defeat King would in all probability only bring a Government favoring all-out conscription rather than the present partial plan, under which a group of only 16,000 is to be sent abroad to meet immediate needs.

As debate opened on the confidence motion the Prime Minister won a measure of support when Capt. J. Allan Johnston, a Liberal member just returned from the Italian front after serving there virtually throughout the campaign, declared his support of the partial conscription policy.

Canada Draft Near Solution In Parliament

Protests of Troops On Overseas Service Seen Dying Down

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—Canada's explosive conscription problem moved toward solution in its purely Parliamentary phases today but drafted troops in Pacific coast camps still were protesting against the government's new policy of sending some of them overseas.

In a rare secret session Parliament heard Defense Minister A. G. L. McNaughton until nearly midnight last night, then adjourned to resume open deliberations this afternoon.

In a statement last night at Vancouver Maj. Gen. R. R. Pearkes, commanding officer in that area, declared that one mutinous demonstration at Terrace, British Columbia, had resulted from a misunderstanding.

Situation Eased.

A spokesman said simultaneously that the situation there seemed to be "easier" after one unit suporting the demonstrators had turned in their arms.

Gen. Pearkes said:

"A unit which now has been given a coast defense role and which was being moved from Terrace to another point in British Columbia was prevented from entraining by pickets of other units in Terrace. A previous report that this unit was moving overseas was in error."

What effect, if any, this statement would have on demonstrators at half a dozen other camps in British Columbia was not immediately clear. Under the government program 16,000 draftees are to be sent overseas.

Vote in Few Days.

In Parliament, after a week of one of the gravest crises in Canada's modern history revolving around the traditional racial conflict over conscription of troops for overseas duty, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King appeared to have won sufficient support to give him a comfortable majority on a vote of confidence to be taken in the next few days.

A military spokesman at Terrace described the striking troops as "mutineers," as they interfered with other troops in performance of duty.

Beer parlors and liquor stores were ordered closed in the town, and a Canadian Air Force detachment stationed there was ordered confined to barracks.

At Terrace, a town of only a few hundred civilian population 450 miles north of Vancouver, a French-speaking draftee regiment armed with rifles and Bren guns and wearing steel helmets marched yesterday to the camps of two English-speaking draftee regiments also quartered in the town and prevented a scheduled entraining of one unit. Protest demonstrations of a less violent nature were staged elsewhere in British Columbia, all involving English-speaking units, and demonstrations by small groups and individuals occurred in other parts of Canada.

The French-speaking regiment at Terrace staged its demonstration despite the fact that earlier in the day the authorities had reminded each man individually that military regulations provided a penalty of life imprisonment for such disturbances, and that participants might be fired upon.

The House today will hear the former Defense Minister, Col. J. L. Ralston, who resigned early this month when he failed to win the Cabinet over to his view that conscription should be adopted to reinforce depleted Canadian infantry lines in Europe. Prime Minister King, after a three-hour meeting with his French-speaking Liberal party supporters from Quebec, who had threatened to desert him on the confidence vote, was reported to have won them over despite their opposition to any form of conscription.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By [illegible] Press.

Nov. 29, 1940.—Italian reinforcements landed at Durazzo under Greek and British plane attack. German planes raid London and Liverpool.

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JAP NAVY'S AIR ARM DONE FOR

Mitscher Also Disparages Jap Plane Production And Pilots

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—Belief that Japanese naval aviation has been "practically eliminated" was expressed today by Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commanding officer of a Pacific Fleet carrier task force.

Admiral Mitscher made his remarks at a news conference in which he revealed Navy flyers have shot down approximately 4,000 Japanese naval flyers in the past year and a half, and added:

"I have an idea Japanese plane production is not as great as they would have us believe."

Published estimates of Japanese plane production have been around 1,500 planes monthly.

Our Pilots Better

Admiral Mitscher said our material is much better than Japanese material and "our pilots always have been superior. Those coming out today are just as good as those we started out with."

Mitscher said the Superfortress bombings of aircraft plants and navy yards on the Japanese mainland was helping reduce effectiveness of the naval air force and he added the quality of Japanese pilots has gone down materially."

United States pilots, he said, actually feel sorry for them. "They feel like they are shooting ducks on the water."

He characterized the Japanese fighting man as a "vicious brute" and an "educated savage which reverts to type."

A Long War

The Admiral cautioned, however, that he thought "it is going to be a long war and as soon as our people realize that fact the sooner they can inspire our men out there to keep on fighting."

He predicted that the Japanese fleet would "come out again," but explained that "as soon as we get bases in the Philippines we can drive them out of any port in the area, including the China area. Even if they get into the Sea of Japan we can drive them out of there."

Prefers Carrier Planes

Mitscher, in discussing the value of land-based versus carrier-based planes, expressed preference for a "mobile base." He said experience had been that airbases built on islands soon lost their usefulness after enemy communication lines were cut and their aircraft shot down. On the other hand, carriers can move forward and move fast and will therefore become more and more important "as we go along."

Modern carriers can carry types of planes equivalent to almost anything on a land base and land bases have always been overcrowded unless many fields were available, he said.

Acting As If War Were Over Makes No Sense To Infantry

Washington, Nov. 29 [*Special*]—In the leading editorial of its current issue, the *Infantry Journal*, published by the Infantry Association, sharply takes issue with those who think and talk as though the war were already over, and who are responsible for a corresponding letdown in the home-front war effort.

The editorial, appearing in the December issue, follows:

"The infantry soldier is closer to the war than any other man. He doesn't see the enemy for a few flashing, dramatic [illegible]ghly tense, and dangerous seco[illegible] of time. Day upon day he is close to the enemy.

"If he isn't actually fighting he is usually within artillery range or even mortar range—no farther than a few city blocks—from the fighting enemy.

"A Long, Long Time"

"He may go on for a hundred days at a time—for even longer—close to constant danger.

"The infantryman has a long, long time in which to realize what war is, how hard the German or the Jap can fight. He doesn't need headlines of columnists or correspondents to keep him informed.

"Bullets, bayonets, shells, bombs, are his firsthand sources of war information. He knows.

"Close To The Enemy"

"He knows more than simply how hard the enemy fights. He knows that the German or the Japanese will fight that hard any time he can get his hands on the weapons with which to fight.

"The infantryman can figure right on from there. He can see that the job must be finished this time beyond the slightest doubt.

"He has a good idea how much of the job he himself can do. He knows, above all, that the main part of the job will have to be finished by a million or two others like himself—by men who fight close to the enemy, close enough to realize daily just how tough the enemy is.

"Thousands Of Miles"

"The infantryman, better than anyone else, can figure out that when the job in Europe is finished—and there may still be plenty more to do in that huge theater of war—then another tremendous task will still have to be finished up on the other side of the world.

"The infantryman in Europe has been too busy daily with the German enemy to do much studying about the Pacific war. But he knows there is a great campaign in progress out there which, although there is no harder fighting in it than he has seen in Africa, Italy, France and Germany, is a campaign covering thousands of miles where his own campaigns have been covering hundreds.

"It makes sense to him that when the job in Europe is done and our armies are completely victorious over those of Germany, the war in the Pacific theaters must be brought to the same conclusion.

"These things make sense to the infantryman.

"But there are a lot of things that do not make sense to him. It doesn't make sense to the infantryman that any man or woman at home safe in the United States can think for a moment that the war is over until it is completely over.

Just Doesn't Make Sense

"It makes sense to him that people are trying to think and plan already for the safety of the world after the war. But it doesn't make any sense to him at all if these thoughts about the future world are allowed to interfere in the least with the winning of the complete victories needed to destroy the armies of the Japs and the Germans.

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"It doesn't make sense to the infantryman for any American who is not alongside of him in combat to let up on his war effort for a single second—to think, 'Well, it's nearly over; we can begin to take it easy.'

"The infantryman won't have the chance to take it easy until the last attack is made—until the last German and Jap soldier who is still willing to fight has been accommodated — until two of the world's strongest conquering armies haven't a single particle of spirit left within them.

Knows The War Isn't Over

"The soldier of the infantry knows, for he is closer to the war than anyone else.

"What he knows he learns from daily fighting—from daily, desperate, hard-fought contact with the enemy, with the fighting enemy. He knows that the war isn't over and that it must be fought with all our strength to the very end."

A.A.F. Sets Combat Mark Of 3,432 Sorties a Day

Average for 1944 Compares With 7 a Day Before '43

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP).—The Army Air Forces have been flying an average of 3,432 combat sorties a day in 1944. This record—startling in contrast to the average of only seven a day prior to 1943—was compiled in reaching a grand total of 1,500,251 sorties since Pearl Harbor. A sortie is one trip by one plane.

More than two-thirds of the total since war started were flown this year up to Nov. 18—1,108,441—an air forces spokesman disclosed today.

The 1944 average of 3,432 combat sorties daily more than triples the 1943 record of 1,000 a day. That year's total was 364,910. Before 1943, the number flown was only 26,900.

The Japanese have absorbed 24.8 per cent of the total stabs or 372,528, while the Germans have taken the remainder 1,127,723 or 75.2 per cent.

The United States and Great Britain are operating roughly equal numbers of aircraft, without regard to type, on the western European front, the spokesman said. No disclosure has been made by the War Department with regard to troops committed by the various allies there.

The Army divided the grand total of combat sorties into these categories: 1,318 by very heavy bombers, 390,562 by heavy bombers; 238,042 by medium and light bombers and 870,329 by fighters.

Henderson Going To Post In Reich

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—Leon Henderson, economist and former chief of OPA, is scheduled to leave for London next week with an assignment to handle economic affairs in the American-controlled third of defeated Germany.

With Henderson will go James A. Perkins, an assistant to Lauchlin Currie, acting deputy administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Henderson will serve under the chief of the American-occupied section of Germany, who presumably will be Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

His appointment has been pending for several weeks. At the moment it has not been formally completed but is expected to be signed, sealed and delivered in the next few days.

Free-News Group To Be Named

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—John S. Knight, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said today he would name within a week a committee to carry abroad the banner of universal freedom of information.

The committee's mission to foreign capitals is to explain and seek support for the society's campaign to crush "all political economic and military barriers to freedom of world information."

The ASNE board of directors authorized the committee at a meeting here yesterday. Once overseas, it will visit and consult with representatives of Government, press and radio in various world capitals.

To Report Back In April

Then it will report back to the ASNE annual meeting to be held here April 19-21.

Knight is planning to put three prominent ASNE members on the committee.

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Back of the committee is a formal pronouncement of society policy. A policy statement invited "reciprocal declarations by the United States Government and all other Governments, press, radio and other media of information, embracing the right of the people to read and hear news without hindrance."

Form Part Of Program

The program, the ASNE said, should cover:

Recognition that a free exchange of information is essential to complete international friendship.

Recognition that any media of public information financed to any degree by a government, organization or person shall be conspicuously labeled as to source.

Recognition that any monopoly of the media of information is harmful to the public interest and incompatible with freedom of expression and competition of ideas.

Refusal to recognize the right of any government, organization or person to discriminate against any media of information, to infringe upon freedom of information or expression, to place any barriers in the way of free exchange of information, or to impose peacetime censorship except for obscenity or fraud.

House Committee Wants Palestine Open to Jews

Senate Group Defers Action on Similar Resolution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP).—The House Foreign Affairs Committee recommended today that Palestine be reopened to the Jews for free entry and colonization. It approved a resolution to be sent to the full House which declared:

"The United States shall use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization,

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so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth."

Across the Capitol, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, urge approval of a similar resolution, but decided to defer action for a week.

Senator Taft called attention to indorsement of the project in the 1944 platforms of both major political parties, to favorable declarations by President Roosevelt and Governor Thomas E. Dewey, and to a letter from War Secretary Henry L. Stimson.

OFFICIALS CALL LEAGUE SESSION

Legal Ground For New World Agency To Be Cleared

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Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—League of Nations officials have scheduled a meeting in London in the next few days to figure out how to clear legal ground for a new world-peace agency.

Although the League became generally inactive after the present war started, its foundations of treaties, obligations and assets remain.

"They cannot be thrown away," one former League official here said.

The special meeting will be that of a supervisory commission set up when the war began with emergency powers to handle all League business. Chairman Carl J. Hambro, Norway, called the meeting.

45 Nations Still Members

More than 400 treaties have reference to the League. Forty-five nations are now members. The League has land and buildings at Geneva. Numerous technical commissions are even yet functioning under the League, three of them in the United States.

The problem of clearing away all these obligations is one of the toughest facing creators of a world security organization. The covenant to establish machinery which nations hoped would prevent a second World War has no provision for dissolving the League.

Associates of the League here said the thought at present is to find some way to transfer the League's assets and obligations to the new peace agency.

But this cannot be done without consent of all the 45 sovereign member states, including neutrals. The Axis powers and Russia withdrew from the League in the years before the war. The United States never joined.

It is thus considered probable that when the new peace organization is established, League members will hold a farewell session. They will have to decide how to fit their organization into the new one, and formally and legally change all the treaties and binding documents that mention the League.

Plans for such a session are expected to be discussed at the forthcoming London meeting.

U.S. Trade Protection From Surplus Planned

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—The State Department is preparing a plan designed to prevent disposal of surplus property abroad from hurting American trade.

After the last war, large amounts of material were sold directly to foreign countries. As a result, American companies in some cases were unable to do any further business in non-perishable goods, such as trucks, for years.

Priority Customer List

This time, State Department officials said army-navy goods declared surplus abroad should be offered for sale in this order:

1. To other United States Government agencies such as embassies and economic missions.

2. To the United Nations Relief and rehabilitation Administration.

3. To the regular agents for the goods if they are trade marked, such as typewriters and automobiles.

Considerable amounts of materials already have been marked as unneeded by the Army and Navy in quiet theaters.

Another point which officials are emphasizing is that care should be taken to make sure the property is in good condition—to uphold the reputation of American goods.

Some May Be Scrapped

Some American property abroad may have to be scrapped, it is estimated, because they are things nobody is likely to want.

As soon as the Surplus Property Disposal Board begins to function the State Department expects to start working with it on principles for foreign operation.

The Foreign Economic Administration now is responsible for actual handlings of sales, but there is a possibility that this job will be brought under the newly created board.

Exporting Held Blameless In 'Fag' Famine

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—Government tobacco experts cited statistics today to refute claims of some smokers that exports of tobacco and cigarettes under lend-lease and other programs are to blame for the smoking famine.

War Food Administration officials said exports have been a smaller portion of annual production since the war than before.

Before the war foreign sales of cigarette-type tobaccos ranged from about 35 to 45 per cent of the total domestic output. Since the war exports have ranged from 20 to 30 per cent.

Only a very small portion of wartime exports have moved overseas in the form of cigarettes, the bulk being shipped as leaf tobacco for manufacture abroad. Officials said that less than two per cent of the total domestic cigarette production is being exported.

Aged For 18 Months

Cigarette tobacco normally is aged for eighteen months to two years. Thus cigarettes now being sold are produced from 1941 and 1942 crops.

Officials said 28 per cent of the 1941 cigarette-tobacco crop and twenty per cent of the 1942 crop was shipped abroad. About 30 per cent of the 1943 crop was made available for foreign users. Present plans call for allocation of about 25 per cent of the 1944 crop to them.

Tobacco experts said the shortage is due to a combination of factors, including:

1. More civilians are smoking more cigarettes than ever before.

2. More soldiers are smoking more cigarettes than ever before.

3. Uneven distribution due to wartime population changes.

4. Black markets and hoarding.

5. Inability of manufacturers to expand production sufficiently to meet wartime demands.

6. Some accumulation of supplies in shipping centers—particularly for armed forces overseas—due to wartime shipping difficulties.

V-E DAY ARMS CUT MAY REACH 35 P. C.

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Washington, Nov. 29 (A.P.)—Military estimates of the probable cut in armament production following V-E day are understood to have been reduced from the 40 per cent slash expected last summer, but high production officials predicted today they would wind up in the neighborhood of 35 per cent.

On the basis of new estimates reported to have been submitted by the Army, the report has circulated in recent days that Germany's collapse would bring a cut in armament production perhaps as slight as only 20 per cent.

One high WPB official, however, said that the estimate had fluctuated from time to time, and he was confident that the curtailment would not be far from the original estimate when European V day neared.

SENATE NOT LIKELY TO SHARE POWERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—(AP) Advocates of a House voice in foreign affairs declared today the Senate two-thirds rule caused "a complete breakdown of treaty making in our government."

They formally opened their bid to break the Senate's exclusive control over treaties by urging the House Judiciary committee to approve a resolution making future pacts subject to ratification by a majority vote in both branches of Congress.

Despite the enthusiastic House start, backers of the resolution conceded privately that it has a tissue-thin chance of getting through the Senate. Approval of the amendment, would strip it of treaty powers it has held since the foundi[illegible] of the nation.

DELAY STETTINIUS APPROVAL FOR DAY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(AP) Edward R. Stettinius' nomination to be secretary of state received unanimous approval from the Senate Foreign Relations committee today but Senator Langer (R-N.D.) forced a 24-hour delay in Senate action.

Surprising Republican as well as Democratic leaders, Langer refused to agree when Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) reported the Foreign Relations committee's action and asked unanimous consent for an immediate Senate vote on confirmation.

Under the Senate's rules, a day must elapse between a committee's report and Senate action on a nomination unless all senators agree to waive the rules.

The Stettinius nomination will be brought up again tomorrow for certain approval. Action also is expected then on the nomination of Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley to be ambassador to China which also was approved unanimously by the Foreign Relations committee.

It was not clear whether Langer objected only to the proposed swift procedure or to the nomination of the 44-year-old former steel executive to move up from under secretary to the Cabinet post ill health forced Cordell Hull to relinquish.

Trying to determine that point, Connally asked:

"Does the senator have any objection to the secretary of state?"

"There may be," Langer replied.

Candor Urged In Stettinius's New Role

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—Senator George (D., Ga.) called today for frank disclosures to Congress of Administration foreign-policy plans as the Senate moved toward early confirmation of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Secretary of State.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) summoned the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for expected unanimous approval of the Stettinius nomination. The committee also may approve President Roosevelt's selection of Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley as Ambassador to China.

Praises Frankness

With final Senate action on the two appointments due later this week, George said he hoped Stettinius would continue in his new job to be as frank with Foreign Relations Committee members as he had been in his former positions as Under Secretary and as lend-lease administrator.

Some members have complained in the past that Congress was kept largely in the dark on the development of Administration foreign policies.

"The outstanding characteristic about Stettinius in his dealings with us has been the full and frank way in which he has discussed the problems of the executive departments," George said. "I hope he can continue to be as frank. It will be a great help to Congress in the approaching discussions of world peace."

Speculation On Successor

Stettinius's elevation to the No. 1 Cabinet post set legislators to speculating that Roosevelt will fill the under secretaryship from the ranks of active diplomats. George said he would not be surprised if the President asks either John G. Winant, Ambassador to Great Britain, or W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Russia, to take the post.

If Roosevelt should decide to promote Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary who has been mentioned for the job, there may be some Senate opposition.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the Republican Presidential nominee, criticized during the political campaign views on Government ownership of industry which he attributed to Berle. Berle charged in return that Dewey had distorted his viewpoint.

Long Has Backers

While Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) said their undoubtedly would be opposition to Berle, he added that he thought such a nomination would be confirmed if the Administration brought pressure.

The favorite of Connally, George and some other Democrats for the post appeared to be Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary who has made friends on Capitol Hill while acting as a liaison man between the department and Congress.

Veterans' 90-Day Bill Is Passed By Senate

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—Legislation allowing discharged war vet[illegible] 90 days to reapply for their former civilian jobs—instead of the present 40 days—won final congressional approval today.

It was passed by a voice vote of the Senate and now goes to the White House.

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Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, stated that the 40-day limit worked to the disadvantage of some veterans, including those undergoing hospitalization at the time of release from the army.

House Hearing Called On Camp Shanks Cost

May Says Justice Department Has Data but Doesn't Act

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, announced today the House Military Affairs Committee, of which he is chairman, will conduct an open hearing next Monday in its investigation of construction costs at Camp Shanks, N. Y.

The committee, Chairman May said, received complaints early this year of alleged irregularities at the camp and turned over to the Justice Department evidence it had obtained.

"The Justice Department says it has enough evidence and is ready to bring a number of indictments, but nothing is being done," Mr. May said. "They have had the evidence for almost eight months and apparently aren't gaing to do anything."

Greetings Abroad Cut At Christmas

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Army and Navy today announced suspension of all Christmas greeting messages by cable or radio to and from service personnel overseas between midnight December 5 and midnight Christmas Day.

The embargo applies both to standard prepared expeditionary force messages and greeting messages of the sender's own composition.

The announcement said the action was necessary because the volume of Christmas messages would overburden transmission facilities and delay essential messages.

The suspension does not prevent acceptance of messages of the sender's own composition other than greetings nor will it prevent transmission of messages filed

prior to midnight December 5.

The only available means for exchange of Christmas greetings during the period of suspension will be by letter, the announcement said. Regular service will be resumed after December 25.

POST WAR HIGHWAY BILL PASSES HOUSE

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—(AP) A $1,673,000,000 Federal program to modernize the nation's highways after the war was approved today by the House.

The bill, adopted by a voice vote, is generally similar to legislation passed by the Senate but cannot go to the President until the two branches of Congress agree on its specific terms.

Advocated as a combination plan to develop highways and cushion postwar unemployment, the House bill authorizes the Federal government to put up $500,000,000 a year for the next three years for road improvements. The sum would have to be matched dollar-for-dollar by states which want to share in the road building.

In addition to the Federal aid program the measure authorizes $173,000,000 for park, forest and Indian reservation roads for the three years. Congressional appropriations must follow to make the plan effective.

By a last-minute amendment the House struck from the proposal authority for the development of air landing strips adjacent to highways. Opponents of the division successfully argued that all authority over airports and landing strips should be left with the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Missouri River Plan Approved By Senate

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—Engineering plans recommended by President Roosevelt for development of the Missouri river basin received quick approval of the Senate today.

Prepared jointly by the Army Engineers and the Reclamation Bureau, the program was accepted by voice vote as part of the $1,000,000,000 flood control bill.

Yet to be settled, however, is the question whether a Missouri Valley Authority should be established, as advocated by the President, to carry out the plan.

Justice Department Row Decision Is Deferred

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 — (AP) The Senate War Investigating committee brought the seething quarrel between top Justice department officials into the open today but deferred decision on a formal investigation.

After a closed committee session, Chairman Mead (D-NY) made public:

1. A letter from Attorney General Francis Biddle denying he asked for the resignation of Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littell because of testimony Littell gave the Senate committee. The committee's interest in the quarel developed from this question, the members taking the position that the committee must protect its witnesses.

2. A 12,000-word memorandum from Littell saying the differences arose because he would not go along with the Attorney General in conduct "contrary to basic principles of good government." Among other things, Littell said Biddle intervened in a Justice department case in behalf of "his friend, Tommy Corcoran."

(Thomas G. Corcoran, former New Deal brain truster now in private law practice.)

"We considered both the Littell memorandum and the Biddle letter," Mead told reporters. "The committee decided there was not further action to take at this time. We felt that on the basis of the evidence before us there was nothing else to do."

He said he did not mean that the case was dropped.

He said the question whether it was a matter for the judiciary committee was not discussed. He added that some thought it was a matter for the executive department.

To this, Senator Hatch (D-NM) added that "it is perfectly apparent that Attorney General Biddle and Mr. Littell have reached the point where there are irreconcilable differences."

Refused To Resign

Littell has refused Biddle's request that he resign. The assistant attorney general is a presidential appointee and the attorney general has no authority to "fire" him.

In his letter to Mead, dated Nov. 27, Biddle said his request for Littell's resignation grew out of lack of "confidence" in his assistant.

On Nov. 18, I had a conference with Mr. Littell and told him that for some time our relationship had been such that I no longer reposed in him the kind of confidence that was essential for the best interests of the department and that I thought, under the circumstances, he would prefer to resign," Biddle wrote. x x x x

"I have never objected to Mr. Littell's testifying before your committee or before any other committee of Congress, and the action I took in asking for his resignation was in no way connected with any testimony he had given.

"I do not think it is appropriate for me to enter into the details which led me to ask for his resignation, but it seemed to me proper that you and the members of your committee should have this information."

The case in which Corcoran figured was a condemnation suit which Littell said his office filed at the request of the Maritime Commission to acquire the properties of the Savannah Shipyards company. Littell said the suit was filed "because of the failures and notorious incompetence of the defendant company in establishing a going concern."

The case eventually was brought to trial and a jury granted the company $1,285,000.

Littell's memorandum related incidents which he said "reflected" cooperation of the Attorney General and his former assistant, James Rowe, with Corcoran and the Washington law firm of William J. Dempsey and William C. Koplovitz to prevent the Savannah shipyards company case from being brought to trial.

"Shoestring Investment"

"Tommy Corcoran represented the Empire Ordnance company and its subsidiary, the Savannah Shipyards company," the memo stated. "As the Empire Ordnance company of Frank Cohen was then under investigation for fraud in the manufacture of munitions after skyrocketing from a shoestring investment of Mr. Frank Cohen of $5,000 x x x to a vast network of subsidiaries including the Savannah Shipyards company, every effort was being made by Tommy Corcoran on behalf of his client to keep this particular case from being exposed at trial.

"On May 13, 1942 Jim Rowe telephoned to me at the Attorney General's instructions, because Dempsey and Koplovitz, composing Tommy Corcoran's 'front' law firm, had taken up with the attorney general the matter of effecting a settlement. When I said that as a matter of principle we should not settle the case unless the defendants were willing to accept the government's estimate of the value of the property (about $985,000) when appraisals were completed, because of the grossly defective construction work, he asked if I would please tell the attorney general that personally.

"The attorney general telephoned to me at 5 p.m., on May 14 to ask about settling this case and I said that it was unusual to have settlement negotiations initiated from the top down — that they usually came from the bottom up in the form of recommendations for settlement from me to the attorney general. (In fact, out of thousands of condemnation cases this was the only settlement about which the attorney general ever called me.) That was fairly straight between the eyes and from the irritated tone of his voice, he did not like it. Our relationship suffered a very sharp deterioration at that point."

Littell Row Data To Senate

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Justice Department row over the attempted firing of Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell was carried forward today in a Littell memorandum ascribing to Attorney General Biddle "conduct . . . contrary to basic principles of good government."

This memorandum, sent to the Senate War Investigating Committee, was described as having said among other things that Biddle intervened in a department case in behalf of Thomas G. Corcoran, an early New Deal braintruster, now in private law practice.

Littell's Position

Littell, who refused to quit, took the position, it is understood, that their differences stemmed from "my refusal to co-operate with conduct of the Attorney General which was contrary to basic principles of good government."

Both officials yesterday submitted statements to the committee.

Biddle is reported to have denied his request for the resignation resulted from testimony that Littell gave the committee when it investigated the surplus property and other war questions.

The two men, Biddle said, had long-standing personal differences which prevented harmonious handling of Justice Department affairs.

Shipyard Case

The Littell memorandum injected Corcoran's name in discussing a Justice Department condemnation suit against the Savannah Shipyards Company. Corcoran was interested in the case as an attorney.

It was learned the report stated that both Biddle and his former assistant, James Rowe, repeatedly talked to Littell about reaching a settlement following conferences they had with Corcoran. Littell's position was given as one of refusing to settle on any but the Government's terms.

HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR TAX FREEZE

18 to 8 Vote Expected But Presidential Veto Is Likely.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 — (AP) A poll of the House Ways and Means committee indicated tonight it will vote, 15 to 8, tomorrow to "freeze" the Social Security tax, scheduled to double automatically on January 1.

Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts said that all who expressed themselves at a meeting of the party steering committee late today also were in favor of the freeze, forecasting a heavy G. O. P. vote to that end.

However, some leading proponents of the "freeze" conceded the President will promptly veto the measure if Congress passes it. They added that there are not enough votes to override a veto.

In that event the tax will be boosted a month hence from one to two per cent—meaning that the wage and salary man will pay the Security Fund $2 for each $100 he earns (up to $3,000) and the employer will pay $2 on each $100 of his payroll.

A check of Ways and Means members indicated that six Democrats are inclined to vote with nine Republicans, to brush aside administration recommendations and put through the "freeze" bill. Eight Democrats probably will vote the other way.

There still is a possibility of overnight changes.

BATTERY MAKER ATTACKS SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—(AP) First it's the money, then it's the psychology that Fred W. Perkins doesn't like about Social Security taxes.

The York, Pa., battery manufacturer, implacable foe of the taxes, registered his objections before the House Ways and Means committee in a booming voice today, interrupted by frequent brushes with committee members who thought he was beside the point.

The point was, Rep. Cooper (D-Tenn.) said, whether the tax on payrolls should go from one to two per cent.

Perkins, who had been arrested, jailed and "sheriffed" for his principles about this, said first of all he's against the whole idea. Upping the tax will just about ruin small business, he said.

He threw in a blast at graduated income taxes and on this line struck a blow for the rich.

"Let Americans want to get rich again," he shouted. "Let them compete for that honor. It's the rich who will be the saviors of this country."

Perkins got along with Rep. Reed (R-N.Y.) with whom he played on the 1897 Cornell university football team but he didn't click with Chairman Doughton (D-N.C.).

"You're holding that watch on me," he complained after he had spoken 40 minutes. "Other witnesses have had an hour. I can't go on with a man holding a watch on me."

Doughton looked for a minute like there would be a horn on the play but he didn't blow it and Perkins was permitted to proceed.

Rep. Knutson (R-Minn.) congratulated Perkins as "one of the pioneers against socialization of the government," and asked him to explain why he always fought the Security taxes.

Perkins said he "can't afford to pay them. . ."my foreman makes more than I do. . . " and moreover imposition of such taxes is bad psychology and interferes with free enterprise.

Steel Pay Boost Seen Affecting Some Prices

Washington, Nov. 29 (AP)—Recommended wage boosts for the steel workers may require price increases for some steel products, OPA sources indicated today.

Such a decision by the Office of Price Administration, now analyzing steel industry cost data, would necessitate a ruling by Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson on whether the pay raises can be allowed.

Whether wage revisions approved by the War Labor Board would have to be coupled with price hikes hinges almost entirely, it was said, on the yardstick OPA uses in measuring the industry's costs.

To Confer With Vinson

A study of earnings on a product-by-product basis is virtually sure to disclose that higher prices would be required for some items, it was stated.

On the other hand, a cost study on an industry-wide basis would show, a qualified source said, that the industry's earnings are sufficient to absorb the proposed wage increases.

OPA spokesmen indicated that the survey may be based on earnings for individual products. Officials of the agency expect to meet soon with Vinson to obtain his approval of the index to be used.

Procedure Explained

WLB's wage concessions provide increases to compensate for "inequities," expected to average about 5 cents an hour.

The established procedure is for OPA to determine whether the proposed adjustments entail any price consequences. If it finds price increases are necessary, Vinson must decide whether the wage revisions should be allowed regardless.

"We could certify overnight that no price consequences are involved if the cost study is to be on an industry-wide basis," an OPA spokesman said. "Data on hand shows that the industry's earnings are substantially above those of the base period, 1936-39."

In Red On Some Items

But he added that a survey of product earnings made last November had shown parts of the industry "in the red" on particular items. The steel companies "naturally feel," he said, that the new survey should be on this basis.

Wartime production controls have been responsible for losses on patricular products in some cases, he explained.

Sumner Welles Given Freedom Award

New York, Nov. 29 (AP)—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, declared last night at the

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third anniversary dinner of Freedom House, an organization devoted to world freedom, that "the democratic peoples have as yet failed to concentrate their energies" toward establishment of an international world peace organization.

The Freedom Award was presented to Welles by Archibald MacLeish, librarian of Congress.

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) declared that "Government cannot afford, if we really intend to preserve freedom for the individual, to tolerate a monopoly on opportunities by either unions or industry."

In a message President Roosevelt said:

"Such men and women as will come together at your celebration are those upon whom we must most depend in our determination to make the peace which follows this destructive war one of the great creative periods in the history of America and of mankind."

Serious U.S. Sugar Shortage Predicted

New York, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Food Industry War Committee warned today that the United States will face a serious sugar shortage unless Government agencies take "constructive action quickly."

In a report sent to Government officials by the organization's chairman, Clarence Francis, also chairman of General Foods Corporation, the FIWC attributed the scarcity of sugar to two causes:

1. Inadequate assignment of ships to bring in raw sugar which is available in the offshore areas.

2. Insufficient continental production of sugar.

Stimson Called Opposed To Education of Nazis

He Is Said to Feel Prisoners Would Be Suspicious

BOSTON, Nov. 29 (AP).—"The Boston Traveler" today quodted Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson as saying that any attempt to educate German prisoners of war in American democracy would be "met with suspicion, hostility and resistance."

A proposal that the Democratic viewpoint be taught Nazi captives was made by American Defense, a Harvard University group. The organization suggested that books and pamphlets, expounding the benefits of democracy, be placed in prisoner of war camps, and that lectures and discussions of United States ideals be made available for German prisoners who wished to attend.

"The Traveler's" copyrighted article quoted the Secretary of War as saying:

"The War Department believes that any procedure such as you suggest would be met with suspicion, hostility and resistance and instead of being persuaded by the unwelcome teaching, the prisoners would only turn against it."

Mr. Stimson's views were contained in two letters to the Harvard group last spring, but were not approved for publication by the War Department until today, "The Traveler" said.

Soldier Hubby Brings Baby Home, His Wife Is 'Upset'

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PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29—(AP) Pfc. Arthur F. Whitehouse turned over to his mother today the job of making formula for Geraldine Mary Whitehouse, his 10-month-old daughter, and centered his attention on the baby's future.

The Army gave Whitehouse a 32-day furlough to bring the baby here from Newfoundland where she was born. The trip was delayed for 12 days while Geraldine Mary recovered from pneumonia in an Army hospital in Newfoundland, and again later, while she recovered from an ear infection at Presque Isle, Maine.

The baby's mother was a Newfoundland girl, who is a nurse.

"She didn't want the baby and she didn't want me," the soldier said.

Whitehouse said she signed the necessary papers and the Army gave him the furlough.

The soldier was married nine years ago to a Philadelphia girl, Mrs. Rose Whitehouse, an employe of a five and ten cent store. It was reported from Army quarters that Whitehouse had written his wife, telling her of the baby and expressing hope she would like to have the child, since they were childless.

Whitehouse, a former house decorator and paperhanger who has been stationed in Newfoundland since April, 1942, had nothing to say about this, however

His mother said she is going to give up her war job to devote all of her life to the baby. And Whitehouse said he hopes to be here for her first Christmas.

The soldier's wife was not available for comment, but at her home a man who said he was Mrs. Whitehouse's brother said:

"I don't want to speak out of turn, but I'll admit that my sister is upset about this. I know of no separation between her and her husband, but I can't imagine her wanting to go back to him now."

SAYS NAZIS KILLED 4,000,000 JEWS

Atlantic City, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—Four million of Europe's estimated 9,000,000 Jews have been slain under the Nazis, the War Emergency Conference of the World Jewish Congress heard yesterday.

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Jacob Robinson of New York, director of the American Institute of Jewish Affairs, told the delegates from forty countries that only 300,000 Jews remained in Poland of a pre-war Jewish population of 3,300,000 there. About 400,000 had escaped from that country, he said, while 2,600,000 were killed under Nazi occupation.

Isaac Weissman of Lisbon, Portugal, said that 5,000 Jewish orphans were hidden from the Nazis in France by French families until arrangements could be made to smuggle them out of the country.

He said that the French kept the children "in hiding in private houses, farms and cloisters in France, a large number of them under false names and pretending to be Catholics."

U.S.-Vatican Diplomatic Link Is Opposed By Church Group

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America today adopted a statement opposing establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican.

The statement said such action would "confer upon one church a special preferential status in relation to the American Government" and would be "contrary to the spirit of our American tradition."

[At Washington, a State Department spokesman said no diplomatic relations now exist between this country and the Vatican and that none, so far as he knew, was contemplated.

[He said that although Myron C. Taylor at present is stationed at the Vatican as President Roosevelt's special representative, the State Department does not interpret this as establishment of diplomatic relations.]

Seeks Co-operation

The Council disavowed specifically any intention of speaking against Catholicism as a form of Christian faith and worship, and hailed the Catholic Church as "one of the great branches of historic Christianity."

"We earnestly seek every opportunity," the Council said, "to cooperate with Catholics, as Christian brethren, in common efforts for the welfare of mankind."

The Federal Council, which includes 26 of the largest Protestant denominations in the United States, represents about 26,000,000 church members, officials said. About 300 delegates were attending the biennial session and approved the resolution.

Officers Elected

The Council elected Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of New York, president, succeeding Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, of Richmond, Va., presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Bishop Oxnam has been resident Methodist bishop of the New York area since last June, and previously administered the Boston and Omaha areas.

The Council chose Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, as vice president. This is the highest office a Negro has held in the Council since its organization in 1912.

Other officers chosen were: Dr. W. Glenn Roberts, Society of Friends, Brooklyn, N.Y., recording secretary, and Harper Sibley, Protestant Episcopal Church, Rochester, N.Y., treasurer. They will be inducted tomorrow night.

Russian Church Admitted

The American branch of the Russian Orthodox Church, with 300,000 members, was admitted to membership in the Council. The Universalist Church, with 50,000 members, failed of the required two-thirds vote for membership.

Deferred for two years were membership applications from the Church of the New Jerusalem, 5,000 members, and the Church of the East and Assyria, 2,000 members.

CHURCHMEN BACK DUMBARTON PLAN

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America late yesterday approved in principle the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for lasting peace but asserted there were some defects in the proposed organization which may necessitate modification.

The council adopted a resolution at its biennial meeting in which it commended the Dumbarton Oaks plan to its communicants "with full recognition of its present limitations and with determination to overcome them."

"We recognize," the council's commission on a just and durable peace said in a statement, "that transition from international anarchy to a complete, constitutional world order cannot occur at a single step. It was thus to be expected that any presently practicable plan should fall short of what will be required to assure lasting peace."

The proposed organization, the statement continued, "should be adequately endowed with curative functions needed to deal with the causes of war and with creative functions needed to draw the nations together in fellowship."

American System Best, Says President Lewis

Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 29 (AP)—President William Mather Lewis of Lafayette College said today that the American system has never failed and it is to Americans to see that it doesn't bog down after this war, when the world will turn to us for physical rehabilitation.

Lewis spoke before a group of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania business men at a luncheon opening the two-day Economic and Business Foundation conference.

"Although the American system has never failed," the college executive said, "the administration has been faulty.

"Management, when it had the whip hand, took advantage of labor; and in its turn labor is often unfair and vindictive in its demands.

"Despite all this, the system of free enterprise works better than any other."

Jap Stock Speculators Depend On U. S. News

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 29 (AP)—Sharp Jap stock speculators playing the stock market in Shanghai keep tuned to American short wave broadcasts for war news and play the markets accordingly, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said.

Davis said the speculators "refuse to buy or sell on the basis of Japanese broadcasts of victories but play the market according to news received from American sources by way of short wave."

Davis was here to inspect three powerful shortwave transmitters recently built for the OWI by the Crosley Corporation.

REVERSIBLE 'PROPS' CUT LANDING SPEED

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 29 (A. P.).—Airplane propellers capable of reversing their thrust for use as brakes were disclosed today as an actuality by the A. A. F. Air Technical Service Command at Wright Field, the A. A. F.'s gigantic aviation testing laboratory here.

A formal announcement said that such propellers had cut landing runs several hundred feet in experiments at the field, and speculated that they may be used in conjunction with takeoff rockets, enabling giant airliners of the future to operate on regular schedule at airports which now hardly are of adequate size for emergencies.

As an example of the advantages of reversible pitch propellers in landings, officials said that a heavy ship using the new "prop" in conjunction with brakes halted in 900 feet, whereas 1,500 feet were required with only brakes and flaps.

B-17 on Tracks, Train Is Halted By Girl's Torch

She Sets Fire to a Broom to Warn Engineer When Bomber Crash-Lands

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By The Associated Press

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 29.—A dramatic escape from death occurred here today when an Army Flying Fortress crash-landed on the Southern Railway tracks as a speeding passenger train rounded the bend.

Fast thinking by Peggy Parsley, an air-line employee, averted a collision. No one on the train or plane was hurt or injured.

Five members of the Fortress crew were trapped in the plane when Miss Parsley heard the whistle of the approaching train. She dashed into a guardhouse at Douglas Airport, grabbed a house broom, lighted it at a stove and ran with the blazing torch through rain and fog. At the tracks a section hand used the broom to signal the train to a halt.

J. C. Milton, engineer on No. 39, said: "When the train stopped there wasn't room for the thickness of my finger between my train and that plane."

The names of the plane's crew members were not immediately available at near-by Morris Field. The aircraft was based at McDill Field, Fla.

Strikes Close Two More Detroit Plants

Detroit, Nov. 29 (AP)—Two new strikes today closed the plant of the Graham-Paige Motors Corporation and the aircraft division of the Dodge main plant of Chrysler Corporation.

At the Graham-Paige plant a spokesman said 2,000 employes left their jobs following suspension of 23 welders whom the company accused of participating in a strike yesterday in a dispute over seniority. The workers are members of Local 142, United Automobile Workers (CIO).

Man Transferred, 700 Strike

A representative of Chrysler Corporation said approximately 700 employes of the aircraft division

employes of the aircraft division of the Dodge plant left their jobs today in protest against the transfer of an employe to another job. An official of Local 3, United Automobile Workers (CIO) said the transfer was made without regard to seniority.

Meanwhile, two other strikes in the Detroit area were virtually ended. Employes of the Cross Company, manufacturers of precision lathes used in heavy artillery ammunition production, voted to return to their jobs after a War Labor Board return-to-work order.

Work At Ford Plant Resumed

At the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant production was resumed today in the production, magnesium and new steel foundries after strikes by 50 millwrights and a shift of 1,700 men in one of the foundries had affected approximate 11,000 other workers.

A company spokesman said the men began returning to their jobs today. The strike began Monday in a dispute involving working schedules for the millwrights. The workers are members of Local 600, UAW-CIO.

U.S. OFFERS NEW AIR PLAN

Proposal Challenges Britain On Aviation Agreement

Chicago, Nov. 29 (AP)—The United States challenged Great Britain today to join in an open agreement on postwar aviation or be left to deal bilaterally in a world largely united on common freedoms for airborne commerce.

All but setting aside sixteen days of consultation and debate on an air transport organization plan, the American delegation laid before the International Civil Aviation Conference a proposal to pass over questions relating to a "fifth freedom" to escalation (adjustment of airline services to traffic volume) and tariff controls.

Simple Substitute

Its simple substitute for those complex problems was designed to put all nations who want it into the air quickly under rules which do little more than protect sovereign rights.

Nonetheless, the door was left open to a compromise proposal offered previously by Canada, with some possibility that the British and Americans might yet make that a common meeting ground.

The British delegation followed up the United States action with a second proposal on the disputed points, this time making its first open overtures to the Canadian offer. The delegates said they had found in the document practical suggestions which they could accept and in the document as a whole, they hoped, "the basis of a complete system."

British Reply

After that, however, the British said they had been "driven to the conclusion that no precise formulas would meet all cases," and that it was "abundantly clear that what might be suitable in Europe would be wholly unsuitable in Latin America."

For that reason they proposed that the inner council of the world organization be empowered to fix formulae for anything (including "fifth freedom" escalation) in line with the agreed principles. A spokesman explained that the British would be willing to abide by whatever the international council decides on any route.

The United States proposal appeared to be put forth in a spirit of "take or leave it," but the acknowledgment that the door to the Canadian plan remained open cast some doubt upon the firmness of that attitude. The proposal would lay the ground for a great division of nations on air transport competitive practice.

Groups Defined

One group would comprise those signing the agreement granting a mutual exchange of the right to fly, to land, to carry homeland traffic inbound or outbound, and to carry the traffic of other nations unless they specifically reserved it to themselves.

Outside of that group would be nations unwilling to exchange such rights mutually and preferring to deal directly with the countries into, through or over which their proposed routes would pass. Informed persons took the attitude that Great Britain—but apparently not the British Empire—would be at the head of that system.

Both plans will be on the table for delegates to debate when they convene tomorrow. The prospect was for a quick decision. The conference has grown weary after four weeks of wrestling with the complexities of international airline economics, navigation rules and technical standards. It appeared to be determined to get aboard eastbound special trains Sunday night.

U. S. Air Freedom Proposal

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP).—The complete text of the United States proposal today on a freedom-of-the-air article in the proposed world aviation agreement, as issued at the International Civil Aviation Conference, follows:

ARTICLE II

Rights and Duties of Member States

SECTION 1

Each member state agrees not to use civil air transport for any purpose inconsistent with the aims of this convention.

SECTION 2

Member states agree to grant, each to the other, the following freedoms of the air:

(1) The privilege to fly across its territory without landing;

(2) The privilege to land for non-traffic purposes;

(3) The privilege to put down passengers, mails and freight taken on in the territory of the state whose nationality the aircraft possesses;

(4) The privilege to take on passengers, mails and freight destined for the territory of the state whose nationality the aircraft possesses;

(5) The privilege to take on passengers, mails and freight destined for the territory of any other member state and the privilege to put down passengers, mails and freight coming from any such territory.

With respect to the privileges specified under Paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of this section, each member state undertakes to permit through services only on a route constituting a reasonably direct line out, from and back to the homeland of the state whose nationality the aircraft possesses.

SECTION 3

Planes of a member state availing itself of the privilege of non-traffic stop under Paragraph (2) of the preceding section may be required by the state in which such privilege is exercised to offer commercial service at the points at which such stops are made.

SECTION 4

No member state grants under this convention the privilege to take on in its territory passengers, mails and freight destined for another point within its territory. Each member state undertakes not to grant any such privilege on an exclusive basis to any other state or an airline of any other state, and not to obtain such exclusive privilege from any other state.

SECTION 5

Each member state may, subject to the provisions of this convention,

(1) Designate the route to be followed within its territory by any international air service and the airports which any such service may use;

(2) Impose or permit to be imposed on any such service just and reasonable charges for the use of such airports and other facilities;

These charges shall not be higher than would be paid by national aircraft engaged in comparable international services;

Provided that, upon representation by an interested airline through the state of which it is a national, the charges imposed for the use of airports and other facilities shall be subject to review by the council, which shall report and make recommendations thereon for the consideration of the state or states concerned.

SECTION 6

Subject to the provisions of Article VI, each member state undertakes to make available such radio facilities, such meteorological services, and such other air navigation facilities as may from time to time be required for the operation of safe, efficient and regular international air services under the provisions of the convention.

SECTION 7

Each member state undertakes that its international air lines shall, in accordance with requirements laid down by the council, file with the council traffic reports, cost statistics and financial statements showing, among other things, all receipts and the sources thereof.

SECTION 8

Any member state may, by reservation attached to its instrument of ratification of this convention, or at any time thereafter on six months notice, withdraw itself from the rights and obligations of paragraph 5, Section 2 hereof. Such member state may, on six months notice, resume such rights and obligations. No member state shall be obliged to grant any rights under said paragraph to any member state which shall have withdrawn itself from the rights and obligations thereunder.

SECTION 9

A member state which deems that action by another member state under this convention is causing injustice or hardship to it, may request the council to examine the situation. The it may request the council to into the matter, and shall call the states concerned in consultation. Should such consultation fail to resolve the difficulty, the council may make appropriate findings and recommendations to the member states concerned. If thereafter a member state concerned shall, in the opinion of the council, unreasonably fail to take suitable corrective action, the council may recommend to the assembly that such member state be suspended from its rights and privileges under this convention until such action has been taken. The assembly, by a two-thirds vote, may suspend such member state for such period of time as it may deem proper or until the council shall find that corrective action has been taken by such state.

Memphis Phone Strike Threat

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 29 (AP)—The $2 weekly wage increase for 430 American Telephone and Telegraph Company long-distance operators in Memphis, approved yesterday by the War Labor Board in Washington, is not adequate and a strike vote will be taken Saturday, a union official says.

"The majority of the membership is in favor of strike action," said Miss Ora Lee Taylor, chairman of Branch 305, Federation of Long Line Telephone Workers. "We are sticking to our original request for a $5 raise."

The increase boosted minimum and maxium rates from $15 and $25 per week to $17 and $27.

Louisville Vote Slated

Louisville, Nov. 29 (AP)—Louisville telephone operators will take a strike vote "within the next ten days," Miss Edgar Bean, chairman of the Louisville local of the Federation of Long Line Telephone Workers, said here today.

She said the union had asked the War Labor Board for a $5 weekly increase in pay but the WLB had approved a raise of $2.

On November 9 the union field a petition to the Federal Government to hold a strike vote within 30 days, Miss Bean said, as required by the Connally anti-strike act.

Meeting Arranged

She said also that the union, which represents more than 400 long-distance operators here, will hold an all-day meeting Tuesday.

The $2 increase approved by the War Labor Board raised minimum and maximum salaries here from $15 and $25 weekly to $17 and $27. Present New York wages stand at $20 and $34.

Canada Draws Revised Postwar Air Proposal

Chicago, Nov. 29 (AP)—Canada held the center of interest again today in the long struggle between the United States and Great Britain over a formula for governing postwar competition in the air.

The British were reported to be awaiting a reply to a request for new instructions from London. There was hope that some way could be found for them to accept a revised proposal drafted during the night by the Canadian delegation.

Restlessness Apparent

Increased restlessness was apparent among some delegations to the International Civil Aviation Conference now in its fifth week, after the major controversy was taken out of open debate and restored to the status of a private argument.

This time, however, unlike the ten-day consultations of the "ABC" powers during the first big attempt to solve the problem, there was rather general optimism that a way out would be found.

The problem involves the so-called "fifth freedom"—the privilege of picking up airline business in another country and carrying it to a third—in its relation to "ascalation," which is a Canadian idea for adjusting carrying capacity (the number of seats or pay load) to the volume of traffic on a route.

Sticking To Demands

The United States is demanding a liberal application of the privilege as a means of encouraging long-line air operations. The British want it sharply restricted on the ground that it might cut into the regional business of intermediate countries.

Canada and the United States are in general agreement on use of the "fifth freedom." Canada submitted its proposal after the British and Americans gave no indication either would budge from its own plan.

When the Canadian draft failed to attract the British, the issue as a whole was debated by the conference in closed session. Then a new Canadian draft was ordered. If this emerges today, it cannot be debated in the conference until tomorrow.

AFL CONVENTION BACKS POST WAR PROGRAM ON JOBS

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—(AP) The American Federation of Labor lined up today behind the President's goal of 60,000,000 post war jobs, with the added objective of creating an annual income of 173-billions.

The AFL convention approved its post war planning committees' detailed plan for participating in reconversion and reemployment programs in this country and in labor cooperation throughout the world to bolster peace and unity.

Going a step further, the convention okayed a campaign for a million dollars, beginning in January, to aid workers in liberated countries of Europe and Asia, and similarly distressed peoples of Central and South America.

This drive will be in the hands of a committee of the Labor League of Human Rights, official relief arm of the AFL.

The postwar proposals were placed before the convention after it had renewed the no-strike pledge for the war's duration, an act which was immediately reported by cable to Generals Eisenhower and

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MacArthur, to assure them that the AFL intended to keep the materials of war coming.

Message from Eisenhower

A message from General Eisenhower, thanking the AFL for pledging its assistance in providing the workers necessary to fill the gaps on the production line, was cheered by the 600 delegates.

W. I. Allen, president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, which is fighting for designation as the collective bargaining agent for the 55,000 Western Union workers across the nation, urged the delegates to get behind his union's show-down fight with the CIO-American Communications association.

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Allen accused the National Labor Relations Board, which declined to grant the AFL union's petition for a nation-wide election but instead split the country into seven regions for the bargaining vote, of attempting "to hamstring" the telegraphers group in favor of what he called "the Communist-controlled" CIO union.

President William Green backed up Allen in urging support for the Western Union representation, which CIO President Philip Murray has designated as the CIO's No. 1 organization job for the coming year.

Green bitterly denounced the NLRB for its decision, and the agency was the subject of another resolution which described it as having made "vicious and unjust" decisions.

Harvey W. Brown, Machinists president, immediately announced his group, biggest in the AFL, had pledged $1,000 to the telegraphers' fight.

force postponement of the meeting Dec. 18 of Missouri's Democratic electors to certify the state's vote to the Electoral College in Washington.

Today Floyd Gleeton, apparently successful Democratic candidate for a county judgeship, filed a writ of mandamus in Circut court asking certification of the vote to pave the way for obtaining his election certificate. Judge G. Berk Green then issued an alternative writ directing the canvassers to "proceed with their duties" or show cause at a Dec. 8 hearing why they should not do so.

Whatever ruling may be issued then is subject to review by the Missouri Supreme court, and it is possible the legalities might tie up the county's official vote report for weeks.

Every other Missouri county has reported its vote to the Secretary of State at Jefferson City, but Missouri law prescribes that the official canvass cannot be started until all votes are reported. The canvass must be completed before election certificates can be issued to the Democratic electors or to Senator-elect Forrest Donnell, Republican: Governor-elect Phil M. Donnelly, Democrat, or any other state officer named three weeks ago.

Sullivan county's canvassers consist of two Republicans and two Democrats. The Republicans challenge validity of some of the uncounted votes on the grounds that the civilian voters were outside the state on Election day. Missouri law permits civilians absent from their precinct to vote by absentee ballot, but they must be in the state on Election day.

Three times the canvassers have had the envelopes brought out of the vault for counting, but each time the quarrel flared anew, and County Clerk Harry Rhodes sent the votes back for safekeeping. He still has them in custody.

Court Action Started to Compel Full Count of Missouri Votes

MILAN, Mo., Nov. 29—(AP) Sullivan county's bitter three weeks old dispute over 84 uncounted absentee ballots in the Nov. 7 election—which holds a threat of Electoral College complications unless settled—today reached the courts with filing of a mandamus suit seeking to command the canvassers to quit arguing and count the vote.

The red hot argument, which hinges around a local sheriff's race in which Martin Franklin, Democrat, leads L. D. Green, Republican, by eight votes, is holding up the official canvass of Missouri's 1,500,000 votes and may

Pyle Is Going To Pacific

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 29 (AP). War Correspondent Ernie Pyle, who returned from the European front several weeks ago for a rest at his home here, is getting ready to go back to work.

This time he will report from the Pacific Theater, accredited to the navy. "I won't leave for about a month yet," he said.

Pyle said "public pressure" has interfered with his rest, "but I feel good."

ADD LONDON - (FRYE) xx DANNEMARIE

(9) (1) IN THE NORTH U.S. NINTH AND FIRST ARMY FORCES MADE BRIEF, BUT SIGNIFICANT, ADVANCES IN THE BATTLE OF THE COLOGNE PLAIN. THE NINTH, NOW THREATENING THE GERMAN STRONGHOLD OF JULICH FROM THREE DIRECTIONS, MOVED UP AT TWO POINTS TO THE WEST BANK OF THE ROER RIVER -- BEST NATURAL DEFENSE SHORT OF THE RHINE ITSELF. THE FIRST MADE GAINS TOWARD DUREN, ANOTHER BARRIER TO COLOGNE.

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IN THE SOUTH, THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY CLOSED AN EIGHT-MILE GAP IN ITS LINES SOUTH OF THE DOLLAR RIVER BETWEEN BELFORT AND MULHOUSE, PINCHING OFF AN ENEMY SALIENT OF 50 SQUARE MILES AND TRAPPING A SIZEABLE FORCE OF GERMAN TROOPS. THE TOTAL OF PRISONERS MOUNTED BY THE HOUR.

ALL THESE AND OTHER ALLIED SUCCESSES BROUGHT A SERIES OF PLAINTIVE BROADCASTS FROM THE GERMAN RADIO.

LT.GEN.KURT DITTMAR, SPOKESMAN FOR THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, CALLED THE LOSSES OF TERRAIN "VERY PAINFUL" AND DECLARED THAT EVER SINCE "THE BITTER REVERSES OF THE SUMMER" IT HAD BEEN "AN ABSOLUTELY OPEN QUESTION" WHETHER THE REICH FRONTIER DEFENSES WERE SUFFICIENTLY STRONG TO STOP THE ALLIES.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY MADE GAINS UP TO TWO MILES YESTERDAY. THESE GAINS GAVE THE THIRD ARMY A 26-MILE FRONT INSIDE THE REICH AND CONTROL OF 40 SQUARE MILES OF GERMANY.-

PATTON'S TROOPS CUT TO WITHIN THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES OF SAARLAUTERN AND WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF SAARBRUCKEN IN THE NEW PENETRATION OF GERMANY. THEY PREVIOUSLY STOOD ONLY TWO MILES FROM MERZIG.

"A FULL SCALE BATTLE FOR THE SAAR AND THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES ALONG OR NEAR IT APPEARED TO BE IMMINENT," SAID ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT LEWIS HAWKINS IN A DISPATCH FILED FROM THE THIRD ARMY FRONT LAST NIGHT. HE SAID RESISTANCE WAS ONLY MODERATE AS THE GERMANS PULLED BACK IN THE SAARBRUCKEN AND SAARLAUTERN AREAS.

JUST BEYOND GUERSTLING, SIX MILES WEST OF SAARLAUTERN, THE 90TH DIVISION'S 357TH REGIMENT PUSHED A MILE INTO THE REICH. JUST TO THE SOUTH ANOTHER THREE MILES WAS ADDED. STILL FARTHER SOUTH THE 95TH DIVISION'S 378TH REGIMENT CROSSED THE FRONTIER AND APPROACHED BERUS, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.

EAST OF ST. AVOLD, WHERE PATTON'S FORCES HAVE DRIVEN TO WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF SAARBRUCKEN, HAWKINS SAID THE GERMANS HAD RALLIED AT SOME POINTS ALTHOUGHT THE 80TH DIVISION'S 317TH REGIMENT STILL WAS "MOVING BRISKLY" AFTER CAPTURE OF ONE TOWN.

U. S. NINTH ARMY FORCES, ADVANCING TOWARD COLOGNE ASTRIDE THE ADOLF HITLER SUPERHIGHWAY, FOUGHT TO THE ROER RIVER BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE HIGHWAY FORTRESS TOWN OF JULICH. ON THE NORTH THE NINTH CAPTURED BARMEN. TO THE SOUTH IT TOOK KIRCHBERG. IN BOTH TOWNS THE TROOPS BATTLED IN KNEE-DEEP FLOODS FROM THE RAIN-SWOLLEN ROER.

FARTHER SOUTH ANOTHER NINTH ARMY INFANTRY COLUMN CAPTURED ALTFORD,

APPROACHING THE ROER AT ANOTHER POINT.

TOWARD THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ALLIED FRONT, AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS HAVE ADVANCED WITHIN THREE MILES OF HAGUENAU IN THEIR NORTHWARD DRIVE THROUGH THE RHINE VALLEY ABOVE STRASBOURG. IT WAS IN THIS SECTOR THAT THE GERMAN RADIO YESTERDAY DECLARED GERMAN FORCES WERE EXECUTING TWO "PLANNED WITHDRAWALS" TO A NEW LINE.

SEVENTH ARMY UNITS SLAMMED INTO WINTERHAUSEN AND BATZENDORF ON THE APPROACHES TO HAGUENAU. TWELVE MILES TO THE NORTHWEST ANOTHER COLUMN SPANNED THE MODER RIVER NORTH OF SAVERNE AND REACHED INGWILLER AND ZUTZENDORF.

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ADD BURTON-ON-TRENT XX WEAPON

THE BLAST HEAVED UP SOIL, BUILDINGS AND LIVESTOCK OVER A WIDE RADIUS AND MADE CRATERS 250 YARDS ACROSS. THE SUBTERRANEAN STORAGE DUMP WAS FILLED WITH MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF BOMBS, SUFFICIENT FOR HUNDREDS OF MAJOR ATTACKS ON GERMANY

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ADD LONDON XXXKWAPINSKI

IN MOSCOW, PRAVDA, THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, ACCUSED POLISH REACTIONARIES IN LONDON OF SCHEMING TO SPLIT THE ALLIES TO FURTHER "THEIR ADVENTURISTIC PLANS." THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE RESIGNATION OF MIKOLAJCZYK HAD DESTROYED THE LAST HOPES OF RAPPROCHEMENT WITH THE EXILED REGIME.

MIKOLAJCZYK RECEIVED GENTLE TREATMENT IN PRAVDA'S DISCUSSION, RAISING THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE AND A NUMBER OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PEASANT PARTY MIGHT GO TO LUBLIN AND ALIGN THEMSELVES WITH THE SOVIET-SPONSORED COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE IT WAS MADE PLAIN THAT BRITAIN WAS GROWING TIRED OF THE PERSISTENT WRANGLING. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE TOLD THE EXILED POLISH LEADERS HERE THAT THIS MIGHT WELL BE THEIR LAST CHANCE TO EFFECT SOME SORT OF AGREEMENT.

EJ444PEW

ADD LONDON-CLANDSTROM) XXX PEOPLE

NO. 10 DOWNING STREET SAID CHURCHILL "WOULD SPEND THE DAY AS HE HAS SPENT ALL HIS WARTIME BIRTHDAYS--WORKING." A PRIVATE SECRETARY ADDED HOWEVER "THERE MIGHT BE A LITTLE FAMILY DINNER PARTY AT NIGHT."

APPARENTLY MILLIONS OF OTHER BRITONS WILL TAKE MORE NOTICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S BIRTHDAY THAN HE HIMSELF WILL.

ALREADY HIS OFFICES ARE FLOODED WITH CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

A TOUCH OF THE FANCIFUL WAS LENT BY A TELEGRAM SENT IN THE NAME OF CHURCHILL'S SPECIAL LION, A GIFT, NOW IN THE LONDON ZOO. IT READ: "WISHING MY LION-HEARTED MASTER MANY RIGHT ROARING RETURNS OF HIS BIRTHDAY. FROM HIS LOYAL AND LOVING LION."

PLANNED PUBLIC TRIBUTES TO CHURCHILL WILL BE LIMITED TO A FAIR AND BALL IN LONDON, THE OBJECT TO RAISE FUNDS FOR TWELVE WAR CHARITIES.

TA948PEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, NOV. 30-(AP)-CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO HAS ENTRUSTED IVANOE BONOMI WITH THE FORMATION OF A NEW ITALIAN CABINET, THE SWISS RADIO SAID EARLY TODAY.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN ROME STORY)

LONDON, NOV. 29-(AP)-ARTHUR EVANS, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE WIVES, PARENTS OR SWEETHEARTS OF WOUNDED AMERICANS BE INVITED TO VISIT THE MEN IN HOSPITALS HERE AS GUESTS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WHEN HOSTILITIES ENDED.

HIS SUGGESTION COULD NOT BE PUT INTO EFFECT UNTIL THE WAR IN EUROPE STOPPED AND RELATIVES OF WOUNDED SERVICEMENT WHO COULD NOT BE SENT HOME IMMEDIATELY WOULD RECEIVE THE INVITATIONS.

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"IN ONE HOSPITAL THERE IS A WHOLE WARD OF PARALYZED MEN SUFFERING FROM SPINAL INJURIES WHO WILL HAVE TO REMAIN WHERE THEY ARE FOR MANY MONTHS, AND IT WOULD BE A GREAT THING FOR THEM IF VISITS FROM THEIR DEAR ONES COULD BE ARRANGED AS SOON AS HOSTILITIES ARE OVER, EVANS SAID IN A LETTER TO THE TIMES. #####

WITH U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN ALSACE, FRANCE, NOV 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BEFORE WITHDRAWING UNDER FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRESSURE FROM STRASBOURG THE GERMANS HAD NO TIME TO PLANT MANY MINES OR BOOBY TRAPS, BUT THEY DID ALL RIGHT BY OFFICE SAFES.

MAJ. MERRITT HURSH OF WENONAH, N.J., WHO HAS BEEN IN STRASBOURG SINCE THE FIRST DAY THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS CRASHED INTO THE CITY, SAID THE GERMANS STUFFED DYNAMITE INTO SAFES AT THE LUXURIOUS GESTAPO HDQTRS

AND EK AT THE POSTOFFICE. WHEN FRENCH SQUADS OPENED THE SAFES, THEY BLEW UP, BUT ONLY A FEW CASUALTIES RESULTED.

"THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS CAUGHT THE GERMANS COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE," HE EXPLAINED. "I AM SURE THAT'S WHY THEY DIDN'T PREPARE THEIR USUAL RECEPTION FOR US."

NOV 301944

GESTAPO HEADQUARTERS WAS A FOUR-STORY BUILDING WITH 100 PRIVATE OFFICES, EACH CONTAING A PICTURE OF HITLER. AN AMERICAN 45-CALIBER PISTOL WAS FOUND IN ONE OFFICE. KK402AEW

(N, NOV. 2-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE FIRST HALF OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SPEECH TODAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-THE PORTION IN WHICH HE DEALT PRIMARILY WITH THE WAR: (ABOUT 2,000)

I AM GLAD THAT THE CLOSING SESSION OF THIS LONG TENURE OF PARLIAMENT SHOULD SHOW ALL THE RESPECT FOR THE TRADITIONAL AND CEREMONIAL OCCASION WHICH IGNORANT, UNTHINKING PEOPLE WHO HAD NOT MEDIATED UPON THE MATTER OR STUDIED THE TRUE MOVEMENTS OF EVENTS AND OF FORCES IN THE HUMAN BREAST MIGHT EASILY REGARD AS A MEANINGLESS PERFORMANCE.

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I HAVE ON ANOTHER OCCASION REMINDED THE HOUSE THAT THIS DEBATE ON THE KING'S ADDRESS IS THE BEGINNING OF WHAT IS CALLED THE GRAND INQUEST OF THE NATION. A NEW SESSION BEGINS AND AT THIS MOMENT AND IN THE PROGRESS OF THE ADDRESS THERE IS NOTHING THAT CAN BE HELD BACK FROM DISCUSSION.

I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN OF THE OPINION THAT THE WISHES OF THE HOUSE IN RESPECT OF THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS SHOULD BE MET BY THE ADMINISTRATION. IF THE HOUSES WISHES FOR MORE DAYS FOR THE DISCUSSION OF SPECIAL AMENDMENTS AND SO ON THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PUT NO OBSTACLE IN THE WAY WITHIN REASON.

I HAVE ALWAYS FELT THAT THE DEBATE ON THE GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE ADDRESS SHOULD BE A CONSIDERABLE FEATURE, FOR IT IS A TIME WHEN A MEMBER WITHOUT INFLUENCE OR A GROUP BEHIND HIM CAN SPEAK ABOUT ANYTHING HE THINKS IT WOULD BE TO THE ADVANTAGE OF HIS FELLOW CREATURES--PROVIDED HE CAN CATCH THE SPEAKER'S EYE.

IT IS A DEMOCRATIC FEATURE IN OUR ANNUAL PROCEDURE. OF COURSE I MUST ADMIT, AS AN AGED MEMBER OF THE HOUSE WITH SOME 42 YEARS OF SERVICE HERE, I FIND IT VERY UNPLEASANT TO HAVE THE DEBATE ON THE ADJOURNMENT ONE BAG AND A DEBATE ON THE NEW SESSION THE NEXT. IN THE FAR OFF TIMES WHEN I ENTERED THIS BUILDING THERE WAS USUALLY FIVE OR SIX MONTHS RECESS FROM THE 12TH OF AUGUST TO THE LATTER PART OF JANUARY OR THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY WHEN THE HOUSE REASSEMBLED.

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BUT DO NOT CONSIDER THOSE DAYS WERE WITHOUT WISDOM. NEVER SUPPOSE THAT YOU CAN STRENGTHEN PARLIAMENT BY WEARYING IT, BY OCCUPYING IT IN ALMOST CONTINUOUS SESSION. IF YOU WANT TO REDUCE THE POWER OF PARLIAMENT LET IT SIT EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR A FIFTH OR FOURTH PART FILLED AND THEN IT WILL BECOME THE LAUGHING STOCK OF THE NATION INSTEAD OF THE CITADEL AS WELL AS THE CRADLE OF PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND ALMOST THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL INSTANCE OF A LEGISLATIVE BODY WITH PLENARY POWERS ELECTED ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE WHICH IS CAPABLE OF DISCHARGING WITH RESTRAINT AND RESOLUTION ALL FUNCTIONS OF PEACE AND OF WAR.

THIS IS A MORE SOMBER DIGRESSION. ALL OUR AFFAIRS DOWN THE SMALLEST DETAIL CONTINUE TO BE DOMINATED BY THE WAR. PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS IS NO EXCEPTION. I MUST WARN THE HOUSE AND THE COUNTRY AGAINST ANY INDULGENCE IN THE FEELING THAT THE WAR WILL SOON BE OVER. IT MAY BE, BUT DO NOT INDULGE THAT FEELING THAT WE SHOULD

NOW BE ABLE TO TURN OUR THOUGHTS TO THE NEW PHASE IN WORLD HISTORY WHICH WILL OPEN WITH THE CLOSE OF THIS WAR. THE TRUTH IS THAT NO ONE KNOWS WHEN THE GERMAN WAR WILL BE FINISHED AND STILL LESS HOW LONG THE INTERVAL WILL BE BETWEEN THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMANS AND THE DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE.

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I TOOK OCCASION SOME MONTHS AGO TO DAMP DOWN PREMATURE HOPES BY SPEAKING OF THE GERMAN WAR AS RUNNING INTO JANUARY AND FEBRUARY. I COULD SEE DISAPPOINTMENT IN SEVERAL QUARTERS AS I LOOKED AROUND THE HOUSE AND I FOLLOWED THIS UP QUICKLY BY INDICATING THE LATE SPRING OR THE EARLY SUMMER AS PERIODS WHICH WE MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT AS POSSIBILITIES. MY PRESENT INCLINATION IS NOT AT ALL TO MITIGATE THOSE FORECASTS OR GUESSES, FOR THEY CAN BE LITTLE MORE THAN GUESSES. INDEED IF I WERE TO MAKE ANY CHANGE IN THE DURATIO OF THE UNFOLDING OF EVENTS IT WOULD BE TO LEAVE OUT THE WORD "EARLY" BEFORE THE WORD "SUMMER."

THE VAST BATTLE THAT IS IN PROGRESS IN THE WEST HAS YIELDED TO US IMPORTANT GAINS. THE ENEMY HAS EVERYWHERE BEEN THRUST BACK. THE CAPTURE OF METZ AND STRASBOURG ARE GLORIOUS AND MASSIVE ACHIEVEMENTS. THE BRILLIANT FIGHTING AND MANEUVERING OF THE FRENCH ARMY NEAR THE SWISS FRONTIER AND THEIR FORCING OF THE BELFORT GAP AND ADVANCE ON A BROAD FRONT TO THE RHINE IS NOT ONLY A MILITARY EPISODE OF HIGH IMPORTANCE BUT IT SHOWS WHAT MANY OF US HAVE NEVER DOUBTED, THAT THE FRENCH ARMY WILL RISE AGAIN AND BE A GREAT FACTOR IN THE LIFE OF FRANCE AND EUROPE, AND THAT THE FRENCH SOLDIER, PROPERLY EQUIPPED AND WELL LED, IS UNSURPASSED AMONG THE NATIONS.

I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF VISITING THIS ARMY AND ONCE HAD HOPED TO BE THERE AT THE MOMENT WHEN ITS ATTACK WAS DELIVERED UPON THE BELFORT GAP, BUT IN THE NIGHT 12 INCHES OF SNOW FELL AND EVERYTHING HAD TO BE PUT OFF FOR THREE DAYS. NEVERTHELESS I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF THE TROOPS WHO WERE GOING TO BE ENGAGED--IF NOT IN THE FIRST STAGE, IN THE SECOND STAGE OF THIU BATTLE--AND FOR AN HOUR OR MORE THEY MARCHED PAST IN A SWIRLING SNOWSTORM. I HAD A GOOD LOOK AT THEM, THOUGH THE LIGHT FADED, AT VERY CLOSE QUARTERS. THEY WERE ALL YOUNG MEN OF 18 TO 22. THE AVERAGE AGE WAS 20--AND WHAT A THING TO BE A FRENCHMAN 20 YEARS OF AGE--WELL ARMED, WELL EQUIPPED, AND WITH YOUR NATIVE LAND TO AVENGE AND SAVE.

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THE LIGHT IN THESE MEN'S EYES AND THEIR ALERT BEARING GIVES ONE THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE THAT OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOR AND LONG FRIEND IN WAR AND IN THESE GREAT STRUGGLES OF OUR LIFETIME WILL RISE IN CLARITY AND FORCE FROM THE RUINS AND THE MISERIES AND DISGRACES OF THE PAST AND WILL PRESENT US ONCE MORE WITH A FRANCE TO BE NUMBERED AMONGST THE GREATEST POWERS OF THE WORLD.

I HAVE SPOKEN OF THE FIGHTING IN THE BELFORT GAP AND STRASBOURG AND FURTHER TO THE NORTH OF THE GREAT BATTLE WHICH THE AMERICANS HAVE GAINED OPPOSITE METZ. OPPOSITE COLOGNE AND NORTHWARDS THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN SEVERE AND IT IS HERE THAT THE GAINS IN GROUND WILL BE MOST IMPORTANT AND CONSEQUENTLY ARE MOST DISPUTED.

THE WEATHER, WHICH IT IS ALWAYS CUSTOMARY AND EXCUSABLE AND EVEN LEGITIMATE TO ABUSE AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR, IN THOSE REGIONS HAS MADE THE TASK OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS AND THAT OF THE BRITISH ON THEIR LEFT FLANK EXTREMELY DIFFICULT. WHAT IS CALLED THE FOURTH

ELEMENT IN WAR, MUD HAS PLAYED A FORMIDABLE PART. WE HAVE NOT YET SUCCEEDED IN DRIVING THE ENEMY BACK TO THE RHINE, LET ALONE HAVE WE ESTABLISHED A STRONG BRIDGEHEAD ON IT. THE BATTLE IS CONTINUING WITH THE GREATEST VIGOR. IMMENSE LOSSES HAVE BEEN INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY. THE WEARING DOWN PROCESS HERE, AT A COST TO THE UNITED STATES FORCES, HAS BEEN FAR GREATER IN ITS EFFECT UPON THE ENEMY.

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OF COURSE ANY LARGE AND EFFECTIVE BREAK ON THE GERMAN FRONTS IN THESE REGIONS OF COLOGNE AND NORTHWARDS WOULD HAVE THE HIGHEST STRATEGIC CONSEQUENCES.

I MAY MENTION THT IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE AND THE GREATER PART OF BELGIUM FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S GROUP OF ARMIES, WITH SUBSTANTIAL UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE, DROVE THE ENEMY BACK TO THE LINE OF THE MAAS OR THE MEUSE AND ESTABLISHED A SECURE FLANK BARRIER IN HOLLAND PROTECTING THE WHOLE LINE OF THE MAIN ARMIES OPERATING EAUTWARDS.

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IT ALSO OPENED THE GREAT PORT OF ANTWERP, WHICH WE CAPTURED INTACT AND IS NOW RECEIVING LARGE CONVOYS OF OCEANGOING SHIPS, THUS MAKING AN INCOMPARABLE SEA BASE AVAILABLE FOR THE NOURISHMENT OF THE NORTHERN GROUP OF BRITISH ARMIES AND THE VARIOUS GROUPS OF AMERICAN ARMIES ALSO DEPLOYED IN THOSE OPERATIONS, INCLUDING THE STORMING OF THE ISLANDS WHICH CONTAINS EPISODES OF MARVELOUS GALLANTRY--GRAND FEATS OF ARMS.

IN THOSE OPERATIONS THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES SUFFERED ABOUT 40,000 CASUALTIES. THAT IS IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT BATTLES. IN THE NEW BATTLE, WHICH RUNS FROM FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S ARMY BROADLY SPEAKING OPPOSITE VENLO DOWN TO THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS WHERE THE FRENCH TAKE UP THE LONG LINE, THE WHOLE FRONT IS HELD BY THE AMERICANS WHO ARE BEARING THE BRUNT WITH CUSTOMARY DISTINCTION AND COURAGE.

I AM NOT GIVING A REVIEW OF THE WAR SITUATION TODAY. I HAVE NO INTENTION OF DOING IT. LATER ON PERHAPS WHEN WE MEET AFTER CHRISTMAS IT MAY BE RIGHT TO DO THAT AND IT MAY BE MUCH EASIER TO PUT HARD FACTS AND CHEERING FACTS BEFORE THE HOUSE--AND THE HOUSE KNOWS I HAVE NEVER HESITATED TO PUT HARD FACTS BEFORE THEM.

I KNOW THE BRITISH PEOPLE AND I KNOW THIS HOUSE AND THERE IS ONE THING THEY WILL NOT STAND AND THAT IS NOT BEING TOLD HOW BAD THINGS ARE. IF IT IS HUMANLY POSSIBLE TO DO IT WITHOUT ENDANGERING AFFAIRS, ONE IS ALWAYS WELL ADVISED TO TELL THE PEOPLE HOW BAD THINGS ARE. ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS I HAVE GREATLY REVIVED THE ENERGY AND ARDOR OF THIS HOUSE BY GIVING THEM AN ACCOUNT OF THE SHOCKING POSITION WE OCCUPIED IN VARIOUS QUARTERS AND HOW VERY LIKELY THINGS WERE TO GET WORSE BEFORE THEY GOT BETTER.

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(CAPTAIN FREDERICK J.BELLENGER, LABORITE: SO DID SOME OF US, TOO.)

WE SHARE THE GLORY. BUT MY MOTIVE IN DOING SO WAS TO STRENGTHEN THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I AM NOT GIVING A REVIEW OF THE WAR SITUATION TODAY, BUT I MENTION THESE COMMANDING FACTS IN ORDER TO BISSIPATE LIGHTLY FOUNDED SENSATIONS THAT WE CAN DIVERT OUR EYES FROM THE WAR AND TURN TO THE TASKS OF TRANSITION AND RECONSTRUCTION OR POLITICAL CONTROVERSIES AND OTHER DIVERSIONS OF PEACE WHICH ARE DEAR TO OUR HEARTS, AND RIGHTLY DEAR TO DEMOCRACIES IN ACTION, BECAUSE WITHOUT CONTROVERSY DEMOCRACIES CANNOT ACHIEVE THEIR HEALTHENING PROCESSES. I DO NOT

THINK WE CAN LOOK ON IN ALL THESE MATTERS WITH A SENSE OF DETACHMENT FROM THE WAR ISSUE, WHICH IS RIGHT OVER US.

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IT WEIGHS INTENSELY AND PREPONDERANTLY UPON US AND UPON EVERY FORM OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE. ALL ELSE MUST STILL BE SUBORDINATED TO THIS SUPREME TASK. IT IS ON THE FOE THAT OUR EYES MUST BE FIXED AND TO BREAK HIS GEYIQTJMCE DOWN DEMANDS AND WILL RECEIVE THE MOST INTENSE EXERTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE U.S.A. AND OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CONVERTED SATELLITES, ALL FORCES THAT CAN BE BROUGHT TO BEAR. THIS IS JUST THE MOMENT NOT TO SLACKEN.

OF THE RACES WHICH THE CALENDAR HOLDS, NEARLY ALL OF THEM ARE WON IN THE LAST LAP, AND IT IS THEN WHEN ONE IS MOST TIRED; WHEN THE SENSE OF BOREDOM SEEMS TO WEIGH UPON ONE; WHEN EVEN THE MOST GLITTERING, EXCITING, BRILLIANT EVENTS, ARE AS IT WERE, COVERED BY SATIATION; WHEN HEADLINES IN THE NEWSPAPERS, THOUGH PERFECTLY TRUE, SUCCEED ONE ANOTHER IN THEIR GLOWING EMPHASIS AND YET THE END SEEMS TO RECEDE BEFORE US.

AS WHEN CLIMBING A HILL--WHEN THERE IS ALWAYS ANOTHER PEAK BEYOND --IT IS AT THAT VERY MOMENT THAT WE IN THIS ISLAND HAVE TO GIVE THAT EXTRA SENSE OF EXERTION AND EFFORT, THAT BOUNDLESS AND INEXHAUSTIBLE, DYNAMIC ENERGY THAT WE HAVE SHOWN--AND WHICH RECORDS MADE PUBLIC EMPHASIZE IN DETAIL THAT WE HAVE SHOWN DURING THIS STRUGGLE.

TIRELESSNESS IS WHAT WE HAVE TO SHOW NOW AND HERE I MUST OBSERVE THAT IT IS ONE THING TO FEEL THIS TREMENDOUS DRIVE OF ENERGY AT THE BEGINNING OF A WAR WHEN YOUR COUNTRY IS LIKELY TO BE INVADED AND YOU DON'T KNOW THAT YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO DIE HONORABLY--BUT SOON--IT IS ONE THING TO EXHIBIT THOSE QUALITIES WHICH CERTAINLY THE HOUSE HAS NEVER BEEN RESTRAINED FROM AT SUCH MOMENT AND QUITE ANOTHER TO DO THEM IN THE SIXTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

ON THE OTHER HAND WE MUST REMEMBER THAT THE ENEMY WHOSE COUNTRY IS INVADED HAS ALSO THE SUPREME STIMULI WHICH WE OURSELVES RESPONDED TO IN THE VERY DARK DAYS OF 1940 AND 1941. THE PREPONDERANCE OF THE WAR WEIGHS DOWN UPON US ALL. AND AFTER THE GERMAN WAR WE MUST NOT FORGET THERE IS THE WAR WITH JAPAN.

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(END TEXT) EJ320PEW

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENGLAND, NOV. 29-(AP)-GRIEVING MIDLANDS VILLAGERS TONIGHT MADE PLANS FOR A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR THE VICTIMS OF MONDAY'S BOMB DEPOT EXPLOSION AS MASKED MINERS CONTINUED TUNNELLING FOR BODIES, MANY OF WHICH MAY NEVER BE RECOVERED.

THE KNOWN TOLL OF DEAD AND MISSING STOOD AT 67, BUT OTHER ESTIMATES RANGED TO 160. THE TRUE FIGURE MAY NEVER BE KNOWN, SINCE DEPOT RECORDS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

TA752PEW

ADD PARIS -(BEALMEAR) XX HANDS

SOUTHEAST OF LANGERUEHE AND JUNGERSDORF AMERICAN UNITS DROVE ALMOST A MILE INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF NERODE, THREE AND A HALF MILES FROM DUREN. AFTER CLEARING THE FOREST TOWN OF HUNDREDS OF THE ENEMY, HODGES' MEN PLUNGED ON A MILE NORTHEAST THROUGH KLEINHAU AND INTO NEARBY GROSHAU, WHERE THEY WERE DIGGING THE NAZIS OUT HOUSE BY HOUSE.

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THE 90TH DIVISION OF PATTON'S THIRD ARMY CLOSED IN ON THE GERMAN CITY OF MERZIG, JUST INSIDE THE REICH FROM THE FRENCH-LUXEMBOURG CORNER, CAPTURING HEIGHTS WHICH OVERLOOK THE CITY FROM THE SOUTH. SIMILARLY, ELEMENTS OF PATTON'S 95TH DIVISION, FURTHER SOUTH, GAINED HILLS ONLY THREE MILES FROM THE SAAR STRONGHOLD OF SAARLAUTERN.

ON THE THIRD ARMY'S RIGHT FLANK, THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION LUNGED AHEAD TWO AND A HALF MILES TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF SARREUNION, 10 MILES SOUTH OF SAAREGUEMINES, AND REACHED REXINGEN, SIX MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST. MECHANIZED CAVALRY CLEARED OUT AN ENEMY SALIENT NORTH OF STAVOLO AND PUSHED CLOSE TO THE SAAR FRONTIER SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN. THE 80TH DIVISION WAS WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF SAARBRUCKEN NEAR FARBERSWILLER.

IN NORTHEASTERN ALSACE ELEMENTS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY ADVANCED ANOTHER TWO AND A HALF MILES NORTHEAST OF SAVERNE TO WITHIN 14 1/2 MILES OF THE GERMAN BORDER, TAKING THE VILLAGES OF BISCHHOLTZ AND UHRWILLER. ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF SAVERNE PASS OTHER UNITS REACHED STRUTH AND PETERSBACH, BOTH ABOUT 13 MILES NORTHEAST OF SAARBOURG.

HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED AROUND ERSTEIN, 10 MILES SOUTH OF STRASBOURG, BUT THE FRENCH PUSHED ANOTHER MILE SOUTH TO OSTHOUSE. THE NAZIS STILL HELD THE FRENCH ENDS OF THREE RHINE BRIDGES AT STRASBOURG.

NORTH OF ERSTEIN THE GERMANS HAVE BLOWN UP SEVERAL CANAL BRIDGE IN AN EFFORT TO DELAY THE ALLIED ADVANCE. AMERICANS WHO DROVE THROUGH THE CENTRAL SECTION OF THE VOSGES REACHED BARR ON THE EDGE OF THE ALSATIAN PLAIN, ABOUT NINE MILES WEST OF ERSTEIN. WHEN THEY TRIED TO CONTINUE TOWARD ERSTEIN AND THE RHINE THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED AT GERTWILLER, JUST EAST OF BARR, FORCING THE AMERICANS TO WITHDRAW A SHORT DISTANCE.

HOWEVER, THE AMERICANS OVERCAME STIFF RESISTANCE AND CAPTURED ZELLWILLER, SOUTHEAST OF BARR AND SEVEN MILES WEST OF ERSTEIN.

FARTHER SOUTH IN THE AREA ABOUT SEVEN MILES WEST OF SELESTAT, THE AMERICANS REACHED THE VILLAGES OF TREIMBACH AND HOHWARTH IN THE GIESSEN VALLEY.

THESE TWO ADVANCES WEST OF ERSTEIN AND SELESTAT PLACED THESE TROOPS WITHIN 11 AND 16 MILES OF THE RHINE ALONG A 25-MILE STRETCH SOUTH OF STRASBOURG.

THE FRENCH OCCUPIED NIFFER, 1 3/4 MILE NORTH OF KEMBS WHERE THE GERMANS HOLD A BRIDGEHEAD WEST OF THE RHINE SOUTH OF MULHOUSE.

GH547PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, NOV 29-(AP)-THE CURRENT ALLIED OFFENSIVE BY TONIGHT HAD DRIVEN THE GERMANS FROM ALL BUT ABOUT 3,000 SQUARE MILES OF FRANCE.

THE GERMANS STILL HELD A ROUGH RECTANGLE IN NORTHEAST LORRAINE ADJACENT TO THE GERMAN SAARLAND. THIS MEASURED ABOUT 15 MILES WIDE AND 62 LONG.

THE NAZIS HELD ANOTHER ROUGH RECTANGLE IN ALSACE AGAINST THE RHINE ABOUT 20 MILES WIDE AND 50 LONG.

IN ADDITION, THEY HELD PERHAPS 1,000 SQUARE MILES AROUND THE LONG BY-PASSED AND BELEAGUERED PORTS OF DUNKERQUE, LORIENT AND ST.NAZAIRE AS WELL AS LAND AT THE MOUTH OF THE GARONNE ESTUARY LEADING TO BORDEAUX.

THE GERMAN HOLDINGS COMPRISED LESS THAN 1 1/2 PER CENT OF THE 212,659 SQUARE MILES OF FRANCE.

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SU1PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

IMMENDORF, GERMANY, NOV. 29-(AP)-THE GERMANS OPENED FLOODGATES ON DAMS OF THE ROER RIVER TODAY, FLOODING THE VALLEY AT SOME POINTS TO A WIDTH OF NEARLY A MILE, IN AN EFFORT TO COMBAT THE PRE-DAWN INFANTRY ASSAULT OF THE U.S.NINTH ARMY, WHICH MADE EXTENSIVE USE OF FLAME-THROWERS AND A PHOSPHOROUS ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

HOPING TO SURPRISE THE GERMANS, THE INFANTRY ATTACKED BEFORE SUN-UP IN A DENSE FOG, BUT THE NAZI DEFENSES IN THE WURM-LINDERN AREA, STRONGEST GERMAN POSITION WEST OF THE ROER, WERE ALERT AND A HEAVY ENGAGEMENT OF SMALL ARMS AND ARTILLERY DEVELOPED.

THE SWOLLEN ROER STAYED FAIRLY WELL WITHIN ITS CHANNEL UNTIL IT REACHED LINNICH, FROM WHERE IT FANNED OUT FOR HUNDREDS OF YARDS OVER THE LOWLANDS.

IN ADDITION TO FLOODING THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER, THE GERMAN BLEW UP THE BRIDGE AT JULICH AS AMERICAN INFANTRY TOOK COMMANDING POSITIONS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER FOR SEVERAL MILES NORTH AND SOUTH.

TODAY'S ATTACK, WHICH CUT THE ROAD BETWEEN LINDERN AND LINNICH AND TOOK HIGH GROUND DOMINATING THE LATTER TOWN, THREATENED THE [illegible] AND DUG DEEPLY INTO THE ONLY REMAINING STRONGHOLD IN THE NINTH ARMY SECTOR WEST OF THE RIVER.

DESTRUCTION OF SEVEN GERMAN TANKS SOUTH OF JULICH WAS REPORTED BY FIGHTERBOMBERS OF THE 29TH TACTICAL AIRFORCE AND ANOTHER EIGHT ALSO WERE RECORDED AS DESTROYED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY NEAR KIRCHBERG.

DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF THE INFANTRY'S DRIVE, CLOUDS CLUNG SO CLOSE TO THE GROUND THAT VISIBILITY WAS LESS THAN TEN YARDS.

MOST OF THE ATTACK WAS DIRECTED NORTH THROUGH THE OLD SIEGFRIED DEFENSES WITH MANY CONCRETE PILLBOXES. THE GROUND WAS TOO SOGGY FOR TANKS. THE INFANTRY, EQUIPPED WITH FLAMETHROWERS, BORE THE BRUNT OF THE THRUST, TAKING FOUR OF NINE MAIN DEFENSES IN THE FIRST COUPLE OF HOURS.

ADVANCES WERE MADE ON SCHEDULE DURING THE EARLY HOURS, BUT BY NOON THE ENEMY THREW IN COUNTERATTACKS FROM LINDERN AND PROGRESS BECAME SLOWER.

THE BATTLE AREA WAS POCKMARKED BY SHELL HOLES AND DOTTED WITH DEAD MEN, CATTLE, HORSES AND BURNED OUT TANKS. THE ARTILLERY EXCHANGE BY BOTH SIDES WAS THUNDEROUS.

IT WAS A DISMAL SCENE IN THE MURKY, DANK FOG AND GREATLY RESEMBLED A HOLLYWOOD SET DEPICTING THE DEVASTATION IN WORLD WAR I. TWO OF THE COMMANDING AMERICAN GENERALS PARTICIPATING IN THE ASSAULT DIRECTED THE FIGHTING FROM CELLAR COMMAND POSTS UNDER THE RUBBLE OF HOUSES WITHIN RANGE OF THE SHELLING.

"WE HOPED TO CATCH THEM COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE, BUT THEY WERE ALERT," COMMENTED LT.COL.CHARLES PARSON OF BRACKETVILLE, TEX.

"THERE HAVE BEEN NO DEFINITE REPORTS OF HOW THE PHOSPHOROUS CAME OUT, BUT IT CERTAINLY MADE THEM DARNED UNCOMFORTABLE," SAID LT. AUST O'MALLEY, 29 PARSONS ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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CAPT.HOWARD MANDELL OF BAYSIDE, N.Y., WAS ANOTHER OFFICER IN ONE OF THE COMMAND POSTS AND WHILE THE PLACE SHOOK FROM THE CONCUSSION OF NEARBY AMERICAN ARTILLERY HE RECEIVED TELEPHONE REPORTS THAT ALL PRELIMINARY OBJECTIVES HAD BEEN TAKEN.

IN ANOTHER CELLAR CLOSE BY, WAITING IN RESERVE WITH HIS UNIT TO GO INTO ACTION, WAS A FORMER ST.MARY'S (CALIF.) FOOTBALL PLAYER FROM SAN FRANCISCO, LT.COL.LLOYD H.COMEZ.

ALTHOUGH A COMPARATIVE NEWCOMER IN ACTION, HE ALREADY HAS WON A REPUTATION FOR DARING. HE NOTONLY HAS BEEN LEADING HIS BATTALION IN THE FIGHTING, BUT ALSO HAS BEEN IN THE FOREFRONT OF PLATOONS AND COMPANIES.

MR1110PEW

BY SGT. JOHN E.CARLOVA (180)
WRITTEN FOR THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS

HEADQUARTERS 21ST ARMY GROUP, NOV. 29-(AP)-THE TWO MAIN COGS OF THE MOST EFFICIENT WAR MACHINE IN HISTORY MET LAST NIGHT WHEN GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, WALKED INTO 21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS AND SHOOK HANDS WITH FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY.

THIS WAS THE SECOND STOP ON THE LATEST OF GENERAL EISENHOWER'S LIGHTNING VISITS TO THE VARIOUS CONTINENTAL WAR FRONTS. THE FIRST WAS A SHORT STOP AT NINTH AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, WHERE THE ALLIED CHIEF CONFERRED BRIEFLY WITH LT. GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, NINTH ARMY COMMANDER.

SIMPLICITY IS THE KEYNOTE OF GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ENTOURAGE.

THERE IS NO FANFARE, NO SCREAMING MOTORCYCLES ESCORT, NO FLUTTERING BANNERS, ONLY THREE CARS ARE INCLUDED IN THE CONVOY AND ONE OF THESE IS MORE OR LESS A SPARE IN CASE OF A BREAKDOWN. THE REMAINING CAR IS FOR CORRESPONDENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS.

IT IS SYMOBLIC OF THE SMOOTHLY EFFECTIVE ALLIED TEAMWORK THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER CARRIES BUT A SINGLE MILITARY ADVISOR ON HIS TRIPS. HE IS A BRITISH ARMY STAFF OFFICER, COLONEL GAULT.

TA725PEW

ENGELSDORF, GERMANY, NOV. 29-(AP)-TWO NEW JERSEY MEN WERE PART OF TWO NINTH ARMY INFANTRY COMPANIES CUT OFF FROM THEIR BATTALION WHO HELD OUT AGAINST SUPERIOR GERMAN FORCES FROM SUNDAY UNTIL WEDNESDAY NIGHT WHEN THEY WERE RESCUED.

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PVT. ROBERT SANDERSON, 398 COLUMBIA AVENUE, HILLSIDE, SNIPING FROM AN ATTIC, GOT THREE OF THE BESIEGING GERMANS WITH THREE PRECIOUS SHOTS.

PFC. EDWIN ZINADER, 721 BOULEVARD, UNION CITY, WAS COMMENDED BY THE CAPTAIN WHO SAID ZINADER "TOOK DANDY CARE OF THE WOUNDED", WHO WERE TREATED WITH PLASMA DROPPED FROM OUR PLANES.

Q727AEW

WITH THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION, GERMANY, NOV. 29-(AP)-UNABLE TO GET A FIELD OF FIRE, CAPT.HARRY HOUSTON OF 4402 FREDERICK AVE., BALTIMORE, MD., LEFT HIS COMPANY OF SHERMAN TANKS, SNEAKED UP BEHIND THREE NAZI TANKS, AND KNOCKED OUT TWO OF THEM WITH A BAZOOKA. THE THIRD FLED.

CRAWLING UNDER A HAIL OF ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUN FIRE, HE SPOTTED A GERMAN SELF-PROPELLED ASSAULT GUN. THEN, RETURNING TO HIS TANK, HE DIRECTED FIRE ON THE GUN UNTIL IT WAS SILENCED.

HIS CLEAN SWEEP PAVED THE WAY FOR CAPTURE OF A TOWN WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT OBSERVATION POINT.

JJ849AEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

GEREONSWEILER, GERMANY, NOV. 29-(AP)-ROASTING OUT GERMAN DEFENDERS WITH FLAMETHROWERS, DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED ONE PILLBOX AN HOUR TODAY WHILE AUDACIOUS TANK CREWS BLASTED FOUR GERMAN TANKS AT A COST OF TWO AMERICAN TANKS. THIS ACTION STARTED OFF A NEW ATTACK BY THE NINTH ARM STARTED 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF AACHEN.

HAMPERED BY LACK OF SUPPORT AT THE OUTSET BECAUSE OF A HEAVY OVERCAST, THE INFANTRY ADVANCED SLOWLY TOWARD THE ROER AGAINST FIERCE ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE.

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"THIS WAS ONE OF THE TOUGHEST OPERATIONS THE ARMY HAS RUN UP AGAINST," SAID CAPT. GORDON CAESAR, 1817 REDCLIFF ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., A BATTALION OPERATIONS OFFICER JUST BEFORE THUNDEROUS SHELL BURSTS FORCED HIM TO DIVE INTO A CELLAR.

"THESE SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS ARE GIVING US MORE TROUBLE THAN EVER BEFORE."

THE PILLBOXES ATTACKED WERE THE INNER DEFENSES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

"INFANTRY WITH FLAMETHROWERS MOVED UP ON THEM BEHIND THE TANKS BEFORE DAWN," SAID LT. COL. B.M. BRYANT OF WICHITA, KANS., BATTALION COMMANDER.

"THE INFANTRY PUT 90 FEET OF FLAMES ON THE PILLBOXES AND HEATED THE NUNS OUT. OUR BOYS WERE THROWING EVERYTHING BUT ROCKS. WE TOOK FOUR OR FIVE OUT OF NINE PILLBOXES IN THE FIRST FEW HOURS AND WE ARE WORKING ON THE REST."

GERMAN SHELLFIRE FINALLY GOT SO INTENSE CAPT.CAESAR SAID, "IT'S TOO HOT TO STAY HERE, SO WE ARE GOING FORWARD."

HE POINTED TO A HILLSIDE HALF A MILE AWAY WHERE MACHINEGUNS CHATTERED AND MORTAR BURSTS GAVE OFF NASTY, BLACK PUFFS OF SMOKE.

CPL.CLEMENT LANGLOIS OF INDEPENDENCE, LA., AND PVT. ARTHUR WORNIAK, 805 TAWAS ST., ALPENA, MICH., TWO COMBAT ENGINEERS EACH LUGGING 30 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES ON HIS SHOULDERS, ACCOMPANIED THE INFANTRY TO BLOW UP THE PILLBOXES, BUT HEAVY FIRE FROM 88MM GUNS DROVE THEM BACK.

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"WE FOUND ONLY TWO GUYS LEFT OUT OF ONE PLATOON AND THE RUNNER WHO GUIDED US GOT SHOT," SAID LANGLOIS.

AFTER THEIR TANK WAS BLOWN UP, CPL.SOL RUBIN, 1040 BRYANT AVE., BRONX, N.Y., AND T/4 HERMAN BONSALL, 702 MILL ST., WATERTOWN, N.Y., AND BOX 232 READING, PA., (EDS: CABLE COPY) WORMED THEIR WAY BACK ON THEIR STOMACHS THROUGH THE MUD FOR HALF A MILE.

"WE DUG IN THE MUD WITH OUR HANDS AND PRAYED," SAID RUBIN.

T/5 RUDOLPH SALEMI, 1921 HOLLAND AVE., BRONX, N.Y., PFC MEYER HELLERBACH, 3509 KINGS COLLEGE PLACE, BRONX, N.Y., PVT.JOHN A. TOMASUNAS, 1841 TURNER AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AND OTHER AID MEN RUSHED OUT AMONG THE SHELL BURSTS AND RESCUED FOUR MEMBERS OF ANOTHER TANK CREW WHO WERE UNCONSCIOUS FROM CARBON MONOXIDE FUMES.

RP/EJ816PEW

a battalion command post in germany, nov. 29-(ap)-the muddy footsloggers of the 95th division have encountered no open hostil from civilians in their thrust into germany near saarlautern, but they ar wondering why they are able to tell when enemy shells are coming by

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watching the children.

"we've noticed that when the mothers call their kids in and other civilians get off the streets, the shells always seem to come within a few minutes," said sgt. william nemethy of 732 carandelet, los angeles, calif.

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battalion commander ross w. hall of vinita, okla., agreed, adding, "we've noticed, too, that any time there is a congestion of vehicles in these villages it is likely to bring in the shells.

"we don't know for certain that civilians or soldiers disguised as civilians are in communication with enemy artillery, but we are certain there is no direct observation on us from enemy lines now that we've chased him off high ground between here and the saar. 's very puzzling."

in addition to artillery and mortar fire being thrown from s woods between the high ground and the river, the 95th's

infantrymen are finding every bridge blown by the retreating enemy. they also are encountering mud of appalling stickiness even for this part of the world.

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"when i got in a german slit trench a while ago i sank in up to my knees and it must have been quicksand or something because i had to be pulled out, said pvt. abraham schwartz, 3805 wyalusing avenue, philadelphia.

"we've even had germans and americans stuck in the same trenches at the same time and had to pull them all out after some had sunk in above their waists," added lt. sanford levy, 905 west end avenue, new york city, whose anti-tank company met no german armor but has been using its weapons in direct support of the doughboys.

asked about the general attitude of the civilians, pvt. herbert lindner of trenton, ill., said, "a few of them are pretty sullen but most of them don't show how they feel at all. they just keep to themselves and, of course, we don't talk to them."

"mostly they stay pretty close to their houses, particularly at night, and most of them seem afraid of us," said sgt. harold d. perry of barre, vt., who, incidentally, probably is as fond of his canteen as any soldier in the army. he ought to be because it bears a deep dent where it stopped a piece of shrapnel heading into his hip.

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BY THOBURN VIANT
IN NORTHEASTERN ALSACE, THURSDAY, NOV. 30-(AP)-THE AMERICAN SEVENTH AND THE FRENCH FIRST ARMIES HAVE GAINED CONTROL OF NEARLY HALF THE ALSATIAN PLAIN ON THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE RHINE. EARLY TODAY THEY WERE WITHIN 40 MAILS OF FORGING A JUNCTION ALONG THE WESTERN BANK OF THE RIVER.

IN A DRIVE SOUTHWARD TOWARD THE FRENCH FORCES THE AMERICANS CAPTURED THE STRONGHOLD OF ERSTEIN, TEN MILES SOUTH OF STRASBOURG AND THREE MILES WEST OF THE RHINE, AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING.

THEN THEY PUSHED TWO MILES FARTHER TO MATZENHEIM ON THE HIGHWAY TO COLMAR. THE ENEMY PUT UP STIFF RESISTANCE WITH ANTI-TANK WEAPONS, PRINCIPALLY BAZOOKAS.

SOUTHWEST OF ERSTEIN OTHER FORCES OF THE SEVENTH ARMY, BREAKING THROUGH THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS, CAPTURED ANDLAU, SEVEN MILES NORTH OF SELESTAT, AND ST.MAURICE, SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST.

WITH THE GERMANS IN SOUTHERN ALSACE COMPLETELY ENCIRCLED, THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY WAS METHODICALLY MOPPING UP THE REGION. MANY GERMAN BODIES AND BURNED OUT VEHICLES WERE EVIDENCE OF THE VIOLENCE OF THE FIGHTING IN THIS SECTOR.

THE FRENCH ADVANCED MORE THAN FIVE MILES TOWARD URBES ON HIGHWAY 66 BETWEEN LE THILLOT AND MULHOUSE AND BROKE UP STRONG COUNTERATTACKS BY ENEMY ARMOR.

BH1010PEW

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE NOV 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PFC. LAWRENCE STIVER OF DUQUESNE, PA., AND WILMER AGOFF OF LAFITTE, LA., FIGURE THEY HAVE SET SOME SORT OF RECORD FOR PREVITY AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

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NORTH OF STRASBOURG 16 GERMANS LEAPED FROM A WOODS AND SEIZED THEM AND THEIR JEEP. A FEW MINUTES LATER FRENCH TROOPS APPEARED AND OPENED FIRE. THE 16 GERMANS SURRENDERED THEMSELVES TO THEIR TWO PRISONERS.

KK610AEW

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE NOV 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SILVE STARS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE FOLLOWING:

PFC.DEWEY DICKERSON OF TUPELO, MISS.; CORP.THOMAS COOK, ROUTE 1, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND CHAPLAIN LAWRENCE COUSINS OF WALLAWALLA, WASH.

DICKERSON WAS CITED FOR GOING TO THE RESCUE OF TWO BUDDIES WHO HAD BEEN WOUNDED BY GERMAN TANK FIRE. DESPITE THE HAIL OF SHELLS HE SUCCEEDED IN TAKING HIS COMRADES TO SAFETY.

COOK'S CITATION CAME AFTER HE DISREGARDED AN ORDER TO LEAVE HIS BURNING TANK AND CONTINUED FIRING THE TANK'S MAIN GUN TO SCORE A DIRECT HIT ON AN ENEMY ASSAULT WEAPON. WHEN THE FLAMES BECAME SO INTENSE IT WAS NECESSARY TO WITHDRAW, COOK CARRIED A WOUNDED ASSISTANT GUNNER TO SAFETY.

CHAPLAIN COUSINS WAS CITED FOR HELPING EVACUATE WOUNDED UNDER INTENSE SHELL FIRE.

NOV 301944

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, NOV. 29-(AP)-LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S INFANTRY PUSHED WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF THE SAAR RIVER NEAR MERZIG TODAY AND EDGED WITHIN THREE MILES OF SAARLAUTERN.

TROOPS OF THE 90TH DIVISION GAINED A MILE AND A HALF, CAPTURING HEIGHTS A HALF-MILE WEST OF THE SAAR TWO MILES SOUTH OF MERZIG AND OVERLOOKING THE CITY.

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SIMILARLY, ELEMENTS OF THE 95TH DIVISION GAINED HILLS THREE MILES WEST OF SAARLAUTERN AND LOOKING DOWN INTO THAT SAAR STRONGHOLD.

FORT PRIVAT AT METZ WAS TAKEN TODAY, ALONG WITH 20 OFFICERS AND 480 MEN.

THE 359TH REGIMENT OF THE 90TH DIVISION MOVED FORWARD ON A THREE-MILE FRONT, REACHING THE SAAR BANK AGAINST RESISTANCE STILL CONFINED LARGELY TO THE ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE.

JUST TO THE SOUTH, THE 90TH ALSO PUSHED AHEAD HALF-A-MILE, PASSING GERLFANGE, A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE RIVER AND THREE AND A HALF MILES SOUTH OF MERZIG.

UNDER HEAVY, HARASSING FIRE FROM ARTILLERY AND MORTARS ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE SAAR, THE 277TH REGIMENT OF THE 95TH FOUGHT ITS WAY TO HIGH GROUND THREE MILES WEST OF SAARLAUTERN. THE SAME DIVISION GAINED A MILE FARTHER TO THE SOUTH, TAKING POSITIONS ON THE SAME RIDGE A SIMILAR DISTANCE SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.

OBSERVATION INTO THE CITY HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE SO FAR BECAUSE OF PERSISTENT FOG AND MIST.

SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION UNITS SWUNG AHEAD A MILE, GETTING TO WITHIN A MILE NORTHWEST OF PUTTELANGE, WHERE FLOODS AND STIFF RESISTANCE HAVE BEEN HOLDING UP THE TANKS' ADVANCE FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

UNITS OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, IN A TWO-MILE SHOVE TO THE NORTH, MOVED UP TO A MILE DUE EAST OF SARRE UNION AND RECONNAISSANCE UNITS REMAINED IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF THAT CITY.

THE TAKING OF FORT PRIVAT, ON WHICH NO DETAILS ARE YET

30. 24— 20811

AVAILABLE, LEFT ONLY FORTS DRIANT, ST. QUENTIN AND JEANNE D'ARC IN GERMAN HANDS.

TA1058PEW

PARIS,NOV.29 (AP)--FRENCH POLITICAL OBSERVERS TODAY GENERALLY CONSIDE ED THAT THE APPOINTMENT OF EDWARD R.STETTINIUS AS UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE WAS UNLIKELY TO MARK ANY XIXERBKEXENZBE ALTERATION OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.

THE FRENCH PRESS EXPRESSED THE XRXBN OPINION,HOWEVER,THAT STETTINIUS MIGHT STRENGTHEN THE REAPPROACHMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA WHICH IT CITED AS AN IMPORTANT FOUNDATION STONE FOR WORLD PEACE.

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THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY HULL WAS ACCEPTED BY THE FRENCH AS PURELY FOR REASONS OF HEALTH.

PW01745AM340P

PARIS, NOV. 29-(AP)-MINISTER OF JUSTICE FRANCOIS DE MENTHON FLEW TO AVIGNON IN SOUTHERN FRANCE TODAY TO INVESTIGATE THE TIMONE CHATEA ARSENAL EXPLOSION LAST WEEK WHICH KILLED 29 F.F.I. MEN AND WHICH IS SUSPECTED TO BE THE WORK OF FIFTH COLUMNISTS.

THREE ONE-POUND BOMBS, WRAPPED IN RAGS AND CONNECTED BY A STRING FUSE WERE FOUND IN THE CITY HALL IN NEARBY PERTUIS SHORTLY AFTER

A SERIES OF SMALL EXPLOSIONS IN SIX COMMUNITIES BETWEEN THE SPANISH FRONTIER AND THE SWISS BORDER.

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AS A MILITARY FUNERAL WAS BEING HELD FOR THE ARSENAL EXPLOSION VICTIMS, UNCONFIRMED REPORTS CIRCULATED IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES IN PARIS THAT THREE SUSPECTS HAD BEEN SHOT WITHOUT TRIAL. THE FIRST REPORTS WERE THAT FIVE CONDEMNED SUSPECTS HAD BEEN REPRIEVED PENDING FORMAL INVESTIGATION.

IT HAS NOT YET BEEN ESTABLISHED WHETHER THE [redacted] TIMONE F.F.I. BASE BLAST WAS ACCIDENTAL OR PLOTTED, NOR IS THERE ANY EVIDENCE YET REVEALED THAT THE OTHER EXPLOSIONS, EVIDENTLY NOT ACCIDENTAL, WERE THE WORK OF GERMAN AGENTS, OF WHOM THERE ARE BELIEVED TO BE A NUMBER AT LARGE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. IT ALSO HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT THE EXPLOSIONS WERE PLOTTED BY DISGRUNTLED FRENCH EXTREMISTS TRYING TO PROVE THE NEED FOR THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA WHICH RECENTLY WAS DISARMED.

GERMAN AGENTS OR FRENCH EXTREMISTS SEEKING TO DEMONSTRATE THE CONTINUED NEED FOR VOLUNTEER MILITIA HAVE BEEN SUSPECTED OF CAUSING THE EXPLOSIONS.

PW 01930 -1631 MP 425P

paris, nov. 29-(ap)-citing the theft of 188 army vehicles in paris in the first 20 days of november, col. e.g. buhrmaster, the city's american provost marshal, warned army drivers today that they will be forced to pay the cost of replacement of the lost vehicles if they are shown to be negligent.

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ordnance officials, according to the [redacted] army newspaper stars and stripes, value a new jeep at $1,000, a weapons carrier at $1,465 and a cargo truck at [redacted] $2,910.

the provost marshal said that in the period from the liberation of paris to nov. 20 [redacted] a total of 1,095 army vehicles had disappeared in the city, most of the thefts resulting when the drivers left them negligently or illegally guarded.

pw/02345/mp-835pew

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 29-(AP)-THE GERMAN AIRLINE PASSENGER PLANE FLYING ITS REGULAR TRIP FROM BERLIN TO STOCKHOLM CRASHED INTO THE SEA OF FALSTERBO OFF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF SWEDEN TODAY WITH SIX PASSNGERS AND A CREW OF FOUR.

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FIRST REPORTS SAID THAT THE PLANE'S WRECKAGE HAD BEEN SPOTTED ON THE WATER.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE A SECRETARY OF THE JAPANESE LEGATION IN BERLIN NAMED YOSIOKA, CAPT. VICTOR ANKARCRONA, A MEMBER OF THE SWEDISH DEFENSE STAFF, AND THE REV. ERIK [redacted] PERWE, MINISTER OF THE SWEDISH CHURCH IN BERLIN.

APR/1-2 1210/MP-510PEW

ADD B-29 BASE, INDIA - (GROVER) XX WAR

SAIPAN IS WITHIN WHAT MEN OF THE 20TH CALL EASY RANGE OF KEY TARGETS WHILE THE CHINA FIELDS ARE TOO FAR TO PERMIT THE CARRYING OF A MAXIMUM BOMB LOAD.

THE SAIPANERS ALSO HOLD AN ADVANTAGE IN THE LOSS PROBABILITIES DUE TO ENEMY INTERCEPTORS. ALL CHINA-BASED B-29S MUST RUN A GANTLET OF FIGHTERS BASED IN JAPANESE-HELD CHINA BEFORE DEALING WITH ENEMY FIGHTER FORMATIONS OVER THE TARGET. THE SUPERFORTS FROM SAIPAN FLY OVER WATER BOTH ENROUTE TO THE TARGET AND RETURNING. THE LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING CARRIER-BASED CRAFT FROM THE CRIPPLED JAPANESE FLEET IS REMOTE. #

ADD CHUNGKING - (MCGEE) XX REACHED

"THE GOVERNMENT STRONGLY BELIEVES THERE IS NO REASON TO BE PANICKY," CHANG SAID.

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THE OUTGOING MINISTER OF INFORMATION, LIANG HAN SHAO, ALSO SAID THE MILITARY SITUATION WAS "RATHER GRAVE," BUT HE ADDED THAT CHINA WAS CONFIDENT OF THE OUTCOME.

LIANG DECLARED THAT IN HER SEVEN AND ONE-HALF YEARS OF WAR CHINA HAD MADE NO POLITICAL NOR STRATEGYICAL MISTAKES. THE POLITICAL AIM, HE SAID, WAS TO SEEK HELP FROM LIKE-MINDED ALLIES NEVER TO COMPROMISE WITH THE JAPANESE; THE MILITARY AIM WAS TO CONTINUE THE WAR DESPITE ALL DIFFICULTIES.

THE CHINESE HAVE BEEN SLOWED DOWN IN THE DRIVE TOWARD BURMA FROM YUNNAN PROVINCE IN THE WEST.

JAPANESE RESISTANCE STIFFENED BEFORE CHEFANG, LAST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE ON THE CHINA SIDE OF THE BURMA ROAD BEFORE THE BORDER TOWN OF WANTING, 26 MILES AWAY. THE HIGH COMMAND SAID. THE JAPANESE REGAINED AN IMPORTANT MOUNTAIN PEAK POSITION WHICH HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE CHINESE NOV. 24, AND GAVE UP A HEAVILY FORTIFIED HILL POSITION GUARDING THE APPROACHES TO CHEFANG ONLY AFTER A DAY AND A HALF OF STUBBORN FIGHTING.

GH2A1PEW

30.24— 20 P13

ADD MYITKYINA - (CRAWFORD) XX TROOPS

JAPANESE TROOPS BELOW BHAMO, WHICH IS 180 MILES NORTHEAST OF MANDALAY, ARE RETREATING OUT OF THE LOIWING-NAMHKAN-MANWIGH TRIANGLE SOUTHWESTWARD ALONG THE SHWELI RIVER TOWARD MONGMIT, 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF MANDALAY.

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WHILE CHINESE TROOPS PRESS THEIR SALWEEN OFFENSIVE ALONG THE BURMA ROAD TOWARD CHEFANG AND WANTING, LAST TOWNS ON THE CHINA SIDE THE FRONTIER, LT.GEN.DANIEL I.SULTAN'S CHINESE, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MYITKYINA, ARE PUSHING TOWARD HAMHKAN, JUNCTION OF THE BURMA ROAD AN THE BRANCH FROM BHAMO.

ENDEAVORING TO ESCAPE THE THREATENED TRAP THE JAPANESE ARE MOVIN BY TRUCK DOWN THE BURMA ROAD AT NIGHT WHEN ALLIED PLANES ARE UNABLE TO SPOT THEM.

JAPANESE UNITS IN CUT-OFF BAHMO ARE SLOWLY BEING REDUCED BY THE "PINK AND WHITE BOYS"--CHINESE TROOPS SO-CALLED BECAUSE THEIR UNDERWEAR IS MADE OF COLORED PARACHUTE CLOTH USED IN DROPPING SUPPLIES.

BUZZARDS CIRCLE OVER THE OUTSKIRTS OF BHAMO WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN MOWED DOWN IN RECENT NIGHT COUNTERATTACKS, AND GIANT VULTURES ARE HOPPING ALONG THE ROADS WHERE JAPANESE BODIES HAVE BEEN LEFT.

(THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE FROM KANDY, CEYLON, SAID THE 38TH CHINESE DIVISION MADE MINOR GAINS IN THE NORTHERN PART OF BHAMO IN AN ADVANCE FROM THE CITY'S AIR STRIP.

(HARD FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS IN THE MYITTHA GORGE, FIVE MILES WEST OF KALEWA, CHINDWIN RIVER TOWN 140 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANDALAY.

PS229PEW

CHUNGKING, NOV. 29-(AP)-DONALD NELSON TOLD THE PEOPLES' POLITICAL COUNCIL TODAY "WE CANNOT REALISTICALLY EXPECT THE MILITARY POSITION OF CHINA TO IMPROVE VERY MUCH" UNTIL THE CHINESE WIN THE BATTLES OF PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY.

THE FORMER U.S. WAR RPDOUCTION BOARD [redacted]CHIEF, SENT TO CHINA BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO HELP STEP UP THE OUTPUT OF HER WAR INDUSTRIES, DECLARED THE ONJECTIVE FOR THE COMING YEAR MUST BE TO DOUBLE OR TRIPLE THE WEAPONS PROVIDED BY CHINESE INDUSTRY.

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"LIKE THE PROBLEM OF THE UNITED [redacted] NATIONS AT THE TIME OF PEARL HARBOR, THE CHINESE PROBLEM IS TO FIND WAYS OF CONTAINING THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE WHILE WINNING THE BATTLES OF PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY," NELSON SAID. "THESE BATTLES MUST BE WON, AND SOON."

HE ASSERTED THE CHINESE SITUATION MIGHT BECOME "VERY PRECARIOUS INDEED" UNLESS THERE IS FULL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT, MILITARY AND INDUSTRY IN MAKING THE NEWLY-CREATED CHINESE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND SUCCESS.

"IF ANY ONE GROUP IN THE ECONOMY WERE IN THIS CRITICAL TIME TO TAKE AN UNCOMPRIMISING POSITION AT THE EXPENSE OF THE NATIONAL EFFORT," HE DECLARED, "THE RESULT WOULD BE TO INJURE THE WAR PLANS OF THE

UNITED NATIONS AND COST THE LIVES OF MANY THOUSANDS OF CHINESE, AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIGHTING MEN."

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"IF THAT WERE TO HAPPEN, IT IS PERFECTLY PLAIN THAT THE STATUS OF CHINA DURING THE WAR MIGHT BE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

"IF THAT WERE TO HAPPEN, IT IS PEFECTLY PLAIN THAT THE STATUS OF CHINA DURING THE WAR AND AFTER THE WAR MIGHT BE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED. GIVEN FULL COOPERATION IN WAR RRODUCTION, I THINK THE OUTLOOK FOR CHINA IS BRIGHTER THAN IT HAS EVER BEEN DURING THIS WAR.

JP704AEW

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

KUNMING, CHINA, NOV 29-(AP)-ADVANCED JAPANESE ELEMENTS HAVE MADE STARTLING PENETRATIONS TOWARD KWEIYANG, JUNCTION POINT OF A HIGHWAY NETWORK LINKING CHUNGKING, KUNMING AND OTHER SECTIONS IN SOUTHWESTERN CHINA, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE U.S.14TH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED THAT ITS FIGHTER PLANES STRAFED ENEMY CAVALRY TROOPS ALONG THE PACHAI-TUKIANG ROAD YESTERDAY. THIS ROUTE ROUGHLY PARALLELS THE MAIN HIGHWAY FROM JAPANESE-HELD LIUCHOW TO KWEIYANG. PACHAI LIES 65 MILES EAST-SOUTHEAST OF KWEIYANG.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE STRENGTH OF THIS CAVALRY PENETRATION, BUT IT EVIDENTLY HAD CUT THROUGH OR OUTFLANKED SOME CHINESE FORCES WHICH HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO DEFEND KWEIYANG, THE CAPITAL OF KWEICHOW PROVINCE. SIZEABLE ENEMY FORCES ASTRIDE THE MAIN ROAD TOWARD KWEIYANG IN THE VICINITY OF NANTAN AND HOCHIH ALSO WERE SHOT UP BY THE FIGHTERS.

(ALTHOUGH THE PRESENCE OF JAPANESE TROOPS IN KWEICHOW PROVINCE NOW IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT, A CHINESE HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE MENTIONED ONLY CLASHES NEAR THE KWANGSI PROVINCE TOWN OF HOCHIH, 95 MILES NORTHWEST OF LIUCHOW.

(THE CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID A JAPANESE COLUMN AT TASHANTANG (BIG MOUNTAIN POND), SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF HOCHIH HAD BEEN ENGAGED BY CHINESE TROOPS AND FIGHTING WAS CONTINUING.)

SW1119AEW

WHO'S TIPSY NOW?

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES,NOV.29-(AP)-TO PFC.WILLIAM A.HOFFMAN OF (5 SOUTH WILBUR AVENUE) KINGSTON,N.Y.., SUPPLIES ON EASTERN LEYTE ARE CERTAINLY PILING UP FOR THE YANKS.

THE SOLDIER TRUCK DRIVER CRIED:

"GEEZ, WE BETTER HURRY AND TAKE THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS ISLAND OR THE THING'S GONNA START TIPPING!"

--DASH--

BY RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ

A U.S.AIRBASE, LEYTE ISLAND,NOV.25-(AP)-LT.WA NOV 30 1944

OF SPRING CITY,TENN., YESTERDAY BAGGED THE 100TH JAPANESE PLANE SHOT DOWN BY THE 4 TH FIGHTER GROUP SINCE ARRIVING IN THE PHILIPPINES OCT.27.

THE GROUP'S TOTAL FOR THE PACIFIC WAR NOW IS 588.

FIGHTERS OF THIS OUTFIT REACHED THE CENTURY MARK DURING FORAYS AGAINST THE JAPANESE AERIAL SCREEN FOR A CONVOY WHICH WAS DESTROYED IN A TWO-DAY AND NIGHT BATTLE.

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LT.WADE B.LEWIS OF HILLSIDE,N.J., (1008 SALEM AVE.) PAVED THE WAY FOR CURTON BY BAGGING THE 99 TH NIPPONESE PLANE.

CAPT.ROBERT A.ASCHENBRENER OF LA DE FLAMBEAU,WIS., WHO GOT FOUR JAPANESE PLANES HIS FIRST TIME UP IN A P-38, BAGGED ANOTHER ON HIS SECOND FLIGHT. THIS PUSHED HIS TOTAL TO EIGHT. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD THREE IN A P-40 BEFORE HIS RECENT FURLOUGH TO THE UNITED STATES

DV1018PCWNM

BY REMBERT JAMES (470)

ABOARD ADMIRAL HALSEY'S FLAGSHIP IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, NOV.28 (DELAYED) (AP)- (VIA NAVY RADIO)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET TODAY BEGAN ITS FOURTH MONTH OF UNEXCELLED NAVAL AND AIR WARFARE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC AFTER 90 HISTORY-MAKING DAYS DURING WHICH IT BLASTED OPEN THE PACIFIC OCEAN HIGHWAY TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND TOOK A TERRIFIC TOLL OF JAPANESE SHIPS AND PLANES.

ESTIMATES OF LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY BY THE THIRD FLEET DURING THE THREE MONTHS SINCE ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ PLACED ADMIRAL HALSEY IN COMMAND, SHOW THAT THE JAPANESE LOST 3,446 PLANES DESTROYED, 162 WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED AND OVER 600 MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED. IN ADDITION MORE THAN 400 SMALL CRAFT WERE EITHER SUNK OR DAMAGED.

FAR-RANGING PLANES FROM THIS FLEET IN HUNDREDS OF SORTIES BOMBED, STRAFED AND BURNED PLANES AND INSTALLATIONS OF ABOUT 112 JAPANESE AIRPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

THE NINETY DAYS WERE OF SUSTAINED NAVAL AND AIR COMBAT OF UNPRECEDENTED INTENSITY AND SCOPE.

THEY BEGAN WITH THE THUNDEROUS FIRST CARRIER ASSAULT ON THE ENEMY'S LAND-BASED AIR FORCE IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES, SEPTEMBER 13, WHICH UNCOVERED THE ENEMY'S WEAKNESS IN GROUND DEFENSE THERE AND BROUGHT ABOUT THE DECISION OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO INVADE LEYTE.

THEN CAME THE FIRST CARRIER ATTACK ON MANILA HARBOR ON LUZON, SEPT. 20 AND 21. THE FLEET THEN COVERED THE CAPTURE OF AN AIR AND NAVAL BASE IN THE PALAU ISLANDS BY MARINE AND ARMY FORCES BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 15.

THE CARRIERS MADE THE FIRST ATTACK ON OKINAWA OCTOBER 10 AND TWO DAYS LATER LAUNCHED A THREE-DAY STRIKE ON FORMOSA.

NEXT CAME THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES SEA, IN WHICH ALMOST THE ENTIRE JAPANESE NAVY PARTICIPATED WITH DISASTROUS RESULTS FOR TOKYO.

DURING THE WHOLE PERIOD FROM OCT. 20, WHEN GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR LANDED ON LEYTE TO THE PRESENT, THE THIRD FLEET WITH THE SEVENTH HAS OPERATED TO KEEP OPEN THE OCEAN HIGHWAY TO THE PHILIPPINES.

FIGURES OF JAPANESE LOSSES DISCLOSED THAT 1,664 ENEMY AIR CRAFT WERE SHOT OUT OF THE AIR AND 1,782 WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

THE WARSHIPS' TALLY SHOWED THAT FOUR CARRIERS WERE SUNK; NINE BATTLESHIPS DAMAGED; THREE HEAVY CRUISERS SUNK AND FIVE TO SEVEN DAMAGED; TWO LIGHT CRUISERS SUNK AND EIGHT DAMAGED; 25 DESTROYERS AND DESTROYER ESCORTS SUNK AND 46 DAMAGED; TWO SEAPLANE TENDERS SUNK; THREE MINE LAYERS DAMAGED; AND 22 OTHER SMALLER WARSHIPS SUNK AND 29 DAMAGED.

THIS ADDED UP TO A TOTAL OF 58 WARSHIPS SUNK AND MORE THAN
DRED DAMAGED.
FOR MERCHANT SHIPPING, IT IS ESTIMATED THERE WERE THREE TANKERS SUNK AND 26 DAMAGED; 114 MERCHANTMEN OVER 1,000 TONS SUNK AND 263 DAMAGED; AND 100 SMALLER MERCHANTMEN SUNK AND 113 DAMAGED.
SOME OF THE SHIPS DAMAGED IN ONE ENGAGEMENT WERE SUNK LATER SO THE LIST HAS SOME DUPLICATION.
ADMIRAL HALSEY'S FLAGSHIP FROM WHICH THE STURDY JAPANESE-HATING ADMIRAL HAS DIRECTED OPERATIONS, HAS STEAMED 36,185 MILES SINCE THE START OF THE MISSION 90 DAYS AGO AND THE FLAGSHIP HAS RARELY BEEN AT ANCHOR.
DURING THIS TIME IT HAS NEVER SO MUCH AS BEEN SCRATCHED BY ENEMY FIRE.

WW643APW NM

ANCHORAGE,ALASKA,NOV.29-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ALASKA NEWSPAPER HISTORY, TELEGRAPHICALLY TRANSMITTED NEWS PICTURES HAVE BEEN PRINTED IN AN ALASKA PAPER ALONG WITH A STORY ABOUT THE EVENT.
THE ANCHORAGE TIMES REPRODUCED ON ITS FRONT PAGE TODAY A PICTURE OF THE LANCHING OF THE S.S.ANCHORAGE VICTORY AT RICHMOND,CALIF., ALONG WITH AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY OF THE CEREMONY SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 24 HOURS AFTER THE EVENT TOOK PLACE.
THE PICTURES WERE TRANSMITTED OVER ARMY SIGNAL CORPS FACILITIES THROUGH SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE ARMY.

DV1125PCW

Guatemala City, Nov. 29-(AP)-The revolutionary junta which took over in Guatemala Oct. 20 issued a series of decrees today limiting the president to one four-year term, establishing women's suffrage and mandatory voting by all literate persons, and calling a constitutional convention to write a new constitution before March 15.

The decrees provide that members of the present revolutionary junta will retire on that date, when a new president is inaugurated.

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30.2+— 20815

The army is specifically given the right to rebel against an president who seeks reelection.

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pkl blanco and ortiz rca-aq 432p

MEXICO CITY,NOV.29-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER EXCELSIOR SAID TODAY IT WAS "INFORMED IN AN ABSOLUTELY AUTHENTIC MANNER" THAT AMBASSADOR FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA WOULD LEAVE WASHINGTON IN A FEW DAYS FOR LONDON TO ATTEND A MEETING OF ALL FORMER MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, OF WHICH HE WAS ONE.
EXCELSIOR ADDED IT HAD AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING WOULD BE TO LIQUIDATE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WITH DUE LEGAL FORMALITIES.

GH1110ACW NM

san juan, puerto rico, nov. 29-(ap)- pvt. lee a. jackson of miami, fla., formerly of greensboro, n.c., was drowned sunday when he became separated from his home-made surfboard while swimming at aguadilla, the army announced today.

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the heroic efforts of two soldiers saved two other servicemen, but failed to rescue jackson, the announcement said.

cpl. james n. norwood of alexandria, va., was credited with saving cpl. grady k. moore of huntsville, w.va., and pvt. hilary h. micou, jr., of grosse point, mich., with saving sgt. raymond j. simon of chicago, ill.

mp-lpa-01725-825pew

HAVANA, NOV. 29-(AP)-CUBAN SUGAR GROWERS AVE DISAPPR[illegible] THE SALE OF THE 1945-46 RAW SUGAR CROP TO THE UNITED STATES [illegible] THREE CENTS A POUND AS WELL AS THE PRICE OF THREE AND ONE-FOURTH CENTS A POUND ASKED BY SUGAR MILL OWNERS.

NEGOTIATORS WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM ASHINGTON EMPHASIZED THAT NO FORMAL OFFER OF THREE CENTS HAS BEEN MADE BY THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION, BUT THEY HAD RECEIVED INDICATIONS THE UNITED STATES WAS WILLING TO PAY THAT PRICE. THE GROWERS HAVE NOT FIXED THEIR OWN MINIMUM, ALTHOUGH PREVIOUSLY THEY ASKED 3.40 CENTS.

IN THE PAST TWO SEASONS CROPS OF UPWARDS OF 5,000,000 TONS HAVE BEEN SOLD TO THE UNITED STATES FOR 2.65 CENTS A POUND.

...TA1120PEW.....

ADD OTTAWA - (MONTGOMERY) EX POLICY

CAPT.JOHNSTON IS A LIBERAL WHO MAY BE REGARDED AS AN UNOFFICIAL SPOKESMAN FOR THE MEN ON THE FIGHTING FRONTS WHO FOR MONTHS HAVE CLAMORED FOR CONSCRIPTION TO SUPPLY NEEDED INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS.

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IN MONTREAL TONIGHT, MORE THAN 1,000 YOUNG MEN, CHANTING "DOWN WITH CONSCRIPTION" AND OTHER SLOGANS, PARADED THROUGH THAT CITY'S FINANCIAL DISTRICT. POLICE DISPERSED THE CROWD AFTER GROUND FLOOR WINDOWS WERE BROKEN AT THE OFFICES OF THE FRENCH-LANGUAGE DAILY NEWSPAPER LE CANADA AND AT SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS. A NEWSPAPER MESSENGER BOY WAS BEATEN.

SIX LIBERAL PARTY MEMBERS FROM QUEBEC IN A JOINT STATEMENT TONIGHT "REITERATED THEIR FORMAL OPPOSITION TO ALL CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE," BUT A SPOKESMAN SAID THE STATEMENT DID NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THEY WOULD VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IN THE FORTHCOMING VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

REPORTS FROM TERRACE TONIGHT SAID HOME DEFENSE TROOPS OF TWO REGIMENTS WHO PICKETED A SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT SCHEDULED TO LEAVE LAST NIGHT FOR A NEW POSTING HAD RETURNED TO DUTY LATE THIS AFTERNOON.

THERE WERE A FEW PARADES THROUGH THE BUSINESS SECTION OF TERRACE TODAY, BUT NO DISORDERS OCCURRED. THE LIQUOR STORE AND BEER PARLORS IN THE TOWN OF 1,600 REMAINED CLOSED.

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EXCEPT FOR THE TROUBLE AT TERRACE AND A MINOR DEMONSTRATION AT PORT ALBERTI, WHERE PARADERS MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS LAST NIGHT CARRYING ANTI-CONSCRIPTION BANNERS, ALL BRITISH COLUMBIA CAMPS ARE FUNCTIONING NORMALLY, PACIFIC COMMAND OFFICERS REPORTED.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAD MADE NO EFFORT TO MINIMIZE THE SITUATION AT TERRACE WHERE THERE WERE GRAVE THREATS OF VIOLENCE BY THE "STRIKING" MEMBERS OF A QUEBEC UNIT.

BRIG.EDMOND BLAIS, COMMANDING MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5 AT QUEBEC, ANNOUNCED THAT FRENCH-CANADIAN HOME DEFENSE TROOPS NOW IN OTHER PARTS OF CANADA WOULD BE MOVED BACK TO QUEBEC WITHIN A FEW DAYS AND TRAINED UNDER THEIR OWN OFFICERS.

VICTOR QUELCH, SOCIAL CREDIT MEMBER FOR ACADIA, MOVED IN COMMONS TODAY AN AMENDMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT CONFIDENCE MOTION ASKING THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE ASSURANCE TO MEN OVERSEAS THAT THEY WILL RECEIVE ADEQUATE REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES.

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WHILE IT FAVORS MAKING ALL OF THE 68,000 HOME DEFENSE TROOPS AVAILABLE FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE, THE SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY THREW ITS SUPPORT TO THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT TODAY ON THE MAJOR ISSUE OF THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE BEFORE COMMONS.

THE NEWSPAPER "VANCOUVER PROVINCE" SAID TONIGHT THAT MAJ.GEN.G.A. PEARKES, GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF, PACIFIC COMMAND, WAS ENROUTE TO TERRACE TO ASSUME PERSONAL COMMAND THERE. HEADQUARTERS AT VANCOUVER DECLINED COMMENT ON THE REPORT.

THE URGENT NEED OF INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS ABROAD IMMEDIATELY WAS STRESSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT IN AN EAGERLY-AWAITED ADDRESS BY COL.J.L.RALSTON, WHO RESIGNED AS DEFENSE MINISTER ON NOV. BECAUSE HE COULD NOT THEN WIN THE CABINET OVER TO HIS VIEW THAT THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM COULD NO LONGER PROVIDE TROOPS NEEDED OVERSEAS.

COL.RALSTON DECLARED THE NEED DEVELOPED RAPIDLY LATE THIS SUMMER, BEGINNING IN AUGUST WHEN RESERVE POOLS WENT DOWN AND WERE KEPT DOWN BY AN UNEXPECTEDLY HEAVY NUMBER OF CASUALTIES OVER A PERIOD OF TIME.

THE EX-MINISTER, DISCLOSING THAT HE WOULD SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT

30.27— 20817

ON THE CONFIDENCE VOTE, SAID HE WOULD LIKED TO HAVE FINISHED HIS JOB BUT HE DISCLAIMED HAVING ANY AMBITION OTHER THAN TO BE A "GOOD CANADIAN". HE TOOK ISSUE WITH THE PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS IN PARLIAMENT MONDAY IN WHICH, HE SAID, KING GAVE THE IMPRESSION HE WAS SEEKING A SUCESSOR FOR THE PREMIERSHIP FROM A GROUP OF MINISTEERS INCLUDING RALSTON.

KING SAID MONDAY HE HAD ASKED RALSTON AMONG OTHERS AT A CABINET MEETING WHETHER THEY WOULD BE READY TO ASSUME THE PREMIERSHIP, IN THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS, AND HE SAID RALSTON DECLINED. TONIGHT RALSTON CHALLENGED THE PRIME MINISTER'S VERSION OF THIS, DECLARING THE QUESTION HAD BEEN PURELY A "HYPOTHETICAL" ONE.

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MQ110CPEW

OTTAWA, NOV. 29-(AP)-WARRANT OFFICER HUGH MACLENNAN, WHOSE FATHER LIVES AT 51 RUSSELL ROAD, FANWOOD, N.J., WAS LISTED AS PRESUMED DEAD FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. HE PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

OTTAWA, NOV. 29(AP)-PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, FLT. SGT. LYLE WILMOT HICKS OF THE R.C.A.F., NOW IS PRESUMED DEAD ACCORDING TO AN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. HIS FATHER, W. H. HICKS, LIVES AT 640 EXMOOR ~~ZZZZZ~~ AVE., BARRINGTON, ILL.

KK608AEW

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA NOV 29-(AP)-A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN ARMORED CORPS, TRPR. JOHN JOSEPH KENDALL, WAS REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. HIS MOTHER, MRS. MARABET KENDALL, LIVES AT 470 STATE ST., PERTH AMBOY, N.J.

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ALSO REPORTED KILLED WAS PVT. THOMAS REMNANT, SON OF MRS. ELIZABETH REMNANT, OF 5868 NEWBERRY AVE., DETROIT.

KK609AEW

MONTREAL, NOV. 29-(AP)-A GROUP OF YOUNG MEN MARCHING FROM AN ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MEETING IN AN EAST-END MARKET HALL TONIGHT ASSEMBL IN FRONT OF THE MONTREAL LE CANADA OFFICE AND SMASHED SOME WINDOWS. AN OFFICIAL OF THE FRENCH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER SAID THE EXACT EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE WAS NOT KNOWN.

TA1211AEW

ST.PASCAL, QUEBEC, NOV.29-(AP)-ABOUT 100 YOUTHS PROTESTING CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE TORE A UNION JACK FROM ITS STAFF AT THE ST.PASCAL POSTOFFICE AND BURNED IT IN A DEMONSTRATION MONDAY (CORRECT) NIGHT.

PS214PEW

VANCOUVER, NOV. 28-(AP)-MAJ.-GEN.G.R.PEARKES, COMMANDING OFFICER IN THIS AREA, SAID TONIGHT A REGIMENT WHOSE TRANSFER FROM TERRACE HAD BEEN PREVENTED BY PICKETS OF OTHER HOME DEFENSE UNITS WAS EN ROUTE TO COAST DEFENSE DUTIES AND WAS NOT MOVING OVERSEAS.

HE ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

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"A UNIT WHICH NOW HAS BEEN GIVEN A COAST DEFENSE ROLE AND WHICH WAS BEING MOVED FROM TERRACE TO ANOTHER POINT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WAS PREVENTED FROM ENTRAINING BY PICKETS OF OTHER UNITS IN TERRACE. A PREVIOUS REPORT THAT THIS UNIT WAS MOVING OVERSEAS WAS IN ERROR."

MQ153AEW

VANCOUVER,B.C., NOV 28 (CANADIAN PRESS)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE PACIFIC COMMAND SAID TODAY A TRAIN CARRYING A REGIMENT OF HOME DEFENSE TROOPS LEFT TERRACE, B.C., LAST NIGHT ON SCHEDULE AND WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM OTHER HOME DEFENSE SOLDIERS, WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY PICKETED THE TRAIN IN ANTI-CONSCRIPTION DEMONSTRATIONS.

AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT ABOARD WAS MOVED TO ANOTHER BRITISH COLUMBIA POINT TO A NEWLY ASSIGNED PACIFIC COAST DEFENSE ROLE, HE SAID.

EARLIER TERRACE DISPATCHES YESTERDAY SAID THE SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT WAS HELD IN CAMP ON THREATS OF ARMED VIOLENCE FROM MEMBERS OF A FRENCH-CANADIAN UNIT FROM QUEBEC. THE REGIMENT WAS REPORTED TO BE HEADED FOR OVERSEAS DUTY.

NEW YORK, NOV 29-(AP)-KENT COOPER, GENERAL MANAGER AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DECLARES THE WORLD "NEEDS THE BENEFACTIONS OF A FREE PRESS ENTIRELY RID OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL."

ADDRESSING THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION LAST NIGHT MR.COOPER EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT PEACE COULD BE MAINTAINED ONLY "BY SHORT-CIRCUITING SELF-SEEKING, PREDATORY GOVERNMENTS THROUGH LETTING THE PEOPLE OF EACH NATION REALLY KNOW THE PEOPLES OF OTHER NATIONS.

"THIS CAN BEST BE BROUGHT ABOUT," HE SAID, "THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF A WORLD WIDE FREE PRESS AND FREEDOM OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS EXCHANGE THATHWILL ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY OF INTEREST."

CALLING FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TO GUARANTEE UNIVERSAL FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, MR.OOPER DECLARED:

"I WOULD NOT WAIT UNTIL THE WAR ENDS, THEN TO HAVE THESE VITAL ELEMENTS TOSSED AROUND UPON THE SEA OF INDECISION AND INTRIGUE THAT ALWAYS PREVAILS IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

"SO IMPORTANT DO I BELIEVE THE MATTER TO BE THAT I WOULD ASK ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSALS INVOLVED IN ADVANCE OF ANY SUPPORT OR AID GIVEN BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF ANY COUNTRY DEVASTATED BY THIS WAR, BESIDES IMPOSING ACCEPTANCE UPON THE ENEMY."

HE ADDED THAT "SHOULD SEE TO IT THAT AMERICA HOGDS FOURTH INEXORABLY FOR THE THINGS THAT ARE A PRIME NECESSITY TO MAKE WORLD WIDE COMMUNITY OF INTEREST POSSIBLE--AMONG THEM A WORLD WIDE FREE PRESS, A WORLD WIDE COMMUNICATIONS SYTEM AND THE NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR NEWS MEN TO DO THEIR WORK EVERYWHERE WITHOUT INTERFERENCE. FOR MYSELF I WOULD PROCLAIM NOW THAT WE EXPECT TOHACCOMPLISH THIS IN THE PEACE."

THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF TRUE AND UNBIASED NEWS "IS GIVEN TO THE WORLD IN A MILITANT EFFORT TO IMPROVE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS" IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED STATES, MR.COOPER SAID.

HE DECLARED THAT "AVAILABILITY OF THE TRUTH, THE MOYT POWERFUL FORCE IN THE WORLD, THROUGH A FREE PRESS, SERVED BY NEWS WRITERS WITH ADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR GETTPNG AT THE TRUTH AND A WORLD WIDE SYSTEM OF COMMUNIC[illegible]NS ESTABGISHED FOR THE PURPOSE,HSHOULD BE THE AIM."

PRINCESS ALPCE, [illegible]SS OF ATHLONE AND WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, S[illegible] THE ASSUMPTION OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE THAT "LOVE OF [illegible]ACE,HOF FAIR PLAY, OF JUSTPCE AND FREEDOM WERE COMMON TO ALL MANKIND" HAD RESULTED IN A "FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY" FOR WHICH "WE ARE NOW HAVING TO PAY THE PRICE."

BZ437AEW

NOV 30 1944

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK NOV 29-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.LEVIN H.CAMPBELL, JR., CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, U.S.A., SAID TODAY THE WAR "DESPITE ITS SUFFERING, ITS COST IN LIVES AND ITS SORROWS" HAD PRODUCED SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES "WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE HAVE REQUIRED GENERATIONS."

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CAMPBELL SAID "GENERATIONS OF MEN WILL BLESS UNTIL THE END OF TIME" SOME OF THE WAR-PRODUCED SCIENTIFIC GAINS.

PLEADING FOR CONTINUED ORDNANCE RESEARCH AND INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS AS PEACE INSURANCE, CAMPBELL DECLARED: "WE MUST NEVER FORGET THE LESSON WE HAVE LEARNED SINCE PEARL HARBOR, AND IN NO FIELD IS THAT LESSON MORE IMPORTANT THAN IN THE NEED FOR CONSTANT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AS APPLIED TO WEAPONS FOR OUR NATIONAL SECURITY."

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AMERICAN SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY TO CONTINUE PEACETIME RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, HE SAID, ADDING THAT IN THE EVENT OF WAR "THIS RELATIONSHIP WILL BE A GUARANTEE THAT BY MAINTAINING OUR WEAPONS' SUPERIORITY WE WILL AGAIN SAVE COUNTLESS LIVES AND TREASURE BY OUR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL READINESS."

HISTORICALLY, CAMPBELL SAID, "METALS PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD OWES MUCH OF ITS SPEED AND THOROUGHNESS, TO SAY NOTHING OF ITS APPLICABILITY TO MODERN LIFE, TO ORDNANCE RESEARCHES IN CANNON AND PROJECTILE MAKING."

ASSERTING THAT THE FUTURE OF MILITARY PREPAREDNESS DEPENDS BOTH ON MANPOWER AND WEAPON POWER, CAMPBELL SAID THE LATTER "WILL BE ATTAINED NOT BY VAST ACCUMULATIONS OF GUNS AND ARMAMENTS IN STOREHOUSES, BUT IN YOUR LABORATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME WEDNESDAY, NOV 29)

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KK356AEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.29-(AP)-CHAIRMAN BLOOM (D-NY) OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ASKED CONGRESS TODAY TO REPEAL THE JOHNSON ACT WHICH FORBIDS PRIVATE FINANCIAL TRANSACTION WITH COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE DEFAULTED AMERICAN DEBTS.

BLOOM INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION TO WIPE OUT THE ACT AS AN INCENTIVE TO PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IN FOREIGN TRADE AFTER THE WAR. REPEAL OF THE ACT HAS BEEN ADVOCATED BY ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMEN.

EG 06PEW

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,NOV.29-(AP)-THE DATE OF VICTORY IN EUROPE NOW DEPENDS PRIMARILY ON A RUSSIAN OFFE SIVE ON GERMANY'S EASTERN FRONT TO MATCH THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHT IN THE WEST.

IT IS THE CONVICTION OF RANKING MILITARY LEADERS HERE THAT THE BATTERED REICH WHICH IS NOW RUNNING CRITICALLY SHORT OF MANPOWER AND SUFFERING PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES, MAY BE BEATEN IN A RELATIVELY SHORT PERIOD BY SUCH A DOUBLE-CRUSHER STRATEGY, OTHERWISE THE GERMANS MAY BE ABLE TO PROLONG THE FIGHTING INDEFINITELY.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S GLOOMY REVISION OF HIS WAR END FORECAST TODAY TO FIX THE TIME OF VICTORY AS NEXT SUMMER INSTEAD OF "EARLY SUMMER" IS VIEWED HERE ALMOST ENTIRELY IN THE LIGHT OF POSSIBILITIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT. THE HOPE IS THAT THE RUSSIANS WILL ATTACK VERY SOON, JUST AS QUICKLY AS HARD FREEZES IN CENTRAL POLAND FACILITATE THE LAUNCHING OF A MAJOR OFFENSIVEEEEE IN THE VICINITY OF WARSAW.

THERE IS NO EXPLANATION FROM RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS HERE AS TO WHY THE OFFENSIVE HAS NOT ALREADY STARTED UNLESS IT IS THAT THE RUSSIANS FEEL THEIR CHANCES FOR SWIFT AND DECISIVE ACTION WOULD BE MAGNIFIED BY WAITIMMNG UNTIL THE DEADD OF WINTER. THE RUSSIAN DRIVES IN THE BALKANS, SPEARHEADED NOW BY THE ADVANCES IN HUNGARY, HAVE HAD A MILDLY DIVERSIONARY EFFECT ON THE GERMAN ARMY BUT ARE NOT CONSIDERED IN ANY SENSE A MAJOR EFFORT FOR A COMPLETE QUICK VICTORY.

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30. 24— 20 819

AS LONG AS TWO MONTHS AGO IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT TWO CITIES WERE THE GATEWAYS TO DRIVES INTO GERMANY IN THE EAST AND WEST. ONE WAS WARSAW WHICH THE GERMANS STILL HOLD. THE OTHER WAS ANTWERP, BELGIUM, WHICH ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES HAVE LONG SINCE CAPTURED BUT JUST NOW SUCCEEDED IN USING AS A PORT TO SUPPLY THE WESTERN FRONT.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY THAT ANTWERP IS IN USE APPARENTLY MEANS THAT THERE WILL BE NO LETUP IN THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES FOR THE HUGE OFFENSIVE NOW IN PROGRESS, REGARDLESS OF GERMAN COUNTER MEASURES. THE RUSSIANS NEED WARSAW FOR A COMPARABLE REASON. IT IS THE FOCAL POINT OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS IN POLAND ALONG THE SHORT ROUTE TO BERLIN.

INQUIRY OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS BRINGS THE INFORMATION THAT THE AVERAGE PROGRESS OF THE WESTERN FRONT OFFENSIVE IS WELL UP TO SCHEDULE. ITS OBJECTIVE IS TO BREAK THE GERMAN ARMIES IN THE WEST, TRAPPING THEM IF POSSIBLE ON THE ALLIED SIDE OF THE RHINE.

THERE IS SOME SLIGHT POSSIBILITY, ACCORDING TO MILITARY LOGIC THAT THE SITUATION IS SO BAD INSIDE GERMANY THAT SOMEHOW THE REICH MIGHT COLLAPSE ANY TIME. HOWEVER THERE IS NO ACTUAL EVIDENCE OF A COLLAPSE.

THE CHIEF SPECULATION IN MILITARY CIRCLES HERE IS WHETHER THE PISTOL POINT CONTROL OF GERMANY BY THE NAZIS WILL CRACK ONCE ALLIED ARMIES HAVE THRUST ACROSS THE RHINE. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S WORDS ARE TAKEN TO MEAN THAT HE DOES NOT THINK SO. IF THE GERMANS DO NOT BREAK AFTER THE RHINE IS CROSSED THEY MIGHT BE ABLE TO CARRY ON A RETREATING WAR FOR MANY MONTHS FOLLOWED BY A GUERILLA WARFARE OF SEVERAL YEARS. ONE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RUSSIAN SITUATION IS THAT IF THE RUSSIANS NOW PUSH FORWARD ON THE EASTERN FRONT THEY WILL QUICKLY REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF TERRITORY OVER WHICH THE GERMANS MAY RETREAT AS WELL AS PUT UNBEARABLE PRESSURES ON GERMAN MANPOWER, MORALE AND MUNITION SUPPLIES.

AT THE TIME THE PLANS FOR THE INVASION OF EUROPE WERE COMPLETED MARSHAL STALIN AGREED TO UNDERTAKE AN OFFENSIVE, SYNCHRONIZED WITH THE ASSAULT ON FRANCE. HE DELIVERED TO THE LIMIT, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION IN MILITARY QUARTERS HERE. THE TREMENDOUS RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN ROLLED HITLER'S HORDES BACK TO WARSAW. THEN THE ALLIES IN NORMANDY BROKE THEIR BOUNDS AND SWEPT ACROSS FRANCE TO PREPARE FOR THE GRAND ASSAULT ON THE WESTERN FRONT WHICH HAS NOW BEEN UNLEASHED.

EVIDENTLY THERE HAS BEEN NO DEFINITIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN COMMANDERS AS TO WHAT RUSSIA SHOULD DO NOW, BUT THE STRATEGIC REQUIREMENTS OF THE SITUATION ARE CLEAR. THE ONLY CONCLUSION HERE IS THAT WHEN MARSHAL STALIN THINKS THE TIME HAS COME TO STRIKE, HE WILL GIVE THE RED ARMIES MASSED ALONG THE VISTULA THE LONG AWAITED GO AHEAD SIGNAL.

FR452PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV.29-(AP)-HAILING THE BIRTHDAY OF WINSTON CHURCHILL TOMORROW, SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) DECLARED TODAY THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER DESERVES "DEATHLESS THANKS" FOR HIS SERVICES TO FREEDOM AND SECURITY.

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THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"IN THE FACE OF A BAYONET AIMED AT GREAT BRITAIN'S BREAST, WITH MISSILES OF DEATH FALLING ABOUT HIM, CHURCHILL RALLIED THE BRITISH PEOPLE WITH A RINGING CHALLENGE IN DEFENSE OF HER HOMES AND SOIL AND DEFIED THE CRUEL AND SAVAGE INVADER.

"HE DID MORE THAN RALLY BRITISH PEOPLE. HE THRILLED THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. WITH RARE VISION AND STOUT HEART LOOKED BEYOND THE CLOUDS AND BRAVELY FACED THE STORM. HIS ALL ACCORD HIM AN HONORED PLACE AMONG THE HEROES OF THE PRESENT WAR. HE HAS EARNED IT AND A GRATEFUL PEACE-LOVING WORLD WILL THROUGHOUT THE COMING YEARS, HOLD HIM IN HIGHEST ADMIRATION AND PAY TO HIM ITS DEATHLESS THANKS FOR HIS MAGNIFICENT SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY, TO FREEDOM AND TO THE SECURITY OF PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES."

"HE WILL TAKE HIS PLACE AMONG THE GALLANT AND GREAT HISTORIC CHARACTERS OF BRITAIN."

MN252PEW NM

WASHINGTON,NOV.30-(AP)-INDISCRIMINATE RAIDING AND BURNING OF TOKYO IS NOT IN THE PLANS OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE, ACCORDING TO AN ARMY AIR FORCES SPOKESMAN.

DEFINITE PURPOSE IS PACKED INTO EACH LETHAL LOAD WHICH THE BOYS IN THE SUPERFORTS HAVE TO LUG 1,480 MILES UP FROM THEIR SAIPAN ISLAND BASES.

A JAPANESE PROPAGANDA BROADCAST HEARD IN THIS COUNTRY CHARGED THAT THE BIG PLANES HAD STAGED WANTON, INDISCRIMINATE ATTACKS DESIGNED TO LOWER CIVILIAN MORALE.

THE MISSION OF THE SUPERFORTS WAS DESCRIBED BY THE ARMY SPOKESMAN HOWEVER, AS "STRATEGIC REDUCTION OF THE ENEMY SOURCES OF PRODUCTION, NAMELY FACTORIES AND SIMILAR HEAVY STRUCTURES."

INCENDIARIES PROPERLY USED CAN DO ENORMOUS DAMAGE TO OBJECTS REGARDED AS FIREPROOF SUCH AS METAL, HE EXPLAINED.

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LOADS FOR EACH MISSION ARE CAREFULLY CALCULATED FOR THE BEST RESULTS AGAINST THE TARGET AND THEY WILL INCLUDE INCENDIARIES WHEN THEY ARE REGARDED AS USEFUL, HE SAID.

WHILE THE TRADITIONAL VIEW OF TOKYO AS A "TINDER CITY" WAS OFFSET RECENTLY BY AN OWI REPORT ON ITS CONSTRUCTION, THE SPOKESMAN OBSERVED THAT BERLIN AND HAMBURG WERE NOT SO REGARDED EITHER.

MN&EG918PEW

WASHINGTON,NOV 29-(AP)-DIRECTOR OF CENSORSHIP BYRON PRICE SAID TONIGHT HIS OFFICE HAS BEEN WORKING ON A REVISION OF THE NEWS CENSORSHIP CODE TO BE PUT INTO EFFECT AFTER GERMANY SURRENDERS.

"WE HAD A MEETING YESTERDAY WITH THE NEWSPAPERS ADVISORY COUNCIL TO CONSIDER WHAT PRESS CENSORSHIP WILL BE NECESSARY AFTER THE FALL OF GERMANY," HE ADDED.

NOTHING DEFINITE ON THE EXTENT OF THE REVISION HAS BEEN DECIDED AS YET, HOWEVER, HE SAID.

WASHINGTON,NOV.30-(AP)-THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND EXPECTS TO ADD BETWEEN 20 AND 30 TRANSPORT PLANES, ALL C-54'S, BY NEXT APRIL TO ITS RUN ACROSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC, AN AIR FORCES REVEALED TODAY.

ABOUT 100 MAJOR TRANSPORTS WERE IN USE AS OF OCT. 31.

THE COMMAND ESTIMATED IT WILL FLY ABOUT FIVE TIMES AS MUCH OVER THE ROUTE THIS WINTER IN TRANSPORT-MILES AND TON-MILES AS IT DID LAST WINTER.

WEATHER DID NOT SERIOUSLY INTERFERE WITH OPERATIONS LAST WINTER. THE COMMAND IS STARTING ITS SECOND FULL SCALE WINTER HAULS OVER THE ROUTE. FROM JANUARY THROUGH MARCH, 846 TRANSPORTS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THREE WERE LOST. THERE WERE 859 FERRYING DEPARTURES OF WHICH 15 PLANES WERE LOST. THE SAFETY RECORD WAS DESCRIBED AS VERY GOOD.

VVSECOND NIGHT LEAD UNDATED TOKYO RAID

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SAIPAN-BASED U.S. SUPERFORTRESSES RAIDED TOKYO WEDNESDAY FOR THE THIRD TIME IN A WEEK AND THE JAPANESE, CONCEDING FIRES WERE STARTED, SAID THE HUGE BOMBERS STRUCK TWICE THAT DAY OVER A FIVE-HOUR PERIOD.

AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE QUOTED TODAY (THURSDAY) BY TOKYO RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED THAT FIRES "CONTINUED TO RAGE IN PART OF THE AREAS AFFECTED" AFTER THE LAST SUPERFORTS HAD LEFT.

IT SAID THE FLAMES SPRANG UP IN "SEVERAL PLACES" AND "MOST" OF THE FIRES WERE EXTINGUISHED IMMEDIATELY.

THE COMMUNIQUE ESTIMATED THE NUMBER OF RAIDING B-29S AT 20, CLAIMED "NOT DAMAGE WAS CAUSED TO IMPORTANT ESTABLISHMENTS" AND THAT CASUALTIES "WERE EXTREMELY SLIGHT."

THE DETAILS, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WERE WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED SOURCES.

TWENTIETH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS AT WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED BRIEFLY THE RAID WAS MADE.

TOKYO RADIO, PASSING UP ITS CUSTOMARY IMMEDIATE CLAIMS OF SHOOTIN DOWN AT LEAST ONE OF THE B29S, SAID SUPERFORTRESSES DROPPED INCENDIARIES ON TOKYO AND OTHERS BOMBED SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE BELOW THE CAP FROM NEAR MIDNIGHT UNTIL 2 A.M.

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THEN, FROM 4:15 TO 5 A.M., SUPERFORTS HIT TOKYO AGAIN, STATED AN ENEMY DOMESTIC BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

RELATED TO THESE DEVELOPMENTS, A COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED YESTERDAY AT PEARL HARBOR BY ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ DISCLOSING LIBERATORS AND LONG RANGE FIGHTERS FROM SAIPAN ATTACKED TWO ENEMY AIRFIELDS SUNDAY AND MONDAY ON IWO JIMA IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, WITH MORE THAN 160 TONS OF BOMBS.

THE RAIDERS CRATERED ENEMY FIELDS FROM WHICH NIPPONESE FIGHTERS, SHUTTLING FROM TOKYO, ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE TAKEN OFF FOR STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS SUNDAY ON THE SUPERFORTRESS BASES ON SAIPAN. THOSE FIELDS ARE THE NEAREST GOOD ONES THE ENEMY HAS TO USE AGAINST SAIPAN.

NIMITZ ALSO REPORTED AN ATTACK MONDAY ON MARCUS ISLAND WHICH JAPAN MIGHT BE USING TO SPOT THE B-29S WINGING TO TOKYO.

"FIRST WITH OUR B-29S, THEN, AS WE GET BASES CLOSER TO JAPAN, WITH OUR FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS, WE'RE GOING TO DESTROY THE HEART AND THE NERVE CENTERS OF JAPAN'S WAR MACHINE," GEN.H.H.ARNOLD SAID LAST NIGHT IN KANSAS CITY.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES TOLD A VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS MEETING "JAPAN WILL HAVE LITTLE INDUSTRY LEFT WHEN OUR ARMY AND NAVY AIR FORCES COMPLETE THEIR TASKS OF DESTRUCTION."

ONE INCENSED JAPANESE BROADCASTER SAID THE TOKYO BOMBINGS WERE "INDISCRIMINATE" AND "AMERICAN FLIERS PARTICIPATING IN SUCH ATTACKS ARE NOT ENTITLED TO PROTECTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW."

FIRES WERE STARTED BY THE FIRST FLIGHT OF B-29S, BUT THESE WERE QUICKLY EXTINGUISHED, SAID THE BROADCAST. IT CLAIMED ALSO THAT FIRES IGNITED BY THE SECOND ATTACK WERE "IMMEDIATELY" PUT OUT.

THIS THIRD AERIAL THRUST AT TOKYO WITHIN A WEEK, THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WAS INFORMED, HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT "FROM A HIGH ALTITUDE ABOVE THE CLOUDS" AND "IN GENERAL" WAS A "BLIND BOMBING ON CIVILIAN HOMES." THE ASSAULT ON THE SHIZUOKA DISTRICT WAS CHARACTERIZED AS "BLIND BOMBINGS ON FARM HOUSES AND FIELDS."

"OUR AIR DEFENSE UNITS EACH TIME INTERCEPTED THE ENEMY PLANES, REPULSING THEM," SAID THE BROADCAST. THERE WAS NO CLAIM THAT ANY OF THE RAIDERS WAS SHOT DOWN.

X420PPW NM

IRST LEAD UNDATED JAP THREATS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) KYOSHI KOJIMA, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT FOR THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY, SAID IN A DISPATCH QUOTED IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST FROM TOKYO YESTERDAY (WED) THAT ANY AMERICAN FLIER WHO ATTEMPTED TO PARACHUTE TO SAFETY AFTER "BLINDLY" BOMBING TOKYO WOULD BE "KILLED ON THE SPOT BY THE ANGRY JAPANESE PEOPLE."

HE SAID THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES HAD BOMBED "INDUSTRIAL TARGETS" IN TOKYO FOR THE SECOND TIME IN FOUR DAYS MONDAY "IS A FALSEHOOD ONLY THE ALBINO APES CAN TELL. IT WAS INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING OF THE WORST KIND."

A JAPANESE PROPAGANDIST IN ANOTHER BROADCAST, BEAMED TO AMERICA AND REPORTED BY THE OWI TODAY, SAID "WIDESPREAD INDIGNATION" HAD BEEN CAUSED IN JAPAN BY THE "INDISCRIMINATE" BOMBING OF TOKYO AND THAT, IN HIS OPINION, AMERICAN FLIERS PARTICIPATING IN SUCH ATTACKS WERE NOT ENTITLED TO THE PROTECTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE BROADCASTER, IDENTIFIED AS SEN JOBO, SAID THAT IN MONDAY'S B-29 RAID ON THE JAPANESE CAPITAL THE AMERICANS HAD TO DROP THEIR BOMBS THROUGH THICK CLOUD LAYERS AND COULD NOT SEE THEIR TARGETS AND THAT, THEREFORE, THE "WANTON ATTACK" WAS DESIGNED ONLY TO LOWER CIVILIAN MORALE. HE SAID THE "RUTHLESS" AMERICAN AIRMEN "PROVED BY THEIR REPEATED ATTACKS AGAINST CIVILIANS THAT THEY ARE THE ENEMIES OF CIVILIZATION AND HUMANITY."

"IN MY OPINION," HE CONTINUED, "SUCH A PERSON MUST BE CLASSED AS AN OUTLAW OF SOCIETY. HE IS A VIOLATOR OF ALL HUMANE PRINCIPLES, AS WELL AS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND, AS SUCH, SHOULD NOT BE ENTITLED TO THEIR PROTECTION. FOR THE SECURITY OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD, NOTHING MUST BE LEFT UNDONE TO BRING HIM TO JUST PENITENCE. THE DAY OF RECKONING WILL SURELY COME."

EARLIER TOKYO BROADCASTS REPORTED BY OWI, REFERRING TO AMERICAN FLIERS CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN IN THE NOV. 21 RAID ON NAGASAKI AND OMURA, QUOTED AN ITEM FROM THE NEWSPAPER MAINICHI WHICH SAID THAT RESIDENTS OF A VILLAGE IN NAGASAKI PREFECTURE WOULD HAVE MET THE FLIERS WITH "A JAPANESE SWORD" OR A "HUNTING RIFLE" HAD THEY NOT ALREADY BEEN DEAD.

GH508PEW

NOV 301944

UNDATED JAPANESE INTERPRETIVE (360)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

TOKYO RADIO, ANNOUNCING FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET COUNCIL TO COMBAT WAR PRODUCTION SNAGS, INDICATED LAST (WED) NIGHT B-29 RAIDS ALREADY HAVE PRECIPITATED UNFORESEEN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

THE NEW COUNCIL, FIFTH EXTRA-CABINET BODY IN PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO'S EXPANDING GOVERNMENT, WAS APPROVED IN A CABINET MEETING TUESDAY AND ANNOUNCED A FEW HOURS AFTER THE FOURTH RAID ON TOKYO.

THE COUNCIL WILL BE CALLED INTO SESSION TO STUDY THE CAUSES "WHEN THE MATERIALIZATION OF (WAR PRODUCTION AND GENERAL POLICY) PLANS HITS A SNAG," SAID THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE COUNCIL'S PERSONNEL "WILL BE APPOINTED ANEW AT EACH SITTING TO SUIT THE OCCASION," AND WILL BE ASSISTED BY "MOBILIZED" CIVILIAN EXPERTS.

"IN DUE COURSE," THE BROADCAST ADDED CRYPTICALLY, "VARIOUS BOTTLENECKS ARE EXPECTED TO APPEAR WITH MANY UNEXPECTED RESULTING EFFECTS."

THIS IS AS CLOSE AS THE USUAL VAGUE JAPANESE PRESS CAN COME TO SAYING THAT BOMBS WILL CAUSE THE BOTTLENECKS AND THAT LEADERS OF WHATEVER INDUSTRY IS ATTACKED COMPREHENSIVELY WILL BE SUMMONED TO TOKYO

TO MAKE PLANS FOR REBUILDING BLASTED FACTORIES. THE COUNCIL'S CHANGING PERSONNEL INDICATES THE HIGH COMMAND EXPECTS CURRENT ASSAULTS AGAINST AIRCRAFT PLANTS TO BE FOLLOWED BY SIMILAR PATTERN BOMBING OF STEEL, SHIPBUILDING AND OTHER MAJOR INDUSTRIES. THE COUNCIL ALSO COULD BE COMPOSED OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS WITH PLANS FOR CALMING THE POPULACE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT'S SIGNIFICANCE IS THAT A NEW COUNCIL HAS BEEN CONSIDERED NECESSARY AT THE INAUGURAL OF B-29 RAIDS. THE HIGH COMMAND AND CIVILIAN GOVERNMENTS LONG HAVE WORKED ON PLANS TO HANDLE FORSEEABLE RESULTS OF THE HEAVY BOMBING RAIDS ON JAPAN WHICH TOKYO HAS ANTICIPATED FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

APPARENTLY NEITHER DETAILED PLANS NOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SPECIALIZED CABINET ADVISORY BODIES HAS BEEN SUFFICIENT. THE JAPANESE CUSTOMARILY ARE ABLE TO PREPARE WELL IN ADVANCE FOR ANTICIPATED PROBLEMS, IF, FROM PRECEDENT, THEY CAN DETERMINE THEIR GENERAL NATURE.

THE SWIFT CREATION OF A NEW COUNCIL INDICATES THAT B-29 DAMAGE HASN'T FOLLOWED THE BOOK.

HW832PPW NM

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED WESTERN FRONT (170) NOV 301944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTER FRONT TONIGHT--

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: IN GERMANY AFTER CROSSING DUTCH BORDER FROM NIJMEGEN SECTOR.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: MADE CONTACT WITH REMAINING ENEMY STRONGPOINTS WEST OF MAAS IN HOLLAND. ARTILLERY ACTIVE INSIDE GERMANY.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: WEDGED OPEN GATEWAY TO COLOGNE ALONG ROER RIVER LINE.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: CLEARED HURTGEN, OTHER TOWNS, IN DRIVE TOWARD DUREN, BARRIER TO COLOGNE.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: DRIVE INTO SAAR ON BROAD FRONT, REACHED OUTER CRUST OF SIEGFRIED LINE.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: RHINE VALLEY DRIVE ABOVE STRASBOURG THREATENED HAGENAU.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: TRAPPED MANY GERMANS BETWEEN MULHOUSE AND BELFORT.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS--

THIRD INFANTRY (7TH ARMY): REACHED GRENDELUCH AND ROSENWILLER.

FOURTH ARMORED (THIRD ARMY): PENETRATED SARRE UNION.

26TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY): NEARED REICH BORDER.

30TH INFANTRY (9TH ARMY): FIGHTING INSIDE GERMANY.

36TH INFANTRY (7TH ARMY): CAPTURED ST. CROIX AND LIEVRE.

83RD INFANTRY: JOINED FIRST ARMY.

90TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY): PUSHED INTO REICH WEST OF SAARLAUTERN.

95TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY): MADE GAINS INSIDE SAAR BORDER.

103D INFANTRY (7TH ARMY): PENETRATED TO EAST SIDE OF VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

RP-TA823PEW

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: IN GERMANY AFTER CROSSING DUTCH BORDER FROM NIJMEGEN SECTOR.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: MADE CONTACT WITH REMAINING ENEMY STRONGPOINTS WEST OF MAAS IN HOLLAND. ARTILLERY ACTIVE INSIDE GERMANY.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: DROVE WEDGES IN NAZI DEFENSES ALONG ROER RIVER.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: CLEARED HURTGEN AND JUNGERSDORF IN DRIVE TOWARD DUREN, BARRIER TO COLOGNE.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: BURST FORWARD ON 26-MILE FRONT INSIDE GERMAN SAAR BASIN.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: THREATENED HAGENAU IN RHINE VALLEY DRIVE ABOVE STRASBOURG.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: CLOSED PINCERS ON LARGE FORCE OF GERMANS BETWEEN BELFORT AND MULHOUSE.

--DASH--

NOV 301944

U.S. DIVISIONS

THIRD INFANTRY (3D ARMY): REACHED GRENDELBRUCH AND ROSENWILLER.

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36TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY, MAJ.GEN. JOHN E.DAHLQUIST): CAPTURED ST. CROX AND LIEVRE.

83RD INFANTRY (MAJ.GEN.ROBERT C.MACON): JOINED FIRST ARMY.

90TH INFANTRY (3RD ARMY): PUSHED MILE INTO REICH WEST OF SAARLAUTER

9TH INFANTRY (3D ARMY): MADE LARGE GAINS INSIDE SAAR BORDER.

103D INFANTRY (3D ARMY): PENETRATED TO EAST SIDE OF VOSGES MOUNTAIN:

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NOV 301944

AMERICANS DRIVE NAZIS BACK ACROSS ROER, SWEEP THROUGH THREE BURNED VILLAGES

DEC 1 1944

DEC 1 1944

DUREN ENCIRCLED BY FIRST ARMY IN DRIVE ON COLOGNE

BEALMEAR

Patton's Forces Gain Two Miles Against Fierce Counterattacks.

FOE DESTROYS BRIDGES

Doughboys Lay Siege to Linnich Stronghold, Cut Vital Escape Route.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Friday, Dec. 1. — (AP) The American Ninth army drew up along the west bank of the Roer river on a 20-mile front above and below Julich yesterday while other Allied forces battled slowly forward against increasingly strong German resistance.

In forcing the Nazis back across the Roer, last water barrier before the Rhine, 25 miles to the east, Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth army troops swept through the burned villages of Lindern, Flossdorf and Roerdorf and laid siege to the German stronghold of Linnich, six miles northwest of Julich.

At the same time Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army pulled its steel net tighter around Duren, third "anchor" city on the Roer river line barring access to the Cologne plain.

Nazis Destroy Bridges

West of Duren the Germans destroyed two bridges over the Inden river, cutting off the retreat of their own troops which they were still fighting in the streets of Inden and Lammersdorf. Hodges' troops cut across the Kleinhau-Brandenberg highway in a thrust that carried to high ground within a mile and a half of the Roer east of Hurtgen.

Farther to the south the Third army slogged forward for gains up to two miles, despite numerous counterattacks, and American and French troops of the Sixth army group advanced through the Vosges mountain passes and along the plains of Alsace.

From every front, however, came reports that the Germans were fighting fiercely, often counterattacking with tanks. Strasbourg, on the Seventh army front, was being heavily shelled by the Germans from across the Rhine.

The Americans also were pouring tons of artillery into German positions ahead of the advance, using both high explosive and phosphorous shells in an effort to break through on the Nonth army front.

At the village of Beeck, a mile southwest of Lindern, American troops found more Nazi dead piled in the streets than in any German town yet entered.

Germans Reel Back

As the Germans reeled back under the rain of American shells and before the bayonets of Simpson's Doughboys they came under withering attack by Thunderbolt fighter bombers.

Lindern is 14 1-2 miles from the Russian arsenal and rail city of Munchen Gladbach and stands on high ground overlooking the enemy stronghold of Linnich to the southeast. Flossdorf and Roerdorf are Roer river towns between Linnich and Julich.

While the shattering attack by three divisions of the Ninth army beat back the dug-in Germans and threatened to develop into a fierce drive on Dusseldorf, 28 miles away, Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' U. S. First army Doughboys on the right won the fortified towns of Lamersdorf and Grosshau in savage fighting and virtually put the bloody Hurtgen forest behind them.

Others of Hodges' forces fought a see-saw battle for a bridge across little Inde river at Inden, midway of the Aachen front, winning back the western end of the span after once losing it to a furious Nazi counterattack. On the extreme right Hodges' men smashed eastward from captured Hurtgen to within about a mile and a half of the Roer river, cutting an important road between Kleinhau and Brandenberg.

The First army alone bagged more than 6,000 prisoners during the day of ceaseless fighting on the muddy Cologne plain, and the count of dead and wounded Nazis ran very high. Yank troops fighting inside the village of Merode, three and a half miles from the big road center of Duren, lost ground to determined enemy counterattacks.

"This is first of all—above any objective of river or hill—a battle to kill or imprison Germans," said Associated Press Correspondent Williams S. White in a front dispatch. "The First army is having to pay for all this, and German resistance has not weakened anywhere."

70 Allied Divisions

(A German military spokesman announced that 70 Allied divisions —perhaps 850,000 men—now were slashing at the western defenses of the Reich. The German High command claimed that 74 Allied tanks had been knocked out in the last two days.)

In almost every sector from Holland to Switzerland the Germans were counterattacking frequently and hard. This stiffening resistance slowed previously spectacular advance of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army on the Saar front, limiting its gains to an average of about a mile.

Patton's 95th Infantry division alone hurled back 10 German counter-attacks in 24 hours, but pushed on a mile to within three miles of Saarlautern, midway between Merzig and Saarbrucken.

Third army tanks which occupied high ground dominating the German city of Merzig, near the Luxembourg border, found themselves under artillery fire both from the east and the west—some shells apparently coming from Siegfried Line fortifications. Yank troops were within two miles of Merzig on the northwest, west and southwest.

Other Third army troops were fighting forward near Felsberg, three miles southwest of Saarlautern; at L'Hopital on the German frontier 13 miles southwest of Saarbrucken; and on high ground overlooking Saare Union, where street fighting was reported.

Gen. Eisenhower's communique described German opposition to Patton's forces as "spotty," but there was evidence that the enemy was committing more reserves of men and armor to that front in a belated effort to save the coal, steel and synthetic oil of the Saar.

Drive on Hagenau

Troops of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's U. S. Seventh army, driving toward the German border north of Strasbourg, approached within a mile and a half of the important French city of Hagenau and threatened it with a flanking push on the west. Hagenau is 14 1-2 miles from the German frontier.

The German radio reported that Nazi troops were withdrawing from Hagenau, but a dispatch from the AP's Thobourn Wiant on that front tonight declared the Nazis still were resisting bitterly.

"But the report is interesting," he added, "because it now seems that the Germans are reconciled to withdrawal under pressure to the Siegfried-Rhine line, where they will try to last out the Winter."

(A Swiss dispatch said French troops had reached the Rhine just north of Basel, thwarting a possible attempt by the German garrison of Huningue on the French side of the river to escape into Switzerland.)

Northwest of Hagenau a Yank column was nearing a town only nine miles from the German frontier. Both these troops and the Americans directly in front of Hagenau were passing through miles of elaborate trench systems, with blockhouses and pillboxes, which had not been defended because the Nazis obviously did not have the men to put into them.

Beeck Blasted by Guns

A field dispatch tonight told of the sudden death which overtook the German defenders of Beeck when the Ninth army loosed its attack on that village early yesterday. Most of the Nazis were out of their dug-in tanks and cellars and were wandering about the streets when American artillery began raining shells into their midst, prisoners said.

American troops who captured Koslar, a mile west of Julich, pushed on today to the banks of the flooded Roer River across from the northern outskirts of Julich. The enemy had opened flood gates of Roer River dams, inundating its valley to widths of nearly a mile.

The Germans were not conceding a yard without fighting for it, and few surrendered before they had fired their last cartridge. Even after the most concentrated barrages by Allied guns and planes each blackened village still was defended by German troops who somehow survived. For days after a town is flattened and overrun, the ruins continue to yield groups of snipers.

Great American Offensive Cracking Open Roads to Rhineland Cities.

DEC 1 1944

PATTON REPULSES ATTACKS

30. 24 — 20823

Gains in Push on the Saar—First Army Is Clear of Hurtgen Forest.

London, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Virtually the entire Ninth Army pulled up to the flooded Roer River today on a front of fifteen to twenty miles, ready to assault that major barrier in the push toward the Rhine and the industrial Ruhr Valley.

Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army men fought their way into Roerdorf and Flossdorf, one and two miles southeast of Linnich, and captured Lindern, just northwest of Linnich, in the offensive that was slowly cracking open the roads to Munchen Gladbach, Cologne and Dusseldorf.

Linnich was placed in a pincers, and Beeck, to the southwest, was found full of German dead as the result of a terrific barrage. A hail of phosphorus shells and a fierce dive-bombing attack.

Survivors of the Elite S S garrison of Lindern were captured with the town, fourteen and a half miles from the Prussian arsenal and rail city of Munchen Gladbach, and twenty-eight miles from Dusseldorf.

Infantry driving into Beeck found more dead Germans on the street than in any other town yet entered on the Cologne front. Prisoners said their comrades were felled by white phosphorous shells which filled the skies before dawn.

Nazi Attacks Smashed.

During the night, the Germans tried vainly to regain high ground dominating the Roer River bastion of Linnich just east of Beeck. Artillery, particularly Tiger-busting eight-inchers, smashed most of the attacks.

The First Army at the southern end of the critical twenty-five-mile front on the Cologne Plain captured Lamersdorf and Grosshau and emerged from the Hurtgen Forest pinelands. Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's troops fought a seesaw battle for an Inde River bridge at Inden, winning it, losing it, and then regaining the western end of the small span.

The Germans had stiffened before Cologne, but the team of the First and Ninth armies was wedging slowly in between the flooded Roer River citadels of Julich and Duren. The Ninth pushed through Koslar to the west bank of the Roer just across from the northwest tip of Julich. American troops were within three miles of Duren and twenty-three miles of Cologne.

Burst Out of Hurtgen Forest.

Men of the American First Army burst into the open from the pines of the Hurtgen Forest where hundreds from both sides have died since mid-October.

Gains were scored along the entire twenty-five-mile front behind flamethrowers, tanks and frightful artillery and air barrages. The Germans declared the combat to be one of the greatest battles of attrition in history.

The United States 3d Army on the Saar front pushed into high ground overlooking the Saar River and within easy shot of Merzig, Prussian stronghold of the Siegfried Line. Gains averaged a mile all the way to the French railroad town of Sarre Union, as frost-hardened mudfields gave tanks firmer footing.

275,000 Attacking

The 3d, with the 1st and 9th Armies on the Roer, constitute General Bradley's 12th Army group. Twenty-three American divisions of this group—275,000 or more men—were charging at the foe.

A German military spokesman was quoted by the Berlin radio today as saying General Eisenhower had thrown 70 divisions into the Western front offensive. This suggested that at least 850,000 combat troops were opposing the outnumbered Germans.

The German radio said the crucial battlefield was in the Aachen area and the fighting was in progress in a sector sixteen miles wide and nine deep. This tallied roughly with Allied field reports.

The Aims At Karlsruhe

The United States 7th Army, flanking the 3d to the southeast, was breaking German resistance along its line. It sidestepped the strongly held French rail center of Hagenau and aimed straight at Karlsruhe, 31 miles farther to the northeast.

The 7th and the French 1st Army had wrested half the Alsatian Plain from the Nazis and had gone 25 miles south of Strasbourg. The French were moving slowly up from Mulhouse to tighten the Colmar clamp to about 40 miles.

Digging Nazis Out Of Cellars

The U.S. 1st Army was digging the Germans out of cellars in Merode, three and a half miles from Duren, in a yard-by-yard advance. North of Grosshau the Americans advanced half a mile.

In Hafhardt the Americans were within three miles of Duren.

DEC 1 1944

Nazi Attacks Slow 9th

Standstill fighting continued in the hamlet of Inden. The Americans held the west end of the bridge over the little river there and the Germans held the other end. The bridge at Maersdorf was blown up.

The new attack by the 9th Army northeast of Gielenkirchen ran into alert and stubborn opposition, but carried swiftly through old pillboxes of the Siegfried Line yesterday before resolute counter-attacks slowed it.

Field dispatches reported "good progress" even though the Nazis opened floodgates of Roer River dams, inundating the valley to the widths of nearly a mile.

Allied Planes Busy

The Americans were at the Roer for several miles north and south of the fortified town of Julich, nine miles northwest of Duren. The Germans wrecked the bridge at Duren.

Allied planes attacked German guns and communications all along the front and well back in the Cologne Plain. An ammunition dump was exploded. Nazi transport was raked all the way from the Dutch coast to the Ruhr.

The nearest approach to Cologne still was 23 miles. At Lindern the 9th Army was 28 miles from Dusseldorf.

Opposition Increasing

The offensive was two weeks old today, excluding the preliminary probing around Metz by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army.

Patton was still making the longest gains, and opposition to him and Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch was increasing as their troops came under the long guns of the Siegfried Line.

Patton's pace was slower, and there was evidence that the Germans were committing more of their reserves to save the Saar, its coal and steel and synthetic oil.

The 3d Army got within two miles of the border town of Saarlautern. It passed Gerflangen and captured high ground overlooking the Saar River within two miles of Merzig, guardian town of the Saar Valley road to Mainz and Frankfurt.

Eight Miles To Saarbrucken

Other men of the 3d were near Felsberg and at l'Hopital on the German border, 13 miles west of Saarbrucken. Troops southwest of Saarbrucken were only eight miles away. Street fighting was reported in Saare Union, and infantry was within seven and a half miles of Sarreguemines.

Ernstein Captured

One infantry column of the 7th Army advanced almost four miles north of the Hagenau-Saarbrucken railroad, approaching Offwiller, flanking Hagenau to the west. Hagenau was increasingly threatened by a head-on assault. Troops plunging north of Niederschaeffolsheim in a two-and-a-half-mile advance were within a mile and a half of Hagenau.

General Eisenhower's communique said Patton had consolidated his new gains and moved east in the Saar Valley. He said opposition in Alsace was spotty and that Erstein was captured in a push south in the Rhine Valley from Strasbourg.

French Gain Five Miles

Other troops fought through the valley and gorges of the Vosges Mountain passes, seizing Andlau and St. Meurice at the edge of the plain. Both are between the Saales and Ste. Marie passes. Surrounded German pockets were overcome. Matzenheim, 16 miles south of Strasbourg, was reached.

The 50-mile-square box of Nazis trapped by the 1st and 2nd French Corps between Belfort and Mulhouse was virtually cleaned out. The French pushed another mile east through Schlucht Pass and gained up to five miles in mountainous country east of Cornimont, between the Schlucht and Bussang passes.

Intermittent rain still fell in the appalling mud on the Roer front and kept the battlefield deep in mire. The weather was turning sharply colder, however, and frosts may soon congeal the morasses. Heavy fogs handicapped night and early morning operations in Alsace.

Still another penetration of German soil was disclosed by a field dispatch that said Canadian troops in a stab at the northern anchor of the Siegfried Line were fighting in the area of DeWyler Forest. The town of Wyler is just inside Germany east of Nijmegen in Holland, and six miles northwest of Kleve, northern end of the Siegfried Line.

52 Nazi Towns Taken.

A dispatch from Wes Gallagher, Associated Press correspondent, said that three divisions of the 9th Army—the 2nd Armored and the 29th and 30th infantries—were first to reach the Roer.

Still another penetration of German soil was disclosed in a front dispatch that said Canadian troops in a stab at the northern anchor of the Siegfried Line were fighting in the area of De Wyler Forest.

Driving deeper into the enemy's rich industrial Saar region, Gen. Patton's infantry were within a half mile of the Saar River near Merzig and within three miles of Saarlautern.

At the southern end of the long western front the American 7th and the French 1st Armies gained control of nearly half the Alsatian Plain on the French side of the Rhine, a front report said.

The 7th captured Erstein, 10 miles south of Strasbourg and three miles west of the Rhine after heavy fighting, then advanced two miles to Matzenheim on the road to Colmar.

Says Prisoners Will Not Be Shot

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Nov. 30 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters issued an official statement today making it clear that whatever hostages might be shot at Strasbourg or anywhere else would not be prisoners of war.

The statement did not clarify, however, whether hostages other than prisoners of war might be put to death as a measure of prevention or retribution for any unlawful attacks on Allied troops.

The statement was issued after Maj. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, commander of the French 2d Armored Division, had announced at Strasbourg that five hostages would be shot for every French soldier killed by sniping after occupation of the French city.

Conform To Geneva Pact

The Supreme Headquarters statement said:

"The Allied Expeditionary Force is operating in conformity with the Geneva Convention of 1929, and in particular with Article 2, which states 'measures of reprisal against prisoners of war are prohibited'."

Subparagraph "D" of Paragraph 358 of the rules of land warfare of the United States Army, however, states that "hostages taken and held for the declared purpose of preventing unlawful acts may be punished or put to death."

Although Supreme Headquarters offered no elaboration, it was clear that there was no chance in the hard-fisted policy toward the enemy.

New German General Gets West Front Post

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Nov. 30 (AP)—Gen. Hermann Balck, 50-year-old armored force veteran, has assumed command of the German Army group on the southern sector of the Western front, according to information at supreme headquarters.

He has succeeded Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz, whose present, whereabouts are unknown here.

Regiments In 7th Army Divisions Announced

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Nov. 30 (AP)—Regiments comprising three infantry divisions in the American 7th Army were made known last night at headquarters.

They are the 71st, 114th and 324th Regiments in the 44th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert L. Spragins; the 397th, 398th and 399th in the 100th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Withers J. Burpress, and the 40th, 410th and 411th in the 103d Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles C. Haffner.

The 13th United States Field Artillery, which has served with the British 1st and 8th Armies, now is with the French 1st Army in the Vosges mountains. It is commanded by Brig. Gen. Carl Bank.

CLEARING SCHELDE WAS BIGGEST JOB

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—The clearing of the Schelde Estuary to Antwerp was the largest single minesweeping operation ever undertaken, naval sources here said today. Supply-bearing Allied ships have entered Antwerp's harbor. The port's daily capacity was estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 tons.

Prime Minister Churchill announced yesterday that the port facilities of Antwerp were being used by the Allies.

Western Front Today

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Allied Armies:

Canadian First army, fought in de Wyler forest in Germany.

British Second army, maintained pressure on Venlo in Holland.

U. S. Ninth army: stormed crackling Roer river line, seizing 3 villages.

U. S. First army: pushed from Hurtgen forest to near Roer river.

U. S. Third army: gained on Saarlautern and Merzig in Saar invasion.

U. S. Seventh army: neared Hagenau in Karlsruhe-Siegfried line drives.

French First army: reached Rhine north of Swiss frontier.

U. S. divisions:

Second armored (Ninth): first armored division to reach Roer river.

29th and 30th infantry (Ninth): first infantry to reach the Roer.

90th infantry (Third): advanced on Saarlautern in Saar.

95th infantry (Third): gained in Merzig-Saarlautern push.

DEC 1 1944

U.S. SHIP HELPS OPEN ANTWERP

EVINSON

James B. Weaver Second Vessel Tugged To Dock

Antwerp [AP—Delayed] — An American Liberty ship and a British merchantman led a convoy of Allied oceangoing freighters that spretched across the English Channel into the docks here today and opened the port to use of Allied armies.

The James B. Weaver, with Capt. Jim Sweeny, of Drexel Hill, Pa., at the helm, was the first American ship tugged alongside the concrete docks that stretch for 30 miles

around a giant horseshoe-shaped waterway system off Belgium's Schelde River.

Capt. M. C. Van de Carr, one-time American submarine skipper from Norman, Okla., who is in charge of the American docks, said United States Army Transportation Corps freight trains will be leaving for the front from the port.

500-Mile Truck Haul Over

"This cuts a 500-mile truck haul to a 100-mile train ride," the captain said. "It also means the boys who have been losing their anchors on the beaches and fighting cargo over the sides will have real facilities to work with from now on."

Belgian stevedores were unloading new dock equipment from the Weaver and coffee, sugar and pork sausages from another ship we visited.

Helmet-wearing GI's are working side by side with wooden-shoed Belgians, shifting cargoes from the vessels to trains leading directly to the front. The docks employ 8,000 skilled civilian workers and about 10,000 semi-skilled Belgian laborers earning about $100 per month.

British Vessel First In

Actually the first freighter in the docks was the Fort Cataraqui, of the British merchant fleet, which streaked on ahead and broke out a big flag of Belgium just as we tossed our line to a puffing little tug. The Mayor and his party met the Fort Cataraqui and two sailors in a rain-soaked jeep met the Weaver.

Lieut. Com. Barry Bingham, of Louisville, Ky., learned from townspeople that since Germany ran over the Lowlands only two ocean-going ships had entered the Schelde River.

That probably explains the waves from the river bank and the smiles on the faces when our convoy wound into town. Past Walcheren and Beveland islands, we saw farmhouses standing in water that had engulfed their fields since RAF planes broke the dykes to flood out Nazis holding the entrance to the estuary even after this city of 285,000 had fallen.

Belgians Look For Food

The smiling Belgians who greeted the convoy here probably heard of the grain and other foodstuffs Allies ships are bringing in this winter to combat the famine that threatens both Holland and Belgium.

The people here are taking their plight fairly well. Shops have more jewelry, perfume and other likely Christmas presents to offer than London has seen in five years. You can walk inside from a dreary blackout to the glitter of a modern night club where cognac and wines and beer are served by men waiters wearing full dress suits.

19 Americans Freed in Exchange

Pornic, France, Nov. 29 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Fifty-three Allied soldiers, nineteen of them Americans, came back from the gloom of a prison cage in the German-held port of St. Nazaire today in a prisoner exchange.

The exchange means home leave for most of the Americans, the majority of whom were members of the 83rd Infantry Division who were captured early in September.

Four of the Americans were slightly wounded, but all were in high spirits and fair shape.

Sarge Tricks 16 Nazis

With the U.S. 7th Army, Nov. 29 [AP—*Delayed*]—The neatest trick of the week was pulled by Staff Sergeant Henry Weinberger, of Butternut, Wis., who not only rescued Pfc. Clarence Barringer, of Concord, N.C., from sixteen Germans but helped take all the Germans prisoner.

When Barringer failed to return from patrol, Weinberger organized a search through the thick brush near Hagenau. Suddenly he heard Barringer saying: "Why can't you surrender to me? I can accept as well as an officer."

"No," replied an English-speaking German. "We'll surrender only to an officer. Meanwhile, we are holding you as a hostage."

After a huddle, Weinberger, Sergt. James C. Brown, of Mountain Park, Okla., and Pfc. Robert York, of McKee, Ky., stepped into the group of Germans and demanded that they surrender. Weinberger insisted he was an officer, but the Germans were doubtful until Pfc. Daniel Wilson, of Newport, Del., stepped into the group, saluted and stood at attention.

"He almost sirred me to death," Weinberger said later. "The Germans were convinced, I guess, because they surrendered immediately. But I hope my impersonation of an officer doesn't get me into trouble."

Half Of 'Filthy 13' Returns, Eager For 2d Scrap

Headquarters the U.S. 506th Infantry Regiment, Britain, Nov. 30 (AP)—The "Filthy Thirteen," a fabulous group of American paratroopers who dressed like Indians and spearheaded the Allied invasion of Europe, are back—those that survived.

Actually, the gang numbered seventeen on D-day. Nine did not come back. The eight remaining members—now washed and shaved and lacking the scalplocks that terrified both enemy and Frenchmen in Normandy—are eager for another scrap.

They volunteered for a suicide mission as the 1st Demolition Section, Regimental Headquarters Company, 506 Parachute Infantry Regiment.

Six months before D-day they took a solemn Indian oath that they would neither wash nor shave before completion of their mission—and with razor-sharp knives nicked their fingers and joined their blood in ancient Indian rites.

Then their training began.

They slept on the ground in the open in full battle dress. They fought among themselves with their fists until they dropped from exhaustion.

Leader Killed

Led by Lieut. Charles W. Mellen, 26, of Stanhope, N.J., they were among the first to jump on D-day. Mellen was killed.

"We found his body a few days later," said James B. McNiece, of Ponca City, Okla. "He had bandages on his arm and leg, which showed that the first bullets didn't stop him."

Sergt. Thomas E. (Old Man) Lonegran, 31, of Bakerstown, Pa., section chief who followed Mellen in jumping, was injured in the drop. For fifteen hours he lay buried in brush until the Germans captured him, but he was rescued when the Americans later took the enemy first-aid station.

Ragman There, Too

At the aid station, Lonegran saw another member of the gang, Private Robert S. (Ragman) Cone, 22, of Roxbury, Mass.

Ragman and Corporal John F. (Peanuts) Hale, of Poulsbo, Wash., hit the ground almost simultaneously. A German came between them and was killed. Hale was killed two weeks later trying to destroy an enemy machine-gun nest.

Captured, Then Freed

Private Charles F. (Chuck) Plauda, 20, of Minneapolis, last man out of the plane, said that as he jumped, flak hit 600 pounds of dynamite in the craft. Plauda landed safely and while joining a force attacking a bridge he knocked out a machine-gun nest.

Technician 5/g Andrew F. (Rasputin) Rasmussen, 22, of Westdale, N.Y., and Private Charles (Trigger) Gann, 20, of Birmingham, Ala., dropped together. Rasmussen sprained his ankle. Gann helped him under cover, then went after a sniper. Rasmussen went on alone later until he was wounded by a sniper and captured. He was freed when the Americans liberated Cherbourg.

Technician 5/g George Baran, 20, (no home address given) who was freed at the same time, is still in a general hospital.

Killed At Cherbourg

Private Roland R. (Frenchy) Baribeau, 20, of Springfield, Mass., was killed in action at Cherbourg.

Missing are Private Charles (Purple Shadows) Darnell, 25, of Cartersville, Ga.; Sergt. Charles (Chaplain) Williams, 23, of St. Louis, and Private James E. (La) Leach, of San Francisco.

Private George (Googoo) Rodeka, 25, of Joliet, Ill., was separated from the others.

Have Presidential Citation

Evidence is found today among the survivors that the "Filthy Thirteen" did their job well on D-day. Each wears the Presidential Citation ribbon and most have the Purple Heart.

Others now have filled the vacancies in the unit, but these self-styled Indian fighters are still the same.

They still sleep in their clothes and they are still looking for a fight.

Eisenhower Inspects British

SOMEWHERE IN HOLLAND, Nov. 30 (AP)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower left this sector today after a twenty-four-hour inspection tour of the Canadian 1st Army and British and Polish divisions of the British 2d Army.

Ruhr Workers Instructed

New York, Nov. 30 (AP)—General Eisenhower's spokesman, in a special broadcast reported by CBS today, gave instructions to foreign workers in the Ruhr and Rhineland "on what to do when the Allied armies expel the German army from the area where you work."

The workers were told to go into hiding as the battle approached, leave the town or village where employed but keep off the roads, and if unable to leave to take refuge in an air-raid shelter.

"Tomorrow you will be given instructions on what to do when the Allied armies arrive," the broadcast said.

The instructions do not alter the orders going by "other and secret means" on action to be taken against the enemy, the broadcast added.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

Western Front: 301 miles (from near Duren).

Eastern Front: 304 miles (from north of Warsaw).

Hungarian Front: 420 miles (from Budapest).

Italian Front: 557 miles (from near Ravenna).

Paris Papers Protest New Curb Order

Paris, Nov. 30 (AP)—Paris newspapers, already limited by the Government to single-sheet papers and restricted circulation, protested jointly today against a new order imposing further reductions.

Details of the new order, attributed to a shortage of supplies, were not immediately available. The newspapers said it called for reducing circulatio in some cases and cutting the size of pages in others. The Leftish paper *Combat* declared it amounted to a 25 per cent. cut in circulation.

The entire Paris press published a statement by the National Press Federation uniformly headlined "a blow against the press."

"If the Minister of Information wants a breach with the press he is assured of having it," *Combat* declared.

At the same the Ministry was among the supply shortage, the paper said, it was allowing new newspapers to start up and "showing itself incapable of regulating provincial press."

Franco Matches De Gaulle Move

PARIS, Nov. 30 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco has sent 107 Spanish Civil Guards into Andora to balance the 107 French Gendarmes Gen. Charles de Gaulle assigned there recently as "a preventative measure" against winter disturbances, the newspaper Paris Presse said today. The newspaper said that General Franco matched the French force even to the issuance of 150 cartridges per man.

RUSSIANS EXPAND

HOLD ON DANUBE

Gain Nine Miles in Sweep Along River, Capture Two Strongholds.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 1—(AP) Russian troops, expanding their new trans-Danube front to more than 100 miles, yesterday swept nine miles northward along the west bank of the great river to within 78 miles of outflanked Budapest and captured 50 more localities, Moscow announced last night.

In the mountains northeast of the besieged Hungarian capital, other Soviet forces blasted open two invasion routes leading into southern Slovakia by capturing the Axis strongholds of Eger and Szikszo, Premier-Marshal Stalin announced in a special order of the day.

Cut Trunk Highway

These troops also cut the Miskolc-Kassa (Kosice) trunk highway and railway connecting the crumbling Axis fronts in northeastern Hungary and Slovakia and further outflanked Miskolc by capturing Arnot, less than three miles northeast of Hungary's besieged Fifth city.

In Czechoslovakia a Third Soviet army attacking on a 30-mile front captured 30 villages in four-mile gains, including Domasa, 20 miles east of Presov; Moraviany, 23 miles east of Kassa, and Zemplin, only seven miles northeast of the big north Hungarian rail center of Satoraljaujhely.

The German high command was reported to have drawn reinforcements from as far away as Italy in a desperate effort to halt Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army. Tolbukhin's spearheads in southwestern Hungary have pushed through Pecs, 25 miles west of the Danube and 100 miles southwest of Budapest, to reach a point only about 100 miles from the Austrian frontier.

One Berlin commentator, Col. Ernst Von Hammer, said the Russian forces which had poured across the Danube numbered 20 infantry divisions, two mechanized corps and between five and six tank brigades.

Seek Decision in Hungary

The triple Russian aim was to force a decision in Hungary, invade Austria, and cut off the retreat of more than 100,000 German troops in Yugoslavia.

Striking nine miles north of captured Bataszek one Soviet column yesterday took Ocseny, on the Danube, 78 miles south of Budapest.

Szekszard, two miles from Ocseny, and on the main highway into Budapest, was threatened with early capture.

Seizure of Kakasd put one Soviet column only 45 miles from Lake Balaton, a 46-mile-long body of water whose southwestern tip lies only 38 miles from the Austrian border.

Other villages captured beyond the Danube as the Russians widened their triangular salient included Pecsvarad, 10 miles northeast of Pecs, coal-mining town and Hungary's eighth city taken Wednesday.

The Germans said the Russians had been stopped temporarily two miles west of Pecs, the tip of the Russian-held salient.

Eger, 60 miles northeast of Budapest, fell to units of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army, part of which is attacking Budapest's southern outskirts from Csepel island in the Danube river.

In the Miskolc sector the Russians seized Bekecs, 18 miles to the east, and Megyaszo, five miles east of Szikszo, where 700 Germans were slain.

Szikszo, nine miles northeast of Miskolc and 94 miles northeast of Budapest, was taken by a Russian column which now was within 21 miles of the Slovakian frontier and 37 miles southwest of Kassa (Kosice), strategic Slovakian road center already menaced by Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army attacking from the east. Szikszo is on the Miskolc-Kassa trunk railway and highway.

Reds Seize Eger

The seizure of Eger, a town of 30,000 known as the "Hungarian Rome" because of its numerous ecclesiastical buildings, put the Russians within 25 miles of the Slovakian frontier. They were driving through a valley between the Matra and Bukk mountains.

Moscow dispatches said that at least three German divisions and some separate SS units had been rushed into southwestern Hungary to reinforce that sagging front. The newspaper Pravda said that one of the divisions was a light infantry unit hastily withdrawn from Italy.

30.24 — 20825

REDS ADVANCE NEAR BUDAPEST

Capture Eger, Rail Center —Gain Across Danube

London, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Russian troops have captured Eger, sixty miles northeast of Budapest in Hungary, Marshal Stalin announced tonight in an order of the day.

Eger is an important station on the Budapest-Miskolc railway and a link in communications through a pass in the Matra Mountains to central Slovakia. Berlin said yesterday that the Russians had broken into the town.

The capture of Szikszo, nine miles northeast of Miskolc and about ninety-five miles northeast of Budapest, also was announced by Stalin, who ordered a Moscow salute of twelve salvos from 124 guns.

Russian and Yugoslav partisan forces thrust forward twenty-five miles west of the Danube in southwestern Hungary today in a huge offensive that has the three-fold possibility of encircling Budapest, driving straight into Austria and of sealing off all Nazi troops in the Balkans.

Premier Stalin in an order of the day yesterday announced the capture of 350 communities in southern Hungary and northern Yugoslavia, confirming the drive about which the German radio has spoken for the last week.

Pecs, coal mining and railway center, ninety-eight miles southwest of Budapest, was seized, as was Mohacs, a like distance directly south of the Hungarian capital and Bataszek, eighty-five miles south of Budapest, Moscow said.

The communique said the drive across the Danube by Marshal Feodor X. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army and Yugoslav nationals was north of the big river's confluence with the Drava, a point 130 miles due south of Budapest. The breakthrough was on a ninety-three-mile front that extended on its northern flank to within thirty-seven miles of the Hungarian capital.

[Marshal Tito in a communique reported by the FCC announced a thirty-one mile advance in the area and said Russian and Partisan troops now were "pursuing the beaten Germans toward the west." The bulletin also listed many Partisan victories inside Yugoslavia.]

Moscow named no captured towns north of Bataszek although the further northward extent of the drive had been implied in the announcement of the width of the bridgehead west of the Danube. Apparently Red Army troops today stood somewhere between the Danube and the north end of Lake Balaton, 100 miles from the Austrian border and 130 miles from Budapest.

Budapest Under Siege

Budapest, meanwhile, was under close siege from the northeast by parts of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukraine Army. The German radio admitted further losses along that front.

Berlin said the Russians had broken into Eger, 60 miles northeast of Budapest, adjoining the vital Budapest-Miskolc railway and guarding a pass through the Matra Mountains into central Slovakia.

Another Soviet Army, the 4th Ukraine, led by Gen. Ivan Petrov, continued to push its way westward in Slovakia across rain-drenched terrain. Moscow said the flank guards of the 2d and 4th Ukraine Armies already have established contact in the border area north of Miskolc, while Petrov was near to clearing the Dukla Pass into Poland on his northern flank.

AMERICANS LOSE 56 BIG BOMBERS IN RAID ON REICH

Heavy Flak Rips Americans in Attack on Railyards, Oil Refineries.

30 FIGHTERS MISSING

Heaviest Loss Since Last April Sustained by U. S. Air Force.

LONDON, Nov. 30 — (AP) American Fortresses and Liberators, spearheading an attack by nearly 3,000 Allied warplanes on oil refineries and rail yards in Germany, drove into tremendous concentrations of anti-aircraft fire today and suffered their heaviest loss of any recent operation.

Fifty-six U. S. heavy bombers and 30 fighters failed to return to their British bases from the raid, an Eighth Air force communique announced, but the majority of the fighters were believed to have landed in friendly territory.

Greatest Loss Since April

The sky was stained black with thousands of puffs of exploding flak as Nazi ground gunners claimed their biggest toll of the war. Today's was the largest loss in bombers since April when 63 went down over Berlin to combined ack-ack fire and fighter opposition.

The German air force refused to come up in strength and only four enemy interceptors were shot down.

The American phase of the day's big aerial assault was divided into two parts, with Fortresses striking four synthetic oil plants in the Leipzig area and Liberators hitting rail yards in the Saarbrucken region.

The Germans shot clouds of flak into the sky over the oil targets and also sent up a few fighters in this area. The American escort of Thunderbolts and Lightnings kept enemy planes from reaching the bomber formations, however.

Flak over the rail yards, which were bombed by instruments, was officially described as ranging from meager to moderate.

These blows topped a 36-hour aerial offensive which left the Reich erupting from an average of 10 tons of bombs a minute.

In the raids carried out in the Leipzig area, the U. S. bombers rocked over their targets at 25,000 to 30,000 feet. Weather permitted a good view of the oil plants and bombing results were described as "very favorable." Crewmen saw large explosions and fires in the refinery areas.

Blast Nazi Targets

The planes, hitting targets at Bohlen, Zeitz, Merseburg and Lutzkendorf near Leipzig, roared into a 40-mile-square area defended by a concentration of heavy anti-aircraft guns twice the density of that guarding Berlin. It is perhaps the most heavily defended area of its size in the world.

In one five-mile radius American crewmen touched a corner of hell as an estimated 225 ack ack guns pumped up what veterans described as "a solid wall of flak."

"Flak burst in a mass—a forest of it so dense that we could only get occasional glimpses of the fortresses formations just ahead of us," said Sgt. Kirk O. Wels, 24-year-old radio operator from Brainerd, Minn.

"It was a solid wall at the target and it lasted until we passed out of the area," related Capt. Joseph Y. Trapnell, Baltimore, Md., a lead pilot.

"Smoke from the target area rose 10,000 feet into the sky." Said Capt. Robert H. Kanaga, Harbor Beach, Mich., a Mustang pilot who confirmed accuracy of the bombing despite the screen of flak.

Nearly 22,000 tons of explosives were spread over Germany in the day and a half scourging by 11,000 planes which flew on seven major missions and some 4,000 sorties in support of the six Allied armies advancing on the Western front.

The wind-up blows made November the greatest operational winter month of the war.

Hit Oil Plants

Almost 1,300 Fortresses and Liberators of the U. S. Eighth air force herded by 1,000 fighters, today hurled 4,000 tons of bombs at the synthetic oil plants at Bohlen, Zeitz, Merseburg and Lutzkendorf, all in the Leipzig area, 100 miles southwest of Berlin.

Railway yards crowded with supplies for Nazi frontline troops also were pounded in the Saarbrucken region, directly in the path of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army.

While the American armada was visiting the four oil centers—which normally produce about 90,000 tons of fuel a month—a force of R.A.F. Mosquitos and another of Lancasters escorted by Spitfires bombed three gasoline plants in the Ruhr.

First reports on the American raids said intense flak blotted the sky over the targets but no enemy fighters were encountered.

Weather permitted visual bombing at Merseburg, home of the sprawling Leuna refinery and scene of great air battles in the past. For the first time in clear weather, the Luftwaffe was not ordered up, indicating the plant may be so badly mauled that the Nazis do not care to sacrifice more of their planes trying to defend it.

Critical fuel for German armor opposing the United States 1st and 9th armies and the British 2d was turned into a flaming mass at a big distillation works in the Meiderich district of Duisburg. Mosquitos, escorted by Mustangs, unloaded 2-ton bombs in clear weather over the targets and smoke was spiralling 10,000 feet into the sky before they left.

Hamm Attacked

The heavyweight Lancasters struck concentrated blows through clouds, on gasoline plants near Oberhausen and Bottrop.

Yesterday more than 2,000 American warplanes pounded the rail hub of Hamm and the natural oil plant at Misburg.

British Mosquitos struck Hannover with two-ton blockbusters in a night attack and later another group bombed Duisburg in the first daylight Mosquito operation in a year.

Four-engined Lancasters dumped explosives on Essen and Neuss in the Ruhr and another force of the RAF heavies later bombed Dortmund, also in the Ruhr.

The United States 8th Air Force alone sent its Fortresses and Liberators on 13,900 trips during November.

41,800 Tons Dropped

On nineteen operations—more than the combined total for November, 1943 and 1942—British-based United States heavies scattered an estimated 41,800 tons of bombs on German targets. Thirteen of them were aimed at Germany's oil plants.

The 8th's fighters swarmed out on 11,500 sorties, destroying 451 German planes, and wrecking mountains of supplies by strafing. Bombers shot down 70 more enemy craft.

British Typhoons, Beaufighters and Spitfires hit a variety of targets today.

The Beaufighters attacked enemy shipping near the Frisian Islands off Holland, and damaged a heavily escorted convoy of about twenty ships making a dash out of the harbor of Den Helder.

The Spitfires dive-bombed rocket bomb sites in Holland through intense flak.

The Typhoons destroyed a Nazi headquarters in the heart of Rotterdam. Other planes poured more than 140 rockets into a castle in a forest near Wasselburg.

LEIPZIG TARGETS BLASTED IN RAID

London, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—The sixth and seventh blows in a forty-eight-hour offensive by probably 11,000 bombers were struck today against seven German fuel plants and the Saarbrucken railroad yards.

Almost 1,300 Fortresses and Liberators with a 1,000-fighter escort smashed at four synthetic refineries in the Leipzig area and the Saarbrucken yards eight miles ahead of the American Third Army.

British Mosquito and four-engined Lancaster bombers attacked three benzol plants near Oberhausen, Bottrop and Duisburg in the Ruhr.

Headquarters of United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe said oil plants at Bohlen, Merseburg, Zeitz and Lutzkendorf, about 100 miles southwest of Berlin, were hit by the waves of Fortresses and Liberators.

Others jarred the industrial capital of the Saar mining area, Saarbrucken, eight miles in front of the American Third Army.

The great daylight raid by the heavy bombers equaled the mightest single effort of the American Eighth Air Force.

A few hours earlier one of the largest United States bomber fleets seen in weeks had rumbled away from British bases and headed east.

The daylight raid followed another jab by British Mosquito bombers, which unloaded two-ton blockbusters on Hannover last night. This rounded out four big bomber operations in a 24-hour period.

Seven Plans Lost

Four-engined Lancasters were out before dawn yesterday with tons of explosive for Essen and Neuss in the Ruhr. Mosquitos set sirens howling at Duisburg shortly after noon. Then other Lancasters smashed at Dortmund, also in the Ruhr. The four raids cost the British six bombers and one fighter.

More than 1,000 American bombers and more than 1,000 fighters returned from heavy assaults on Hamm and Misburg, with a loss of four bombers.

Allied air forces flew more than 2,000 fighter and medium bomber trips into Germany and northern Holland yesterday.

Bridges Hit

Direct bomb hits were claimed by British medium bomber crews on Ijssel River railroad bridges at Zwolle and Deventer, in northern Holland.

Spitfire and Rocket Typhoons exploded a German Army headquarters in a castle near Kleve in the Reichwald Forest.

American Thunderbolts, Marauders and Havocs splattered eighteen German villages occupied by Nazi troops ahead of the American armies from Geilenkirchen down to Strasbourg.

90 U. S. Airplanes Are Lost In Raids

London, Nov. 30 (AP)—American Fortresses and Liberators spearheaded an attack by nearly 3,000 Allied planes on German oil refineries and rail yards today, and 56 United States heavy bombers and 30 fighters failed to return to their bases in England, the 8th Air Force announced. Many of the fighters, however, are believed to have landed in friendly territory.

Intense concentrations of anti-aircraft fire which were met accounted for most of the losses. The German air force was not up in strength and only four enemy interceptors were shot down.

Three United States Marauder medium bombers and one American fighter also were lost in operations of the Tactical Air Forces supporting ground troops.

Today's heavy bomber loss was the largest since April when 63 went down over Berlin to combined ack-ack fire and fighter opposition.

U.S. TRADE AID

America to Help Ally Pull Out of Wartime Financial Slump.

LONDON, Nov. 30—(AP) American aid for Britain's bid to recover her farflung, war-sacrificed export trade was disclosed by Prime Min-

ister Churchill today together with the announcement that Lend-Lease aid to this island-empire will be cut in half when Germany falls.

Jubilantly announcing an Anglo-American economic arrangement on the future of Lend-Lease apparently designed to help Britain pull out of its financial slump, the Prime Minister made these points:

To Export U. S. Articles

1—A new program will be inaugurated next year to permit Britain to export articles made from American-imported raw materials.

2—Britain will pay cash for that material.

3—Defeat of Germany would permit Britain—along with the United States—to release some of its manpower for production of civilian goods.

4—Britain anticipates American aid in its rehousing program, not only in raw material but in finished houses.

In a statement which Commons has been anxiously awaiting, Churchill declared that Britain gave up its export trade "in the extremity of our emergency," but added that it was a sacrifice "without which we cannot live in the future."

Winning the plaudits of the House with his detailed statement on this joint Anglo-American agreement, just two days after Britain issued a White Paper to tell the world of its vast, war-necessitated financial sacrifices, the Premier said:

"The end of the war with Germany will make possible large reductions in some of our requirements. We expect our needs will be met by a program at a rate not much more than half of what we have been receiving in 1944."

U. S. to Reduce Lend-Lease

"The defeat of Germany," he said flatly, "will make possible reductions in the Lend-Lease program, and in certain fields we have been able to anticipate those changes and to work on the basis of the new program from the beginning of 1945.

"Thus from that date, we shall no longer get shipments to this country, under Lend-Lease, of any articles for civilian manufacture for civilian use which enter into export trade nor of many raw and semi-fabricated materials such as iron and steel and some non-ferrous metals."

(Under the terms of the Lend-Lease White Paper drafted in Sept. 1941, Britain agreed it would not export Lend-Lease articles, nor articles manufactured from Lend-Lease material).

"Consequently," said Churchill, "we shall then be free to export a wide array of goods made from those materials. Naturally we have not used in export and do not propose to use any critically scarce materials except where the export is essential to the effective prosecution of the war."

This apparently left the door open for Britain to export goods made from American Lend-Lease materials to Allied countries engaged in the war against Germany and Japan.

But, repeatedly, he emphasized that—even after Germany's defeat—Britain's exports will be subjected to "those inevitable limitations dictated by the needs of the war against Japan."

Churchill Reveals Terms of Trade Agreement With Washington

DEC 1 1944

PREPARED TO BUY FOR CASH

Prime Minister Says British Would Purchase Goods Intended for Re-export From England.

London, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill revealed today a far-reaching British-American trade arrangement whereby, after the defeat of Germany, lend-lease would be cut in half but Britain would pay cash for American materials intended for eventual re-export from England.

Hammering home Britain's necessity for, and intention of, rebuilding her largely vanished export trade, the Prime Minister told Commons that "it is no part of the lend-lease act to provide general relief, or to provide for post-war reconstruction or to aid our export trade."

"We shall pay cash for any additional supplies we may wish to take from the United States for export purposes," he declared.

He added that the removal of uncertainties should make it possible for exporters to lay plans now with assurance that they could become effective after the war with Germany ends.

Hope to Cut Lend-lease Aid.

Mr. Churchill said that after Germany's defeat England hoped to be able tocut the lend-lease inflow from America by about half.

Churchill said also that his statement had been agreed to almost sentence by sentence by our American colleagues. Therefore he declined to expand on it when questioned.

The House cheered when he said he considered "the statement I have made is one of a highly satisfactory nature."

"Never has there been a more thorough understanding of the facts of the economic position and the problems of Great Britain and the United States of America on both sides than we have now been able to reach," Mr. Churchill said.

"Lend-lease—that very great act—has stood us and our Allies in good stead and we have never asked nor expected any assistance which is not strictly within its terms and provisions," the Premier declared.

Arrangements already had been made in Washington, he said, as to "what the American administration feel it is proper and right for us to have in accordance with the terms" of the act. He added:

"The end of the war with Germany will make possible large reductions in some of our requirements. We expect our needs will be met by a program at a rate not much more than half of what we have been receiving in 1944. All of these supplies and services will be exclusively for the joint war effort against the common enemy."

Called a Defense Act.

Mr. Churchill reminded the House that lend-lease was an act which "was for the defense of the United States and is strictly limited to what is necessary for the most effective prosecution of the war by the United States and its allies.

"The prolongation of the war into what will be for us the sixth and seventh year means that certain improvements are essential if our national economy is to be as fully effective as possible for the prosecution of the war," Mr. Churchill said.

"Fatigue and abstinence carried too far and endured too long can impede the effectiveness of a people at war at least as much as a more sensational form of privation.

"After the defeat of Germany, some release of man power to increase the supplies available for essential civilian consumption must follow in due course, and some improvements in the standards and variety of national diet."

Mr. Churchill said that Britain also must make a serious effort to rebuild the export trade "which we deliberately gave up in the extremity of our emergency but without which we cannot live in the future."

Churchill Grateful.

The Prime Minister expressed "our very great appreciation of the practical sympathy with which the realities of the situation have been examined (in Washington) and of the results which have been achieved."

"I may remind the House," he said, "that it is no part of the lend-lease act to provide general relief, or to provide for post-war reconstruction or to aid our export trade. That great act has stood us and our Allies in good stead and we have neither asked nor expected any assistance which is not strictly within its terms and provisions."

Declaring that "the defeat of Japan must still continue to have the first call on our resources," Mr. Churchill added that following the defeat of Germany, exports would then be subject only to those inevitable limitations "dictated by the needs of the war against Japan."

"There is not and never has been," he said, "any question of re-exporting in commerce any articles we have received under lend-lease, nor in general shall we receive in this country under lend-lease finished articles identical with those we export.

Will Pay Cash for Supplies.

"All such articles will be paid for by us. Where we continue to receive any raw materials the quantities supplied under lend lease are limited to our domestic consumption, for the manufacture of munitions and the maintenance of our essential wartime economy. We shall pay cash for any additional supplies we may wish to take from the United States for export purposes."

Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, asked Mr. Churchill whether Britain would have to pay for raw materials imported from the United States would take in return goods exported from this country.

The Prime Minister gave no direct answer. He said that the question was valid, but that "everything I said in this statement was agreed to almost sentence by sentence by our American colleagues." He therefore asked Mr. Shinwell to put the question to him again "after reading the paper either tomorrow or the next day."

The implication was that there would be some further statement in London or Washington.

Britain's Trade And American Aid

London, Nov. 30 (AP)—American aid for Britain's bid to recover her war-sacrificed export trade was disclosed by Prime Minister Churchill today together with the announcement that lend-lease aid to this island empire will be cut in half when Germany falls.

Jubilantly announcing an Anglo-American economic arrangement on the future of lend-lease apparently designed to help Britain pull out of its financial slump, the Prime Minister made these points:

1. A new program will be inaugurated next year to permit Britain to export articles made from American-imported raw materials.

2. Britain will pay cash for that material.

3. Defeat of Germany would permit Britain—along with the United States—to release some of its manpower for production of civilian goods.

4. Britain anticipates American aid in its rehousing program, not only in raw material but in finished houses.

In a statement which Commons has been anxiously awaiting, Churchill declared that Britain gave up its export trade "in the extremity of our emergency," but added that it was a sacrifice "without which we cannot live in the future."

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Winning the plaudits of the House with his detailed statement on this joint Anglo-American agreement, just two days after Britain issued a White Paper to tell the world of its vast, war-necessitated financial sacrifices, the Premier said:

"The end of the war with Germany will make possible large reductions in some of our requirements. We expect our needs will be met by a program at a rate not much more than half of what we have been receiving in 1944."

"The defeat of Germany," he said flatly, "will make possible reductions in the lend-lease program, and in certain fields we have been able to anticipate those changes and to work on the basis of the new program from the beginning of 1945.

"Thus from that date we shall no longer get shipments to this country, under lend-lease, of any articles for civilian manufacture for civilian use which enter into export trade nor of many raw and semi-fabricated materials such as iron and steel and some non-ferrous metals."

[Under the terms of the lend-lease White Paper drafted in September, 1941, Britain agreed it would not export lend-lease articles, nor articles manufactured from lend-lease material.]

"Consequently," said Churchill, "we shall then be free to export a wide array of goods made from those materials. Naturally we have not used in export and do not propose to use any critically scarce materials except where the export is essential to the effective prosecution of the war."

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This apparently left the door open for Britain to export goods made from American lend-lease materials to Allied countries engaged in the war against Germany and Japan.

But, repeatedly, he emphasized that—even after Germany's defeat—Britain's exports will be subjected to "those inevitable limitations dictated by the needs of the war against Japan."

U.S. To End Iron, Steel War Aid To Britain

Washington, Nov. 30 (AP)—The United States plans to halt lend-lease shipments of iron and steel to Britain January 1. This means a drastic downward revision of the war-aid program for 1945.

It was announced officially today in a statement summing up lengthy British-American lend-lease conferences just concluded here and

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which resulted in a $5,600,000,000 program for shipments to Britain during 1945—a cut of almost 50 per cent under comparable figures for this year.

British Demands Drop

Elimination of cost-free shipments of steel and some other "raw and semi-fabricated materials" to Britain is made possible by decreasing war demands on Britain's own steel industry, it was learned.

It has been ordered into effect January 1 in order to smooth the way for reconversion of British industry to civilian production on an "equitable basis" with reconversion in this country. The British are anxious to reconvert in order to begin restoring their 71 per cent loss in exports.

The principle of "equitable" reconversion was worked out for the first time in these conferences, headed by Lord Keynes, British economist, and Harry White, American Treasury expert.

May Relax Controls

It is taken to mean that the British may relax their war production controls and shift their production capacity where they can on a basis of equality with the United States, and that lend-lease arrangements from now to the war's end will not deny them that opportunity.

Acting Secretary of State Stettinius, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, jointly announced the new schedule.

Their statement distinguished between lend-lease and postwar foreign trade relations of the United States and Britain which are still to be determined. The Keynes-White committee, it said, did not "enter into the review" of trade problems.

Policies Unchanged

The statement promised no change in the fundamental policies that lend-lease is a wartime system only and that no article which Britain receives under lend-lease may be re-exported.

"After the defeat of Germany," it continued, "there will be no impediment to the United Kingdom's exporting articles, so far as war conditions permit, which are no longer supplied under lend-lease and are obtained out of their own production or purchased from this country for cash.

"To some degree, lend-lease aid for the United Kingdom will be reduced even before the defeat of Germany. It is now expected that some raw and semi-fabricated materials, such as iron and steel, will no longer be provided by the United States to the United Kingdom under lend-lease after January 1, 1945."

Change In Plan Unlikely

(Officials commenting on this said that only some revolutionary change in the war situation could prevent this from going into effect.)

"This (cut) will have the effect," said the joint statement, "under terms of the White Paper itself, of removing products made from such materials from limitations that will continue to apply to articles received under lend-lease."

The White Paper was a formal statement of British Government policy against re-exporting any article received under lend-lease. The present declaration means that if the British want to obtain American goods for export or other commercial purposes they must pay cash since at present there is no private or public credit arrangement set up.

Churchill Is 70 Years Old

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London, Nov. 30 (AP) — Winston Churchill, 70 years old today, was greeted with a roaring cheer when he entered the House of Commons to follow his usual custom of putting in a full day's work on his birthday.

"Seventy not out"—an extremely good score in cricket—was the personal greeting given the Prime Minister by 87-year-old Laborite Will Thorne, the oldest member of Commons.

In High Good Humor

Churchill wore a deep red rose in his buttonhole and appeared in high good humor as various members came up to congratulate him.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary for Air, and Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, were among the first to give the Premier a handshake and backslap.

A "70-years-young" label was given Churchill by the Sydney *Morning Herald*, which said his "flair for living dangerously" had made him the one leader who could inspire the world during the dark days of the war. London's papers also were full of praise and congratulations for the Prime Minister.

Comment From Nazis

Even the Nazis took notice. Helmet Suendermann, deputy press chief, wrote about Churchill in today's *Voelkischer Beobachter* under the title "We Accuse." A DNB broadcast of the article included these words:

"Churchill once said there was no chance for him in a peaceful England, in a calm atmosphere. He was a fighter."

British Paper Names 2 Liners Sunk in 1942

London, Nov. 30 (AP) — The Daily Mail said today the 20,000-ton liner Viceroy of India was sunk by a German submarine in the Atlantic in November, 1942, while carrying troops from the U. S. to England.

The paper printed two photographs of the stricken vessel taken from a rescue ship, but no details were given.

The paper also told of the sinking of the 20,000-ton Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Atholl in October, 1942, en route from the Near East to Britain with 826 persons, many of them women and children.

The passengers abandoned the torpedoed craft in 21 lifeboats without panic, the newspaper said. The submarine surfaced and its commander gave the Nazi salute to the lifeboat occupants. His answer was a burst of laughter from the children and a "V" salute from the men and women.

Last Feb. 18 the War Dept. told of the sinking at some earlier date in European waters of a big transport with the loss of half the 2,000 troops aboard. This may have been the Viceroy of India.

Last May 1, another War Dept. announcement reported the sinking of a ship in the Mediterranean with the loss of 498 military personnel. This was probably the Duchess of Atholl.

Viceroy Of India Lost In African Landings

Washington, Nov. 30 (AP)—The War Department said today that the Viceroy of India, which London announced had been lost in 1942, was one of the Allied ships sunk during the North African landings.

At that time the vessel was identified only as an "Allied ship." It went down after being torpedoed at a point near Oran. The department said there was no substantial loss of life in the sinking. The Viceroy of India, a British vessel, was used to transport American troops from England to the North African shore.

NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED BY EXILED POLES IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 30—(AP) Tomasz Arciszewski, 68-year-old socialist, assumed leadership of a new Polish government in London today with a pledge to "spare no effort" toward a lasting understanding between the Polish republic and Russia.

But he declared this understanding should be "in accordance with the principles of international life fixed in the Atlantic charter, and with a view to safeguarding the most vital interests of the two neighboring countries."

Diplomats interpreted this to mean the Poles again were making clear they expected the help of Britain and the United States in forcing a rapproachment with Russia, and were holding the Atlantic charter out as a reminder.

Arciszewski succeeds Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who resigned as Prime Minister when he could not persuade his cabinet to accept Russian proposals for settling the dispute between the two governments.

The new cabinet does not include a single representative of Mikolajczyk's peasant party—the strongest in Poland—but the peasant party in a statement tonight declared it would "support sincerely" the legal Polish government, and make every effort toward building a strong, free, Democratic Poland.

Arciszewski, who became president-designate of the Polish government in London last May after escaping from Poland, did not expand his statement on an understanding with Russia, or what he proposed to do.

Arciszewski said his government would "take advantage of all the experience and achievements" of Mikolajczyk and that "fidelity to alliances and international agreements will continue to be the leading principle of Polish policy."

"In particular, this policy will be based on our alliance with Great Britain," he said.

The new cabinet was announced by President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz.

London Poles appeared optimistic over the composition of the new government, which included four socialists, two national democrats and two christian democrats. The only member retained from the Mikolajczyk cabinet was Lt. Gen. Marian Kukiel, minister of national defense.

Allied diplomats, however, remained pessimistic. Without peasant party representation in the government, they believed little could be accomplished toward unity.

Narciszewski said the new government was pledged to rebuild Poland as "a political and social democracy in the fullest sense of this term." Measures to be submitted to the president for his signature, he said will include an electoral law to secure universal, equal, secret and direct voting; promulgation of laws guaranteeing the fundamental rights and liberties of all citizens; legislative measures for carrying out agrarian reform.

NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED BY POLES

London, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz announced today that a new Polish Government had been formed with a 68-year-old Tomasz Arciszewski as premier.

Other members of the cabinet are Adam Tarnowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Zygumunt Berezowski, interior; Jan Kwapinski, Industries, Commerce and Shipping; Dr. Bronislaw Kusnierz, Justice. Dr. Adam Pragier, Information and Documentation; Dr. Wladyslaw Folkierski, Minister for the Peace Conference, and Stanislaw Sopicki, Reconstruction of Public Administration.

The president entrusted the new premier with the portfolio of Labor and Social Welfare.

Kwapinski was also placed in charge of the Ministry of Finance. Dr. Folkierski was given the additional portfolio of the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs. Lieut.-Gen. Marian Kukiel was retained as Minister of National Defense.

The new cabinet was sworn in last night. A Polish spokesman said that the new government's statement of policy would probably be announced later today.

The Peasant party is not represented in the new cabinet, which is composed of National Democrats, Christian Democrats and Socialists.

Churchill Exonerates Labor In Shell Lack

London, Nov. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told British labor in a letter to one of its leaders today "there is no ground for suggesting that there has been the slightest slackening of effort" in British war plants.

British workers had complained they felt they were included in a statement by President Roosevelt citing a shell shortage resulting from movement of some industrial workers, from war factories to secure postwar jobs.

"On behalf of the trades union council, Sir Walter Citrine has written to the Prime Minister drawing attention to statements made by President Roosevelt and General Eisenhower about the shell shortage confronting American troops," said an explanatory note accompanying a copy of Churchill's letter to Citrine.

Jeeps And Cannon Parachuted Down

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London, Nov. 30 (AP)—Jeeps and six-pound cannon were dropped to British airborne troops in parachutes soon after D-day landings in France, it was disclosed tonight.

The jeeps and guns were in action against the Germans less than two hours after they left England in Halifax bombers.

Special crates devised by British engineers, complete with shock absorbers, prevented damage to the cargo on landing, though they hit the ground at sixteen miles an hour.

Four 'chutes of 60-foot diameter, or twelve of 32-foot diameter, were hooked to the gun or jeep. Each load weighed almost two tons, counting the container. Another attachment kept the crate horizontal during the descent.

Automatic release gear made the parachutes fall clear of land and prevented damage by shock in case of a heavy wind.

London, Friday, Dec. 1 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle has arrived in Russia, the Moscow radio announced tonight, where he will discuss with Premier Stalin the fate of Germany after the war and a new French-Soviet pact.

Yesterday he went to Stalingrad and continued toward Moscow by rail.

Cong. Luce and Committee Arrive in France on Tour

SINGLETON

House Military Committee Male Members Discuss 'Stop Luce Publicity.'

LONDON, Nov. 30—(AP) The publicity-shy House Military Committee shoved off for France today with its male members wondering how they could combat Clare Boothe Luce's penchant for hitting the headlines.

The 17-member delegation reached Paris this afternoon.

To the battlefields of the continent they carried a feud of their own. The smoldering resentment of several representatives about two episodes of their stay in Britain, both involving Mrs. Luce, threatened momentarily to disturb the serenity of their mission.

Mrs. Luce first upset the masculine equanimity in connection with a "gentlemen's agreement"—in the words of acting chairman Matt Merritt (D-N.Y.)—to let a spokesman issue all the statements during the committee's inspection tour.

The comely Connecticut lawmaker was reported to have declared the Army had ordered her not to talk. This, the Army denied. Then Mrs. Luce had a few words to say about the current cigarette shortage. She was against it.

But the annoyance within the

committee turned to something near to open anger yesterday. She abandoned the committee temporarily for a short flight in a Fortress while her colleagues plodded through the mud on an inspection tour of three air bases.

This cut the other committee members to the congressional quick.

Merritt said he hadn't been consulted about Mrs. Luce's independent sortie.

Near Crisis

Hours later, a correspondent's request to accompany the committee and cover its activities precipitated a near crisis. Supreme Headquarters, which had been consulted earlier, had said okay provided the committee agreed.

"It's their party," said a SHAEF spokesman.

"This places upon us the full responsibility for deciding whether you can go along with us," said one committeeman.

"It's buck passing," said another.

"We'll have to have a committee meeting," said the first.

Into executive session went the committee—all of them except Mrs. Luce.

Her travelling companion, a WAC lieutenant colonel, said Mrs. Luce was tired out. Attaches aboard the committee's special train said she was ill.

In the hour-long executive session behind closed doors—on the responsibility of the usual "reliable Congressional authority"—the chief issue under discussion was the Stop Luce publicity drive.

Out of the session came this decision—the committee is "perfectly willing to have any person or persons accompany the committee who are acceptable to and designated by the theater commander."

So, as it stands now, the committee will take along a correspondent if SHAEF insists upon it. Or vice versa.

The situation wasn't improved yesterday when, independently, Mrs. Luce sallied forth on a short flight in a Flying Fortress while her male colleagues remained grounded, plodding through the mud for their inspection of three American air bases. She rejoined the party several hours later in time to welcome some bombers home from their mission to Germany.

Representative Matt Merritt (D.-N. Y.), acting chairman, said that he had had nothing to do with the flight—that he had not been consulted.

"I thought," observed another Representative, "that we were going to stick together on this trip. Maybe we've got two investigations here, one for Mrs. Luce and one for the rest of the committee."

The Plot Thickens.

Into these troubled waters stepped an Associated Press correspondent with a request to accompany the committee and report its activities. Supreme Headquarters had approved, subject, however, to a request from the committee. "It's their party," explained a spokesman for the Army.

For the Congressmen—keenly conscious about publicity but coy about making a play for it—this proved a minor crisis. "We'll have to have a committee meeting," they said.

So, into executive session went the committee—all except Mrs. Luce. Her traveling companion, a WAC lieutenant-colonel, explained that she was tired out.

So It's Up in the Air.

The meeting lasted an hour, in the course of which—take it on the strength of the usual "reliable congressional authority"—there was plenty of storm about the publicity issue. The committee turned the decision back to the Army with this resolution:

"It is the purpose of this committee that we are present in the ETO (European Theater of Operations) for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the military establishments, stations and fronts, to secure information useful to the Congress of the United States; further, that we are perfectly willing to have any person or persons, accompany the committee who are acceptable to and designated by the theater commander."

The situation as the committee left today for France was left thus: The committee will take along a correspondent if headquarters insists upon it, or/and headquarters will approve a correspondent accompanying the group if the committee insists upon it.

L'Affaire Luce Is Now a Feud

House Committee Members in Stormy Row Over Her Capturing the Headlines.

London, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce and her male fellow members of the roving House Committee on Military Affairs are feuding over publicity. Several are annoyed because the Connecticut Republican—in point of service the committee's "freshman"—has received most of the headlines since the beginning of their tour which is to include a visit to the battlefront.

CONGRESS PARTY SEES CHERBOURG ACTIVITY

PARIS, Nov. 30 (AP)—Seventeen members of the United States House Military Affairs Committee began to get a first-hand picture of American military operations in France today by visiting the area where shiploads of supplies are arriving.

In Cherbourg they tramped around rehabilitated dock installations an dtalked with scores of GI's and officers.

"We saw a lot fo activity and everything seems to be going fine at this end," said acting Chairman Matthews Merritt, New York Democrat.

The Representatives arrived in Cherbourg from Britain, where they have been inspecting military installations and air bases. They are scheduled to visit another major port tomorrow, weather permitting, and then to come to Paris for a general briefing in all phases of continental military operations.

SULLIVAN HONORED

London, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Commodore William A. Sullivan, chief of naval salvage for the United States Navy, has been awarded the Honorary Commander Order of the British Empire for skillful handling of American and British salvage forces during the African, Sicilian and Salerno operations.

Commodore Sullivan, now on the staff of Rear Admiral John Wilkes, commander of United States ports and bases in France, was in charge of salvage work on the French liner Normandie, renamed the United States Lafayette.

The British citation was for work on harbors at Bizerte, Palermo and Naples.

His home is at 30 Fifth avenue, New York city.

GETS BRITISH D. S. C.

London, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Lieut. George Clark, 25-year-old Coast Guard Reserve officer, has been awarded the British Distinguished Service Cross for the rescue of personnel from a burning British ship on D day. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark of Hilltop Road, Bronxville, N. Y., and before enlisting in December, 1942, was employed by a water purification firm in Belleville, N. J.

"There was very grave danger from the mass of burning oil on the water," the citation said. "Lieut. Clark did not hesitate to steer the ship into the flames and was able to make some very courageous rescues."

ASKS WESTERN OUTPOSTS

Hore-Belisha Urges Security Compact in Europe

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary of State for War, urged the House of Commons today to consider "an offer by Belgium to give us some kind of strategic outposts and economic outposts as well, similar to those we gave the United States in the West Indies."

Britain must "have regard to our flank on the Continent," he said. "Do not our past experiences show that we cannot stand aloof from the organization of western Europe?"

This brought openly onto the floor the proposal for a compact linking the western European countries for security.

"It is sometimes suggested that any advocacy of economic, political or strategic unity in western Europe is a threat to Russia," Mr. Hore-Belisha said.

"There should be no such thought in our minds and if that thought exists in the minds of the Russians it can easily be removed. There is nothing more challenging in our desire to organize the strength of the nations on our flanks than there is in Russia's organizing the nations on her flanks."

PRESS CENSORSHIPS TO EASE WITH V-E DAY

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Relaxed press censorship, both in Britain and the United States, will become effective the day Germany is beaten. British press representatives already have approved the proposed revisions.

Admiral G. P. Thomson, chief press censor, made this known here today and Byron Price, director of United States censorship, said in Washington his office had been working on a revision.

The regulations would be confined to military and naval security matters and would operate until Japan is defeated.

Press censorship inside Britain, as well as within the United States, has been voluntary, but ninety-five British defense orders were drafted by the censorship to protect security. The new British code has been reduced to about forty orders.

Postal security censorship would continue in the interim war period.

Charles Manship, Baton Rouge, La., publisher, who has been serving in London as American liaison between Mr. Price and the British censorship, said his task was fairly well completed. A United States censorship liaison will continue here, however, he said, with military and naval attachés handling most of the work.

Revise Censorship After Germany Falls

Washington, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Director of Censorship Byron Price said today that his office has been working on a revision of the news censorship code to be put into effect after German surrenders.

"We had a meeting yesterday with the Newspapers Advisory Council to consider what press censorship will be necessary after the fall of Germany," he added.

Nothing definite on the extent of the revision has been decided as yet, however, he said.

English Strong Man Enjoys Needlework

London, Nov. 30 (AP)—Gunner John Callaghan, of the Royal Artillery, reputed one of England's strongest men, can punch a six-inch nail into wood five inches thick with his bare hands. He can bend iron bars on his neck and lets 16 men tug at a rope around his head. His hobby is needlework.

"People always associate rowdyism with strength," says Callaghan. "I like needlework because it's peaceful and gives me a mental tonic."

Death Toll Put at 59 In British Depot Blast

London, Nov. 30 (AP)—Air Secretary Sinclair told Parliament today that latest information indicated 59 persons were killed or presumed killed in the bomb depot explosions near Burton-on Trent in Staffordshire Monday.

He said "there is no reason to think that the explosion was due to enemy action." A German broadcast asserted it might have been caused by a "V weapon."

"the total loss of bombs an 4,000 tons, no more dropped in a single raid any."

Sweden Ousts Former Gestapo Chief In Finland

Stockholm, Nov. 30 (AP)—Hans Metzger, former German press attache and Gestapo chief in Helsinki, left Sweden today at the request of the Swedish Government, the newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported.

After the Finns broke with the Germans Metzger came to Stockholm from Finland and set up a recruiting office in the Grand Hotel with a staff of twelve. *Aftonbladet* said he arranged for Nazi-minded Swedes to fight alongside the Germans against the Russians in Norway.

YANKS DRIVEN FROM 2 POINTS

Germans In Italy Recapture

Defense Positions

Rome, Nov. 30 (AP)—German troops, lashing out in vicious counterattacks against Americans pressing on Bologna, have recaptured two important heights overlooking Nazi defense positions, the Allied command disclosed today.

One blow behind strong artillery and mortar fire drove 5th Army troops from Monte Cassellaro, 9½ miles southeast of Bologna, but the Americans held at near-by Monte Grande, a higher peak.

Corona Village Lost

The strongest German blow was driven in farther west, 28 miles southwest of Bologna, and forced the Americans from recently won Monte Belvedere and the village of Corona.

An initial Nazi surge there with about one infantry battalion was smashed, but the enemy struck again with two battalions supported by tanks, self-propelled guns, mortar and rocket launchers. The United States troops fell back to other prepared positions in this mud-bound sector.

Indian Troops Take 2 Villages

Other inconclusive clashes broke out west of Monte Cassellaro along the 5th Army are below Bologna.

On the 5th Army's right an Indian division occupied the village of Casola Valsenio and Monte Fortino, southwest of Imola.

Troops of the British 8th Army repulsed a bitter German counterattack in the Alberto area northeast of Faenza, killing 40 enemy troops. Hard fighting continued there. The 8th Army is slowly forging an assault ring around Faenza, stronghold astride Highway Nine, 28 miles southeast of Bologna.

Nazis Retake 3 Fifth Army Positions

Rome, Nov. 30 (AP)—Uncorking their strongest counterattacks in recent weeks, German troops have recaptured three 5th Army strong points in the sector southeast and

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southwest of Bologna, Allied headquarters announced today.

Fifth Army troops were forced to relinquish their hold on Monte Castellaro, just north of Monte Grande, in the area below the Bologna-Rimini highway town of Castel san Pietro.

Farther west in the difficult mountain country west of the Bologna-Pistoia highway the Germans recaptured Corona and Monte Belvedere.

Forced To Pull Back

The battle for Corona and Monte Belvedere was the most violent of the entire front and put an end to the period of uneasy waiting in that area.

The Germans first launched two counterattacks with about one infantry battalion. Both were repulsed. Later they renewed the attack with two battalions and a covering force of tanks, self-propelled guns and mortars, as well as rocket launchers.

The 5th Army troops in the face of the new assault were forced to pull back to prepared positions, headquarters said.

Important To Germans

The counterattacks at Monte Castellaro also were supported by a heavy concentration of artillery and mortar fire. This position, nine miles southeast of Bologna, is important to the Germans for the defense arc they have set up around the city.

Monte Grande, dominating feature of the area, was still in Allied hands, however.

There were a number of smaller scale clashes west of Monte Castellaro.

The Germans also resumed their nuisance air raids against the Florence-Bologna highway sector, sending over planes singly or in groups of two or three and dropping antipersonnel bombs and strafing.

The 8th Army, still engaged in heavy fighting in the Albereto area northeast of the Bologna-Rimini highway stronghold of Faenza, drove back a determined German counterattack.

BONOMI TO FORM NEW ITALIAN RULE

BRIA

ROME, Nov. 30 — (AP) Crown Prince Umberto has entrusted to Ivanhoe Bonomi, who resigned as premier, the task of forming another government, it was announced officially tonight.

Bonomi later said he would consult with the leaders of the six political parties in an attempt to form a new cabinet.

"I do not know whether I will be able to form a cabinet," Bonomi said. "At present there are three parties against me and three are willing to come into a government headed by me."

Bonomi identified the parties supporting him as the Liberals, Christian Democrats and the Labor Democrats, with the Communists, Socialists and Actionists against him.

(Announcement of Umberto's request that Bonomi make the new attempt followed an earlier unconfirmed Rome radio broadcast heard in London that Meuccio Ruini, minister without portfolio in Bonomi's previous cabinet, had been designated to form a government.)

Asked tonight whether he would attempt to bring parties outside the coalition into the government, Bonomi replied it was unlikely, but that "we will have to see." Those outside the coalition include the Monarchist and Democratic parties.

Bonomi said that, according to Italian custom, designation of the man to form the cabinet does not become "official" until the nominee "reaches a certain point" in the process. Asked whether he expected to reach that point, Bonomi replied, "I don't know."

Umberto Asks Bonomi To Form New Regime

Rome, Nov. 30 (AP)—Crown Prince Umberto requested Ivanoe Bonomi, who recently resigned as Premier, to form a new Italian Government today.

The appointment, however, apparently was dependent upon approval of the six political parties which were in conference.

SEEKS ROME CABINET

London, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—The Rome radio said tonight that Meuccio Ruini had been designated to form a new government after former Premier Ivanoe Bonomi had rejected Crown Prince Humbert's request to try again. The Premier-designate was Minister Without Portfolio in the Bonomi Cabinet.

Photographer Gets Results With Grenade

Myitkyina, Burma, Nov. 29 [AP—Delayed] — Pfc. Donald E. Pringle, of Everett, Wash., Signal Corps photographer, is one day he will pull a his camera and throw Japanese and click a hand by mistake.

Yesterday, while photographing a Chinese advance of 300 yards in the Bhamo outskirts, Pringle had to drop his camera and throw a grenade. It killed his third Japanese soldier. He got his other two in the Mogaung Valley.

MEASURES TAKEN TO HALT JAPANESE DRIVE IN CHINA

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Nov. 30—(AP) Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer held out hope tonight that steps now in preparation would turn the tide in China against the Japanese.

The U. S. commander in the China theater acknowledged that the enemy had sizeable southeast China forces concentrated in the Kwongsi-Kweichow border region. These forces have strong offensive capabilities, he said, but he added it was reasonable to expect that remedial measures now being taken would halt the enemy.

Making no attempt to deprecate the gravity of China's military situation, Wedemeyer said the enemy was obtaining a corridor into French Indo-China and establishing good interior lines of communication, after driving swiftly through Kwangsi.

In the path of that Japanese drive, a million misery-stricken refugees had abandoned their homes, travelers arriving here estimated. By the thousands they were pouring into Kweichow, and from Kweichow into Szechwan, where this wartime capital is situated.

War-weary civilians clung to overcrowded trucks on the road from Kweiyang to Chungking. Trains from the Burma road capital of Kweichow were filled to suffocation, and refugees rode precariously on the roofs, on the engines' cowcatchers, or even on the rods.

Many of them, particularly children, were being willed, in accidents or by bullets from strafing Japanese planes.

While no immediate relief appeared to be in sight for the military situation, Wedemeyer told a press conference that the tonnage of supplies being flown into China from India was increasing, and that everything possible was being done to accelerate the movement.

The American commander said he was having daily conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, and termed Chiang and his key men most cooperative.

The Chinese High command tonight remained silent again on the evident penetration of Kweichow by the Japanese. That penetration had been indicated in a U. S. 14th Air force communique last night, detailing attacks on enemy troops on the road to Pachai.

The High command said Chinese inflicted heavy losses on the enemy after being outflanked near the Kwangsi railroad town of Hochih, 95 miles northwest of fallen Liuchow. Then the Chinese withdrew, leaving the enemy holding positions 14 miles northwest of Hochih, the High command said. It indicated an 11-mile withdrawal.

(Far to the north, a wireless dispatch from the Communist-operated station at Yenan said, Chinese Communists of the Eighth route army in a recent four-day battle killed, wounded or captured 826 Japanese and puppet troops in Kiangsu province, northeast of Hsuchow).

5000 JAP SOLDIERS KILLED IN SINKING OF 4-SHIP CONVOY

HUTCHESON

American Fliers Destroy Vessels Attempting to Land Troops at Ormoc.

ENEMY TOLL MOUNTS

Action on Leyte Stalled by Rains, Yanks Maintain Pressure.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Friday, Dec. 1—(AP) Five thousand more Japanese soldiers were killed or drowned at sea—that makes 26,000 who tried but never got to Leyte—as American planes for the second straight day accounted for a four-ship Ormoc-bound enemy convoy Thursday.

Although the convoy was cautiously scattered over a wide area, the Yank fighters tracked down all of it, sinking a 9,000-ton transport and three small freighters and engulfing a 5,000-ton freighter and destroyer in flames.

Convoy Blasted at Sea

In contrast with Wednesday's erasure of a 13-ship convoy, two of which got reinforcements to Ormoc, this one didn't even get close to that port.

One freighter was bagged as far west as Mindoro by a night patrol plane. Others, including one heavily loaded transport, were blasted off Masbate and off Cebu.

The P47s and P40s went down to masthead height as they raised the enemy's reinforcement losses in attacks on seven convoys to 29 transports, aggregating 103,750 tons, and 18 escorting warships sunk.

Richard Bergholz, Associated Press War Correspondent at Leyte airforce headquarters, was told by returning fliers that they hit Japanese headquarters at Palompon, West Leyte, on the way back.

In attacks on shipping in Carmen bay at Cebu, near misses—which often are damaging—were scored on a destroyer, a destroyer escort and one of two large transports.

The Cebu raid stirred up 15 to 20 enemy fighters who burst out of the clouds. Two of the six Nipponese aircraft destroyed in the widespread actions were bagged there. American losses for the day were two planes.

A Japanese submarine was sunk Monday in Ormoc gulf, off the enemy's supply and reinforcement port, today's communique said.

In air activity over the island six Nipponese planes were shot down. Two American planes were lost.

Ground activity continued of a minor nature, due to torrential rains, but the Liberation forces maintained their pressure on all fronts.

Every Ship Blasted

Roaring in at masthead height, American dive bomber pilots hit every ship in the enemy convoy with the exception of a small freighter which was sunk by a night patrol plane.

Part of the convoy was caught off Masbate island, part off Cebu and one small freighter off Mindardo. The vessels were "heavily loaded with men," the communique said.

The enemy submarine destroyed in Ormoc bay was discovered by American destroyers which shelled Ormoc Monday night in the first daring penetration of the mined enemy waters on the west side of Leyte.

Aerial action continued against enemy bases on other islands in the archipelago and against Japanese shipping to the south of the Philippines. A small freighter was sunk off the northeast coast of Borneo and a large vessel hit.

The destruction of two or more Japanese divisions before they could reach Leyte promised to speed the battle for that island once the tropical rains let up and ground action could be resumed on a large scale.

For a fortnight, the enemy has been making desperate efforts to bolster his position on Leyte. Virtually every attempt has been broken up by fighter planes based on Leyte before the ships could disgorge their cargoes of men and supplies.

10 Transports Sunk Earlier

These hard striking planes got one of their biggest bags in Leyte gulf early this week, sinking ten transports and three escorting destroyers. The headquarters announcement of this action estimated that 4,000 Japanese troops headed for the island were lost, since most of the ships were sunk well out at sea. Two of the vessels had reached port and were being unloaded when the fighters swooped down and destroyed them.

It was estimated that the personnel losses in the destruction of this convoy—the sixth successful action for the Yank pilots within 10 days—increased the enemy's casualties to 21,000 in futile attempts to get more men to Leyte. Twenty-six Japanese transports and 17 escort vessels have been sunk in these attempts and scores of covering planes shot down.

Unprecedented rainfall for November held ground action to a minimum. Roads or trails to forward units were impassable, making it necessary to resort to airborne supplies.

Leyte-Bound Jap Convoy Sunk

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Nov. 30 (AP)—American fighter planes sank ten Japanese transports and three destroyers with at least 4,000 reinforcements aboard, in a blistering Tuesday-Wednesday battle which crippled an apparent Nipponese effort to land a full new division on Leyte Island.

The latest strike, pushed to 21,000 the Japanese death toll for reinforcements who failed to reach port, but some fresh troops evidently slipped ashore to join the battle of Ormoc corridor.

Blown To Bits

Two transports in this sixth major reinforcement convoy were destroyed in Ormoc port, after they partially had unloaded men and supplies. One vessel blew into pieces.

The other eight transports were destroyed "well out at sea."

The destroyers were sunk while escorting the convoy.

The Japanese have lost 26 transports and 17 escort vessels, mostly destroyers, in their efforts to pour men onto Leyte.

Action Hampered

It was probable, said the communique, that this latest convoy was bringing in another division, "as prisoners of war captured on the front stated they had been told the second Japanese infantry division was expected."

There was no estimate of the number of men who might have landed at Ormoc.

Steaming rains limited ground activity for the third straight day. The communique reported that 23½ inches of rain have fallen on Leyte since November 1—"an unprecedented record for November."

Front-line American echelons are being supplied partially by air.

Three Large Vessels

In the newly destroyed convoy were three large cargo transports ranging from 8,000 to 3,000 tons, four troop transports of from 2,000 to 1,000 tons and three troop transports of 750 tons, in addition to the destroyers.

Bomb-carrying Kittyhawks, Thunderbolts and Lightnings fought the convoy for two days and a night, from Ormoc to the Camotes Sea, far westward.

The convoy was sighted late Tuesday afternoon west of Leyte, and some damage was inflicted.

The job was finished the next morning.

Seven Planes Bagged

Seven Japanese fighter planes, attempting to provide air cover, were shot down. The Leyte-based 49th fighter group boosted its record to 100 planes since reaching the Philippines, October 27, and to 588 for the Pacific war. Lieut. Warren D. Curton, of Spring City, Tenn., bagged the one hundredth Nipponese plane.

American torpedo bombers and fighters bombed and strafed the airfield and bivouacs at Legaspi, Luzon Island.

Jersey Flyer Fells Jap Plane

A United States Airbase, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Lieut. Wade B. Lewis of 1008 Salem avenue, Hillside, N. J., shot down on Tuesday the ninety-ninth Japanese plane felled by the Forty-ninth fighter group since it arrived in the Philippines.

Love-Story Shortage Reported On Leyte

With the 24th Division on Leyte, Philippines (AP)—Hungry, hard-fighting Yanks finished their two days' fighting, thankful even for K-rations.

But Filipino farmer-guerrilla fighters found them, produced everything from roast chicken to peanuts.

In turn, the soldiers shook their pockets inside out, even giving away scarce cigarettes.

But no one had the love story magazine which a comely Filipino girl bashfully requested.

Admiral DuBose Is Honored Again

DEC 1

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Nov. 30 (AP)—Rear Admiral Laurence T. DuBose, USN, of Annapolis, has been awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a third Navy Cross, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced today.

DuBose's citation, signed by Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the Third Fleet, read:

"For gallantry and intrepidity in the line of his profession while in command of a specially constituted task group charged with a difficult mission. His task group was attacked repeatedly and with great determination by large numbers of Japanese aircraft, but so skillfully did he fight his task group that practically all the attacking planes were destroyed.

"Intelligent Leadership"

"His unfaltering determination and his courageous and intelligent leadership contributed materially to the successful accomplishment of this difficult mission. His conduct throughout was in accordance with the highest traditions of the naval service."

DuBose was awarded his first Navy Cross and a Gold Star in lieu of a second Navy Cross actions in which he participat October 26, 1942, and November 12—13, 1942. He also holds the Legion of Merit with two stars in lieu of second and third awards.

NO BOMBERS LOST IN 3RD TOKYO RAID

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—(AP) The third raid on Tokyo by American B-29's was carried out through night and clouds without losses due to enemy action, the army announced today.

It brought from the Tokyo radio renewed hysterical threats that any American flyer who parachuted after "blindly" bombing the capital would be "killed on the spot by the angry Japanese people."

Secretary of War Stimson said the third attack within a week "is an outstanding demonstration of our ability to carry the war to the heart of Japan." Henceforth, he said, there will follow a "regularly repeated and constantly expanding pattern of destruction for Japan's war production."

The 20th air force communique on the pre-dawn attack reported industrial targets in Tokyo were bombed by use of precision instruments. Results were not observed because of cloud cover and the darkness. Anti-aircraft fire was "meager and inaccurate."

The Japanese version of the attack by the superfortresses launched from the new bases in the Mariana islands 1,500 miles to the southeast, as reported by radio Tokyo, was:

Twenty planes attacked in several waves from about midnight to 4:30 a.m.; fires "that continued to rage in part of the areas affected were put under control by 5:30 a.m."

STIMSON SEES B-29S OPENING JAPS' EYES

Washington, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson declared today that the recent Superfortress raids on Tokyo have been an outstanding demonstration of our ability to carry the war to the heart of Japan, and that the rank and file of the Japanese people will now know by first hand observation the fatal mistakes their war lords led them into.

There will be a regularly repeated and constantly expanding pattern of destruction for Japan's war production, he told his press conference. From experience gained in the air war against Germany it has been learned that strategic aerial warfare must be conducted persistently and heavily, saddling upon the enemy the necessity of rebuilding, he added.

Asked why the American airmen are under orders to avoid bombing the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, Mr. Stimson declined comment.

Night B- On Jap Capital Described

By Vern Haugland

B-29 Base, Saipan, Marianas Islands, Nov. 30 (AP)—A medium task force of Superforts bombed Tokyo's industrial and shipping area by the light of the full moon early today in the first night-bombing raid on Japan's capital and the third strike against the city within a week.

Superfortresses rained bombs principally upon the light industrial center of Tokyo. Here, in small plants, are fashioned many of Japan's implements of war.

Returned By Daylight

The Superforts took off in time to return by daylight. Some of them have returned after dark from previous strikes. Precision bombing in the moonlight raid, similar to the type accomplished in Monday's raid through thick cloud cover, is in contrast to the visual bombing of the initial strike.

As the medium force, less than half that of the sizeable forces of the two previous attacks, thundered toward Tokyo, Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansell, Jr., commanding the 21st Bomber Command, issued a prepared statement, saying:

"Tonight there is a full moon. The industrial and shipping targets in Tokyo Bay should stand out sharply against the outline of water. Bombs will drop on industrial targets which constitute the backbone of Japanese war-making capacity."

Senior Officer Colonel Harris

The senior officer of today's mission was Col. Samuel R. Harris, of Winston-Salem, N.C.

He was commander of the B-29 which returned on two of its four engines most of the way from Tokyo after the initial raid.

The first plane to take off from Saipan on this third raid, however, was that commanded by Lieut. Donald B. Thorburn, Burlingame, Cal.

No B-29's Lost In Latest Raid On Tokyo

San Francisco, Nov. 30 (AP)—All Superfortresses which participated in the third B-29 strike at Tokyo Wednesday night returned to their base, a 20th Air Force communique said today.

In the three raids on Japan's capital two Superforts have been lost. The crew of one of these was rescued by a destroyer.

Returning airmen reported that anti-aircraft fire was meager and inaccurate. Results were not observed because of a cloud cover.

Text Of Communique

The text of the communique issued in Washington:

"Industrial targets in Tokyo were bombed Wednesday by B-29 aircraft of Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell's 21st Bomber Command in the first night mission flown by the Saipan-based Superfortresses. Bombing was accomplished by precision instruments and results were not observed because of cloud cover. Air crewmen reported that anti-aircraft fire was meager and inaccurate. None of our aircraft was lost from enemy action."

Thus fire-scarred Tokyo, its defenses admittedly penetrated twice in five hours Wednesday (U.S. time) by Superfortresses, is getting a foretaste of a campaign "to destroy the heart and the nerve centers of Japan's war machine."

Fires Raged In Tokyo

Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, placed that interpretation last night at Kansas City on a drive which has put bombers over Tokyo on three days within a week.

This air war on Japan proper had these ramifications:

Fires started Wednesday raged for a considerable time in Tokyo.

Incensed Tokyo radio announcers fumed that any Yank flyer who parachuted after "blindly" bombing Tokyo would be "killed on the spot by the angry Japanese people."

Premier General Kuniaki Koiso held a cabinet meeting yesterday because—to quote Tokya radio—"in due course various bo are expected to appear wit unexpected resulting effects."

Jap Airfields Pounded

In whipsaw action along the bombing road to Tokyo, Liberators from Saipan cratered the Volcano Island airfields the enemy has been using to send fighters in raids on the Superfortress bases at Saipan.

Today a Japanese imperial headquarters communique, broadcast from Tokyo and recorded here, gave this unconfirmed version:

Twenty Superforts attacked in "several waves" from about midnight to 4.30 A. M. Thursday (Tokyo time).

"The fires that continued to rage in part of the areas affected . . . were put under control by 5.30 A. M."

No claim was made of any B-29 being shot down, recalling last Friday's attack from which all the Superfortresses got back to Saipan.

"Sunyen District Hit"

Incendiary bombs, dropped in the new raid "from great heights from above the clouds," touched off fires in "several places," but "most of them" were put out immediately.

The attacks were spread over "the metropolitan area and its vicinity, also a part of the Sunyen district." A domestic broadcast previously had told of simultaneous attacks on Shizuoka prefecture below Tokyo.

Jap Attention Diverted

The Sunyen district embraces Suruga, Shizuoka and Hamamatsu in Shizuoka prefecture, on the coast, centered roughly fifteen miles southwest of Tokyo.

General Arnold, who has been assured by Gen. Douglas MacArthur that the Tokyo raids have diverted Japanese attention from the Philippines campaign, said in his Kansas City address last night:

"First with our B-29's, then as we get bases closer to Japan, with our Fortresses and Liberators, we're going to destroy the heart and the nerve centers of Japan's war machine.

"Japan will have little industry left when our Army and Navy Air Forces complete their tasks of destruction . . . they've asked for it and they're going to get it."

Marcus Island Bombed

Tokyo radio asserted the bombings were "indiscriminate" and caused little damage to "important establishments" but an air force spokesman at Washington emphasized indiscriminate bombing was not in the American plans.

At Pearl Harbor yesterday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed the fighter-escorted Liberator attacks Sunday and Monday at Iwo Jima in the Volcanoes which cratered fields the enemy are using to attack Saipan. He also announced a Monday bombing of Marcus, an island the enemy could use to detect the Superfortresses on their way from Saipan to Tokyo.

In Sunday's Iwo Jima raids, two of seven interceptors were shot down but no enemy planes showed fight Monday.

U.S. Called Barbaric

San Francisco, Nov. 30 (AP)—America, a Japanese propagandist told his countrymen in a broadcast today, "is a barbaric nation unparalleled in the world."

The propagandist, Goro Nakano, former New York correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper *Asahi*, said he "stripped the mask of justice and humanity" from "the enemy Americans" to inspire a "feeling of hatred toward the American people."

In the broadcast, recorded here, he cited as evidence of American barbarism wrestling matches, blackface comedians, plays like "Tobacco Road," and actresses selling kisses for war bonds.

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Amazed, He Says

Nakano said he was "amazed at the bloody barbarity" of wrestling in America where "huge and horrible looking monsters" are imported from distant lands and pitted against "good-looking athletic American youths. In the end, the good-looking youth completely defeats the monster who looks like a ghost, carrying out a cruel revenge."

He was shocked, too, by such "truly outrageous names as Man Eater, Man Mountain, Champion of Hades, King Kong, or Gorilla of Siberia."

"Tobacco Road" Cited

"The more cruel the nature depicted" in plays on Broadway, Nakano said, "the more popular they become. He cited "Tobacco Road" as such a play, commenting it ran for eight years with nothing to recommend it but its "boy and girl relationships and parent and child relationship that ignore the morals of human beings."

He said Americans mistreat Negroes, don't care to see them on the stage, but enjoy watching blackface comedians "imitating the pitiful Negroes."

Nakano quoted "enemy reports" of actresses selling kisses or doing the strip tease to sell war bonds, adding, "Thus by barbaric methods, they are bolstering the dime-store patriotism of the ignorant Yankee masses."

Yank Battleship Sunk, Tokyo Says

San Francisco, Nov. 30 (AP)—A Japanese imperial communique claimed today Japanese planes sank a battleship and three large transports yesterday in the second assertedly successful attack this week on American shipping in Leyte Gulf of the Philippines.

There was no Allied confirmation of the enemy claims.

Today's broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"Six planes of the Yasukuni air unit of our special attack corps on November 29 attacked the enemy warships in Leyte Gulf. Two planes sank one enemy battleship and four planes sank three large transports and damaged and set ablaze one battleship or cruiser. Two of our escort fighters have not returned."

Attack Acknowledged

A communique yesterday asserted that on Monday Nipponese planes sank a battleship, three cruisers and four transports and damaged another battleship or large cruiser and a transport.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur acknowledged such an attack was made and said some unspecified damage was inflicted.

Aussies Mas. Tortured By Japs, Official Reports

Canberra, Australia, Nov. 30 (AP). Evidence the Japanese have massacred, tortured and mistreated Australians, both military and civilian, as well as New Guinea natives, was reported today to the Queensland House of Representatives by Herbert V. Evatt, Australian attorney general.

Evatt said Sir William Webb, chief justice, who will represent Australia on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, obtained the evidence during an investigation of Japanese atrocities on New Guinea.

Special Tribunals Considered

Official inquiries so far showed occasional instances when Japanese soldiers and officers behaved ac-

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cording to standards of honorable conduct, Evatt added.

The Australian Government is considering special tribunals to handle cases unsuitable for handling by national courts.

"The Australian Government is determined that nothing which can be done to punish those responsible for brutality and cruelty will be left undone," Evatt said.

Demands Justice

"The suffering and indignities imposed on our soldiers cannot be condoned. In all possible cases, the guilty should be pursued and brought to justice."

[Australian soldiers played a large role in the campaigns of Gen. Douglas MacArthur on New Guinea.]

Argentine Peons Promised 'New Deal'

Buenos Aires, Nov. 30 (AP)—Argentina's rural workers, in large part illiterate, ill-fed and impoverished, have been promised a new deal under a new "peons statute" providing for minimum wages, a six-day work week, security of tenure, paid vacations and better housing.

Urban labor has been encouraged to organize in units similar to vertical unions but subject to close Government control and in most cases lacking a legal right to strike. The difficulty of putting rural workers into cohesive unions led the Government to lump them together under a general statute.

Colombia Repeals Strike Decree

Bogota, Colombia, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Government repealed today a decree outlawing strikes.

Victory Is Seen For Premier King

Ottawa, Nov. 30 (AP)—One of the leading anti-conscriptionist French-speaking members of Parliament, P. J. A. Cardin, a former Cabinet Minister, appealed to the people of Quebec tonight to "keep calm, take things easy and reflect on action" in the conscription crisis which has stirred Canada.

In an address to the House of Commons, Cardin stated the traditional French-Canadian nationalistic viewpoint by asking why Canada should "compete" in fighting the war with Great Britain, the United States and Russia, and by urging Canadians to "think of Canada first and always." He attacked the Government's new decision to send conscripted troops abroad.

Cardin warned his fellow citizens of French origin, however, to avoid action which might damage property or endanger lives, and not to "lose the advantages of the friendship we enjoy with the British-speaking people in greater measure than ever before."

Premier Weathers Storm

Meantime, Canada grew calmer in her conscription crisis as Prime Minister W. L. Mckenzie King rode out the parliamentary storm and reports of disorders in Pacific Coast draftee soldier camps tapered off.

With the administration now almost definitely assured of victory in a vote of confidence to be taken tomorrow or early next week, Parliament's resumption of debate on the Government's confidence motion was relatively perfunctory.

The first French Canadian member of King's Liberal party to speak on the issue declared he would vote against the Government. From one third to one half of King's 60-odd anti-conscriptionists French-speaking supporters are expected to do this without endangering a comfortable Government majority.

Tory Pressure "Blamed"

The speaker Philippe Picard, of Bellechasse, Quebec, declared there was complete harmony in Canada on the general purpose of doing all necessary to win the war. "Tory pressure" had created a crisis over conscription, he declared.

In the United States, he said, no blame was attached to prominent people who were isolationists, but in Canada anyone advocating such views was attacked because he was French Canadian and was charged with being against the war effort.

The acting le[illegible] of the Progressive Conservati[illegible]position, R. B. Hanson, declared [illegible]s party's desire for all out conscription rather than for the so-called partial plan under which the government has decided to send an initial 16,000 troops abroad from the home army drafted originally for service only in this hemisphere.

Hanson said he resented the "implication" in the Prime Minister's Monday address that Canada must have "King or anarchy," and that the King government was the only one which could give the Dominion orderly government.

He declared the situation would not be clarified "until the people of Canada clarify it." He added he did not agree with the government's position that a general election at this time would harm the war effort, and he cited the recent presidential election in the United States to support his point.

Here former Defense Minister R. L. Ralston, who resigned Nov. 1 because he favored conscription and last night declared his support of the government's new partial policy, interjected that the U. S. elections "were not on conscription."

The government's position has been that a general election on this issue at this time would imperil Canadian unity and strength for generations.

From the West coast, where home army draftee troops have been demonstrating in half a dozen camps, there were no reports of trouble today after five days of disorders, some termed "mutiny," which kept the nation tense.

troop actions was not strictly racial. English-speaking troops were involved as well as units from the French-speaking province of Quebec.

Canadian Crisis Nears End

MONTGOMERY

But Tension Continues as Home Army Men Demonstrate Against Overseas Draft.

Ottawa, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—The parliamentary phase of Canada's conscription crisis approached solution today, with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's government apparently saved from overthrow, but rebellious draftee troops resisting dispatch to the western front kept the nation tense.

The King Government appeared definitely out of danger of defeat after the former Defense Minister, Col. R. L. Ralston, told Parliament last night he would support the Government's motion of confidence, to be voted on late this week or early next week.

Late last night youths left a Nationalist Party Bloc Populaire meeting in Montreal and smashed windows in the building of the newspaper Le Canada, a French language publication which is official organ of Prime Minister King's Liberal party and which has lent support to the Government's new partial conscription policy.

Disorders in Quebec.

Other disturbances have occurred throughout Quebec, where the French-speaking population still holds as a group that it has the right to decline to fight overseas.

Of grave immediate concern, was the tense situation in half a dozen draftee camps in British Columbia.

Progressive Conservative leader R. B. Hanson, acting opposition leader, told Parliament, "Loss of life may ensue unless prompt action is taken."

The Prime Minister replied that the situation was being carefully watched and completely controlled, but he admitted the situation was difficult and might be very serious. He said it was not mutiny, but Mr. Hanson answered that he nevertheless would "have to proceed on the basis that it is mutiny."

The problem of the draftee

Col. Ralston's Position.

The home Army, originally conscripted for home service only and under the Government's new policy now liable to be sent abroad, totaled 68,000 out of a total of nearly 1,000,000 men who have been taken into all the armed services since the beginning of the war. This 68,000 declined to offer to fight abroad alongside the remainder of the 1,000,000, all of whom volunteered to serve abroad.

Col. Ralston declared that although he favored conscription of the entire home army rather than the 16,000 the Government has ordered abroad, he could not vote against the Government because its defeat would mean further delay in getting the men into the front lines.

Col. Ralston's eagerly awaited declaration was interpreted generally as meaning the Prime Minister would win easily the majority he has demanded to remain in office.

English-speaking Liberals and the Social Credit party were expected to support King. Opposition in the French-speaking Liberal ranks was not considered strong enough to endanger the Prime Minister's victory.

Japs Repair Wood Ships

San Francisco, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Japanese Government is converting many of its small shipyards to the repair of wooden ships and sampans, the Japanese news agency Domei said today.

A shipping bureau official said that the improvement of repair facilities for wooden ships and sampans is "most urgent."

The announcement, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, indicates that Japan's small merchant ships are suffering heavily from American airplanes and submarines.

Chinese Reds Take 5 Enemy Posts

San Francisco, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Chinese Communists' 8th Route Army in a recent four-day battle killed, wounded or captured 826 Japanese and puppet troops in Kiangsu province northeast of Hsuchow in northern China, a wireless dispatch from the Communist-operated station at Yenan said today.

Five garrison points were captured in the action, lasting from November 16 to 19, said the broadcast, recorded here. The puppet commander in chief, Haang Kiukiang, and a battalion commander, Kao Tsing-fa, were captured, while the puppet chief of staff, Liu Liangtu, was "among those killed or wounded," the dispatch added.

On November 20 Japanese and puppet forces approaching from Louhsiangcheng, 50 miles southwest of the Yellow Sea port of Weihaiwei, were "routed" west of the Chefoo-Tsingtao road, the dispatch declared.

350 Australian Ships Reported In War

San Francisco, Nov. 30 (AP)—Australian Navy Minister N. J. O. Makin was quoted by the British radio as announcing that approximately 350 ships of the Royal Australian Navy are on duty throughout the world.

Makin told the House of Representatives in Canberra that Australian ships had sunk or probably sunk 27 submarines. The Navy, he said, had suffered 2,600 casualties. The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,252 Army casualties in the European area, including the following with their next of kin:

Casualties In Armed Forces Reach 536,950 By Nov. 15

Washington, Nov. 30 (AP)—Casualties for the armed forces have reached 536,950.

From Pearl Harbor through November 15, Army casualties amounted to 461,058, Secretary of War Stimson said today, an increase of 6,878 in one week.

Navy casualties are 75,892, an increase of 1,277 for the week.

Here are the Army casualties, together with those a week ago: Killed 89,840 and 88,245; wounded 258,106 and 254,283; missing 57,514 and 56,442; prisoners 55,598 and 55,210.

	Killed	*Missing*	*Wounded*	*Prisoners*	*Total*
Asiatic	1,122	921	1,603	159	3,805
Central Pacific	2,344	622	5,273	10	8,249
European	45,316	28,500	136,642	25,277	235,735
Middle East	823	1,886	639	1,693	5,041
North Africa	25,876	5,564	79,216	13,376	124,032
North American	1,305	52	1,052	0	2,409
*Philippines	1,101	14,933	1,690	12,892	30,616
South Pacific	2,504	504	7,278	8	10,294
Southwest Pacific	4,420	2,029	9,661	1,065	17,175
Grand total	84,811	55,011	243,0[illegible]	54,480	437,356

*Does not include casualties from [illegible]ent Philippin campaign

The Navy casualties: Killed 29,480 and 29,208; wounded 32,600 and 31,574; missing 9,326 and 9,347; prisoners 4,486 and 4,486 (unchanged).

The enemies' casualties include nearly three quarters of a million prisoners taken by the Allies in Europe since D-day in Normandy, in addition to those captured in Italy, Stimson reported in a war review.

Army casualties for each theater from the start of the war through the end of October were listed as follows by the War Department:

DEC 1 1944

1,400 SAVED OF 2 CREWS

Losses Low On Baby Carriers Sunk In Philippines

Washington, Nov. 30 (AP)—Fourteen hundred men were rescued from two escort carriers sunk in the battle of the Philippines, the Navy reported tonight in releasing a detailed account of how six of the baby flat tops fought a big Japanese task force.

The carriers sunk were the St. Lo and the Gambier Bay.

"The losses on the St. Lo were low—we picked up 800 men," Rear Admiral C. A. F. Sprague said in a report on the engagement.

In Middle Of Jap Fleet

"Losses on the Gambier Bay were low, too, considering that she dropped back into the middle of the Jap fleet. Approximately 600 of her crew were saved."

The complement of such ships has never been disclosed.

Sprague's report identified for the first time the other four carriers in his force of six which had an escort of three destroyers and four destroyer escorts when it tangled with a Japanese force of four battleships, seven cruisers and nine destroyers. The other carriers were the Kalinin Bay, the Fanshaw Bay, the White Plains and the Kitkun Bay. All were damaged.

Daring Torpedo Attack

The report disclosed:

The American destroyers and destroyer escorts executed a daring torpedo attack against the enemy fleet without suffering any losses.

"It was a very gallant attack," Sprague said. "One of the destroyers got a direct torpedo hit on a battleship. And not a single one of the destroyers or destroyer escorts was damaged during the torpedo attack. They all got back to us safely."

American airmen made "dummy runs" against the enemy after their torpedoes and ammunition were exhausted.

Fought With 5-Inch Guns

The carriers fought back with their 5-inch guns against the heavily armed enemy ships and morale was so high that at one point a battery officer said: "Just hold on a little longer, boys, we're getting 'em into 40-millimeter range."

The Japanese force engaged by Sprague's ships came through San Bernadino Strait. It had sunk one

carrier, two destroyers and a destroyer escort, in later stages of the battle, when the Japanese admiral suddenly turned and ran. The second carrier was sunk later by Japanese land-based planes.

"At the time," Sprague recounted, "I didn't know why the Japs had turned tail. But upon analysis, I concluded that it was because they had suffered too much damage to continue the attack.

"One cruiser had been sunk, a destroyer had gone down and a badly damaged cruiser was sunk later by planes from Admirals Thomas Sprague's and Felix Stump's carriers. Our planes scored many bomb and torpedo hits and I learned that every single one of the Jap ships had either been hit or sunk."

Kills 1,300 Japs In Month

Washington, Nov. 30 (AP)—Troops of the 81st Division killed 1,300 Japanese and captured 142 on Peleliu Island in the Palaus between October 20 and November 26, the Navy announced tonight.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a communique said our losses were 92 killed, 622 wounded and 5 missing. The main points of resistance offered by the Japanese, remnants of the enemy garrison on the island, were caves.

The communique also reported a Japanese bomber attack on Saipan and Tinian before dawn November 28. No damage was caused and one enemy plane was destroyed and another probably destroyed.

Prewar French Pact Submitted To Senate

Washington, Nov. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt resubmitted to the Senate today, with a request for ratification, a French-American pact for avoidance of double taxation.

The convention and protocol was signed at Paris on July 25, 1939 and approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The war precluded ratification.

The agreement contemplates rules of reciprocal administrative assistance on income and other taxes. Mr. Roosevelt indicated he thought it should be effective by January 1, 1945.

Report on U. S. War Prisoners

House Group Finds German Treatment Humane and Some Jap Camps Improving.

Washington, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—The House Military Committee reported today that American prisoners of Germany are, in the main, humanely treated. It said prisoners in Japan proper seem to be faring better than those in Japanese-occupied territories. And that Axis prisoners in the United States are well treated but not pampered.

The committee's report to the House grew out of complaints which the chairman, Representative May (D.-Ky.) said indicated laxity in the handling of German and Italian prisoners, especially the latter.

Committee investigators who made first-hand inquiries in prison-camps throughout the country reported no evidence of too-lenient treatment of inmates. They did relate reports that in many cases prisoners received better attention and more privileges than United States soldiers.

At the time the investigation was completed, early this month, the committee said, there were 281,344 German, 51,032 Italian and 2,242 Japanese war prisoners in 132 base camps and 334 branch camps.

In Delaware at Fort Dupont, south of Wilmington, there are 2,153 German prisoners and the report stated that had it not been for the work of the German prisoners one-third of the pea crop, one-third of the bean crop and one-fourth of the tomato crop in Delaware would have gone to waste.

The committee had this to say about American handling of prisoners:

Escape Efforts Minor.

The number of escape attempts is surprisingly small and confined almost entirely to G[illegible] who are often actuated b[illegible] of their fellow prisoners.

Japanese prisoners occ[illegible]ally engage in mass attempt[illegible] hara-kiri, which are carried out by the most violent and spectacular means at hand.

Provisions of the Geneva convention for treatment of prisoners are being carried out to the letter by the United States, and in general the German Government has endeavored to accord to American prisoners the standards of treatment prescribed by the convention. However, the committee added, the Germans have "adopted a less liberal interpretation of some portions of the convention than has our Government," the probable reason being "the exigencies of the situation in Germany."

Medical Care Good.

While the "primary example of unliberal interpretation of the treaty by the Germans is in connection with the food rations," the committee said, the German Government permits large supplies of food to be sent to prisoners through the Red Cross and other agencies. Prisoners of Germany receive good medical care, the committee added.

Although Japan did not ratify the Geneva Convention, the committee said, "it has undertaken to apply, with some modifications, the provisions of the convention" to war prisoners and American civilian internees.

The Japanese Government, it reported, "has but partially implemented the terms of the convention and has not provided conditions of life on an occidental standard."

Food Supply Superior.

Camps under Jap control in metropolitan Japan, Manchuria, Formosa and Shanghai were described as accessible to representatives of the Red Cross and the Swiss Government, although outsiders are not permitted to inspect conditions in the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Borneo, Thailand, French Indo-China, Burma and the Hongkong area.

On the whole, the report said, the camps in Japan, China and Manchuria, in which an estimated 6,296 Americans are held, seem to be more humanely administered than those in distant Japanese-occupied territories in which there are approximately 9,865 Americans.

The committee said Swiss representatives confirmed reports that the food given prisoners in Japanese camps is superior to that available to Japanese civilians.

Nomination of Stettinius Is Confirmed by Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(AP) The Senate brushed aside protests by Senator Langer (R-N.D.) today and confirmed, 67 to 1, the nomination of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Secretary of State.

The 44-year-old under secretary thus steps into the topmost Cabinet post to lead American diplomatic forces now helping fashion a world peace organization. He succeeds his chief, ailing Cordell Hull, who resigned.

Confirmation was voted swiftly after Langer protested on the Senate floor that Stettinius is "a representative of Wall Street and the House of Morgan," as well as a protege of presidential Advisor Harry Hopkins.

Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.) strode to Stettinius defense, asserting that he is "a man of intelligence, ability and the highest character." He added that Stettinius has "the most attractive personality I ever have seen—a personality that can be used to the greatest advantage by our country in these critical times."

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) White (R-Me.), Davis (R-Pa.), Clark (D-Mo.) and Connally (D-Tex.) also praised the nominee. Connally shrugged expressively in Langer's direction and said he was not going to take time to answer all charges that were made.

Announcing that he had been up all night digging into the record, gaunt, gray haired Langer had made a 2 1-2 hour speech. Most of the Democrats and many Republicans and many Republicans went out to lunch while he talked.

Remarking that he had nothing against Stettinius personally, Langer asserted that the nominee had helped delay this country's preparations for war by failing to support an increase in steel production in 1940.

Stettinius, former chairman of the Board of United States Steel, then was a member of the National Defense council. Calling U. S. Steel a "Morgan company," Langer voiced the belief that Stettinius and J. P. Morgan & Co. did not want steel mills built in the West.

Because of the nominee's "lack of foresight," the Senator said, American school children had to stage a nation-wide scrap drive.

"If he acts with the same vision as secretary of state as he acted for steel," the North Dakotan added, "the children who collected scrap iron for this war will be carrying arms in the next."

Senator Vandenberg, praising Stettinius, said he had never known "a man to come from downtown to testify on the hill who has made such a supreme effort to give us the benefit of his total information."

Senator Clark said that Stettinius "gave up a princely salary as a brilliant business executive from purely patriotic motives to enter government service." He added that Stettinius had "disposed of every security that in any possible way might be connected with any negotiations with the government" and had placed his other securities in a trust fund for his children.

Henderson Slated For Post In Germany

Washington, Nov. 30 (AP)—Leon Henderson, whose 49 years have included vigorous careers as a soldier, professor, economist and Government official, is due now to apply his talents to defeated Germany.

The former price administrator is scheduled to leave for London next week and eventually for Germany, with an assignment to handle economic affairs in that part of the Reich which Americans will control.

Henderson quit as price administrator two years ago after a stormy time in office. He previously had been an economist with the Works Progress Administration and the old National Recovery Administration and was a member of the Securities Exchange Commission.

He went into World War I a private and came out a captain, later teaching economics at the University of Pennsylvania and other schools.

EMBASSY FOR KIRK

Washington, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Alexander C. Kirk of Illinois was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be American Ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Kirk is United States representative on the Allied Advisory Council for Italy. He was American Charge d'Affaires in Rome at the time Italy came into the war in June, 1940.

William Phillips was the last previous Ambassador in Italy.

Hurley Approved As Envoy to China

Washington, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—The Senate unanimously confirmed today the nomination of Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley as Ambassador to China. The appointment of the former Republican Secretary of War to the diplomatic post recently vacated by the resignation of Clarence E. Gauss was approved without debate.

'L' Too Much for Japs, But 'R' Stops Chinese

Washington, Nov. 30 (AP)—The OWI says it isn't so that the Japanese cannot pronounce the letter "R."

Exploding what it called a "popular American fallacy," OWI reported that it's the Chinese who can't pronounce "R," while the Japs can't say "L."

With this information in hand, the American soldier now will know the Oriental who says "so solly" probably is a Chinese.

Stimson Says Shell Lack Held Eisenhower Up

Transport Hurdles Delayed Offensive at First; Now U. S. Output Is Question

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—General Eisenhower had to delay his general offensive until enough artillery ammunition accumulated, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, disclosed today.

In a news conference discussion of the critical need for ammunition, Mr. Stimson gave this outline of the situation in Europe:

Following the rush across France, "we experienced a series of artillery difficulties. First was the limitation imposed by disrupted railroad lines for the delivery of the ammunition available in the ports. As the railroad situation greatly improved, the next bottleneck was the incapacity of the ports to deliver the ammunition in Great Britain."

Following this as the armies approached the Rhine "it became necessary for General Eisenhower to delay a general offensive until an adequate reserve of artillery ammunition could be accumulated. . . .

"As (rail and port) factors improve we are reaching another limitation and that is the availability of ammunition in the United States."

Mr. Stimson said the ammunition situation bids fair to be more critical "unless production rates in the United States are greatly increased."

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Somervell Quizzed On Ammunition

Washington, Nov. 30 (AP) — The man who controls the Army's supply lines was called to Capitol Hill today to tell about the reportedly hampering lack of ammunition.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, head of the Army Service Forces, was called to testify before the House Military Committee, Chairman May (D., Ky.), said, because:

"There have been reports that General Patton's advance toward Germany was stopped for two full days because he ran out of ammunition. Recent reports from abroad relate that General Eisenhower is deeply concerned over failure to receive sufficient ammunition, presumably because of a slackening of effort on the home front."

Hershey To Testify

May said Somervell would be accompanied by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, who will be asked to bring the committee up to date on draft policies and will be questioned about the manpower program.

"We have heard that the War Manpower Commission is permitting workers to leave essential war industries and take jobs in non-ar plants," May said. "We want to now if they are true."

Both Somervell and H shey will questioned behind c ed doors.

3 Adm... For Mariana... quest

Washington, Nov. 30 (AP)—Three admirals have been awarded additional Distinguished Service citations for their part in the conquest of the Marianas last spring.

Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commander of the joint expeditionary force, was awarded the Gold Star in lieu of a third Distinguished Service Medal. Rear Admiral Harry Wilbur Hill, his second in command, and Rear Admiral Richard Lansing Connolly, commander of the task force in the recapture of Guam, received Gold Stars in lieu of second Distinguished Service medals.

Inquiries on U. S. Nationals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—The State Department said today it will try on request to determine the welfare of Americans living in the vicinity of either Brussels or Marseille. Inquiries, to be forwarded to diplomatic representatives, must first have been attempted through normal mail channels, the department said.

FASTER SHIPS PUT IN SERVICE

New P-2 Is Transport and C-4 a Cargo Craft.

Washington, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—The sleek, fast C ships, backbone of this country's long-range maritime planning, now have a big sister, the C-4.

Existence of the C-4, which dwarfs even the C-3, previously the largest of the C series, was disclosed today by the Maritime Commission, which also revealed for the first time some of the details of an even larger ship, the P-2.

An undisclosed number of the P-2s already have gone into service, a commission spokesman said.

Have Long Range.

Both the P-2 and the C-4 are regarded as Pacific ships because of their high speed and extreme cruising range. The C-4, for example, has an announced range of 14,560 miles.

Basically, the P-2 is a passenger ship; the C-4 a cargo vessel. Both, however, are suitable for troop transports in wartime.

Two shipyards, Kaiser at Vancouver, Wash., and Sun at Chester, Pa., have contracts to build the C-4, and two other yards, Federal at Kearny, N. J., and Bethlehem at Alameda, Cal., have contracts for the P-2.

Save only for the $17,500,000 liner America, now the Navy transport West Point, the P-2 is the largest merchant-type ship to be built in this country since revival of the shipbuilding program in the prewar years.

Ship 600 Feet Long.

The P-2 has an overall length of 608 feet, 11 inches, a beam of 5 feet and a power plant gener... ing 18,000 horsepower.

The C-4 is 522 feet, 10½ inches long with a beam of 71 feet, 6 inches, and 9,000 horsepower. Its deadweight tonnage (carrying capacity) is 14,560 tons, about 2,500 tons greater than the C-3.

The C-1, smallest of the C ships, has a deadweight tonnage of about 4,000 tons, while the C-2, heretofore the middleweight of the series, is capable of carrying about 9,000 tons.

Some C-3s have been converted into escort plane carriers, and others have become Army and Navy auxiliaries.

Plummer in New O. W. I. Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—Herbert C. Plummer today was appointed assistant chief of the news bureau of the Office of War Information. He succeeds Neil Dalton, recently appointed O. W. I. domestic director. Mr. Plummer, former managing editor of "The Baton Rouge (La.) State-Times," was a member of the Washington staff of The Associated Press for ten years before joining the O. W. I. His previous assignment with the O. W. I. was general news editor.

REPORT ON REMOVAL OF ITALIAN PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 — (AP) "Moderate intimacies with bathing-suited girls outside" was one of a series of incidents that led to removal of Italian prisoners of war from Camp McKay, Boston, Mass., the House Military committee reported today.

Camp McKay, now a base for negro troops, is on the waterfront adjoining Carson beach and, committee investigators reported, "the mesh in the wire fencing was sufficiently open to permit the prisoners to put their hands through it, a circumstance which enabled them to engage in moderate intimacies with bathing-suited girls outside.

"This continued until the Boston city police took charge of the situation."

The investigators, who made first-hand inquiries in prison camps throughout the country, said the decision to abandon McKay as a prisoner camp came after a group of the prisoners climbed over a fence and attacked several policemen.

ALLIES PROPOSE TO ACQUIRE MANY SUPPLIES FROM U.S

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 — (AP) Allied governments are proposing to buy at least $10,000,000,000 worth of materials and supplies in the United States for post-war reconstruction in their countries, it was reported tonight.

This figure was described authoritatively as a conservative estimate of what Britain, Russia, France and the other United Nations would like to obtain in the years immediately after the war, provided financing can be arranged.

It became known subsequent to two other developments which for the first time brought into sharp focus the broad problems of post-war trade and world rebuilding:

1—Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson laid before Congress an outline of administration plans for financing purchases in this country and liberalizing world trade arrangements.

2—Acting Secretary of State Stettinius, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Leo Crowley, Foreign Economic administration chief, announced the conclusion of "phase two" Lend-Lease negotiations with Britain. A 50 per cent cut under the 1944 rate in Lend-Lease assistance to the British was agreed upon to be effective as soon as Germany is defeated. Estimates are that this will mean $5,600,000,000 of Lend-Lease aid to Britain for 1945.

One of Acheson's principal recommendations for financing post-war purchases is expansion of the export-import bank and removal of restrictions which limit its operations almost exclusively to Latin America.

Acheson gave no figure but other officials estimated that the export-import bank would need eventually between $6,000,000,000 and $7,000,000,000 of credit capacity. It was said that Congress might be asked to authorize this either in one piece or in several beginning with an initial authorization of about $2,000,000,000. The bank's present credit resources were fixed by Acheson in his appearance before a House Committee on Foreign Trade and shipping at approximately $200,000,000.

Acheson, who is in charge of developing State department international commercial and economic policy, called for repeal of the Johnson act which prohibits private lending to governments such as Britain which are in default to the United States government on old World War One debts. He also asked for removal of the parallel ban on le... by the export-import bank to t... governments.

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Stimson Spending Time On Pearl Harbor Report

Washington, Nov. 30 (AP)—Secretary Stimson said today he has been devoting "an enormous amount of time" to studying the report of the army board which investigated the Pearl Harbor disaster.

In answer to a news conference question, he said, "In due course there will be some statement." He did not amplify the remark.

...R POWERS ACT RENEWED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(AP) The House voted overwhelmingly today to renew the administration's broad war powers—but it put a string on its approval.

It sent to the Senate a bill to extend through 1945 the life of the second war powers act—legislative basis for the War Production Board, rationing, War Food administration and many other wartime agencies.

But this time the House approved an amendment empowering federal courts to review and enjoin WPB orders suspending individual allocations of critical materials.

The original bill provided for no court review of any rulings by the war agencies. Persons dissatisfied with War Production Board action had but one recourse—an appeal to the Office of War Mobilization.

Although backers of today's amendment said it is not distasteful to the administration, Rep. Cochran (D-Mo.) told the House it could snarl the war program at the very time when fighting front generals are pleading for more ammunition.

"I don't want any hamstring amendments on our war powers," he said. "Let us forget our fears for the rights of individuals until we've won this war."

Chairman Sumners (D-Tex.) of the Judiciary committee said the amendment was a protection against "abusive and tyrannical" actions.

Sponsors of the amendment said it actually applied to a limited part of the war program—giving courts the right to pass only on those was production orders which withdraw a previously granted allocation of vital materials but Cochran contended it is broad enough to let any person who loses a rationing privilege—a "B" card gasoline ration for example—to tie up the war agency's program.

Part of the amendment reads:

"The District courts of the United States are hereby given exclusive jurisdiction to enjoin or set aside, in whole or in part, any order suspending any priority or allocation, or denying a stay of any such suspension, that may have been issued by any person, officer, or agency, acting or purporting to act hereunder, or under any other law or authority."

SOCIAL SECURITY TAX 'FREEZE' SEEN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—(AP) Congress headed toward a veto fight with President Roosevelt today as the House Ways and Means committee voted 17 to 7 to "freeze" the Social Security tax.

Administration leaders said the President is bound to veto such a bill, and predicted that the tax would double—from 1 to 2 per cent against employe pay and employer payrolls— on January 1, as provided in the basic security law. They felt they had sufficient votes to sustain a veto, since a two thirds majority in both Houses is necessary to override.

But a bi-partisan bloc laid plans to tie the "freeze" and War Powers Extension bills into one measure, when they reach the Senate. This would put the President in the position of letting the "freeze" become law or giving up his vast wartime authority, including the rationing power.

Nine Republicans and eight Democrats combined in the House committee to approve the "freeze" bill. Seven Democrats voted against it.

Chairman Doughton (D-NC) said "the committee felt the country wants a thorough study of the tax before there is any increase. The social security reserve fund has more money in it now than we expected."

The committee approved a resolution for a study of the overall security rate and trust fund problem.

HOUSE TO PROBE LITTELL OUSTER

Follows FDR's Dismissal of Assistant Attorney General for 'Insubordination.'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(AP) President Roosevelt fired Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell today for "insubordination" but that didn't close out the Justice department feud—it only moved over into Congress.

Rep. Voorhis (D-Cal.) introduced a resolution for an investigation of the whole matter by the House Judiciary committee, taking ue with the grounds on which President dismissed Littell.

Fired for "Insubordination"

reason given is 'insubordin-which is based upon the of Littell's statement giv-reasons for refusal to re-Voorhis said in a state-

ver, Littell issued no state-imself but on the contrary ement was requested of e Senate and War In-

vestigating committee and released by the committee."

The public row started when Attorney General Biddle demanded Littell's resignation after a series of differences. Littell, refusing to resign, accused Biddle of "conduct contrary to basic principles of good government."

Littell asserted that Biddle intervened in a Justice department case in behalf of Thomas C. Corcoran, onetime Presidential intimate now in private law practice.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) to-

day called this "a very serious charge," which should be "aired."

Ferguson is a member of the War Investigating committee which conducted the preliminary investigation that brought out Littell's statement. The committee itself, however, showed little disposition to carry the matter further; Chairman Mead (D-N.Y.) said "we do not feel that we have jurisdiction."

Littell himself left office claiming he had won "a complete victory for good government."

Mr. Roosevelt minced no language in firing the 45-year-old Seattle, Wash., attorney who has been in charge of the Justice department's lands division since April, 1939.

FDR Asked He Resign

"When statements made by Norman Littell first appeared in the papers," the President said in a statement issued through the Justice department, "I wrote to him that it was primarily an executive matter; and that I hoped for his own career he would resign.

"Since then he has volunteered a long statement, thus substantiating what the Attorney General had said about his insubordination.

"This is inexcusable; and under the circumstances my only alternative is to remove him from office, which I have done today."

Littell's "long statement" to which the President referred was a memorandum of 12,000 words to the Mead committee. It included the assertions concerning Biddle and Corcoran.

Biddle in a statement described Littell's assertions as "reckless and unfounded" but said he did not propose "to enter into any controversy with him in the public press."

"As head of the Department of Justice," Biddle added, "I must take responsibility for its operation and will not tolerate such serious disloyalty or insubordination from any member of the Department even if he thinks it is his public duty to remain in office after he has been asked to resign."

Biddle asked Nov. 18 for Littell's resignation.

Calls Press Conference

Before leaving the Justice department, Littell called in reporters for a news conference. He said he could "understand perfectly" the President's action; that Mr. Roosevelt, burdened by war duties, could not go into details of the matter and "must stand on the administrative practice of supporting the superior officer." He said he had received a telegram from the President expressing regret that the action was necessary.

Contending "good government" had been served, Littell declared:

"To state only one consequence, the planned appointment of my successor in this great division of the Department of Justice will not now be a Tommy Corcoran henchman because both the Chief Executive and the Judiciary committees of Congress are amply warned."

Littell said J. E. Williams, his assistant, had been appointed acting head of the Lands division by Biddle and called Williams "one of the finest and ablest public servants I have ever known."

As for his future, he said there had been suggestions from friends in the East and in California about resuming private law practice.

Mrs. Littell, who was with him, volunteered her own sum-up: "It's been a grand fight."

PLAN TO OPPOSE FLOOD CONTROL BILL IS DROPPED

WASHINGTON, Nov 30 — (AP) Senate opposition to the billion dollar Flood Control bill collapsed today.

Senator Murray (D.-Mont.) agreed to withhold his Missouri Valley authority amendment. However, his insistance of an opportunity to outline his advocacy of a MVA held off passage of the bill until tomorrow.

The House-approved measure was brought to the very brink of passage with the voice vote rejection of another Murray amendment to deny army engineers jurisdiction over water conversation reservoirs in western arid states.

Then, under persuasion of colleagues, he dropped his plan to offer an amendment setting up a Missouri Valley authority, patterned along the lines of the Tennessee Valley authority.

Acting Majority Leader Hill (Ala.), Chairman Overton (D.-La.) ofthe Senate Commerce Flood Contral sub-committee, and Chairman Thomas (D.-Okla.) of the Agriculture committee won him over by promising to help him get early hearing on his proposal as a separate bill early in the new Congress.

After he was made his statement, he said, he will drop his fight. Overton said he knew of no other amendments that would be pressed.

Support for Murray's effort to prevent action on the Flood Control bill at this session dwindled when Vermont's Republican Senators Austin and Aiken won their long battle for revision of a provision relating to the Connecticut basin.

The compromise was so satisfactory to Senator Aiken that he told reporters he would not press for consideration of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway and power project as an amendment to the bill.

Aiken indicated he would offer that controversial proposal to the upcoming rivers and harbors bill rather than imperial the Connecticut basin compromise which he and Austin regarded as a victory.

The compromise amendment would substitute for the proposed big Williamsville dam eight smaller dams, four of which would be situated on the West river and four on the river's tributaries.

In addition to allowing construction of the eight dams, one of which would be at the old Williamsville station in Newfane, Vt., the amendment would allow their use for generation of hydro-electric power, although only after consultation of army engineers and Vermont state officials.

Austin said the eight dams would provide for 88 per cent of the flood control contemplated in the single Williamsville dam.

Flamm's Lawyer Terms F.C.C. Inquiry 'Unfair'

Says His Objection to Closed Hearings Was Not Noted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—A House committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission was accused by an attorney today of unfairness.

Philip Handelmann, representing Donald Flamm, former owner of radio station WMCA, in New York, directed criticism at deletion from the record of an objection to holding further hearings behind closed doors.

Mr. Handelmann, in a wire to the chairman, Representative Clarence F. Lea, Democrat, of California, said the committee's deletions "can serve only to color the true record."

Representative Lea, defending the action, said Mr. Handelmann's remarks objecting to the decision "were not a part of the record because he (Handelmann) had not been recognized by the chair."

Decision to close the hearings was made Tuesday. Immediately John J. Sirica, committee counsel, resigned, and Robert Barker, assistant counsel, was named his successor.

Colonel Teleford Taylor, former chief counsel for the F. C. C., was among witnesses at today's closed session. Mr. Handelmann and Mr. Flamm, the former said, have been summoned to appear later.

In the course of its investigation of the F. C. C. the committee has dealt extensively with details of the sale of WMCA to Edward J. Noble, former Under Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Flamm has charged he was "coerced" into the sale, and a former employee of WMCA, Leslie Evan Roberts, testified the owner was subjected to a "campaign of terror" to make him sell.

Asks 2-Term Limit on President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Future Presidents would be limited to two terms under a Constitutional amendment proposed today by Senator Willis, Republican, of Indiana. No person shall be elected President, read the resolution, "who shall have served all or part of two previous terms."

Bombsight Right To U.S.

New York, Nov. 30 (AP)—All patent rights, models and designs of the famed Norden bombsight have been turned over to the United States Government by Carl L. Norden, the Netherlands inventor.

Norden made the announcement last night at the annual dinner of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was given the society's Holley Medal, awarded annually for "some great and unique act of genius of engineering nature that has accomplished a great and timely public benefit."

"Proverbial Dollar"

He said he turned over the bombsight patents and designs to the Government "for the proverbial payment of $1 in each instance."

The society's highest award, the Asme Medal, went to Edward G. Budd, Philadelphia manufacturer, for "outstanding engineering achievements in stainless and lightweight steel.

Honorary LL.D. For Nimitz

New York, Nov. 30 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz will be awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Fordham University, following a field mass to be held December 7, at the naval post at Honolulu.

Thomas Sees Socialist Party As 'Dead,' Predicts Coalition

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—(AP) Norman Thomas, Socialist leader and five times unsuccessful presidential candidate, today said frankly the Socialist party was dead as a national political entity.

"Its strength," he said in an interview, "lies in a coalition with progressive elements," and he added:

"America is on the road to fascism, or a variant of fascism. The only thing that can stop it, can preserve democracy, is a spontaneous emergence of a coalition of progressive groups—from labor, the farm and from regional minority parties."

The 60-year-old, one-time Presbyterian minister continued: "When the two major parties differ so little in platform, merely in personalities, pressure politics creep in, making a fertile field for fascists."

"I believe the United States will have chronic unemployment after the first few postwar years," Thomas said. "This may provide the spark for a new political alignment and possibly the rise of a new party somewhat similar to Canada's Co-operative Commonwealth Federation."

If a coalition party springs up, Thomas does not expect to be its presidential nominee. His age, he said, precludes this.

"I look for a new, younger leader," he declared. "I believe there will be a new crop of young leaders in all parties after the war. Those now in service will want to be heard."

This belief, he added, left him with the conviction that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey would not be the Republican standard bearer in 1948. "Any candidate who didn't have a uniform on will have a tough time," Thomas said. "I think Dewey knows this."

He said he didn't think President Roosevelt would make the race again but declined to speculate on the 1948 presidential opponents, saying it was too far off.

As for the C.I.O.-Political Action committee, he said its future was less bright than most people paint it. "The PAC did a good job in getting out the vote for President Roosevelt," he said, "but Roosevelt received more votes in 1940."

Destroyers Save Two Vessels

Crews Rescue Almost Entire Complement After Merchantmen Collide and Burn.

Boston, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Flames shot 250 feet into the evening sky and fire raced through two merchant ships in the convoy, but men of the United States Navy were equal to the task of rescuing 121 out of 128 of the stricken crafts' crews and of saving the vessels and most of their cargoes.

This tale of the sea was unfolded at a press conference today after the two destroyer escort ships that took part in that twenty-hour battle put in here for repairs.

Secrecy still shrouded the time and place where the crews of the two small Navy ships fought all night and well into the next day after the British tanker Mount George McKnight, loaded with 1,500,000 gallons of 100-octane gasoline, and the American cargo ship Howard L. Gibson collided and caught fire.

Commander Henry Mullins Jr., U. S. N., of Marion, S. C., escort commander, ordered the U. S. S. Ahrens, on which he was aboard, and the U. S. S. Holton to the rescue. The Ahrens was commanded by Lieut. William J. Rogers Pr., U. S. N., formerly of Seattle, Wash.

The Ahrens took aboard fifty-one out of fifty-six of the tanker's crew, and the Holton took on seventy of the Gibson's seventy-two men.

Rough Sea Brings Danger.

At first the sea was fairly calm, but as night wore on and daybreak arrived the waves rose. Ammuntion on the merchantmen exploded. There was the danger that more of the gasoline would let go. The fire on the tanker then was confined to two compartments. Officials theorized later that the roll of the sea allowed enough sea water aboard to prevent spread of the flames.

Metalsmith Robert G. Beach of 28 Gaviota Way, San Francisco, cut holes in the decks of the Gibson to make room for hoselines. John Edward Ross, 18 years old, seaman 1/, of Bedford, Mass., modestly admitted that he was in the crew that fought the Gibson fire but Lieut. Milton Knight, U. S. N. R., of Toledo, Ohio, chimed in to say: "He worked all night in that smoke and he did one fine job."

Especially equipped forces, under Lieut. Donald B. Burke, U. S. N. R., of Dunsmuir, Cal., brought the tanker blaze under control next day.

Commander Mullins estimated that nine-tenths of the tanker's gasoline and three-fifths of the Gibson's assorted cargo were salvaged.

Lieut. Frank J. Casey, U. S. N. R., of 366-A Fifth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., said: "It was a tough deal on the fellows. Physically, they took quite a beating."

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Says War In Pacific Still May Take Years

Philadelphia, Nov. 30 (AP)—Chinese Ambassador Wei Tao-ming declared tonight the war in the Pacific "may still be a matter of years"

The Japanese plan to make China the decisive battleground and the more units of their navy are destroyed, the harder they will try to consolidate their position on the Asiatic mainland, Dr. Wei said before the St. Andrews Society here.

He said China had been able to hold out against Japan's far superior armament for two reasons—"moral force and the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek."

CHURCH COUNCIL URGES DELAY IN TRAINING PLAN

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30—(AP) The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing 26,000,000 American protestants, today asked the Congress of the United States to wait until after the war before deciding on peacetime military conscription.

The 300 delegates from 26 denominations, closing their biennial session, said in a resolution:

"We cannot now foresee the precise nature or strength of the armaments that may be required by the world community when there shall have been established a general system of international security.

"We are not here pronouncing judgment for or against conscription but we are pointing out that for the United States to change now its historic policy might be so interpreted as to prejudice the post-war settlement and jeopardize the possibility of achieving the kind of world order reflected in our government's war aims."

Other resolutions passed by the council:

Warned that "military victory will not of itself establish the better world we seek" and urged that the U. S. beware of "the danger of irresponsible and un-Christian use of the unprecedented and in some respects unrivalled power which we are gaining. In public policy and conduct we must recognize the governance of God and the immutability of the moral law, that the leadership to which we are being called may be exercised with due humility and under the restraint of moral discipline and in cooperation with other nations."

Declared the churches as favoring, in principle, a fixed date for Easter and approved a committee report which suggested the second Sunday in April as nearest the historic date of the resurrection. The final decision depends on discussions with American churches not members of the council and with churches of other lands.

Urged the government to initiate international consultation on "human rights and fundamental freedoms," setting up an agency similar to the social and economic council set forth in the Dumbarton Oaks proposal.

Demanded that "the right of individuals everywhere to religious liberty shall be recognized and, subject only to the maintenance of public order and security, shall be guaranteed against legal provisions and administrative acts which would impose political, economic, or social disabilities on grounds of religion."

Suggested "that our government be urged to apply the principles of non-discrimination on grounds of religion in overseas relief for which it has a separate responsibility or a joint responsibility with other nations. This relates both to the recipients of aid and to the agencies empowered to distribute relief."

Rockefeller Ends Good Will Tour

By the Associated Press.

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 30.—Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, left here last night for Washington after a "most successful" tour of four good neighbor nations he never had visited before.

He said that in his opinion co-operation between Latin America and the United States would continue into peacetime.

Mr. Rockefeller arrived yesterday by clipper from Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Cuba.

GREEN RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AFL; PLEDGES UNITY

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30—(AP) The American Federation of Labor unanimously re-elected William Green as president for the 21st time today and he immediately pledged himself to work toward union with the CIO and the United Mine Workers.

Earlier in the 64th convention, which closed tonight, Green had offered to quit if it would bring solidarity of American Labor.

The scholarly AFL president, whose score of years in office has encompassed some of the bitterest strife in the nation's labor history, said as he accepted another term:

"Some who left us will be back when we next convene. I will do my best to bring it about."

All 13 vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer George Meany, likewise were re-elected without opposition. The 1945 annual convention goes to Chicago.

The vice presidents, in order, are: William L. Hutcheson of the carpenters; Matthew Woll of the photo engravers; Joseph N. Weber, musicians; G. M. Bugniazet, electrical workers; George M. Harrison, railway clerks; Daniel J. Tobin, of the teamsters; Harry C. Bates, of the brick layers; W. D. Mahon, street railway employers; Felix H. Knight, railway carmen; Edward Flore, hotel and restaurant workers; Harvey W. Brown, machinists; W. C. Birthright, barbers and W. C. Doherty, letter carriers.

The convention began two weeks ago with a strong appeal from the powerful executive council to the CIO and to John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers to return to the ALF.

Lewis, founder of the CIO, led it away from the federation in 1937. Later he walked out of the CIO, too, leaving Philip Murray in command of that group.

The unity theme was carried through by the AFL delegates, who voted this week to make every effort possible to bring Lewis and Murray back to the fold, with their respective organizations.

The convention closed with an invitation to free trade unions throughout the world to join in a struggle against depotism.

Seeks Labor Unity

"We want complete freedom to live as men should who are able to discriminate between the things which contribute to the comforts of living and life itself," the convention delegates said in a formal declaration.

"We believe that the way to build a better world lies first in a united effort to revive and strengthen the free trade union movement of the world."

Thereupon the convention adopted the rallying call to "free workers," to unite in free trade unions, and to free trade unions to unite "to maintain lasting peace with freedom."

The delegates likewise concurred in placing a request before the International Federation of Trade Union to hold a world wide conference in this country "at the earliest possible date."

Underlying this international unity move was the AFL's clash with the British Trade Union council over attendance at its world wide conference in London, now scheduled for February. The AFL, only American representative on the IFTU, declined to go to the London parley, after invitations also had been extended to Soviet trade unions and the CIO, neither of which are members of IFTU. The AFL thought the invitation should have come from the IFTU.

ALLOY DEVELOPED BY JAP NOW USED TO DEFEAT THEM

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 — (AP) The United States is kicking the Japanese in the teeth, so to speak, with one of their own inventions and without any "so sorry, please," Cmdr. E. F. McDonald, Jr., disclosed today.

The material is a super-magnetic alloy developed by Prof. Tokushici Mishima of Tokyo university, introduced in this country shortly before the war under the name alnico and now used by every radionic manufacturer, said McDonald, president of Zenith Radio corp.

Alnico is a component of radio and for other potent radionic weapons. Without it some of the United States' radionic devices would be impossible and others would be heavier, more costly and less efficient, McDonald said.

"The Jap is being nicked daily with his own alnico," he said. "Little did Mr. Mishima think that we would one day be shooting his own development back at his pals. But we are—our fighters are using alnico every day of the week to sink Jap ships and knock enemy planes from the skies."

The great value of alnico, he continued, comes from its light weight, great magnetic strength and performance. Some examples:

It will lift 60 times its own weight of iron and steel. A piece of alnico the size of an eraser on a lead pencil makes a stronger magnet than the large horseshoe magnets popular with youngsters a generation ago. Alnico will retain its magnetic strength under mechanical shock, vibration and temperature changes of several hundred degrees that would soon reduce old type magnets to hunks of inert metal.

"I believe we got more from the Jap in his discovery of this super efficient magnet than the Jap got from us with all the iron, steel and gasoline we are charged with having sold him in pre-war days," Comdr. McDonald said.

He said he could not disclose further information about military applications of alnico.

AIR-FREEDOM CHOICES DUE

Unsettled Problem's Solution To Be Piecemeal

Chicago, Nov. 30 (AP)—The United States led the way tonight toward a choice for each nation between skyways free of political and economic barriers and the age-old method of bargaining for the right to fly.

It was the last choice open to the International Civil Aviation Conference, which in sessions beginning November 1 sought vainly for a complete agreement under which the ocean of air would be as free as the seas.

The effort collapsed when the United States and Great Britain found it impossible to agree on a method by which the air "freedoms" could be conditioned with certain controls on the amount of flying to be done.

U.S. Position Clear

There was no doubt how the American delegation, headed by Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, felt about it, and many of the 54 nations represented here are prepared to grant a mutual exchange of the "five freedoms" almost immediately. That experience with the principles is expected to attract other countries into it.

The conference now had one major task before it: having given up hope of agreement on a multilateral convention covering all the problems raised, the job now is one of consolidating the gains already made and of attaching to them a provision whereby any nation desiring to can join in the plan for an open sky.

What Are The 5 Freedoms?

The "five freedoms" cover the right to cross another nation's territor, to make noncommercial stops, to carry outbound home traffic anywhere, to pick up inbound home traffic anywhere, and to carry the traffic of other nations so long as those nations do not forbid it.

The open-air proposal outlines those freedoms with only such restrictions as were deemed necessary to protect sovereign rights. It contemplates no assignment of routes or capacity quotas by a central body. It does not set up a tariff conference, but leaves the door open for one if it is wanted.

It now appears the conference will conclude on Sunday with more achieved than was proposed in the original agenda prepared by the United States. Those achievements will fall somewhat short of the hopes of Great Britain and Canada, hopes which most other nations shared when they recognized the degree of harmony in the meeting.

Summary Of Achievements

In summary, the achievements of the conference were:

A world agreement covering air navigation (rules for flying) and technical standards and procedures (such as uniform maps, meteorological and communications services and minimum safety standards), establishing an international body to administer that agreement, and formulating a partial set of rules for air transport operations.

Standard Negotiation Form

An interim agreement to be used pending formal ratification of the permanent agreement and covering much the same ground.

A provision protocol to be attached by some means to the convention and under which those nations wanting the American ideal of a free air can have it.

An interim agreement to do the same thing for the interim period.

A standard form for bilateral negotiations which would be in effect a common instrument for use by all nations in bargaining for air rights. Of course, nations joining the United States' proposal would not need to bargain.

ADD LONDON KX FLANKS

"AMERICA FROM THE FIRST GREAT WAR AND NOW RUSSIA FROM THE SECOND HAVE EMERGED AS GREAT ECONOMIC FEDERATIONS." BRITAIN ALONE COULD NOT ATTAIN SUCH SIZE, HE SAID, BUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE COULD.

REFERRING TO THE AVIATION CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO, HE SAID THE BRITISH EMPIRE HAD SPOKEN WITH DIFFERENT VOICES, WHEREAS "ONE VOICE WOULD BE DECISIVE."

HORE-BELISHA TOLD THE HOUSE AMERICA HAD BUILT UP AN ARTIFICIAL RUBBER INDUSTRY CAPABLE OF SUPPLYING 80 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S RUBBER REQUIREMENTS, AND COULD PRODUCE MORE ALUMINUM "THAN WAS PRODUCED IN THE WHOLE WORLD BEFORE."

ME946AEW

ADD LONDON KX GERMANY

HE SAID SEVEN AIR MINISTRY EMPLOYES LOST THEIR LIVES AND 20 OTHERS ARE MISSING AND THOUGHT TO BE DEAD. AMONG CIVILIANS LIVING AND WORKING IN THE VICINITY NINE WERE KILLED AND 23 ARE MISSING, PRESUMED KILLED.

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TEN AIR MINISTRY EMPLOYES ARE IN HOSPITALS, NINE OTHER PERSONS ARE MISSING AND THREE INJURED.

THE MINISTER TOLD COMMONS AN INQUIRY HAD BEEN ORDERED.

JP723AEW

ADD LONDON XX RAIL

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL LEADER AND HIS PARTY ARRIVED BY PLANE AT BAKU (CORRECT) NOV. 27 AND WERE GREET BY SOVIET OFFICIALS AND A GUARD OF HONOR.

THE SUBJECTS OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY, REGIONAL PACTS IN EUROPE AND THE STATUS OF THE RHINELAND AND WESTERN GERMANY ALSO WERE EXPECTED TO BE AMONG IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN LEADERS.

THERE HAVE BEEN PUBLIC DEMANDS IN FRANCE FOR MOVING THE NATION'S BOUNDARIES TO THE RHINE.

DE GAULLE FLEW TO RUSSIA BY WAY OF CAIRO, WHERE HE WAS RECEIVED BY KING FAROUK, AND TEHERAN, WHERE HE CONFERRED WITH THE SHAH. DE GAULLE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT AND GEN.ALPHONSE PIERRE JUIN, CHIEF OF STAFF.

HIS TRIP TO RUSSIA FOLLOWED A VISIT TO PARIS BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, AND THE TWO VISITS ARE ACCEPTED IN LONDON AS SYMBOLS OF FRANCE'S RESTORATION TO THE STATUS OF A POWER.

RELATIONS BETWEEN DE GAULLE'S ADMINISTRATION AND RUSSIA HAVE BEEN MARKED BY FRIENDLINESS.

(NO PICKUP)

SN958PEW

~~FROM LYNDY~~ ADD LONDON - (CHERCHER) XX ITALY

A BERLIN BROADCAST BY VON HAMMER SAID THAT FIGHTING IN THE BROAD BRIDGEHEAD WEST OF THE DANUBE IN SOUTHWESTERN HUNGARY AND NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA WAS "HEADED FOR A CLIMAX," AND THAT THE GERMANS IN THE PECS AREA "WERE LUCKY ENOUGH TO HALT THE ENEMY DRIVE SOME THREE KILOMETERS (NEARLY TWO MILES) WEST OF THE TOWN."

A COMPARATIVE CALM WAS REPORTED ON THE REMAINDER OF THE EASTERN FRONT, INCLUDING SOUTHWESTERN LATVIA WHERE THE RED ARMY HAS ISOLATE MORE THAN 30 NAZI DIVISIONS.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT COL.GEN.SCHOERNER'S LATVIAN ARMY, INCLUDING VOLUNTEERS OF THE WAFFEN SS, HAD SCORED A "FULL DEFENSIVE SUCCESS" THERE BY HOLDING OFF AN ASSAULT OF 70 RUSSIAN DIVISIONS AND NUMEROUS TANK FORMATIONS BETWEEN NOV. 19 AND NOV. 25. THE RUSSIANS LOST 158 TANKS AND SUFFERED HIGH LOSSES IN MEN AND MATERIAL, THE BULLETIN DECLARED.

SN417PEW

LONDON, NOV. 30-(AP)-THE TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S LEND-LEASE STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: (ABOUT 1,500)

I THINK IT PROPER TO TAKE THIS FIRST OPPORTUNITY OF TELLING THE HOUSE THE OUTCOME OF THE DISCUSSIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKING PLACE IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS IN WASHINGTON BETWEEN A BRITISH MISSION HEADED BY LORD KEYNES AND THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.

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THE MISSION HAS BEEN OCCUPIED IN EXAMINING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE CONTINUATION OF THE WAR AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY IS LIKELY TO AFFECT THE BEST USE OF OUR JOINT RESOURCES AND, IN PARTICULAR, CHANGES IN THE PROGRAM OF SUPPLIES WHICH THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION FEEL IT IS PROPER AND RIGHT FOR US TO HAVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE LEND-LEASE ACT, AN ACT WHICH WE MUST REMEMBER WAS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES AND IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO WHAT IS NECESSARY FOR THE MOST EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR BY THE U.S. AND ITS ALLIES.

THE END OF THE WAR WITH GERMANY WILL MAKE POSSIBLE LARGE REDUCTIONS IN SOME OF OUR REQUIREMENTS. WE EXPECT OUR NEEDS WILL BE MET BY A PROGRAM AT A RATE NOT MUCH MORE THAN HALF OF WHAT

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WE HAVE BEEN RECEIVING IN 1944. ALL OF THESE SUPPLIES AND SERVICES WILL BE EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE JOINT WAR EFFORT AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE WAR INTO WHAT WILL BE FOR US THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH YEAR MEANS THAT CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS ARE ESSENTIAL IF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY IS TO BE AS FULLY EFFECTIVE AS POSSIBLE FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. FATIGUE AND ABSTINENCE CARRIED TOO FAR AND ENDURED TOO LONG CAN IMPEDE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PEOPLE AT WAR AT LEAST AS MUCH AS A MORE SENSATIONAL FORM OF PRIVATION.

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AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY SOME RELEASE OF MANPOWER TO INCREASE THE SUPPLIES AVAILABLE FOR ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION MUST FOLLOW IN DUE COURSE AND SOME IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STANDARDS AND VARIETY OF NATIONAL DIET, AND DEVOTION OF RESOURCES TO PROVISION OF EMERGENCY HOUSING AND SERIOUS EFFORTS TO REBUILD THE EXPORT TRADE WHICH WE DELIBERATELY GAVE UP IN THE EXTREMITY OF OUR EMERGENCY BUT WITHOUT WHICH WE CANNOT LIVE IN THE FUTURE.

THESE ARE FORMS OF SACRIFICE WHICH IT IS BOTH POSSIBLE AND RIGHT TO MAKE OVER A LIMITED PERIOD BUT BECAME SELF-DEFEATING IF THEY ARE CONTINUED TOO LONG. ALL THESE MATTERS, BOTH MILITARY AND ECONOMIC, HAVE BEEN JOINTLY EXAMINED, SUPPORTED WITH A WEALTH OF DETAIL BY OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON WITH THE HEADS OF THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED. WE HAVE PUT AT THEIR DISPOSAL EVERY PARTICULAR AND EVERY RELEVANT FACT IN OUR POSSESSION.

MATERIAL HAS BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC BOTH HERE AND IN THE U.S.A. IN THE WHITE PAPER PUBLISHED A FEW DAYS AGO.

DURING THE RECENT BRIEF RECESS OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON HAVE BEEN IN A POSITION TO MAKE A FULL REPORT. I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS OUR VERY GREAT APPRECIATION OF THE PRACTICAL SYMPATHY WITH WHICH THE REALITIES OF THE SITUATION HAVE BEEN EXAMINED AND OF THE RESULTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED. I MAY REMIND THE HOUSE THAT IT IS NO PART OF THE LEND-LEASE ACT TO PROVIDE GENERAL RELIEF OR TO PROVIDE FOR POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION OR TO A OUR EXPORT TRADE. THAT GREAT ACT HAS STOOD US AND OUR ALLIES IN GOOD STEAD AND WE HAVE NEITHER ASKED NOR EXPECTED ANY ASSISTANCE WHICH IS NOT STRICTLY WITHIN ITS TERMS AND PROVISIONS.

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NEVERTHELESS AS THE WAR PROCEEDS THE NATURE OF THE AID WHICH FORWARDS ITS PROSECUTION MOST EFFECTIVELY, THOUGH UNCHANGED IN MAJOR MATTERS, GRADUALLY CHANGES IN DETAIL. ACCORDINGLY, SO THAT WE CAN PLAY OUR FULL PART IN CONTINUING THE STRUGGLE, A PROGRAM OF LEND-LEASE AID AGAINST JAPAN AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY HAS NOW BEEN PLANNED WITH THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION TO MAINTAIN OUR FIGHTING POWER AGAINST JAPAN. WITHOUT ANY REDUCTION IN OUR PROPORTIONATE EFFORTS, WE SHALL BE ABLE ALONG WITH THE U.S. TO RELEAE SOME OF OUR MANPOWER TO PRODUCE SOME MORE CIVILIAN GOODS.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN THE VARIETY OF THE CIVILIAN DIET WILL BE MADE POSSIBLE. WE SHALL BE ABLE TO DO MORE TO BUILD TEMPORARY AND EMERGENCY HOUSES. WE MUST NECESSARILY FOR THE MOST PART DEPEND ON OUR OWN EFFORTS IN THIS FIELD, BUT IN ADDITION TO THOSE EFFORTS RESULTING FROM THE PLANNED AND PROPORTIONAL PROGRAM WE ANTICIPATE AID FROM AMERICAN SOURCES NOT ONLY IN MATERIALS BUT ALSO IN COMPLETE HOUSES TO MEET SOME OF OUR NEEDS FOR TEMPORARY AND EMERGENCY HOUUES FOR WAR WORKERS IN WAR AREAS.

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THESE ITEMS ARE BEING CLOSELY EXAMINED WITH THE HELP OF EXPERTS SENT OUT BY THE MINISTRY OF WORKS DURING THE TENURE OF LORD PORTAL.

IT IU TOO SOON TO SAY ON WHAT SCALE THE POSSIBILITIES OF PHYSICAL PRODUCTION AND OF SHIPPING WILL ALLOW THIS MOST GENEROUS ASSISTANCE TO BE REALIZED IN PRACTICE. IT IS NOT TOO SOON TO SAY THAT THE PRINCIPLE IS RECOGNIZED THAT THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR BOMBED-OUT WAR WORKERS IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF A FULLY EFFECTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO FINAL VICTORY.

FINALLY, WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO REDUCE THE LEND-LEASE PROGRAM SO THA THERE WILL BE NO OBSTACLES TO THE EFFORTS WE MUST OURSELVES BEGIN A ONCE AND INTENSIFY AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY TO INCREASE THE EXPORT TRADE WHICH WILL BE ABSOLUTELY VITAL TO US WHEN, AT THE DETERMINATION OF WAR, THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF LEND-LEASE NECESSARILY AND PROPERLY COMES TO AN END.

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THIS IS A MATTER BNSWHICH I AM WELL AWARE MEMBERS ARE ANXIOUS TO HEAR IN SOME DETAIL WHAT THE POSITION WILL NOW BE.

THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY WILL MAKE POSSIBLE REDUCTIONS IN THE LEND-LEASE PROGRAM AND IN CERTAIN FIELDS WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ANTICIPA THOSE CHANGES AND TO WORK ON THE BASIS OF THE NEW PROGRAM FROM THE BEGINNING OF 1945.

THUS FROM THAT DATE WE SHALL NO LONGER GET SHIPMENTS TO THIS COUNTRY UNDER LEND-LEASE OF ANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLES FOR CIVILIAN USE WHICH ENTER INTO EXPORT TRADE NOR OF MANY RAW AND SEMI-FABRICATED MATERIALS SUCH AS IRON AND STEEL AND SOME NON-FERROUS METALS.

CONSEQUENTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WHITE PAPER OF SEPTEMBER, 1941, WE SHALL THEN BE FREE TO EXPORT A WIDE RANGE OF GOODS MADE FROM THOSE MATERIALS. NATURALLY WE HAVE NOT USED IN EXPORT AND DO NOT PROPOSE TO USE ANY CRITICALLY SCARCE MATERIAL EXCEPT WHERE THE EXPORT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

UNTIL THE GERMAN WAR IS AT AN END, HOWEVER, THERE CAN OF COURSE BE NO SIGNIFICANT RELEASE OF RESOURCES. THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN MUST STILL CONTINUE TO HAVE THE FIRST CALL ON OUR RESOURCES AFTER THAT, BUT AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY IT WILL BE BOTH POSSIBLE AND NECESSARY TO TURN OVER AN INCREASING PART OF OUR RESOURCES TO CVVILIAN PRODUCTION INCLUDING THE EXPORT TRADE.

AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS WITH THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION ABOUT THE LEND-LEASE PROGRAM, FOLLOWING THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY EXPORTERS WILL THEN ONLY BE SUBJECT TO THOSE INEVITABLE LIMITATIONS DICTATED BY THE NEEDS OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN. THERE IS NOT AND NEVE WAS BEEN ANY QUESTION OF THE EXPORTATIONS IN COMMERCE OF ANY ARTICLES WE HAVE RECEIVED UNDER LEND-LEASE NOR IN GENERAL SHALL WE RECEIVE IN THIS COUNTRY UNDER LEND-LEASE FINISHED ARTICLES IDENTICAL WITH THOSE WE EXPORT.

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ALL SUCH ARTICLES WILL BE PAID FOR BY US. WHERE WE CONTINUE TO RECEIVE ANY RAW MATERIALS, THE QUANTITIES SUPPLIED UNDER LEND-LEASE ARE LIMITED TO OUR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION, FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS AND THE MAINTENANCE OF OUR ESSENTIAL WAR TIME ECONOMY. WE SHALL PAY CASH FOR ANY ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES WE MAY WISH TO TAKE FROM THE U.S. FOR EXPORT PURPOSES.

THUS ONE UNCERTAINTY ABOUT OUR FUTURE CONDITIONS HAS NOW BEEN

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REMOVED. IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR EXPORTERS HENCEFORWARD TO MAKE PLANS WITH THE ASSURANCE THAT THEY WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE EFFECT TO THOSE PLANS WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE TIME LAG WHEN THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY RELEASES MANPOWER CAPACITY AND MATERIALS.

I SHOULD LIKE TO ADD ONE WORD. THE WHITE PAPER ON RECIPROCAL AID LATELY PUBLISHED AND THE PRESIDENT'S LAST LEASE-LEND REPORT PROVIDE VIVID EVIDENCE OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE COMMUNITY AND INTER-INDEPENDENCE OF EFFORT BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT ATLANTIC COMMUNITIES. NEVER HAS THERE BEEN A MORE THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF THE FACTS OF THE ECONOMIC POSITION AND THE PROBLEMS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON BOTH SIDES THAN WE HAVE NOW BEEN ABLE TO REACH. IF MEN OF GOODWILL START OUT FROM THE SAME PREMISES OF AGREED FACTS THEY DO NOT NECESSARILY FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO REACH THE SAME CONCLUSIONS.

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(EMANUEL SHINWELL: CAN THE PRIME MINISTER ELUCIDATE ONE POINT? ARE WE TO PAY FOR THE GOODS AND RAW MATERIALS IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES OUT OF OUR FOREIGN ASSETS STILL AVAILABLE OR WOULD THE UNITED STATES TAKE IN RETURN GOODS EXPORTED FROM THIS COUNTRY?)

EVERYTHING AS I SAID IN THIS STATEMENT WAS AGREED TO ALMOST SENTENCE BY SENTENCE BY OUR AMERICAN COLLEAGUES AND I WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF MR. SHINWELL WOULD PUT THAT QUESTION, WHICH IS A PERFECTLY VALID QUESTION, TO ME AFTER READING THE PAPER EITHER TOMORROW OR NEXT DAY.

I WOULD NOT LIKE TO GIVE AN ANSWER OFFHAND WHICH MAY NOT CORRESPOND WITH THE EXACT THING WHICH WAS DECIDED UPON. I MUST ADD THAT I CONSIEER THE STATEMENT I HAVE MADE IS ONE OF A HIGHLY SATISFACTOW NATURE AND GIVES REAL HOPE FOR THE FUTURE AND FOR TH SMOOTH DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE FUTURE.

(WILLIAM GALLACHER: WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THAT EARLY STEPU WERE TO BE TAKEN TO ENCOURAGE AND INCREASE THE EXPORT TRADE IS THIS NOT STARTING OFF THE WRONG WAY AS HAPPENED AFTER THE LAST WAR, AND SHOULD NOT DEVELOPMENTS OF OUR EXPORT TRADE ARISE FROM AND BE BASED UPON A SOUND POLICY OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE?)

THAT RAISES TOPICS OUTSIDE THE LIMITED CHARACTER OF THE STATEMENTS I HAVE MADE.

(END TEXT)

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(SLUG ABOVE 1ST ADD CHURCHILL TEXT)

M113GAEW

LONDON, NOV. 30--(AP)--WING COMMANDER GUY P. "DAM BUSTER" GIBSON, HERO OF THE RAF'S ATTACK ON GERMANY'S MOHNE AND EDER DAMNS IN MAY, 1943, WAS OFFICIALLY REPORTED MISSING LAST NIGHT.

AN AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HE FAILED TO RETURN FROM A RAID ON RHEYDT, GERMANY, ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 19. THE 26-YEAR-OLD FLIER RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT AT WASHINGTON IN 1943.

REW KIN/601A

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

LONDON, NOV. 30-(AP)-ADMIRERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE AORLD EXCEPT THOS AREAS OVER WHICH THE AXIS HOLDS WEAKENING DOMINION HONORED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TODAY ON HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

IN RESILIENT FORM AT AN AGE WHEN MANY MEN SEEK RETIREMENT CHURCHILL RECEIVED BY EVERY MEANS OF COMMUNICATION THE GOOD WISHES OF THE OBSCURE AND OF THE CELEBRATED.

CHURCHILL RECEIVED WITH SATISFACTION THE TUMULTOUS GREETINGS OF PARLIAMENTARIANS WHEN HE STRODE INTO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO FOLLOW HIS HABIT OF WORKING A FULL DAY ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

THE SALUTATIONS WERE JOCUND, SENTIMENTAL, GRATEFUL, SERIOUS,

BUT WHATEVER THEIR NATURE THE RULING THOUGHT WAS, IN THE WORDS OF A FLEET STREET WRITER: "DURING HIS 70TH YEAR HE WAS DONE HIS HONEST AND CHEERFUL BEST TO KILL HIMSELF IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE."

THE BIRTHDAY CREATED A BUSTLE AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET.

GIFTS FROM THE FAMILY CAME FIRST--A CIGAR CASE INSCRIBED WITH HIS INITIALS, FROM MRS. CHURCHILL; A MATCHING NOTE-CASE FROM HIS DAUGHTER, SARAH, THE WIFE OF COMEDIAN VIC OLIVER; AND PHONOGRAPH RECORDS--ALL GILBERT AND SULLIVAN PIECES, FOR THE PRIME MINISTER IS FOND OF THE GAY OPERAS--FROM HIS YOUNGEST DAUGHTER, MARY.

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THE COOK AT NO. 10 MADE THE BEST OF THE RATIONS AND TURNED OUT A HANDSOME BIRTHDAY CAKE, LIGHTED WITH 70 SMALL CANDLES.

CHURCHILL DINED IN THE EVENING WITH ALL MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY WHO COULD BE ASSEMBLED.

IT WAS HIS INTENTION TO RETURN TO WORK AFTER THE PARTY, PROBABLY GOING TO BED, AS USUAL, BETWEEN 2 AND 3 A.M.

GW351PEW

LONDON, NOV. 30-(AP)-VIRGINIA-BORN LADY NANCY ASTOR, AT A DINNER TONIGHT CELEBRATING HER 25 YEARS AS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SAID THE "REALLY TERRIBLE THING" ABOUT HER ENTRY INTO THE HOUSE IN 1919 WAS THAT "NOBODY WANTED ME THERE."

"I WASN'T A BIT AGGRESSIVE IN THOSE DAYS," SHE SAID AT A DINNER GIVERN FOR HER BY THE BRITISH FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.

HER HUSBAND, VISCOUNT ASTOR, THE ONLY MALE GUEST PRESENT, SAID, "WHEN I MARRIED NANCY I HITCHED MY WAGON TO A STAR. WHEN SHE GOT INTO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS I FOUND I HAD HITCHED MY WAGON TO A SORT OF V-2 ROCKET. XXXX"

SN1102PEW

ADD SHAEF-(BE LINEAR XX SNIPER)

THE FIGHTER BOMBERS ISABLED OR DAMAGED 44 TANKS -- 20 OF THEM TIGERS CAUGHT STANDING ON FLAT CARS NEAR EUSKIRCHEN. MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS FLEW TWO OPERATIONS, BLASTING FORTIFIED VILLAGES AND COMMUNICATIONS [illegible] OPERATIONS THREE

...IONS AHEAD OF THE ADVANCE. FROM THESE OPERATIONS THREE MARAUDERS AND ONE FIGHTER WERE LOST.

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, FROM ITS BASES IN ENGLAND, SENT NEARLY 1,300 FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WITH AN ESCORT OF 1,100 FIGHTERS FOR ATTACKS ON OIL PLANTS IN THE LEIPZIG AREA AND RAIL YARDS AROUND SAARBRUCKEN.

ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE CLAIMED ITS BIGGEST TOLL OF THE WAR AS 56 BOMBERS AND 30 FIGHTERS FAILED TO RETURN. MOST OF THE FIGHTERS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE LANDED IN FRIENDLY TERRITORY.

AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WERE FIGHTING GRIMLY TO KEEP THEIR GRIP ON A FEW HOUSES AT THE WESTERN OUTSKIRT OF MERODE, TO WHICH THEY HAD BEEN DRIVEN BY REPEATED AND FURIOUS ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS AFTER ONCE HAVING DRIVEN WELL INSIDE THE VILLAGE.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE GERMANS, UNDER DIRECT ORDERS FROM HITLER, HAD TURNED EACH TOWN, VILLAGE AND HAMLET--EVEN EACH FARM HOUSE--NOT ONLY INTO A STRONGPOINT, BUT INTO A POSITION WHICH GIVES SUPPORTING FIRE TO OTHERS NEARBY.

DEC 1 1944

SN501PEW

ADD SHAEF XX ENEMY

THE GERMANS THEMSELVES SET THE PATTERN FOR SHOOTING HOSTAGES IN FRANCE IN AN EFFORT TO THROTTLE THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT. BUT THOSE EXECUTED WERE NEITHER ALLIED TROOPS NOR FORMAL PRISONERS OF WAR.

IT SEEMED UNLIKELY AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS THAT THE POLICY WOULD COME TO A HEAD IN STRASBOURG, HOWEVER.

LECLERC IS NOW IN PROCESS OF BEING RELIEVED OF AUTHORITY OVER THE TOWN IF HE ALREADY HAS NOT BEEN RELIEVED. HIS CONTROL ONCE WAS PERILOUS INASMUCH AS HE HAD ONLY ARMOR IN THE CITY, BUT PRESUMABLY INFANTRY HAS NOW BEEN IN THE CITY FOR SOME TIME.

JJ230PEW

ADD SHAEF XXIIERE

BALCK, WHO SERVED ON BOTH THE WESTERN AND ITALIAN FRONTS IN THE 'IRST WORLD WAR, IS KNOWN TO HAVE COMMANDED A NAZI ARMORED ARMY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT AS LATE AS APRIL, 1944. BERLIN ANNOUNCED RECENTLY IE WAS TAKING OVER COMMAND OF AN ARMY GROUP IN THE WEST.

SN549PEW

ADD FORNIS SS SHAPE

THE EXCHANGE TOOK PLACE IN A NEUTRAL ZONE BETWEEN TWO STRIPS OF \RBED WIRE AMID FORMAL SALUTES.

DEC 1 1944

THROUGH A MISCALCULATION ONE GERMAN PRISONER TOO MANY WAS BROUGHT UP FROM THE RESERVE POOL. HE WAS ORDERED BACK WHEN THE GERMANS COULD NOT PRODUCE A MAN TO MATCH HIM.

"IT WOULD BE NICE IF YOU WOULD MAKE US A PRESENT OF HIM," THE GERMAN COLONEL IN CHARGE OF THE EXCHANGE SAID.

BUT THE ONLY REPLY WAS A LAUGH.

COL. E.R.BERQUIST, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION, OF ST.PAUL, MINN., LED A PARTY OF STAFF OFFICERS AND RED CROSS MEN TO THE RENDEZVOUS.

TWO AMERICAN OFFICERS WHO ESCAPED BEFORE THE EXCHANGE WAS ARRAN CAME THROUGH THE LINES ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE IT TOOK PLACE AFTE HIDING FOR DAYS IN A SWAMP.

"YOU GET TIRED OF SOUP EVERY DAY," ONE SAID.

ME1020AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

IMMENDORF, GERMANY, NOV 30-(AP)-SS TROOPS AND BIG 40-MAN PILLBOXES WERE IN THE WAY BUT YOUNG LT.COL. ~~ROBERT E.WALLACE~~ OF HUNTINGTON, W.VA., SWORE HE WOULD HAVE BREAKFAST IN LINDERN.

AT 6:30 A.M., JUMP-OFF TIME YESTERDAY, HE TOLD HIS COMMANDING GENERAL HE WAS GOING TO ARRIVE IN LINDERN, JUST A MILE AND A HALF AWAY, IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST.

ONE HOUR AND 15 MINUTES LATER HE WAS IN THE TOWN WITH ONE COMPANY OF MEN. BREAKFAST WAS NOT COMFORTABLE, HOWEVER, AS THE GERMANS HELD A PARGE PART OF THE TOWN WHICH OVERLOOKS THE ROER CITY OF LINNICH. THEY WERE LOATH TO GIVE IT UP. IN ADDITION THEY THREW COUNTERATTACKS BEHIND HIM AND OTHER COMPANIES COULD NOT BREAK THROUGH UNTIL LATE AFTERNOON AND LAST NIGHT.

BUT THE RESULT IS THAT LINDERN IS NOW HELD FIRMLY BY AMERICAN TROOPS. THE FORMER SS OCCUPANTS ARE ON THE WAY TO PRISONER CAGES.

THE SS TROOPS IN LINDERN WERE MORE LUCKY THAN THOSE IN BEECK, WHICH HAD BEEN A NEST OF DUG-IN TIGER TANKS. AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERING THAT TOWN FOUND MORE DEAD ON THE STREETS THAN ANY TOWN THUS FAR ENCOUNTERED ON THE FRONT.

MOST GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE OUT OF THEIR DUG-IN TANKS AND CELLARS AND ON THE STREETS WHEN A SUDDEN SERENADE OF AMERICAN SHELLS FELL BEFORE DAWN, WITH DEADLY EFFECT.

THEN WHITE PHOSPHORUS SHELLS RAINED DOWN ON THE HOUSES. THE FEW GERMANS LEFT IN THE TOWN AFTER THAT TRIED TO GET OUT ON THE ROAD TO WURM, ONLY TO BE CAUGHT BY ANOTHER ARTILLERY BARRAGE. THEN THEY WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED BY THUNDERBOLTS ALL THE WAY TO WURM.

LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING THE GERMANS MADE REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO REGAIN HIGH GROUND DOMINATING THE ROER RIVER IN THE LINNICH AREA, BUT MOST OF THE ATTACKS WERE BROKEN UP BY ARTILLERY FIRE, PARTICULARLY FROM EIGHT-INCH GUNS WHICH SMASHED TIGER TANKS.

THE GERMANS RETALIATED HEAVILY WITH ARTILLERY. THE SHELLS,

30.24 — 20841

HOWEVER, DID NOT HALT THE DOUGHBOY ATTACK.

TYPICAL OF THE COOL COURAGE THE DOUGHBOYS ARE DISPLAYING, ALTHOUGH MANY HAVE JUST BEEN IN ACTION A FEW DAYS, WAS THAT OF PRIVATE JOSEPH ~~TERRY~~ OF WATER VALLEY, MISS.

TERRY WAS A JEEP DRIVER AND TWICE LAST NIGHT DROVE INTO LINDERN UNDER FIRE.

ON THE WAY BACK HE RAN ACROSS THREE WOUNDED MEN IN A SECTOR UNDER HEAVY FIRE. LEAVING HIS COMPANION TO TEND THEM HE DROVE INTO THE NEXT TOWN, PICKED UP A RED CROSS HALF-TRACK, BROUGHT IT TO THE WOUNDED MEN AND SAW TO THEIR EVACUATION.

RETURNING TO HIS HEADQUARTERS HE FOUND A GUIDE WAS NEEDED FOR A TANK DESTROYER UNIT, AND WITHOUT STOPPING TO EAT, DROVE HIS JEEP THROUGH GERMAN FIRE AGAIN TO DIRECT THE UNIT TO ITS FRONT LINE POSITION.

JJ107PEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, NOV 29-(AP)- SGT. HAROLD D. PERRY OF BARRE, VT., IS MIGHTY FOND OF HIS CANTEEN. IT BEARS A DEEP DENT FROM A PIECE OF SHRAPNEL HEADING INTO HIS HIP. KK425AEW

A BATTALION COMMAND POST IN GERMANY, NOV 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PVT. WALTER SPOLOWSKI OF NORTHHAMPTON, MASS., JOINED THE U.S. THIRD ARMY'S 95th DIVISION AS A REPLACEMENT ON ARMISTICE DAY AND HAS BEEN FIGHTING EVER SINCE.

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HAVING BEEN OUT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR ONLY A LITTLE LONGER THAN TWO MONTHS, HE HAS HAD PART AS A RIFLEMAN IN TAKING METZ AND NOW IN THE INVASION OF GERMANY.

"FRENCH CIVILIANS WERE ALL RIGHT BUT I DON'T THINK MUCH OF THESE GERMANS AROUND HERE AND I FIGURE WE'LL HAVE TO WATCH THEM ALL THE TIME", HE SAID.

SPOLOWSKI WAS A MACHINIST IN CIVILIAN LIFE AND HIS HOME IS AT 86 MAPLE STREET IN NORTHHAMPTON. KK422AEW

BY ROGER D. GREENE (120)

BRUSSELS, NOV 30-(AP)-DESPITE THE INSISTENCE OF PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT THAT HE WOULD NOT YIELD TO WHAT HE CALLED A "MINORITY PURSUING THE CHILDISH HOPE OF SEIZING POWER," THERE IS PERSISTENT ALTHOUGH WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED TALK THAT THE AGED PREMIER--TIRED OF MOUNTING BITTERNESS DISPLAYED AGAINST HIS REGIME--MAY OFFER TO RESIGN.

BY CONTRAST, LONG TIME ASSOCIATES OF PIERLOT DECLARE HE IS SUCH A TRADITIONALIST HE WILL CARRY ON UNTIL KING LEOPOLD RETURNS.

"HE WILL SURRENDER POWER ONLY TO THE KING WHO ENTRUSTED HIM WITH THE MISSION OF GOVERNING THE COUNTRY," CLOSE ASSOCIATES SAID, BUT ADDED HE WAS DUBIOUS THAT LEOPOLD EVER WOULD RETURN TO THE BELGIAN THRONE AND THAT IT WAS LIKELY HE WOULD TURN OVER THE CROWN TO PRINCE REGENT CHARLES.

MK1203AEW

(150) A U.S. THIRD ARMY COMMAND POST, GERMANY NOV 29-(DELAYED)-

AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE NOT SUPPOSED TO TALK TO GERMAN CIVILIANS, BUT SGT.WILLIAM NEMETHY DID AND NO ONE IS CRITICIZING HIM. HE DID IT BY

MISTAKE AND ENABLED HIS COMPANY TO ADVANCE TWO MILES.

NEMETHY, WHO USED TO DO CONSTRUCTION WORK IN LOS ANGELES AND LIVED AT 732 SOUTH CARANDELET ST., IS A COMPANY SUPPLY SERGEANT. IN LINE OF DUTY HE HURRIED UP WITH A LOAD OF BEDROLLS AND RATIONS LATE THE OTHER EVENING, BARRELING RIGHT INTO THE VILLAGE OF DUREN, THREE AND A HALF MILES WEST OF SAARLAUTERN.

THE SERGEANT AND HIS DRIVER, CPL.MARVIN PETTIT OF PEORIA, ILL., AND PFC.SAM FELDMAN OF CHICAGO NOTICED THERE WERE NO DOUGHBOYS IN SIGHT. THEY STOPPED AND ASKED A CIVILIAN IF ANY SOLDIERS WERE IN TOWN. THE GERMAN SPOKE LITTLE ENGLISH, BUT SAID YES AND POINTED TOWARD SAARLAUTERN. THAT SOUNDED STRANGE TO THE EXPLORERS. SO THEY ASKED MORE QUESTIONS AND FOUND THE CIVILIANS MEANT THE WITHDRAWING GERMANS. THE RATION TEAM GOT OUT OF THERE IN A HURRY.

ON THE BASIS OF THIS INVOLUNTARY SCOUTING THE COMPANY WAS ABLE TO MOVE INTO DUREN BEFORE NIGHTFALL.

DEC 1 1944

KK420AEW

A BATTALION COMMAND POST, GERMANY, NOV. 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MUDDY FOOTSLOGGERS OF THE 95TH DIVISION ARE WONDERING WHY GERMAN CIVILIANS APPARENTLY ARE ABLE TO TELL WHEN ENEMY SHELLS ARE COMING.

"WE'VE NOTICED THAT WHEN THE MOTHERS CALL THEIR KIDS IN AND OTHER CIVILIANS GET OFF THE STREETS, THE SHELLS ALWAYS SEEM TO COME WITHIN A FEW MINUTES," SAID SGT. WILLIAM NEMETHY OF 732 CARANDELET AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BATTALION COMMANDER ROSS W. HALL OF VINITA, OKLA., AGREED ADDING, "WE'VE NOTICED, TOO, THAT ANY TIME THERE IS A CONGESTION OF VEHICLES IN THESE VILLAGES IT IS LIKELY TOBRING IN THE SHELLS.

"WE DON'T KNOW FOR CERTAIN THAT CIVILIANS OR SOLDIERS DISGUISED AS CIVILIANS ARE IN COMMUNICATION WITH ENEMY ARTILLERY, BUT WE ARE CERTAIN THERE IS NO DIRECT OBSERVATION ON US FROM ENEMY LINES. IT'S VERY PUZZLING."

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

BEFORE MERODE, GERMANY, NOV. 30-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS TODAY ON THE WESTERN EDGE OF THIS DREARY VILLAGE ARE FIGHTING TO HOLD THEIR THIN LODGEMENT IN THE HOUSES IN AN OPEN SPACE OF 250 YARDS, AHEAD OF THE GLOOMY WOODS THAT MARCH BACK BLACKLY FOR MILE ON MILE.

THEY ARE BATTLING THREE POWERFUL ANTAGONISTS: THE GERMANS, MUD AND THE FOREST. GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS HAVE DRIVEN THEM BACK TO THAT SPACE AND MUD, WAIST DEEP, CLOSES THE FOREST TRAILS FROM THE WEST, TRAILS THAT NORMALLY WOULD BE THE AVENUE OF SUPPLY AND SUPPORT.

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BUT, HUNGRY AND COLD, THESE MEN STRUGGLE ON.

IN THE MUDDY RIBBON THAT ONCE WAS A FOREST TRACK, EMERGING FROM THE WOODS INTO THE OPEN SPACE, OUR TANKS HAVE SUNK TO THEIR BELLIES AND OUR ENGINEERS HAVE BEEN TRYING UNDER LETHAL GERMAN FIRE TO DIG OUT BYPASSES.

THE TRACKS THAT LED FROM THE FOREST INTO THE CLEARING ARE PRECISELY "ZEROED IN," RANGED EXACTLY TO GERMAN FIELD GUNS, BUT IN THAT 250 YARDS OF OPEN GROUND GERMAN DEAD LIE THICK--AND BACK OF US AMERICAN ARTILLERY IS THUNDERING.

GH416PEW

by franklin banker

gereonsweiler, germany, nov. 29-(ap)-roasting out german defenders with flamethrowers, doughboys captured one pillbox an hour today while audacious tank crews blasted four german tanks at a cost of two shermans in getting a new attack by the ninth army started 15 miles northwest of aachen.

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hampered by lack of air support at the outset because of a heavy overcast, the infantry advanced slowly but doggedly toward the roer against fierce artillery and mortar fire.

"this was one of the toughest operations the army has run up against," declared capt. gordon caesar, 1817 redcliff st., los angeles, calif., a battalion operations officer just before thunderous shell bursts forced him to dive into a cellar.

"these ss troops are giving us more trouble than ever before. it sure looks like we're fighting the battle of germany between here and the rhine."

the pillboxes attacked were the inner defenses of the siegfried line.

"infantry with flamethrowers moved up on them behind the tank before dawn," said lt. col. b. m. bryant of wichita, kans., battalion commander busy quarterbacking the next phase of the attack in the midst of plaster which was falling from a continuous shell barrage.

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"the infantry put 90 feet of flames on the pillboxes and heated the huns out. they also threw white phosphorous grenades at them. in fact our boys were throwing everything but rocks. we took four or five out of nine pillboxes in the first few hours and we are working on the rest."

german shellfire finally got so intense that capt. caesar said, "it's too hot to stay here, so we are going forward."

he pointed to a hillside half a mile away where machineguns chattered and mortar bursts gave off nasty, black puffs of smoke.

cpl. clement langlois of independence, la., and pvt. arthur worniak, 805 tawas st., alpena, mich., two combat engineers each lugging 30 pounds of explosives on his shoulders, accompanied the infantry to blow up the pillboxes, but heavy fire from 85mm guns drove them back.

"we found only two guys left out of one platoon and the runner who guided us got shot," said langlois.

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"we were pinned down so much we could hardly see anything," added worniak.

after their tank was blown up, cpl. sol rubin, 1040 bryant ave. bronx, n.y., and t/4 herman bonsall, 702 mill st., watertown, n.y., and box 232 reading, pa., wormed their way back on their stomachs through the mud for half a mile.

"we dug in the mud with our hands and prayed," said rubin.

"in one foxhole we found a doughboy wounded in the hip and walke him back to an aid station. there we got a litter and started carrying him. we were fired on again, hitting the doughboy pretty badly in the arm, so we all said to hell with the litter and walked him the rest of the way back.

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"the worst part of the day was we lost two cartons of cigarets in our tank."

t/5 rudolph salemi, 1921 holland ave., bronx, n.y., pfc meyer hellerbach, 3509 kings college place, bronx, n.y., pvt. john a tomasunas,

1841 turner ave., grand rapids, mich., and other aid men rushed out among the shell bursts to rescue four unharm members of another tank crew who were unconscious from carbon monoxide fumes.

"we tried giving them artificial respiration right beside the tank but it started getting pretty hot and we had to carry the casualties back unconscious, setting them down in the mud every few minutes until the shells let up," said hellerbach.

a u.s. infantry command post in germany, nov. 30-(ap)--

Of all the compliments paid prime minister churchill on his 70th birthday anniversary, perhaps the strangest was given by a captured german.

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while men in this dugout were listening this afternoon ov field radio to a london broadcast dramatizing churchill's war leadership, t. william boehm of new york city, who speaks german, interrupted:

"That reminds me of what a jerry PW (prisoner of war) told me this morning. the german said: 'I have to admire churchill in a way. He promised the english blood and tears--- and is giving them victo Hitler promised us victory--- and is giving us blood and tears.' "

alb/ whites 01800 pw 50 5pew

30. 24 — 20845

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

WAURICHEN, GERMANY, NOV. 30---(AP)--CAPT. ANGELO J. CONTE, DAREDEVIL INFANTRY COMPANY COMMANDER FROM FLOREFFE, PA., JUMPED INTO HIS JEEP AND RODE TWO MILES THROUGH A ROAD HARDLY SAFE ENOUGH FOR WELL-ARMORED TANKS TODAY TO GET VITAL SUPPLIES FOR U.S. NINTH ARMY BOYS HOLDING SHELL-LOCKED LINDERN.

"WHEN CONTE HEARD WHAT THE DOUGHBOYS NEEDED, HE SAID, 'HELL, I'LL GO GET IT,' LT. COL. CHARLES R. URBAN, OF SAFETY HARBOR, FLA., RELATED.

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"CONTE TOOK HIS JEEP AND A TRAILER AND WENT ALONG UNDER DIRECT ENEMY OBSERVATION ALL THE WAY. THE GERMANS POURED SHELLS, MORTARS AND MACHINEGUN FIRE AT HIM AND THAT ROAD WAS RED HOT--- BUT THE CAPTAIN WAS BACK IN LINDERN IN TWO AND ONE-HALF HOURS WITH A LOAD OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES, FOOD AND AMMUNITION.

"GUTS? HELL, IT TOOK JUST PLAIN AUDACITY AND COURAGE; WHAT I LIKED ABOUT IT WAS THAT HE VERY EASILY COULD

HAVE TOLD ONE OF HIS SOLDIERS TO MAKE THE TRIP--BUT HE IS NOT THAT TYPE OF MAN," URBAN SAID.

CONTE WAS THE FIRST TO DRIVE OVER THE ROAD IN DAYLIGHT. THEY SENT A TANK TO MAKE THE TRIP LAST NIGHT.

PW 01620 EJD 545PEW

BY GEORGE TUCI

NEAR ST.NAZAIRE, NOV. 29-(DELAYED)-(AV)-A STRANGE JOURNEY BY JEEP AND TORPEDO BOAT DURING WHICH AN AMERICAN RED CROSS OFFICIAL FROM BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SAT BLINDFOLDED FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS WAS THE OPENING MOVE IN EXCHANGE OF 53 ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR TODAY.

ANDREW GERON HODGES, SENIOR FIELD DIRECTOR FOR THE U.S. 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION, HOISTED A RED CROSS FLAG ABOVE HIS JEEP, AND DROVE INTO GERMAN LINES WEST OF THE LITTLE TOWN OF CHAUVE. HE WAS STOPPED BY A GERMAN LIEUTENANT WHO BLINDFOLDED HIM, DROVE THE JEEP HIMSELF TO A POINT NEAR THE COAST. THERE A TORPEDO BOAT TOOK THEM TO ST.NAZAIRE. AFTER A 10-MINUTE WALK THROUGH THE STREETSN THEY ENTERED A HOUSE. THE BLINDFOLD WAS REMOVED, AND HODGES FOUND HIMSELF LOOKING AT FOUR GERMAN OFFICERS.

THE PARLEY FOR PRISONERS BEGAN. THEY HANDED HODGES WHAT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE A LIST OF ALL ALLIED PRISONERS IN THAT SECTOR. BUT HODGES, EXAMINING IT, SHOOK HIS HEAD.

"THEY'RE NOT ALL HERE. TWO AMERICANS AND AN ENGLISHMAN ARE MISSING."

"ARE YOU SURE?"

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"YES, I'M SURE," HODGES SAID. "I KNOW WHO THEY ARE, AND THEY AREN'T ON THIS LIST."

ONE GERMAN SAID: "WELL, YOU WON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT THE AMERICANS. THEY ESCAPED LAST NIGHT."

"IF THEY DID ESCAPE I WILL KNOW ABOUT IT WHEN I GET BACK."

THE GERMANS AGREED THAT WAS RIGHT, AND THEN HODGES ASKED ABOUT THE ENGLISHMAN.

"WHAT DO YOU CARE ABOUT JUST ONE ENGLISHMAN," THE GERMANS ASKED. "YOU DON'T EVEN KNOW HIS NAME."

"THE HELL I DON'T. HE'S CAPT.MICHAEL R.O.FOOT. HIS FATHER'S A BRIGADIER."

THE GERMAN LEANED FORWARD: "I'M AFRAID WE CAN'T EXCHANGE CAPTAIN FOOT. HE'S GIVEN US A LOT OF TROUBLE. HE'S ESCAPED FOUR TIMES AND BEEN RECAPTURED FOUR TIMES. HE KNEW TOO MUCH."

"IN THAT CASE," HODGES REPLIED, "I CAN ONLY SAY THAT THE [illegible] CAN'T COME OFF. WE WANT THEM ALL, OR NONE. MY PEOPLE WOULDN'T CONSIDER LEAVING A SINGLE ALLIED PRISONER HERE."

"YOU WOULD SACRIFICE THE FREEDOM OF THE OTHER MEN FOR JUST ONE ENGLISH OFFICER?"

"YES, OR FOR JUST ONE FRENCH PRIVATE. IT'S ALL OR NONE."

FINALLY THE GERMANS SAID THEY WOULD EXCHANGE CAPTAIN FOOT FOR FIVE GERMAN MAJORS WITH IRON CROSSES AT THE NECK.

"THEN YOU ADMIT THAT ONE BRITISH CAPTAIN IS THE EQUAL OF FIVE GERMAN MAJORS?" HODGES SAID.

WHEN THE INTERPRETER TRANSLATED THIS FOR THE RANKING GERMAN OFFICE HE BANGED HIS FIST ON THE TABLE, AND CRIED "NEIN, NEIN."

"BUT YOU SAID THE EXCHANGE WAS TO BE ON AN EQUAL BASIS--RANK FOR RANK," HODGES SAID.

AFTER FURTHER PARLEY, THE GERMANS PROPOSED THREE CAPTAINS AND THRE LIEUTENANTS FOR FOOT. HODGES REFUSED. IN THE END THE GERMANS AGREED TO SWAP FOOT FOR ONE GERMAN MAJOR OR CAPTAIN WITH A PLAIN IRON CROSS. THE AGREEMENT THEN WAS SEALED ON A GLASS OF BRANDY. HODGES WAS BLINDFOLDED AND CAME BACK.

SN915PEW

U.S. FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION COMMAND POST, NOV. 30-(AP)-

ALL MAJ. GEN. LEROY IRWIN HAS TO DO TO BECOME A CORPORAL IS TO LEAD HIS FIFTH DIVISION INTO BERLIN, AND HE CAN BECOME A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE EASIER THAN THAT.

DEC 1 1944

THE BOSS OF THE RED DIAMOND DIVISION HAS BEEN MADE AN HONORARY PRIVATE IN A BATTALION OF FRENCH FOOT CHASSEURS.

UPON RECEIVING THE HONOR, IRWIN WAS TAKEN TO THE SQUAD ROOM WHERE THE NINE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SQUAD SHOWED HIM HIS BUNK, HELMET, RIFLE AND EQUIPMENT. IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT NO RECRUIT WILL BE PUT IN HIS PLACE IN THE SQUAD, AND THEN A SPOKESMAN CONCLUDED:

"VOILA! YOU ARE NOW A PRIVATE, SECOND CLASS. IF YOU FIGHT AS YOU HAVE FOUGHT WE WILL MAKE YOU A PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS. IF YOU AND YOUR TROOPS REACH BERLIN THEN WE WILL MAKE YOU CORPORAL."

CH406PEW

BY LEWIS H[illegible]INS

DEC 1 1944

WITH THE 5TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN FRANCE, NOV. 30-(AP)-THE 5TH INFANTRY HAS WON A REPUTATION AS ONE OF THE FASTEST-MOVING RIFLE OUTFITS IN THE CAMPAIGN ACROSS FRANCE.

SOME OF ITS MEMBERS SUGGEST THAT THIS SPEED REPRESENTED AN EFFORT TO WARM UP AFTER ONE WINTER IN ICELAND AND ANOTHER IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

HOWEVER, IT WAS MAJ. GEN. LEROY IRWIN'S DOUGHBOYS WHO CLIMAXED

THE FRENCH PHASE OF THE CAMAIGN BYSHARING IN T

THE FRENCH PHA E OF THE CAMAIGN BY SHARING IN THE CAPTURE OF METZ, AND WHO REALLY ROLLED ACROSS FRANCE. SOMETIMES THEY TRAVELED AS MUCH AS 84 MILES IN A DAY.

THE DIVISION IS NOT FULLY MOTORIZED AND IS SUPPOSED ONLY TO DO THE STANDARD TWO AND A HALF MILES PER HOUR DURING DAYLIGHT. BUT WITH KITCHENS AND OTHER IMPEDIMENTA LEFT BEHIND, THE SOLDIERS WERE PILED INTO TRUCKS, TANKS, TANK DESTROYERS, JEEPS AND TRAILERS, AND CAPTURED GERMAN VEHICLES, AND ROLLED ALONG MANY A DAY AT AN ARMORED DIVISION'S PACE.

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THE WEARERS OF THE DIAMOND PATCH LIKE TO MAKE ONE POINT CLEAR IN TELLING OF THE 700-MILE FIGHTING SWEEP WHICH CROSSED THE EURE, SEINE, MARNE, AISNE, MEUSE, MOSELLE AND SEILLE RIVERS. THAT IS THIS: THE FIFTH, EXCEPT FOR ONE DAY, WAS NOT FOLLOWING ARMOR, BUT WAS MAKING ITS OWN SPEARHEAD.

IN ADDITION TO SHARING WITH THE 95TH DIVISION THE DISTINCTION OF SUCCESSFULLY STORMING METZ FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE ATTILA THE HUN DID THE TRICK, THE FIFTH LIBERATED THE CITIES OF ANGERS, CHARTRES, ETAMPES, MONTEREAU, FONTAINEBLEU AND REIMS AND HELPED SECURE VERDUN, NOT FAR FROM THE PLACE WHERE THE 5TH DIVISION OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR WON FAME FOR ITS CROSSING OF THE MEUSE.

THE DIVISION TRAINED AT AND BUILT UP FORT CUSTER NEAR BATTLE CREEK, MICH. IT PARTICIPATED IN TENNESSEE AND LOUISIANA MANEUVERS. IN THE EARLY SUMMER OF 1941, LONG BEFORE PEARL HARBOR, ONE BATTALION OF THE 10TH REGIMENT WAS SENT TO ICELAND AND THE REMAINDER OF THE DIVISION FOLLOWED IN APRIL, 1942. FROM THEN UNTIL AUGUST, 1943, THE RED DIAMOND MEN WERE STRUNG OUT ACROSS SOME OF THE WORLD'S BLEAKEST AND COLDEST LANDSCAPE IN LONELY OUTPOSTS AND GARRISONS, WITH THE MONOTONY RELIEVED MAINLY BY HARD WORK UNLOADING SHIPS AND BUILDING A HUGE AIRPORT.

IN THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE BEGUN JULY 6 THE DIVISION CAPTURED 9,600 PRISONERS. ITS ENGAGEMENTS VARIED FROM THE SANGUINARY ATTACK ON FORT DRIANT BEFORE METZ TO THE AMAZINGLY LOP-SIDED VICTORY AT CHARTRES, WHERE THE 11TH REGIMENT TOOK THE TOWN, CAPTURING 800, WITH THE LOSS OF FOUR KILLED.

THE PRESENT REGIMENTAL COMBAT COMMANDERS ARE COL. WARREN A. ROLFE, DALLAS, TEX., SECOND INFANTRY; COL. ROBERT P.BELL, DENVER, COLO., TENTH INFANTRY; COL. CHARLES W.YUILS, VANDERBILT, MICH., 11TH INFANTRY.

DEC 1 1944

BRIG. GEN. HAROLD A.VANDERVEER, MANCHESTER, N.H., IS THE DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY COMMANDER; BRIG. GEN. A.D.WARNOCK, ATCHISON, KANS., ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER, AND COL. PAUL FRANSON, MONTGOMERY, ALA., CHIEF OF STAFF.

IRWIN'S GRANDFATHER, BRIG. GEN. JAMES BOWLING IRWIN, WON A CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FIGHTING INDIANS, AND HIS FATHER, MAJ. GEN. GEORGE LE ROY IRWIN, WAS AN ARTILLERY BRIGADE COMMANDER IN THE 2ND AND 32ND DIVISIONS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

WITH THIS BACKGROUND IT IS OBVIOUS THAT FROM THE TIME OF HIS BIRTH IN 1893 AT FORT MONROE, VA., IRWIN WAS DESTINED TO GO TO WEST POINT. HE DID AND HE WAS A CLASSMATE OF GEN. EISENHOWER WHEN THEY WERE GRADUATED IN 1915.

HE FIRST SAW SERVICE AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE CAVALRY

DURING THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION BEFORE AMERICAN ENTRY INTO WORLD WAR I. HE SWITCHED TO THE ARTILLERY AND SERVED ON THE FIELD ARTILLERY BOARD, HELPING TO DEVELOP THE PRESENT 240-MM. AND EIGHT-INCH HOWITZERS.

HE WENT TO NORTH AFRICA AS AN ARTILLERY COMMANDER IN THE 9TH DIVISION IN DECEMBER, 1942, AND SAW ACTION AT THALA, EL GUETTAR, SEDJENANE AND BIZERTE. HE WAS PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL IN JUNE, 1943, AND PLACED IN COMMAND OF THE 9TH. HE FLEW TO ICELAND IN JULY, 1943, TO ASSUME HIS NEW COMMAND.

KNOWN TO HIS OLD FRIENDS AS "RED," GEN. IRWIN'S HOME IS IN WASHINGTON, WHERE HIS WIFE LIVES. HE HAS TWO SONS.

HIS DECORATIONS INCLUDE THE SILVER STAR AND THE LEGION OF MERIT.

JR1050AEW

DEC 1 1944

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, GERMANY, NOV29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE MUD IS SO BAD ON THIS FRONT THAT SOME TIMES BOTH AMERICANS AND GERMANS GET STUCK IN THE SAME STRETCH.

"WHEN I GOT IN A GERMAN SLIT TRENCH A WHILE AGO I SANK IN UP TO MY KNEES AND IT MUST HAVE BEEN QUICKSAND OR SOMETHING ELSE BECAUSE I HAD TO BE PULLED OUT", SAID PVT. ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, 3805 WYALUSING AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

"WE'VE EVEN HAD GERMANS AND AMERICANS STUCK IN THE SAME TRENCHES AT THE SAME TIME AND HAD TO PULL THEM OUT AFTER SOME HAD SUNK IN ABOVE THEIR WAISTS," ADDED LT. SANFORD LEVY, 905 WEST END AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, WHOSE ANTI-TANK COMPANY MET NO GERMAN ARMOR AND HAS BEEN USING ITS WEAPONS IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE DOUGHBOYS.

JR350AEW

99TH DIVISION COMMAND POST IN FRANCE, NOV 30-(AP)-LT. ALEXANDER M. MATHER OF ALBANY, N.Y., YESTERDAY FOUND THE BODY OF A WOMAN DRESSED IN THE CAMOUFLAGED UNIFORM OF A GERMAN SNIPER.

SHE WAS AMONG THE ENEMY DEAD AFTER A COUNTERATTACK AGAINST THE 378TH REGIMENT IN THE FALCK AREA SOUTHWEST OF SAARLAUTERN.

THE WOMAN, ABOUT 30 YEARS OLD, HAD BEEN SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

DN353PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN ALSACE, FRANCE, NOV. 30-(AP)-STRASBOURG WAS HEAVILY SHELLED BY ENEMY GUNS FROM ACROSS THE RHINE TODAY WHILE ALLIED FORCES CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE SOUTH OF THE CITY.

THE SEVENTH ARMY OCCUPIED GERATHEIM, 12 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF STRASBOURG AND DROVE FARTHER SOUTHWARD TOWARD A JUNCTION WITH FRENCH FIRST ARMY FORCES STRIKING NORTH ALONG THE RHINE.

OTHER UNITS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY ALSO PUSHED BEYOND STROTZHEIM, 16 1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRASBOURG.

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY BATTLED SUCCESSFULLY AGAINST STRONG RESISTANCE AT BOURBACH, 11 MILES WEST OF MULHOUSE. IT NOT ONLY REPULSED A TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTERATTACK BUT KNOCKED THE ENEMY BACK BEYOND ITS ORIGINAL LINES. IN THIS STRUGGLE THE GERMANS LOST TEN TANKS AND SUFFERED SEVERE INFANTRY CASUALTIES.

BETWEEN MULHOUSE AND THE RHINE THE FRENCH PENETRATED DEEPLY INTO THE HARTH FOREST AND NOW HAVE MUCH OF THE AREA MOPPED UP.

RAIN AND A LOW CEILING ON THIS FRONT PRACTICALLY ELIMINATED ALL AIR SUPPORT FOR BOTH THE FRENCH AND SEVENTH ARMIES.

ON THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ALSATIAN PLAIN THE SEVENTH CONTINUED ITS DRIVE NORTHEASTWARD TOWARD THE GERMAN BORDER, NORTH OF SAVERNE THE AMERICANS OCCUPIED FROHMUHL, 16 MILES FROM THE FRONTIER, AND BISCHHOLTZ, ABOUT 12 MILES FROM THE LINE.

TO THE EAST THE DOUGHBOYS APPROACHED SCHWEIGHOUSE, A MILE AND A HALF FROM HAGENAU.

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THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED THAT THE NAZIS WERE WITHDRAWING FROM HAGENAU 14 1/2 MILES NORTHEASTWARD TO THE FRENCH-GERMAN BORDER, BUT THE GERMANS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM US OBVIOUSLY HAVEN'T HEARD IT.

FOR THOSE GERMANS STILL ARE BITTERLY RESISTING ON A TREE-BY-TREE BASIS IN THE WOODS WEST AND SOUTH OF THE STRATEGIC CITY, IN AND NEAR WHICH HUGE QUANTITIES OF AMMUNITION AND OTHER MATERIEL ARE STORED.

YET THE RADIO REPORT WAS INTERESTING, FOR NOW IT SEEMS THE GERMANS ARE RECONCILED TO A WITHDRAWL UNDER PRESSURE TO THE SIEGFRIED-RHINE LINE, WHERE THEY WILL TRY TO LAST OUT THE WINTER.

CAPTURE OF TWO MORE VILLAGES INCREASED TO 12 THE NUMBER THE YANKS HAVE TAKEN SOUTH AND WEST OF THE CITY. ONCE OUT OF THE WOODS, THE AMERICANS PROBABLY WILL BE ABLE TO DOMINATE HAGENAU, IF NOT OCCUPY IT, WITH A PREPONDERANCE OF ARTILLERY.

NORTHWEST OF HAGENAU, AMERICANS ARE NEARING A TOWN ONLY NINE MILES SOUTH OF THE GERMAN BORDER.

SN1110PEW

STRASSBOURG, FRANCE, NOV. 30-(AP)-FRENCH OFFICERS TODAY SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO NEED TO INVOKE BRIG.GEN.JACQUES LECLERC'S ORDER TO SHOOT FIVE HOSTAGES FOR EVERY FRENCH SOLDIER SHOT IN THIS ALSATIAN CAPITAL BY CIVILIAN SNIPERS.

AMERICAN MILITARY OFFICIALS SAID THERE WAS AN ABSENCE OF ANY SORT OF DISORDER.

"LECLERC'S PROCLAMATION PRINCIPALLY IS A THREAT ONLY," A FRENCH OFFICER EXPLAINED.

GERMANS STILL HOLDING A 1 1/2-MILE LONG BRIDGEHEAD AT THE EASTERN EDGE, AND THE POPULATION IS SUBJECT TO A RIGID CURFEW FROM 5:30 P.M. TO 7 A.M. AN OCCASIONAL SHELL FALLS IN THE CITY.

RQ250PEW

DEC 1 1944

PARIS, NOV. 30-(AP)-MAURICE THOREZ, FRENCH COMMUNIST LEADER, RETURNED TO THE POLITICAL SCENE BEFORE AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND ALMOST HYSTERIOUS CROWD TONIGHT WITH A DEMAND FOR A THOROUGH-GOING ADMINISTRATIVE PURGE AND POLITICAL UNITY FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

BETWEEN 15 AND 20 THOUSAND FOLLOWERS PACKED THE VELODROME D'HIVER TO WELCOME THOREZ, WHO RETURNED LAST WEEKEND FROM RUSSIA WHERE HE LIVED FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

SN1046PEW

PARIS, NOV 30-(AP)-FRANCE WILL NOT MOBILIZE ANY MILITARY CLASSES FOR SEVERAL MONTHS BECAUSE EQUIPMENT IS LACKING, THE WAR MINISTRY SAID TODAY.

JJ156PEW

DEC 1 1944

PARIS, NOV. 30-(AP)-THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, WITH ITS SPEARHEAD OF FRENCH ARMOR, THUS FAR TODAY HAD TURNED IN THE GREATEST GROUND GAIN IN DEPTH OF PENETRATION--60 MILES--OF ANY OF THE SIX ARMIES IN GEN.EISENHOWER'S WINTER OFFENSIVE.

HERE ARE THE MAXIMUM PENETRATIONS SINCE THE JUMP-OFF OF THE VARIOUS ARMIES, READING FROM NORTH TO SOUTH ON THE FRONT:

BRITISH SECOND--15 MILES TO THE MAAS NORTH OF VENLO.

U.S. NINTH--EIGHT MILES TO THE ROER RIVER AT JULICH.

U.S. FIRTH--SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILES THROUGH THE HURTGEN FOREST FROM NEAR STOLBERG.

U.S. FIRST--SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILES THROUGH THE HURTGEN FOREST FROM NEAR STOLBERG.

U.S. THIRD--23 MILES TO GERMANY FROM NORTH OF METZ AND 35 MILES INTO NORTHEASTERN LORRAINE FROM SOUTH OF METZ.

U.S. SEVENTH--60 MILES TO NORTH OF STRASBOURG.

FRENCH FIRST--45 MILES TO NORTH OF MULHOUSE FROM THE DOUBS RIVER.

SN817PEW

PARIS, NOV. 30-(AP)-THE FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY ACCEPTED THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION'S PROPOSAL TO REDUCE CIRCULATION OF PARIS NEWSPAPERS BY 25 PER CENT, DESPITE OPPOSITION BY THE NEWSPAPERSN ONE OF WHICH THREATENED A GENERAL PRESS STRIKE.

PIERRE TEITGEN, INFORMATION MINISTER, TOLD THE ASSEMBLY THE STEP WAS MADE NECESSARY BY THE PAPER SHORTAGE AND LACK OF MEANS OF TRANSPORTING PAPER. IF THE REDUCTION WERE NOT MADE, HE DECLARED, THERE WOULD BE NO NEWSPRINT WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

SN1113PEW

PARIS, NOV. 30-(AP)-POLICE SWOOPED DOWN ON THE PLACE DE LA BOURSE--SITE OF THE PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE--TODAY, HERDED 350 PEOPLE INTO POLICE CARS AND DROVE THEM IN A LONG MOTORCADE TO HEADQUARTERS FOR QUESTIONING.

OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE ROUND-UP WAS N ATTEMPT TO NAB INDIVIDUALS WANTED IN CONNECTION WITH PARTICULAR FINANCIAL MANIPULATIONS. WITH COMMODITY PRICES WHERE THEY ARE, A PAIR OF SHOES COSTS UPWARD OF $40 DOLLARS UNDER THE ARTIFICIAL LEGAL RATE OF 50 FRANCS TO THE DOLLAR.

MEANWHILE, A SURVEY BY THE NEWSPAPER "LIBERATION SOIR" DISCLOSED THAT DEPARTMENT STORE PRICES IN PARIS HAVE LEAPED FROM FOUR TO 25 TIMES ABOVE THE PRE-WAR PRICE SCALES FOR THE SAME ARTICLES.

SN1115PEW

moscow, nov. 30--(ap)--the [illegible] DEC 1 [illegible] close relationship between moscow and [illegible] liberated poland was emphasized today with the arrival of 52 members of the polish intelligensia for a short visit in the soviet capital.

the visitors included scientists, writers, poets, [illegible] historians, and members of the lublin university faculty. they were given a warm welcome by vice chairman of the city soviet.

30. 24— 20849

[illegible] 00825 mb/520a

[illegible]OW, NOV. 29--(AP)- THE OFFICI[illegible], IZVES[illegible], [illegible] IN ITS FIRST COMMENTS ON THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SHAKEUP STATED [illegible] CAUUTIOUSLY TODAY THAT " THE FUTUR WILL SHOW THE EFFECT OF CHANGES UPON THE POLICY OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND TO WHAT EXTENT THE GOVERNMENT WILL RESPOND TO THE NATIONAL INTERESTS OF CHINA."

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IN AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED THE UNITED STATES PRESS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE CHANGES SHOULD INCREA THE MILITARY ACTIVITY AND DECREASE "SEMI-FASCIST" TRENDS IN CHUNGKING.

THE ARTICLE GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE [illegible]NT [illegible] CHANGES SHOULD BE FOR THE BETTER , BUT AS FAR AS THE SOVIETS

WERE CONCERNED THEY WERE GOING TO WATCH AND WAIT BEFORE

APPLAUDING THEM.

moscow, nov. 29-(ap)-the moscow news denounced the belgian government editorially tonight for "shedding the blood of belgian patriots on the streets of brussels."

the paper asserted that the primary task of a government establishing order in a country freed from the germans was to wipe out the "remnants of the fifth column."

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"the belgian government," it said, "has commenced its activity by suppressing the very forces that were instrumental in bringing it back to belgium. whose interests does this campaign against the internal forces of resistance serve? only the interests of the fifth column and those who collaborated with the germans."

it said that the firing on demonstrators in brussels by police had "evoked indignation among all freedom-loving peoples."

pw/1600 series/mp-955pew

MOSCOW, NOV 30--(AP)--A PRAVDA DISPATCH FROM THE HUNGARIAN FRONT BELOW BUDAPEST TODAY REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF GERMAN PRISONERS FROM AN INFANTRY DIVISION RECENTLY SHIFTED TO THAT SECTOR FROM NORTHERN ITALY. THIS DISPATCH DID NOT GIVE THE NUMBER OF THE DIVISION. 00715/KIN/PW/ 610A

MOSCOW, NOV.30-(AP)-SEVERAL PROFESSORS OF SOFIA UNIVERSITY, INCLUDING ONE DESCRIBED AS "ONE OF THE BIGGEST WAR CRIMINALS" IN BULGARIA, HAVE BEEN EXPELLED FROM THEIR POSITIONS, A PRESS DISPATCH SAID TODAY. PW GILMORES 00847 RPS 551A

MOSCOW, NOV 30--(AP)--MARSHAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT, YESTERDAY REACHED MOSCOW AND RECEIVED HIS DIAMOND STUDDED MARSHAL'S STAR AND GOLDSTAR OF THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ORDER OF THE RED BANNER.

THE AWARD WAS MADE SOME TIME AGO BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME ROKOSSOVSKY HAD BEEN IN MOSCOW SINCE LAST SUMMER. HIS PRESENCE HERE NOW PROVOKED MILITARY OBSERVERS TO ASK WHETHER IT MEANT A CONFERENCE ON THE RESUMPTION OF ACTIVITY ON THE WARSAW FRONT. PW 0100/KIN/ 627A

BY RUTH COWAN

XXXXUXXRHXWXUXLXWNXXRXXALXWXUNXXWXWXXXXXXWXX

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, NOV. 30--(AP)--LT. COL. ANNA WILSON, STUDIO CITY, CALIF., WAC DIRECTOR OF THE EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS, HAS ARRIVED FOR A SHORT VISIT TO SEE HOW AMERICAN WOMEN SOLDIERS ARE LIVING AND WORKING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN XX SECTOR. DEC 1 1944

SHE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. MARY HALLAREN, BOSTON, MASS., HEAD OF THE WACS ATTACHED TO THE 8TH AIRFORCE IN BRITAIN, AND MAJ. HENRIETTE HORAK, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., ETO PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER.

THEY WERE GREETED ON ARRIVAL BY MAJ. DOROTHEA A. COLEMAN,

30.24— 20851

KANKAKEE, ILL., WAC DIRECTOR IN THE MIDDLE EAST THEATER OF OPERATIONS; HER DEPUTY, CAPT. MARY TUCKER, OF ST. LOUIS, MO., CAPT. JANE STREACH, OF NEWTOWN, PENNA., DIRECTOR OF WACS ATTACHED TO THE U. S. 12TH AIR FORCE; MAJ. HORTENSE BOUTELL, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., CAPT. MARY FRY, OF RICHMOND, VA., LIEUT. BETTY CROWLEY, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AND CAPT. BERNICE PULVER, OF OAKLAND, CALIF.

AMONG THE WACS LT. COL. WILSON WILL SEE WILL BE SOME OF THE FIRST ONES THAT WENT OVERSEAS. THAT DETACHMENT, THEN COMMANDED BY CAPT. FRANCES MARQUIS, OF NEW YORK, FIRST WAS STATIONED IN ALGIERS AFTER COMING TO NORTH AFRICA IN JANUARY, 1943. APR 1700 MC EJD 1050PEW

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TEHRAN, IRAN, NOV. 30-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS DELIVERED 4,380,430 TONS OF WAR IMPLEMENTS TO RUSSIA THROUGH IRAN OVER SOME OF THE MOST DIFFICULT TERRAIN IN THE WORLD, MAJ.GEN.DONALD H.CONNOLLY SAID TODAY.

THE AMERICAN COMMANDER OF THE PERSIAN GULF SERVICE COMMAND SAID THE MATERIEL HAD BEEN DELIVERED BY TRUCK AND TRAIN DESPITE SUB-ZERO TEMPERATURES IN THE MOUNTAINS AND HEAT AROUND THE PERSIAN GULF REACHING 135 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

AMONG THE EQUIPMENT WERE 143,000 VEHICLES FROM DETROIT.

THE U.S. ARMY TOOK OVER OPERATIONS AT THE GULF PORTS OF BANDAR SHAHPUR AND KHORRAMSHAHR IN JANUARY, 1943, AND INCREASED THEIR CAPACITIES FROM 95,000 TONS A MONTH TO 265,000 LAST OCTOBER.

IN ALL OF 1942, BEFORE THE AMERICANS TOOK OVER THE 680-MILE TRANS-IRANIAN RAILROAD, THE LINE HANDLED 165,555 TONS. LAST YEAR, AMERICAN RAILROAD METHODS HAD INCREASED THE HAUL TO 894,767 TONS. IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, THE RAIL TONNAGE HANDLED MOUNTED TO 1,344,151, THE GENERAL SAID.

JJ129PEW

CHUNGKING--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (BY MOOSA) ... HSUCHOW.)

THE HIGH COMMAND, IN A SUPPLEMENTARY COMMUNIQUE, ADMITTED A CHINESE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE RAILROAD TOWN OF TACHANG TO PREPARED POSITIONS EAST OF LIUCHAI ON THE KWANGSI-KWEICHOW BORDER. IT SAID THE CHINESE IN THIS AREA "CONTINUED TO CHECK THE ENEMY'S ADVANCES."

ON THE SALWEEN FRONT, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE CHINESE WERE CLOSING IN ON THE BURMA ROAD TOWN OF CHEFANG, 28 MILES FROM THE BORDER TOWN OF WANTING.

SN1045PEW

ATHENS, NOV 30-(AP)-PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU, REFUSING TO CONSIDER NEW COMMUNIST DEMANDS AS THE GREEK CABINET CRISIS CONTINUED, TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN TODAY THAT "I HOPE THE COMMUNIST PARTY WILL NOT THROW THE COUNTRY INTO CIVIL WAR SIMPLY BECAUSE WE INVITE IT TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT WHICH ITSELF PREPARED."

ALEXANDER SVOLOS, MINISTER OF FINANCE, HAS URGED PAPANDREOU TO ACCEPT NEW PROPOSALS BUT THE PREMIER HAS REFUSED. THE EAM CENTRAL COMMITTEE MET AND REAFFIRMED THE NECESSITY OF NATIONAL UNITY BUT THE COMMUNISTS HAVE REFUSED TO RELAX DEMANDS FOR THE DISARMAMENT OF ALL FORCES.

MK1203AEW

CHUNGKING, NOV 30-(AP)-THERE IS REASONABLE EXPECTATION THAT REMEDIAL MEASURES NOW BEING TAKEN WILL TURN THE TIDE IN CHINA AGAINST THE JAPANESE, MAJ.GEN. ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER SAID TODAY.

THE U.S. COMMANDER IN THE CHINA THEATER ACKNOWLEDGED THE CONTINUED GRAVITY OF THE MILITARY SITUATION, ASSERTING THAT ENEMY FORCES IN THE KWANGSI-KWEICHOW BORDER REGION WERE IN SIZEABLE STRENGTH, WITH STRONG OFFENSIVE CAPABILITIES IN ANY DIRECTION THEY MIGHT CHOOSE.

HE SAID THE ENEMY WAS GETTING A CORRIDOR INTO INDO-CHINA AND ESTABLISHING GOOD INTERIOR LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

BUT WEDEMEYER TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THE TONNAGE OF SUPPLIES FLOWN OVER THE HUMP WAS INCREASING AND EVERYTHING POSSIBLE WAS BEING DONE TO ACCELERATE THE MOVEMENT OF VITAL SUPPLIES.

THE AMERICAN COMMANDER IS HAVING DAILY CONFERENCES WITH GENERAL-IZZIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, AND REPORTED HIM AND HIS KEY MEN MOST COOPERATIVE.

THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND AGAIN CONFINED ITS COMMUNIQUE TO THE POSITION NEAR THE KWANGSI RAILWAY TOWN OF HOCHIH, 95 MILES NORTHWEST OF FALLEN LIUCHOW, AND MADE NO MENTION OF JAPANESE PENETRATION OF KWEICHOW PROVINCE.

THE HIGH COMMAND INDICATED AN 11-MILE CHINESE WITHDRAWAL IN THE HOCHIH AREA, SAYING THAT JAPANESE WHO HAD OUTFLANKED THE DEFENDERS NOW HELD POSITIONS 14 MILES NORTHWEST OF HOCHIH, AFTER SUFFERING HEAVY CASUALTIES.

ME1254PEW

DEC 1 1944

BY RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ

LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,NOV.2-(AP)-DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SHY FILIPINO GIRL TURNED TO ME AND SAID, "YES, I'VE KILLED MANY JAPS AND HELPED KILL MANY OTHERS."

"I SUPPOSE YOU AMERICANS THINK IT'S FUNNY THAT A WOMAN SHOULD SHOOT AND KILL AND STAB WITH FIGHTING MEN. BUT I DID IT BECAUSE I HATE THE JAPS, BECAUSE MY HUSBAND IS FIGHTING THE JAPS AND BECAUSE I HAVE A LITTLE DAUGHTER WHO I SWEAR WILL NEVER AGAIN SEE THE JAPS."

MRS.CIRILA V.ENECILLO TALKED SOFTLY AND PLAYED WITH HER 11-MONTHS-OLD DAUGHTER LETECIA. SHE HAS BECOME LENGENDARY IN THE PHILIPPINES BECAUSE OF HER PROWESS WITH THE RIFLE AND KNIFE.

CIRILA WORE A REGULATION ARMY WEB BELT WITH TWO CLIPS OF AMMUNITION SHE CARRIED A GARAND RIFLE. WHEN SHE POSED FOR HER PICTURE, SHE STOOD STIFFLY ERECT.

SHE FLED TO THE HILLS AND JOINED THE GUERRILLAS WHEN WAR CAME. THEN 15 YEARS OLD, SHE BECAME COMMANDER OF A 15-MAN GUERRILLA BAND.

"THE FIRST JAPS MY UNIT KILLED WERE IN THE PALO RIVER VALLEY WHERE THEY CAME TO US SEARCHING FOR FOOD," SHE SAID. "WE GAVE THEM FOOD, BUT WHILE THEY WERE EATING I ORDERED MY MEN TO GRAB THE RIFLES THE JAPS HAD LAID ASIDE. WE STABBED THEM WITH THEIR OWN BAYONETS, ALL

10 OF THEM."

HER HUSBAND, CORP.ALEJO E.ENECILLO, FOUGHT WITH THE WELL-ORGANIZED GUERRILLA FORCES, GETTING AN OCCASIONAL LEAVE TO VISIT CIRILA. ALWAYS, SHE SAID, THE JAPANESE TRAILED HER, HOPING TO CATCH HER GUERRILLA HUSBAND WITH HER.

THEN, LAST DECEMBER, DEEP IN THE WOODS, IN THE DARK OF NIGHT, CIRILA BORE HER DAUGHTER, LETECIA.

ONE MONTH LATER, WHILE SHE WAS STILL SICK AND WEAK, CIRILA WAS CAPTURED. THIS WAS HER STORY:

"ONE OF THE GUERRILLAS, JUAN BATULA, WAS COURTMARTIALED BY THE GUERRILLA ARMY. HE ESCAPED AND WENT OVER TO THE JAPS. FROM HIM, THEY LEARNED WHERE MY DAAGHTER AND I WERE HIDING.

"AT 4 A.M., THE JAPS BROKE INTO MY HOUSE, TOOK MY BABY AND ME TO THEIR CAPTAIN. THEY TRIED TO MAKE ME TELL WHERE MY HUSBAND WAS. I WOULDN'T TELL. SO THE JAP CAPTAIN SENTENCED ME TO DEATH. MY HEAD WAS TO BE CUT OFF.

"BUT SOON AFTER THE CAPTAIN TOLD ME THEY WERE TAKING PITY ON MY DAUGHTER AND ME. I WOULDN'T BE KILLED. BUT THEN THEY DEMANDED ALL OVER THAT I TELL WHERE ALEJO WAS. I WOULDN'T TELL. SO THEY SLAPPED ME, KICKED ME, TOOK A BELT AND WHIPPED ME.

"THE THIRD TIME I WAS BROUGHT BEFORE THE JAP CAPTAIN AND WOULDN'T TELL, HE ORDERED SOME SOLDIERS TO TAKE ME OUT AND BURN ME. THEY HESITATED, STARTED JABBERING BACK.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY SAID BUT PRETTY SOON THEY WENT TO DINNER. FOUR GUARDS WERE LEFT WITH ME. I TALKED TO THEM, TOLD THEM HOW SICK AND WEAK I WAS. THEY MUST HAVE BELIEVED ME BECAUSE ALL FOUR WENT INSIDE TO EAT.

"I TOOK LETECIA AND RAN OUT OF THE CAMP. THAT NIGHT I HID IN A CAVE. WHEN THE JAPS STARTED SOUTH LOOKING FOR ME, I WENT NORTH AND FINALLY REACHED FRIENDS AND HOME. THREE DAYS LATER MY HUSBAND REACHED ME."

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WW707PPW NM

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

ABOARD A U.S. DESTROYER IN ORMOC BAY, PHILIPPINES, NOV 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FIVE-INCH GUNS FROM TWO DESTROYERS OF A SQUADRON SHELLING THE WEST COAST OF LEYTE SENT A JAPANESE SUBMARINE TO THE BOT AND LEFT DOZENS OF HER CREW SPLASHING ABOUT IN THE OIL-COVERED WATERS

THE DESTROYERS MADE READY TO TAKE THE SURVIVORS ABOARD...BUT UNDER THE BRIGHT GLARE OF SEARCHLIGHTS THE JAPANESE COULD BE SEEN HOL OBJECTS THAT LOOKED TOO MUCH LIKE GRENADES AND GUNS FOR SAFETY.

SO THE DESTROYERS MOVED AWAY.

"I FELT IT WAS NOT WORTH THE LIFE OF ONE OF MY SAILORS TO RISK TRYING TO TAKE THOSE ARMED JAPANESE SURVIVORS ABOARD," SAID CAPT. ROBERT HALL SMITH OF MACON, GA., THE SQUADRON COMMANDER AND SKIPPER OF THIS SHIP.

THE OTHER DESTROYER WAS IN COMMAND OF LT.COMDR.JACK KELLEY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

(THE SINKING WAS ANNOUNCED IN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S DEC. 1 COMMUNIQUE.)

MM542PPW NM

BY JOHN GROVER (450)

A U.S. B-29 BASE, WEST CHINA, NOV. 30-(AP)-THE SUPERFORTRESS "LAST RESORT" CAME HOME AFTER THE RECENT OMURA RAID BUT NOBODY--LEAST OF ALL HER CREW--QUITE BELIEVES IT YET.

IT WAS A REAL THANKSGIVING SEASON FOR THE CREWMEN. BY ALL LAWS OF PROBABILITIES, THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN EATING RICE AND FISH AS JAPANESE PRISONERS INSTEAD OF SUCCULENT ROAST DUCK IN THEIR OWN MESS.

WHAT HELD THE "LAST RESORT" UP AND TOGETHER DURING THE 1,500 MILE RETURN TRIP FROM OMURA STILL IS A MYSTERY. ON THE BOMB RUN. THE SHIP, WITH ITS BOMB BAY OPEN, WAS ATTACKED BY THREE FIGHTERS DIVING OUT OF THE SUN. THREE ENGINES WERE SHOT OUT. EXPLOSIVE BULLETS RIDDLED THE PLANE FROM END TO END AND FROM WINGTIP TO WINGTIP. THE INSTRUMENTS WERE REDUCED TO A BULLET-RIDDEN HASH. IT LOOKED LIKE THE LAST STOP OF THE LAST RESORT WAS THE BOTTOM OF THE YELLOW SEA.

BUT MAJ.DONALD W.ROBERTS' PLANE "STAYED WITH THE GUY WHO BRUNG HER" AND FOUGHT OFF A GANG ATTACK BY 20 JAPANESE FIGHTERS COMING IN FOR THE KILL. THREE OF THESE WERE DESTROYED AND TWO PROBABLY DESTROYED. AFTER BEATING OFF THIS ASSAULT, THE "LAST RESORT" LANDED ON AN EMERGENCY FIELD NEAR THE JAP LINES IN CHINA.

THE CREW WORKED 24 HOURS PATCHING THE SHIP WITH BALING WIRE AND FRICTION TAPE UNDER CONSTANT ENEMY THREAT. THEN THE FLYING SIEVE, WITH DAYLIGHT SHOWING THROUGH SCORES OF BULLET HOLES, CLAWED ITS WAY INTO THE AIR FROM A TOO-SHORT RUNWAY AND CAME WINGING HOME. FURTHER REPAIRS WERE IN ORDER BEFORE TAKING OFF ON MORE JAPANESE RAIDS.

ROBERTS, WHO LIVES AT 131 ARDMORE AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., IS A 38-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF 17 YEARS OF AIRLINE AND MILITARY PILOTING. HE SAID THE SHIP PLUMMETED 6,000 FEET WHEN IT WAS FIRST HIT AND THE THREE ENGINES QUIT.

"THE JAP FIGHTERS FOLLOWED US DOWN TO POLISH US OFF," ROBERTS SAID. SOMEHOW WE MANAGED TO GET THE NO. 1 ENGINE GOING AGAIN TO HELP OUT NO. 3. THEN WE HEADED BACK OVER THE YELLOW SEA ON THE TWO ENGINES."

"THE JAPS PUT A REGULAR HALO OF BULLETS AROUND OUR HEAD," SAID STAFF SGT.JACK MUELLER, 316 WASHINGTON ST., SAGINAW, MICH., A TAIL GUNNER. THE RADIO OPERATOR, STAFF SGT. (FIRST NAME NOT AVAILABLE) ANDERSON, OF 2370 GLENDON AVE., OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., HAD HIS FLAK SUIT STRIPPED OFF BY BULLETS. NEITHER MAN WAS SCRATCHED.

"FIGHTERS CAME FROM EVERY DIRECTION. WE DID NOT HAVE TIME TO CALL THEIR POSITIONS ON THE INIER-COM. ALL OUR TURRETS WERE GOING AT ONCE," SAID ANDERSON.

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THE "LAST RESORT'S" GUNNERS INCLUDING SGT.ROLLAND W.GEISLER, OF 916 LINCOLN, NEB., SGT.EVERETT J.NYGARY, 10 FOREST ST., BALDWINVILLE, MASS., STAFF SGT. IRVING W.SMITH, OF 242 JACKSON AVE., MUSKEGON, MICH., AND MUELLER EACH GOT AN ENEMY PLANE.

"THE WHOLE CREW DID A WHALE OF A JOB DURING THE FIGHT AND WHEN WE SWEATED THE PLANE HOME," ROBERTS CONTINUED, AFTER THE BATTLE, THE CREW BUCKLED DOWN AND NURSED "WHAT WAS LEFT OF THE SHIP."

BY VERN HAUGLAND

B29 BASE ON SAIPAN,NOV.30-(AP)-THE THIRD SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON TOKYO--AND THE FIRST ONE MADE AT NIGHT--WAS CARRIED OUT AT INTERVALS OVER A THREE-HOUR PERIOD WITHOUT SERIOUS OPPOSITION, RETURNING PILOTS SAID TODAY.

(THE RAID, OCCURRING WEDNESDAY, U.S. TIME, OR THURSDAY TOKYO TIME, WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE 20TH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON BUT HAUGLAND'S DISPATCH WAS THE FIRST FROM ALLIED SOURCES ON THE RAID'S DURATION. JAPANESE BROADCASTS INDICATED IT EXTENDED OVER A FIVE HOUR PERIOD DURING WHICH RAGING FIRES WERE SET).

THE PILOTS WERE AGREED THAT MILLIONS OF JAPANESE IN TOKYO MUST HAVE LOST A LOT OF SLEEP BECAUSE OF THIS FIRST NIGHT RAID.

BEGINNING AROUND MIDNIGHT, THE B29S ATTACKED SINGLY OR IN SMALL FORMATIONS AT INTERVALS.

THE HIGHFLYING SUPERFORTS TRAVELED TO TOKYO IN BRILLIANT MOON-LIGHT BUT FOUND THE TARGET AREA BLANKETED WITH SOLID GRAY CLOUDS.

"WE COULDN'T SEE A THING BUT WITH OUR PRECISION INSTRUMENTS WE KNOW OUR BOMBS HIT TOKYO'S INDUSTRIAL AREA," SAID SECOND LT.LOUIS DREHER, (4134 POTOMAC) ST.LOUIS, A NAVIGATOR ON ONE OF THE RAIDERS.

(TOKYO RADIO PROPAGANDISTS HAVE SCREAMED CLAIMS THAT THE BOMBINGS WERE "INDISCRIMINATE" AND VOICED THREATS AT YANK FLIERS).

SOME OF THE PLANES ENCOUNTERED LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND AT LEAST ONE WAS APPROACHED BY A JAPANESE FIGHTER BUT THE ENEMY PLANE DID NOT COME CLOSE ENOUGH FOR AN EXCHANGE OF GUNFIRE. ALL SUPER-FORRTS GOT BACK TO SAIPAN.

THIS FIRST NIGHT RAID NECESSARILY WAS EXPERIMENTAL BUT LT.JACK SETTERICH, OF CHATTAHOOCHEE,FLA., SAID HE PREFFERED A NIGHT ATTACK WITH ITS DAYLIGHT RETURN TO BASE. HE ADDED IT WAS ALMOST AS SUCCESS-FUL AS A DAYLIGHT ATTACK.

CAPT.BERNARD J.MULLOY (80653 EAST FOREST ST) DETROIT, MICH., ATTEMPTING TO DROP THROUGH OVERCAST FOR A GLIMPSE AT TOKYO DESCENDED 8,000 FEET WHEN HIS PLANE STARTED ICING AND THE NUMBER ONE ENGINE FAILED. MULLOY CLIMBED 2,000 FEET ON THREE ENGINES. LEAVING THE TARGET, HE STARTED LOSING ALTITUDE AT THE RATE OF 1,000 FEET A MINUTE.

HIS PLANE NEGOTIATED 700 MILES OF THE TRIP BACK ON THREE ENGINES. THEN ANOTHER WENT WILD AND EXERTED ONLY HALF ITS POWER. THE BIG PLANE MADE THE REMAINDER OF THE TRIP ON TWO AND ONE HALF ENGINES.

ONE FLIER, SECOND LT.WILLIAM H.CRISWELL, (2135 NORTH 90TH) SEATTLE, SAID:

"WE DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH GAS LEFT TO WET A STICK."

HW931PPW NM

CANBERRA, NOV.30-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND GOVERN-MENTS HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT A FULL SHARE IN ALL ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE, AT ALL STAGES, IN PLANNING FOR THE ARMISTICE AND FOR THE POST-WAR PERIOD, FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT V.EVATT TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY.

"THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE," HE SAID, "THAT THIS CLAIM WILL BE RECOGNIZED BY THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS."

HE SAID AUSTRALIA HAD BEEN KEPT INFORMED OF PLANS FOR ARMISTICE ARRANGEMENTS IN EUROPE. BECAUSE OF THE AUSTRALIAN WAR EFFORT, HE ADDED, THE COUNTRY'S CLAIM TO A SHARE IN ALL DECISIONS AND ARRANGE-MENTS AFFECTING THE PACIFIC ARE "NOT ONLY REASONABLE BUT INCONTEST-ABLE."

HE SAID CONTINUATION OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA IN THE PACIFIC WAS ESSENTIAL, AND THAT AMONG QUESTIONS WHICH MUST BE CONSIDERED SOON ARE ARMISTICE WITH JAPAN AND THAILAND, INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTROLLING ENEMY TERRITORY AND INTER-NATIONAL REHABILITATION MEASURES FOR BOTH ENEMY AND NON-ENEMY AREAS.

RA1054PCW

MEXICO CITY,NOV 30 (AP)-VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, LATIN-AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION PRESIDENT, TODAY CANCELLED PLANS TO STOP IN HAVANA EN ROUTE TO THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS CONVENTION IN COLOM-BIA DECEMBER 10-15, AND SAID HE WOULD LEAVE MONDAY DIRECTLY FOR BOGOTA.

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LOMBARDO TOLEDANO HAD PLANNED TO LEAVE FOR HAVANA TOMORROW TO ATTEND A CUBAN LABOR CONVENTION, BUT SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN TRAVEL PRIORITIES FROO THERE TO COLOMBIA. HE IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN BOGOTA TUESDAY.

GC154PCW

MEXICO CITY,NOV 30 (AP)-PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR LUIS FERNAN CISNEROS BECOMES DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS WITH THE RESIGNATION YESTERDAY OF CUBAN AMBASSADOR JOSE MANUEL CARBONELL.

CISNEROS, VETERAN LIMA NEWSPAPER EDITOR, HAS BEEN AMBASSADOR HERE SINCE 19 3. PREVIOUSLY HE HAD SERVED AS MINISTER TO URUGUAY AND ON INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS.

GC156PCW

MEXICO CITY,NOV.30-(AP)-THE BANCO NACIONAL DE MEXICO, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESENT HIGH COST OF LIVING, CALLED ATTENTION TODAY TO THE LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

ON LAST SEPTEMBER 23, THE BANK DECLARED, THERE WERE 3,267,600,000 PESOS (NEARLY $653,250,000) IN CIRCULATION, THE LARGEST AMOUNT REGISTERED IN THE HISTORY OF MEXICO. THIS AMOUNT, THE BANK SAID, REPRESENTED AN INCREASE OF 58,500,000 PESOS (NEARLY $11,580,000) OVER THE MONEY IN CIRCULATION ON THE PRECEDING 26TH OF AUGUST.

RA721PCW

DEC 1 1944

QUEBEC, NOV 30-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH-SPEAKING PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ADOPTED AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL TODAY ASKING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT "TO RESPECT AND FULFILL ITS SOLEMN ENGAGEMENTS AND SACRED PLEDGES AGAINST CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE."

THE ORDER WAS SIGNED BY LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SIR GEUENE FISET AND A COPY WAS SENT TO PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING.

THE ORDER DECLARED THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT REFLECTED "THE OPINION OF THE IMMENSE MAJORITY" OF THE PROVINCE'S POPULATION, TRADITIONALLY OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPTION IN ANY FORM.

MK105AEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, NOV. 30-(AP)-PVT. RONALD LAWRENCE SMITH, SON OF MRS. GRETA SLATE OF HAMMOND, N.Y., WAS LISTED AS INJURED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HE

EMAINED ON DUTY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EWT TODAY)

JR349AEW

NTORONTO, NOV 30-(AP)-DUDLEY (RED) GARRETT, PROPERTY OF TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS OF THE NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE, HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY, HIS FATHER, DUDLEY GARRETT, SAID TODAY.

YOUNG GARRETT PLAYED WITH THE PROVIDENCE REDS OF THE AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE AND NEW YORK RANGERS DURING THE 1942-43 SEASON AFTER FIGURING IN THE DEAL THAT BROUGHT BABE PRATT TO THE MAPLE LEAFS.

Q 6 AEW

NEW YORK, NOV 30-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLM AFTONTIDNINGEN SAID IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED TODAY TO THE OWI THAT POSTERS APPEARED IN THE STREETS OF BERLIN TUESDAY DECLARING:

"THE MORE THE ENEMY SHOWS HIMSELF, THE MORE INVISIBLE BECOMES THE FUEHRER (HITLER)."

ME1027AEW

NEW YORK, NOV 30-(AP)-THE BRITISH CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER AND THE FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER, SIR JOHN ANDERSON AND RENE PLEVEN, HELD A "LONG CONFERENCE" TODAY, THE PARIS RADIO SAID. THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY FCC, GAVE NO DETAILS.

G123PEW DEC 1 1944

NEW YORK, NOVE 30-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN ITS COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TODAY SAID BRITISH FORCES HAD ATTEMPTED ANOTHER LANDING ON TILOS (PISCOPI) ISLAND NORTHWEST OF RHODES IN THE AEGEAN.

ME1016AEW

NEW YORK, NOV. 30-(AP)-SIX ARTILLERYMEN, MEMBERS OF A GROUP OF 7 SELECTED BY GENERAL EISENHOWER TO RETURN TO THE HOME FRONT TO URGE INCREASED PRODUCTION, TODAY TOLD HOW MORE AMMUNITION WOULD BRING VICTORY ON THE WESTERN FRONT CLOSER.

THE VIEW WAS EXPRESSED BY CPL. JOSEPH M. ROSTONAR, 31, OF WORCESTER, N.Y., WHO SAID THAT ON HIS SECTOR OF THE AACHEN FRONT ARTILLERYMEN HAD TO PICK THEIR TARGETS "TO MAKE EVERY SHOT COUNT."

ROSTONAR ADDED AT AN INTERVIEW IN THE ARMY PUBLIC OFFICE: "WE COULD USE FIVE TIMES MORE AMMUNITION THAN WE'RE GETTING."

PVT. EURIPEDES J. JANOULIS, 27, A NINTH INFANTRYDIVISION MORTAR CREWMAN, CITED A RECENT EXPERIENCE IN THE SAME SECTOR WHERE A TARGET CONSISTING OF 25 GERMANS WAS PASSED UP BECAUSE "OUR AMMUNITION IS RATIONED."

THE GROUP INCLUDED PFC EDWARD C. DE RIDER, 26, OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., AND PFC JOHN BRASHOUSKI, 31, OF WOODBRIDGE, N.J.

CAPT. HARRISON L. WINTER OF THE INDUSTRIAL SERVICE DIVISION OF THE SECOND SERVICE COMMAND, SAID THE MEN WOULD VISIT THE PICATINNY ARSENAL, DOVER, N.J., TOMORROW AND SATURDAY; THE AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, BUFFALO, N.Y., DEC. 7 AND 8; GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N.Y., DEC. 9, 10 AND 11, AND THE U.S.-HOFFMANN MACHINE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N.Y., DEC. 12 AND 13.

WJ732PEW DEC 1 1944

NEW YORK, NOV. 30-(AP)-BECAUSE HE SHOT DOWN FIVE GERMAN PLANES AFTER HIS LAST VISIT TO AMERICA, WING COMMANDER JOHN WOOLDRIDGE OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, TONIGHT HAD THE THRILL OF HEARING THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA PLAY THE WORLD PREMIERS OF HIS SHORT COMPOSITION, "A SOLEMN HYMN FOR VICTORY."

WOOLDRIDGE CAME TO THIS COUNTRY LAST SPRING AFTER FLYING 91 MISSIONS. HE MET ARTUR (CORRECT) RODZINSKI, CONDUCTOR OF THE ORCHESTRA, WHO HAD PROMISED THE 33-YEAR-OLD FLIER THAT THE PHILHARMONIC WOULD PLAY HIS COMPOSITION IF HE BAGGED FIVE MORE NAZIS.

RECENTLY THE COMMANDER WROTE RODZINSKI THAT HE HAD TAKEN CARE OF "FIVE JUICY HUNS."

SO TONIGHT THE SLIM, MOUSTACHED WOOLDRIDGE ON SPECIAL LEAVE, WAS CALLED ON STAGE TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE APPLAUSE OF A CAPACITY HOUSE AT CARNEGIE HALL WHICH HEARD HIS COMPOSITION PLAYED AS THE FIRST NUMBER ON AN ALL-BRITISH PROGRAM.

SN1017PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV. 30-(AP)-A "HARD PEACE" FOR GERMANY WAS EMPHASIZED TODAY BY THE SELECTION OF LEON HENDERSON AS ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE AMERICAN-OCCUPIED PART OF THE REICH.

HENDERSON, FIVE-FOOT SIX-INCH, TWO-HUNDRED POUND FORMER PROFESSOR AND ECONOMIST, WON A REPUTATION AS ONE OF THE TOUGHEST MEN IN THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION DURING HIS GOVERNMENT SERVICE FROM NRA TO OPA.

HE QUIT OPA TWO YEARS AGO, UNDER FIRE FOR THE FIRMNESS OF HIS PRICE CONTROL.

PICKED FOR HIS NEW POST SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, HE HAS BEEN PREPARING INTENSIVELY FOR CONTROL OF GERMAN ECONOMY, ALTHOUGH FORMAL CONFIRMATION OF HIS APPOINTMENT HAS NOT YET BEEN GIVEN.

DRAFTING OF DETAILS OF HIS ASSIGNMENT APPARENTLY AWAITED HIS AR-

RIVAL NEXT WEEK IN LONDON TO JOIN GENERAL EISENHOWER'S STAFF. HIS IMMEDIATE TASK WAS TO HANDLE GERMAN ECONOMY DURING THE PERIOD OF MILITARY OCCUPATION, BUT NO TIME LIMIT WAS FIXED FOR HIS APPOINTMENT, AND IT MIGHT CARRY OVER INTO A SUBSEQUENT PERIOD OF CIVILIAN CONTROL.

A PUBLIC CLAMOR FOR A MAN "WITH SOME JUNKER IRON IN HIM," AS THE WASHINGTON POST PUT IT, PRECEDED CHOICE OF HENDERSON FOR THE JOB.

WHETHER THE MORGENTHAU PLAN FOR REDUCTION OF GERMANY TO AN AGRICULTURAL STATE, OR SOME MILDER FORM OF ECONOMIC CONTROL WAS EVENTUALLY DECIDED UPON FOR THE REICH, HENDERSON WAS COUNTED UPON TO CARRY OUT THE MEASURES FIRMLY.

VX433PEW

WASHINGTON, NOV. 30-(AP)-MEXICO CITY WILL WITNESS THE APPOINTMENT OF DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIO AS PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, FERNANDO DE LOS RIOS, FORMER AMBASSADOR, PREDICTED TODAY.

MARTINEZ BARRIO, LAST PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN CORTES, HAS CALLED A SESSION OF THE PRESENT EXILED MEMBERS OF THE CORTES ON JAN. 10 FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING THE ABSENTEE GOVERNMENT.

"THE CHANCES ARE NINETY-NINE OUT OF ONE HUNDRED THAT MARTINEZ BARRIO WILL BE ELECTED," DE LOS RIOS SAID.

MARTINEZ BARRIO AND DE LOS RIOS ARRIVED TODAY FROM NEW YORK TO CONFER WITH STATE DEPARTMENT AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, PRESUMABLY TO DETERMINE WHAT AID, IF any, CAN BE OBTAINED POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY FOR THE ABSENTEE GOVERNMENT WHICH WILL BE FORMED.

(X31WX) VX454PEW NM

SHINGTON, NOV. 30-(AP)-GIFTS AND COMPLIMENTS SHOWERED DOWN TODAY ON "TONY" DIMOND, DELEGATE FROM ALASKA WHO LEAVES SOON AFTER 12 YEARS IN CONGRESS TO BECOME FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE IN THE TERRITORY.

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THE GIFTS WERE SIX OIL PAINTINLS OF ALASKAN SCENES, PRESENTED FOR THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA BY GOV. ERNEST GRUENING.

THE COMPLIMENTS WERE TRIBUTES FROM THE VOTELESS CONGRESSMAN'S ASSOCIATES ON THE HOUSE INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITEE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

THE AFFAIR, A COMPLETE SURPRISE TO DIMOND, DEVELOPED AFTER A COMMITTEE MEETING AT WHICH ONE OF HIS BILLS WAS APPROVED.

GRUENING AND A SCORE OF OTHER SPEAKERS PAID TRIBUTE TO DIMOND'S "INTELLIGENT SHREWDNESS," "INTELLECTUAL HONESTY", "BREADTH OF VISION", "KEEN SYMPATHY AND UNDERSTANDING" AND "UNQUALIFIED INTEGRITY".

30. 24— 20855

DIMOND EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION FOR THE GIFTS; ALSO FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION" HE SAID HIS COLLEAGUES HAD SHOWN HIM IN CONGRESS.

INCIDENTALLY, IT WAS DIMOND'S 63RD BIRTHDAY. HE SAID HIS SUCCESSOR, EDWARD L. (BOB) BARTLETT, WILL SOON BE HERE.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, NOV. 30-(AP)-THE JAPANESE SOLDIER IS "A OOD FIGHTING MAN" AND IN SOME RESPECTS WELL EQUIPPED, THE OFFICE F WAR INFORMATION REPORTED TODAY.

ROUNDING UP INFORMATION FROM THE ARMY AND OTHER OFFICIAL SOURCES, HE OWI SURVEY SAID THE CHIEF DEFICIENCIES OF THE ORIENTAL ENEMY APPE IN ARTILLERY AND IN INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE.

BUT ANY IDEA THAT THE JAPANESE SOLDIER IS "A STUPID, INSENSATE EASANT" WAS BRUSHED ASIDE AS "COMPLETELY ERRONEOUS."

THE REPORT SAID AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAD KILLED A MINIMUM OF 277,000 JAPANESE, WHILE SUFFERING 21,000 FATALITIES THEMSELVES--A RATIO OF 13 TO 1. JAPAN'S LOSSES IN DEAD SINCE 1937 WERE PLACED AT 50,000. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 250,000 JAPANESE ARE ISOLATED IN ISLAND POCKETS, "REMOVED FROM BATTLE, RELIEF OR RESCUE."

THE JAPANESE ARMY NUMBERS AT LEAST 4,000,000, OF WHOM HALF ARE IN CHINA, IT WAS REPORTED.

INDICATING THAT JAPAN IS NOWHERE NEAR THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL IN FIGHTING RESERVES, THE ARMY ESTIMATED THAT AN ADDITIONAL 2,000,000 MORE SOLDIERS COULD BE TRAINED AND EQUIPPED WITHOUT SERIOUSLY AFFECTIN WAR PRODUCTION RESERVES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY DEC. 1)

DEC 1 1944

GW504PEW

PHILADELPHIA NOV 30-(AP)-THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE AUSTRALIAN STATES HAVE $123,684,950 IN EXTERNAL FUNDED DEBT OUTSTANDING IN THIS COUNTRY AND THE COMMONWEALTH ITSELF HAS $75,844,050 OUTSTANDING.

EXTERNAL FUNDED DEBT OF THE STATE'S OUTSTANDING IN LONDON TOTALS 30,636,886 POUNDS STERLING AND OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 78,534,290 POUNDS STERLING.

THE COMMONWEALTH REPORTED AN INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT OF 891,593,078 AUSTRALIAN POUNDS AND SAID THE STATE'S INTERNAL FUNDED INDEBTEDNESS AMOUNTED TO 458,764,508 AUSTRALIAN POUNDS. THE AUSTRALIAN POUND IS WORTH $3.23.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE TOTALED 210,028,921 AUSTRALIAN POUNDS AND EXPORTS 109,119,268 AUSTRA

WORTH $3.23.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE TOTALED 210,028,921 AUSTRALIAN POUNDS AND EXPORTS 109,119,268 AUSTRALIAN POUNDS, THE REPORT SAID.

WD1152PEW

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., NOV. 30-(AP)-DR.STEPHEN S.WISE, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS WAS ELECTED THE ORGANIZATION'S FIRST PRESIDENT TODAY OVER HIS OWN PROTESTS AT THE WAR EMERGENCY CONFERENCE MEETING HERE.

RABBI WISE, WHO FOUNDED THE ORGANIZATION WITH DR.NAHUM GOLDMAN AND THE LATE JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK IN 1932, SAID THAT THE CONFERENCE HAD NO AUTHORITY TO ELECT A PRESIDENT SINCE IT WAS MERELY AN EMERGENCY CONFERENCE, BUT THE DELEGATES OVERRODE HIS PROTESTS.

THE CONFERENCE PASSED A RESOLUTION DEMANDING THE ARREST BY ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE GESTAPO, THE SCHUTZSTAFFEL AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS OTHERS SUSPECTED OF COMMITING WAR CRIMES. THE RESOLUTION REQUESTED THAT THE CONGRESS BE REPRESENTED AT ALL WAR GUILT TRIALS AS FRIENDS OF THE COURT AND THAT ALL THOSE WHO COMMITTED RELIGIOUS, RACIAL AND POLITICAL CRIMES SINCE JANUARY 30, 1933, BE TRIED.

CK1130PEW NM

(110) CHICAGO, NOV. 30-(AP)-GERMAN V-1 AND V-2 BOMBS WHICH LEVEL HOMES, RIP WHOLE BUILDINGS APART AND SMASH THROUGH CONCRETE WALLS HAVE MET THEIR MATCH IN ONE HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE--THE EGG.

WALTER COLE, NEWS MANAGER OF REUTERS, THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, TOLD MEMBERS OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB THAT THE EGG,PRESUMABLY BECAUSE OF ITS STREAMLINED SHAPE, WAS ABLE TO WITHSTAND BOMB BLASTS WHICH WRECK WHOLE INTERIORS OF ENGLISH HOMES.

HE SAID THE NEXT GERMAN MYSTERY WEAPON HE EXPECTS TO SEE IS THE V-10. HE CALLED THIS "A REAL WAR WEAPON" AND SAID A GERMAN PRISONER IN NORMANDY TOLD HIM IT WOULD END THE WAR. HE ADDED: "IT IS A LONG STICK WITH A WHITE FLAG NAILED ON THE END."

KR933PCW

SAN FRANCISCO,NOV 30--HOW UNITS OF THE U.S.1ST CAVALRY DIVISION ATTACKED FIVE TIMES TO WIPE OUT AN IMPORTANT JAPANESE RIDGE POSITION ON LEYTE ISLAND WAS REPORTED IN A BROADCAST FROM THE PHILIPPINES TODAY BY PAT FLAHERTY, NBC CORRESPONDENT.

FOUR TIMES THE YANKS ADVANCED AND WERE STOPPED SHORT OF THEIR GOAL. THEN 1ST LT.ROBERT INTEMAN, OF LIBERTY, N.Y., CALLED FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR A SPECIAL FORM OF ATTACK. A WHOLE PLATOON STEPPED FORWARD.

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AMONG THEM, PFC JOHN A.DEAN, OF KINGMAN, KAS., LOBBED A GRENADE EFFECTIVELY AND THE JAPANESE FELL BACK A LITTLE.

SGT.THERON H.HOLLAND, OF KANSAS CITY, LET GO WITH ANOTHER GRENADE.

"HIM MISS," GRUNTED THE ENTRENCHED ENEMY.

PFC.OLIVER C.WOLF, OF MINNEAPOLIS, LOBBED OVER ANOTHER WHICH FLAHERTY SAID WAS "RIGHT ON THE BUTTON." FIFTEEN OR TWENTY JAPANESE WERE KILLED, BUT THEY STILL HELD. THEN CAME THE FIFTH AND SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

DURING THE WHOLE OPERATION THE UNIT FIRED 2,400 ROUNDS OF MORTAR SHELLS.

"HIM NO MISS THE LAST TIME," SAID SGT.RICHARD G.BERSCHEL, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

GG153PCW

SEATTLE, WASH., NOV.30-(AP)-IT HAPPENED ON A FAR PACIFIC ISLAND--CLIFFORD DEROSIA (CAP R) JR., MACHINIST'S MATE 2/C WITH THE COAST GUARD, WAS DOING SHORE PATROL AND WARNED A WAC SHE WAS WALKING TOWARDS AN OUT-OF-BOUNDS AREA.

IT WAS HIS SISTER, RUTH.

HE HAD RETURNED FOR A REST PERIOD AFTER SERVICE AT LEYTE AND SHE HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM A FORMER AUSTRALIAN BASE, THEY WROTE HOME. THEY HAD BEEN SEPARATED 19 MONTHS.

--DASH--

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 1 1944

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: FOUGHT IN DE WYLER FOREST IN GERMANY.
BRITISH SECOND ARMY: MAINTAINED PRESSURE ON VENLO IN HOLLAND.
U.S.NINTH ARMY: STORMED CRACKING ROER RIVER LINE.
U.S.FIRST ARMY: BURST THROUGH HURTGEN FOREST; ADVANCED ON DUREN.
U.S.THIRD ARMY: GAINED ON SAARLAUTERN AND MERZIG IN SAAR INVASION.
U.S.SEVENTH ARMY: AIMED DRIVE TOWARD KARLSRUHE AND SIEGFRIED LINE.
FRENCH FIRST ARMY: MOVING NORTH FROM MULHOUSE TOWARD JUNCTURE WITH SEVENTH.

--DASH--

U.S.DIVISIONS

SECOND ARMORED (NINTH); FIRST ARMORED DIVISION TO REACH ROER RIVER.
29TH AND 30TH INFANTRY (NINTH); FIRST INFANTRY TO REACH ROER.
90TH INFANTRY (THIRD); ADVANCED ON SAARLAUTERN IN SAAR.
95TH INFANTRY (THIRD); ADVANCED TOWARD MERZIG IN SAAR.

JP858AEW

UNDATED CABINETS (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CRISIS MARKED THE FORTUNES OF FOUR EUROPEAN CABINETS YESTERDAY (THURS.)

A NEW POLISH CABINET WAS FORMED, AN ITALIAN LEADER WAS INVITED TO TRY AGAIN, WHILE DIFFICULTIES MOUNTED FOR THE PREMIERS OF BELGIUM AND GREECE.

TOMASZ ARCISZEWSKI, 68-YEAR-OLD SOCIALIST LEADER, TOOK THE HELM OF A NEW POLISH CABINET IN LONDON, AND PLEDGED HIMSELF TO SEEK SETTLEMENT OF THE THORNY POLISH-RUSSIAN PROBLEM. PROSPECTS WERE NOT REGARDED AS BRIGHT.

IN ITALY, IVANOE BONOMI, RESIGNED PREMIER, WAS ASKED BY CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO, LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM, TO ATTEMPT FORMATION OF ANOTHER CABINET. THREE POLITICAL PARTIES WERE WITH HIM, THREE